

INFORMATION SOCIETY TECHNOLOGIES  
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PROGRAMME



## OpenMolGRID

### DESCRIPTION OF NTP

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Abstract: This document is to describe the NTP data source that will be integrated into the OpenMolGRID data warehouse (MOLDW) and to indicate what information present is useful.

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<b>From</b>	Damian McCourt Jean Jing Werner Dubitzky	UU	15/09/03
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<b>Approved by</b>	G.H.F.Diercksen (TC)	OMC	13/04/02
	R.Ferenczi (QE)	CGX	12/12/03

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### Files

Files in this section relate to actual storage locations on the BSCW server located at <https://hermes.chem.ut.ee/bscw/bscw.cgi>. The URL below describes the location on BSCW from the root OpenMolGRID directory

Software Products	User files / URL
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European Commission:	
Project Officer:	Annalisa BOGLIOLO
Address:	European Commission - DG Information Society F2 - Grids for Complex Problem Solving B-1049 Brussels Belgium
Office	BU31 4/79
Phone:	+32 2 295 8131
Fax:	+32 2 299 1749
E-mail	<a href="mailto:annalisa.bogliolo@cec.eu.int">annalisa.bogliolo@cec.eu.int</a>
Project Coordinator:	Mathilde ROMBERG
Address:	Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH ZAM D-52425 Jülich Germany
Phone:	+49 2461 61 3703
Fax:	+49 2461 61 6656
E-mail	<a href="mailto:m.romberg@fz-juelich.de">m.romberg@fz-juelich.de</a>

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Purpose and Scope**

The main purpose of this document is to describe the NTP data source that will be integrated into the OpenMolGRID data warehouse (MOLDW) and to indicate what information present is useful. It is to be used as a reference document for other documents that are written.

### **1.2. Document Overview**

The main aim of the MOLDW is to integrate data relevant to molecular engineering from disparate repositories. These repositories are held in different systems, at different locations and in different formats. Integration of each source into the MOLDW will be specific to that source, meaning that the adaptation of formats and access procedures will be required. Each source must therefore be described in detail. This document aims to describe the NTP data source.

### **1.3. Document Structure**

In addition to this section the document contains the following sections:

- Section 2 – a description of NTP.
- Appendix A – Appendix used to support the document.

## 2. NTP

The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) was established in 1978 by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to coordinate toxicological testing programs within the Department, strengthen the science base in toxicology; develop and validate improved testing methods; and provide information about potentially toxic chemicals to health regulatory and research agencies, the scientific and medical communities, and the public. The NTP database on chemical health and safety information contains over 2000 chemicals. It is located at [http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov/Main\\_Pages/Chem-HS.html](http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov/Main_Pages/Chem-HS.html). There are a number of ways to retrieve data from these NTP files via the Web.

- 1) View a list of the chemicals with Health & Safety data with links to the individual chemical H & S data, i.e. navigating hyperlinks (list also includes primary synonyms and CAS numbers).
- 2) Search the entire H & S database. This is a full text search and retrieves a list of all the files with matches to the search term(s). Search items are CAS number(s), chemical name(s) or synonym.
- 3) Download Macintosh (sea) or PC (zip) archives of these data.

### 2.1. Data Download

The details associated with the NTP archive are as follows:

Update frequency	Last Update	URL
Unknown	02-12-1996	<a href="http://ntp-db.niehs.nih.gov/NTP_Reports/NTP_Chem_H&amp;S/H&amp;S_Archive.zip">http://ntp-db.niehs.nih.gov/NTP_Reports/NTP_Chem_H&amp;S/H&amp;S_Archive.zip</a>

Within this archive all data is located in .txt files. Each file is labelled according to its CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) number e.g. 71432.txt is the file associated with the chemical benzene. A CAS number is unique and specific to only one substance regardless of how the substance may characterised or defined. An abbreviated sample output from NTP for the chemical benzene is shown in Appendix A.

Information is in NTP largely text-based and is organised into categories. Each category is defined as follows:

```
-CATEGORY NAME  
=====
```

One or more subcategories follows the main category. These are expressed as follows:

```
*SUBCATEGORY NAME: Data
```

In some cases, the data associated with the subcategories is categorised further. In such cases information may be structured or unstructured. If unstructured it appears as free text, otherwise it is as follows:

```
NAME (UPPERCASE, Title Case or Sentence case): Data
```

In this way it is possible to extract the relevant information from the database.

### 2.2. General Notes

Typically users navigate hyperlinks if they know what they are looking for, or they use the simple keyword search. Neither approach is suitable for MOLDW. The third data access method however is conceivable. The data from NTP is available in one archive that is freely downloadable via HTTP.

## Appendix A – NTP Output Example

NB! Where “...” appears in this section this means data has been edited and that more information is available in the original source.

<--START OF OUTPUT EXAMPLE-->

```

      NTP CHEMICAL REPOSITORY (RADIAN CORPORATION, AUGUST 29, 1991)
                        BENZENE

-IDENTIFIERS
=====
*CATALOG ID NUMBER: 000477

*CAS NUMBER: 71-43-2

*BASE CHEMICAL NAME: BENZENE

*PRIMARY NAME: BENZENE

*CHEMICAL FORMULA: C6H6

*STRUCTURAL FORMULA: C6H6

*WLN: RH

*SYNONYMS:
(6)ANNULENE
BENZOL
CYCLOHEXATRIENE
PHENE
.....

-PHYSICAL CHEMICAL DATA
=====
*PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: LITERATURE: Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid
                        REPOSITORY: Clear colorless liquid

*MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 78.11

*SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.8765 @ 20/4 C [017,047]

*DENSITY: 0.905 g/mL @ 21 C (RAD)

*MP (DEG C): 5.5 C [017,058,395,421]

*BP (DEG C): 80.1 C [017,031,055,395]

*SOLUBILITIES:
      WATER : 1-5 mg/mL @ 18 C (RAD)
      DMSO  : >=100 mg/mL @ 22 C (RAD)

OTHER SOLVENTS:
      Cyclohexane: >=100 mg/mL @ 21 C (RAD)
.....

*VOLATILITY:
      Vapor pressure: 60 mm Hg @ 15 C [038,055]; 76 mm Hg @ 20 C [055]
      Vapor density : 2.77 [043,051,055,058]

*FLAMMABILITY(FLASH POINT):
```

This chemical has a flash point of -11 C (12 F) [031,036,058,275]. It is flammable. Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. The autoignition temperature is 562 C (1044 F) [036,043,058,062].

\*UEL: 8% [036,043,058,062]

LEL: 1.4% [036,043,058,430]

\*REACTIVITY:

This chemical is incompatible with oxidizers [036,058,269,346]. It is also incompatible with strong acids [058]. It can react with chlorine, ozone, permanganates, sulfuric acid, peroxides, perchlorates, nitrating acid, nitric acid, chromic acid anhydride and chromium trioxide [051]. .....

\*STABILITY:

This chemical is hygroscopic [269]. It is also sensitive to heat [058]. Solutions of this chemical in water, DMSO, 95% ethanol or acetone should be stable for 24 hours under normal lab conditions (RAD).

\*OTHER PHYSICAL DATA:

Specific gravity: 0.8787 @ 15/4 C [031,395]; 0.879 @ 15/15 C [058]

.....

-TOXICITY

=====

\*NIOSH REGISTRY NUMBER: CY1400000

\*TOXICITY: (abbreviations)

typ. dose	mode	specie	amount	units	other
LCLo	ihl	hmn	2	pph/5M	
LCLo	ihl	hmn	2000	ppm/5M	
TCLo	ihl	man	150	ppm/1Y-I	
TCLo	ihl	hmn	100	ppm	
LCLo	ihl	hmn	65	mg/m3/5Y	
LDLo	unr	man	194	mg/kg	
LD50	orl	rat	3306	mg/kg	
LC50	ihl	rat	10000	ppm/7H	
LD50	ipr	rat	2890	ug/kg	
LD50	orl	mus	4700	mg/kg	
LC50	ihl	mus	9980	ppm	
LD50	ipr	mus	340	mg/kg	
LDLo	orl	dog	2000	mg/kg	
LCLo	ihl	dog	146000	mg/m3	
LCLo	ihl	cat	170000	mg/m3	
LCLo	ihl	rbt	45000	ppm/30M	
LDLo	ivn	rbt	88	mg/kg	
LDLo	ipr	gpg	527	mg/kg	
LDLo	scu	frg	1400	mg/kg	
LCLo	ihl	mam	20000	ppm/5M	
LDLo	ipr	mam	1500	mg/kg	
LDLo	orl	man	50	mg/kg	

\*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:

THR: A human poison by inhalation. An experimental poison by skin contact, intraperitoneal, intravenous and possibly other routes. ....

\*CARCINOGENICITY:

Tumorigenic Data:

TCLo: ihl-man 200 mg/m3/78W-I  
 TCLo: ihl-hmn 10 ppm/8H/10Y-I  
 TDLo: orl-rat 52 gm/kg/52W-I

.....

\*MUTATION DATA:



test	lowest dose	test	lowest dose
dns-rat:lvf	1 mmol/L	dni-hmn:leu	2200 umol/L
cyt-rat-ihl	300 mg/m3/16W-I	cyt-hmn:leu	1 mmol/L/72H
.....			
*TERATOGENICITY:			
Reproductive Effects Data:			
TCLo: ihl-rat    670 mg/m3/24H (15D pre/1-22D preg)			
TCLo: ihl-rat   56600 ug/m3/24H (1-22D preg)			
.....			
*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS: OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89) and			
29 CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z			
Transitional Limit: PEL-TWA 10 ppm; Ceiling Limit 25 ppm; .....			
*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:			
Skin and Eye Irritation Data: .....			
-OTHER DATA (Regulatory)			
=====			
*PROPER SHIPPING NAME (IATA): Benzene			
*UN/ID NUMBER: UN1114			
*HAZARD CLASS: 3                                   SUBSIDIARY RISK: None                   PACKING GROUP: II			
*LABELS REQUIRED: Flammable liquid			
*PACKAGING: PASSENGER: PKG. INSTR.: 305, Y305                   MAXIMUM QUANTITY: 5 L, 1 L			
CARGO       : PKG. INSTR.: 307                   MAXIMUM QUANTITY: 60 L			
*SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None			
*USES:			
This chemical is used as a solvent. It is used in the manufacture of			
medicines, dyes, artificial leather, linoleum, oil cloth, pesticides,.....			
*COMMENTS:			
This chemical occurs in coal tar and petroleum naphtha and is also a			
constituent of gasoline. ....			
-HANDLING PROCEDURES			
=====			
*ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:			
This compound is highly toxic by ingestion, inhalation and skin contact			
[036,165,295,395]. Poisoning may occur through skin absorption .....			
*MINIMUM PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:			
If Tyvek-type disposable protective clothing is not worn during handling			
of this chemical, wear disposable Tyvek-type sleeves taped to your gloves.			
*RECOMMENDED GLOVE MATERIALS:			
Permeation Test Results For The Neat (Undiluted) Chemical:			
The permeation test results for the neat (undiluted) chemical are given			
below. ....			
*RECOMMENDED RESPIRATOR:			
When working with this chemical, wear a NIOSH-approved full face positive			
pressure supplied-air respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).			
[651]			

\*OTHER:

Since this chemical is a known or suspected carcinogen you should contact a physician for advice regarding the possible long term health effects and .....

\*STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

You should store this chemical in an explosion-proof refrigerator, ....

\*SPILLS AND LEAKAGE:

If you spill this chemical, FIRST REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. Then, use absorbent paper to pick up all liquid spill material .....

\*DISPOSAL AND WASTE TREATMENT: Not available

-EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

=====

\*SKIN CONTACT:

IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Gently wash all affected skin areas .....

\*INHALATION:

IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital .....

\*EYE CONTACT:

First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while ...

\*INGESTION:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Volatile chemicals have a high risk of being aspirated into the victim's lungs during vomiting which increases the medical .....

-SOURCES

=====

\*SOURCES:

[015] Lewis, R.J., Sr. and R.L. Tatken, Eds. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. On-line Ed. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Cincinnati, OH. CY1400000. January 9, 1990.

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