Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion

with

Ammonium niobium oxalate

Report

Version: Final

Date: 22 March 2011

BSL BIOSERVICE Study No.: 110317

Sponsor:

Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineracao

Córrego da Mata s/n

38183-903 Araxá - MG

BRASIL

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1. Copy of the GLP Certificate

BAYERISCHES LANDESAMT
FÜR GESUNDHEIT UND LEBENSMITTELSICHERHEIT,
LANDESINSTITUT FÜR ARBEITSSCHUTZ UND PRODUKTSICHERHEIT
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GLP-Bescheinigung/Statement of GLP Compliance
(gemäß/according to § 19b Abs. 1 Chemikaliengesetz)

Eine GLP-Inspektion zur Überwachung der Einhaltung der GLP-Grundsätze gemäß Chemikaliengesetz bzw. Richtlinie 2004/9/EG wurde durchgeführt in:

Assessment of conformity with GLP according to Chemikaliengesetz and Directive 2004/9/EC at:

☒ Prüfeinrichtung/Test facility ☐ Prüfstandort/Test site

BSL Bioservice Scientific Laboratories GmbH
Behringstrasse 6 - 8
82152 Planegg

(Unverwechselbare Bezeichnung und Adresse/Unequivocal name and address)

Prüfungen nach Kategorien/Areas of Expertise
(gemäß/according ChemVwV-GLP Nr. 5.3/OECD guidance)

2 Prüfungen auf toxikologische Eigenschaften
3 Prüfungen auf mutagene Eigenschaften
9 Sonstige Prüfungen:
a) Mikrobiologische Sicherheitsprüfungen
b) Wirksamkeitsprüfungen an Zellkulturen

Datum der Inspektion/Date of Inspection
(Tag.Monat.Jahr/day.month.year)
16./17.09.2008

Die/Der genannte Prüfeinrichtung/Prüfstandort befindet sich im nationalen GLP-Überwachungsverfahren und wird regelmäßig auf Einhaltung der GLP-Grundsätze überwacht.

The above mentioned test facility/test site is included in the national GLP Compliance Programme and is inspected on a regular basis.

Auf der Grundlage des Inspektionsberichtes wird hiermit bestätigt, dass in dieser Prüfeinrichtung/diesem Prüfstandort die oben genannten Prüfungen unter Einhaltung der GLP-Grundsätze durchgeführt werden können.

Based on the inspection report it can be confirmed, that this test facility/test site is able to conduct the aforementioned studies in compliance with the Principles of GLP.

München, 06.04.2009

Ritter
Leitender Gewerbedirektor

L.S.

2. Contents

3. List of Tables

4. Preface

4.1. Abbreviations

ABS	acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene
Art.	Artikel (*Article*)
BGBl.	Bundesgesetzblatt (*Federal Law Gazette*)
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung (*German Institute for Standardisation*)
Dipl.-Biol.	Diplom Biologe (*Biology Diploma*)
EC	European Commission
EEC	European Economic Community
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (*company with limited liability*)
GV-SOLAS	Gesellschaft für Versuchstierkunde (*Society for Laboratory Animal Science*)
NZW	New Zealand White
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPPTS	Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
QA	Quality Assurance
QAU	Quality Assurance Unit
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	specific-pathogen free
TVT	Tierärztliche Vereinigung für Tierschutz (*Veterinary Association for Animal Welfare*)

4.2. General

Sponsor:	CBMM Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineracao Córrego da Mata s/n 38183-903 Araxá – MG Brasil
Study Monitor:	Mr Jorge Davo
Test Facility:	BSL BIOSERVICE Scientific Laboratories GmbH Behringstraße 6/8 82152 Planegg Germany
BSL BIOSERVICE Study No.:	110317
Test Item:	Ammonium niobium oxalate
Title:	Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion with Ammonium niobium oxalate

4.3. Project Staff

Study Director:	Dr. Katharina Lütkenhaus
Deputy Study Director:	Dr. Daniela Stelter
Management:	Dr. Wolfram Riedel Dr. Angela Lutterbach
Head of Quality Assurance Unit:	Dipl.-Biol. Uwe Hamann

4.4. Schedule

Arrival of the Test Item:	25 January 2011
Date of Draft Study Plan:	01 February 2011
Date of Final Study Plan:	02 February 2011
Start of Experiment:	13 March 2011
End of Experiment:	18 March 2011
Date of Draft Report:	18 March 2011
Date of 2nd Draft Report:	21 March 2011
Date of Final Report:	22 March 2011

5. Project Staff Signatures

Study Director — Dr. Katharina Lütkenhaus

Katharina Lütkenhaus

Date: 22 Mar 2011

Management

Dr. Angela Lutterbach

Print Name: Dr. Angela Lutterbach

Date: 22 Mar 2011

6. Quality Assurance

6.1. GLP Compliance

This study was conducted to comply with:

Chemikaliengesetz ("Chemicals Act") of the Federal Republic of Germany, Appendix 1 to § 19a as amended and promulgated on June 20, 2002 (BGBl. I Nr. 40 S. 2090), revised October 31, 2006 (BGBl. I Nr. 50 S. 2407) [1].

OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (as revised in 1997); OECD Environmental Health and Safety Publications; Series on Principles of Good Laboratory Practice and Compliance Monitoring - Number 1. Environment Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris 1998 [2].

This study was assessed for compliance with the study plan and the Standard Operating Procedures of BSL BIOSERVICE. The study and/or the test facility were periodically inspected by the Quality Assurance Unit according to the corresponding SOPs. These inspections and audits were carried out by the Quality Assurance Unit, personnel independent of staff involved in the study. A signed quality assurance statement, listing all performed audits, is included in the report.

6.2. Guidelines

This study followed the procedures indicated by internal BSL BIOSERVICE SOPs and the following internationally accepted guidelines and recommendations:

First Addendum to OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals, Section 4, No. 404, "Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion" adopted 24 April 2002 [3]

Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008, L 142, Annex Part B, 30 May 2008 [4]

EPA Health Effects Test Guidelines, OPPTS 870.2500 "Acute dermal irritation", EPA 712-C-98-196, (August 1998) [5]

6.3. Archiving

The following records will be stored in the scientific archives of BSL BIOSERVICE Scientific Laboratories GmbH according to the GLP regulations:

A copy of the final report, the study plan and a documentation of all raw data generated during the conduct of the study (documentation forms as well as any other notes of raw data, printouts of instruments and computers) and the correspondence with the sponsor concerning the study.

If test item is left, a sample will be stored according to the period fixed by the GLP regulations. Material and samples that are unstable may be disposed of before that time and without sponsor's prior consent. Raw data relating to the study will be discarded only with the prior consent of the sponsor.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, the remaining test item will be discarded three months after the release of the report.

7. Statement of Compliance

BSL BIOSERVICE

Study No.:	110317
Test Item:	Ammonium niobium oxalate
Title:	Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion with Ammonium niobium oxalate
Study Director:	Dr. Katharina Lütkenhaus

This study performed in the test facility BSL BIOSERVICE Scientific Laboratories GmbH was conducted in compliance with Good Laboratory Practice Regulations:

Chemikaliengesetz ("Chemicals Act") of the Federal Republic of Germany, Appendix 1 to § 19a as amended and promulgated on June 20, 2002 (BGBl. I Nr. 40 S. 2090), revised October 31, 2006 (BGBl. I Nr. 50 S. 2407) [1].

"OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (as revised in 1997)", Paris 1998 [2].

There were no circumstances that may have affected the quality or integrity of the study.

Study Director: Dr. Katharina Lütkenhaus

Katharina Lütkenhaus

Date: 24 Mar 2011

8. Statement of the Quality Assurance Unit

BSL BIOSERVICE

Study No.:	110317
Test Item:	Ammonium niobium oxalate
Title:	Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion with Ammonium niobium oxalate
Study Director:	Dr. Katharina Lütkenhaus

This report and the conduct of this study were inspected by the Quality Assurance Unit on the following dates:

Phases of QAU Inspections	*Dates of QAU Inspections*	*Dates of Reports to the Study Director and Management*
Audit Final Study Plan:	03 February 2011	03 February 2011
Audit Experimental Phase (process-based):	27 July 2010	27 July 2010
Audit Final Report:	23 March 2011	23 March 2011

This report reflects the raw data.

Member of the
Quality Assurance Unit:

.....

Print Name: Dipl.-Biol. Lena Rinkenauer

Date: 25 Mar 2011

9. Summary

9.1. Summary Results

On the basis of the test results given below and in conformity with the criteria given in Annex VI to Commission Directive 2001/59/EC [6] as well as in Annex I of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [7], the substance should be:

classified as corrosive	☐
classified as irritant	☐
not classified	☒

Species/strain:	New Zealand White Rabbits Crl: KBL (NZW)
Number of animals:	3
Duration of exposure:	4 hours
Amount of substance:	0.5 g per test site
Type of dressing:	occlusive [ ] semi-occlusive [X]
Vehicle (moistening):	aqua ad injectionem
First time of effects:	no effects observed
Last time of effects:	no effects observed
Reversibility of the observed effects:	no effects observed
Method:	OECD 404 [3] EC 440/2008 [4] OPPTS 870.2500 [5]

Table 1: Average Scores – (24, 48, 72 hour reading)

	Mean Value Irritation Scores	
Animal No.	**Mean 24 – 72 hours**	
	Erythema	**Oedema**
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
Total Mean Value	**0**	**0**

9.2. Conclusion

Under the conditions of the present study, the single dermal application of the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate to one initial rabbit at a dose of 0.5 g showed neither irritant nor corrosive effects immediately after the patch removal.

Under the conditions of the present study, the single dermal application of the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate to three rabbits at a dose of 0.5 g/mL showed neither irritant nor corrosive effects.

Neither mortalities nor significant clinical signs of toxicity were observed.

In conformity with the EC criteria for classification and labelling requirements for dangerous substances and preparations according to Annex VI of Commission Directive 2001/59/EC [6] and Annex I of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [7], the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate does not have to be classified and has no obligatory labelling requirement for skin irritation.

According to OECD-GHS (Globally Harmonised Classification System) [8] the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate has no obligatory labelling requirement for skin irritation.

For details of the classification criteria, see *Evaluation of Results.*

10. Introduction

10.1. Justification for the Selection of the Test System

The test for acute dermal irritation/corrosion is performed on the rabbit.

Test items meeting any of the following criteria will not be tested:

a) materials that have predictable corrosive potential based on structure-activity relationships and/or physicochemical properties such as strong acidity or alkalinity, e.g., when the material to be applied has a pH of 2 or less or 11.5 or greater

b) materials which have been proved to be highly toxic by the dermal route

c) materials which, in an acute dermal toxicity test, have been shown to produce irritation of the skin at the limit test dose level of 2000 mg/kg body weight

d) materials which have been proved to be corrosive by the in-vitro skin corrosion test

10.2. Justification for the Selection of the Test Method

No validated stand-alone *in vitro* method is available for assessing acute dermal irritation.

11. Materials and Methods

11.1. Characterisation of the Test Item

The test item and the information concerning the test item were provided by the sponsor. All data related to the test item are the responsibility of the sponsor and have not been verified by the test facility.

Name:	Ammonium niobium oxalate
Batch No.:	MANO- 01/10
Active Components:	100%
Purity:	> 98%
Molecular Formula:	$NH_4[NbO(C_2O_4)_2.(H_2O)_2].(H_2O)_n$
Volatility:	non-volatile
Melting Point:	194°C
Solubility in Water:	300 g/L
Physical State at RT:	solid, white
Storage:	RT
Date of Analysis:	10.12.2010
Expiry Date:	not applicable
Safety Precautions:	The routine hygienic procedures were sufficient to assure personnel health and safety.

11.2. Preparation of the Test Item

The test item was used as delivered by the sponsor.

In order to ensure good skin contact, it was moistened with the vehicle.

11.3. Vehicle

Aqua ad injectionem (Berlin Chemie, lot no. 0195A191, expiry date: 04/2013)

This vehicle was chosen due to its non-irritating characteristics.

11.4. Weight-of-Evidence Analysis

In order to avoid the unnecessary use of animals and to minimise any testing that is likely to produce severe responses in animals, a weight-of-evidence analysis was performed with the available data (data from the test substance data sheet). The paperwork is archived in the project file. Additionally the confirmation in writing that the studies are required for submission to regulatory authorities or to fulfil obligations postulated by law was taken into account.

11.5. Test System

Species/strain: healthy New Zealand White Rabbits, Crl: KBL (NZW)

Source: Charles River Deutschland, 97633 Sulzfeld, Germany

Sex: female

Body weight at the beginning of the study: > 2 kg

Age at the beginning of the study: approximately 31 – 32 weeks old

Number of animals: 3

The animals were derived from a controlled full-barrier maintained breeding system (SPF). According to Art. 9.2, No. 7 of the German Act on Animal Welfare [9] the animals were bred for experimental purposes.

11.5.1. Housing and Feeding Conditions

- Semi barrier in an air-conditioned room
- Temperature: 18 ± 3 °C (recommendations of TVT [10], GV-SOLAS [11])
- Relative humidity: 55 ± 10%
- Artificial light, sequence being 12 hours light, 12 hours dark
- Air change: at least 10 x / hour
- Free access to autoclaved hay and to Altromin 2123 maintenance diet for rabbits (lot no. 1347), rich in crude fibre
- Free access to tap water (drinking water, municipal residue control, microbiological controls at regular intervals)
- Certificates of food, water and bedding are filed at BSL BIOSERVICE
- Housed in ABS - plastic rabbit cages, floor 4200 cm^2
- Adequate acclimatisation period (at least 5 days)

11.6. Preparation of the Animals

Approximately 26 hours before the test, the fur was removed from the dorsal area of the trunk by using an electric clipper. Care was taken to avoid abrading the skin, and only animals with healthy intact skin were used.

11.7. Initial Test (In Vivo Dermal Irritation/Corrosion Test Using One Animal)

The test item was not expected to produce corrosion, but might be irritating. Therefore, a single patch was applied to one animal for 4 hours.

11.8. Application

The test item was applied first to a gauze patch at a single dose. To ensure good skin contact, it was moistened with the vehicle. The patch was then applied to the skin on a small area (approx. 6 cm^2) on the left side of the dorsal area. The gauze was held in place with non-irritating tape. The untreated right side served as control. The patch was

fixed with a semi-occlusive dressing. The limits of the application site were marked with an ink marker.

11.9. Dose Level

A dose of 0.5 g of the test item was applied to each test site.

11.10. Exposure Period

The test item was held in contact with the skin throughout a 4-hour period.

At the end of the exposure period, the residual test item was removed with tap water.

11.11. Confirmatory Test

The results of the initial test did not indicate the test item to be corrosive or a severe irritant to the skin using the procedure described. In order to confirm the response, two additional animals were treated in the same manner.

11.12. Observation Period

All animals were observed for 72 hours after the patch removal.

11.13. Clinical Observation

The animals were examined for signs of erythema and oedema 1 hour after the patch removal. For the determination of classification-relevant values, the animals were examined for signs of erythema and oedema 24, 48 and 72 hours after the patch removal. Dermal irritation was scored and recorded according to the grades in the table below (Table 2). Any other signs such as hyperplasia, scaling, discolouration, fissures and scabs or any systemic effects were also recorded.

For the initial test in one animal, the test site was also examined immediately after the patch had been removed.

Table 2: Scoring System

Erythema and Eschar Formation	
No erythema	0
Very slight erythema (barely perceptible)	1
Well defined erythema	2
Moderate to severe erythema	3
Severe erythema (beef redness) to eschar formation preventing grading of erythema	4
Oedema Formation	
No oedema	0
Very slight oedema (barely perceptible)	1
Slight oedema (edges of area well defined by definite raising)	2
Moderate oedema (raised approximately 1 mm)	3
Severe oedema (raised more than 1 mm and extending beyond exposure area)	4

11.14. Evaluation of Results

Individual reactions of each animal were recorded at each time of observation.

Nature, severity and duration of all lesions observed were described.

The body weight development was recorded at the start and at the end of the study.

On the basis of the test results, the test substance may be classified in one of the following classes in conformity with the criteria given in **Annex VI to Commission Directive 2001/59/EC** [6]:

- ***Corrosive*** and assigned the symbol „C" and the indication of danger corrosive in accordance with the following criteria:

- a substance or a preparation is considered to be corrosive if, when it is applied to healthy intact animal skin, it produces full thickness destruction of skin tissue on at least one animal during the test for skin irritation cited in **Annex B.4 to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, L 142** [4] or during an equivalent method,
- classification can be based on the results of a validated in vitro test, such as that cited in **Annex B.40 to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, L 142** [4] (skin corrosion: rat skin transcutaneous electrical resistance assay and human skin model assay),

- a substance or a preparation should also be considered corrosive if the result can be predicted, for example from strongly acid or alkaline reactions indicated by a pH of 2 or less or 11.5 or greater. However, where extreme pH is the basis for classification, acid/alkali reserve may also be taken into consideration. If consideration of alkali/acid reserve suggests the substance or preparation may not be corrosive then further testing should be carried out to confirm this, preferably by use of an appropriate validated in vitro test. Consideration of acid/alkali reserve should not be used alone to exonerate substances or preparations from classification as corrosive.

Risk phrases shall be assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

R35 Causes severe burns

- if, when applied to healthy intact animal skin, full thickness destruction of skin tissue occurs as a result of up to three minutes exposure, or if this result can be predicted.

R34 Causes burns

- if, when applied to healthy intact animal skin, full thickness destruction of skin tissue occurs as a result of up to four hours exposure, or if this result can be predicted,
- organic hydroperoxides, except where evidence to the contrary is available.

Notes:

Where classification is based on results of a validated in vitro test R35 or R34 should be applied according to the capacity of the test method to discriminate between these.

Where classification is based upon consideration of extreme pH alone, R35 should be applied.

- ***Irritant*** and assigned the symbol „Xi" and the indication of danger „irritant" in accordance with the criteria given below.

The following risk phrase shall be assigned in accordance with the criteria given:

R38 Irritating to skin

- Substances and preparations which cause significant inflammation of the skin which persists for at least 24 hours after an exposure period of up to four hours determined on the rabbit according to the cutaneous irritation test method cited in **Annex B.4 to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, L 142 (skin corrosion)** [4].

Inflammation of the skin is significant if:

(a) the mean value of the scores for either erythema and eschar formation or oedema formation, calculated over all the animals tested, is 2 or more; or

(b) in the case where the Annex B.4 (skin corrosion) test has been completed using three animals, either erythema and eschar formation or oedema formation equivalent to a mean value of 2 or more calculated for each animal separately has been observed in two or more animals.

In both cases all scores at each of the reading times (24, 48 and 72 hours) for an effect should be used in calculating respective mean values.

Inflammation of the skin is also significant if it persists in at least two animals at the end of the time of observation. Particular effects e.g. hyperplasia, scaling, discoloration, fissures, scabs and alopecia should be taken into account. Relevant data may also be available from non-acute animal. These are considered significant if the effects seen are comparable to those described above.

- Substances and preparations which cause significant inflammation of the skin, based on practical observations in humans on immediate, prolonged or repeated contact.
- Organic peroxides, except where evidence to the contrary is available.

On the basis of the test results, the following risk phrases may be assigned in conformity with the criteria given in **Annex I of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008** [7]:

Skin corrosion, category 1 A, B, C:

Destruction of skin tissue, with subcategorisation based on exposure of up to 3 minutes (A), 1 hour (B), or 4 hours (C). DANGER, corrosion symbol in diamond. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Skin irritation, category 2:

Mean value of $\geq 2.3 \leq 4.0$ for erythema / eschar or edema in at least 2 of 3 tested animals from gradings at 24, 48, and 72 hours (or on 3 consecutive days after onset if reactions are delayed); inflammation that persists to the end of the (normally 14-day) observation period in at least 2 animals, particularly taking into account alopecia (limited area), hyperkeratosis, hyperplasia, and scaling; in some cases where there is pronounced variability of response among animals, with very definite positive effects related to chemical exposure in a single animal but less than the criteria above. WARNING, exclamation mark in diamond. Causes skin irritation.

On the basis of the test results, the following risk phrases may be assigned in conformity with the criteria given in **OECD-GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, second revised edition, 2007** [8]:

Skin corrosion, category 1 A, B, C: Destruction of skin tissue, with subcategorisation based on exposure of up to 3 minutes (A), 1 hour (B), or 4 hours (C). DANGER, corrosion symbol in diamond. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Skin irritation, category 2: Mean value of $\geq 2.3 > 4.0$ for erythema / eschar or oedema in at least 2 of 3 tested animals from gradings at 24, 48, and 72 hours (or on 3 consecutive days after onset if reactions are delayed); inflammation that persists to end of the (normally 14-day) observation period. WARNING, exclamation mark in diamond. Causes skin irritation.

Skin irritation, category 3: Mean value of $\geq 1.5 < 2.3$ for erythema / eschar or oedema in at least 2 of 3 tested animals from gradings at 24, 48, and 72 hours (or on 3 consecutive days after onset if reactions are delayed). WARNING, no symbol. Causes mild skin irritation.

No classification or labelling unless category 1 – 3 criteria are met.

12. Deviations from the Study Plan

There were no deviations from the study plan.

13. Results

No irritant or corrosive effects were observed on the intact skin of the three female rabbits (strain NZW) after a contact time of 4 hours (Tables 3 and 4).

Neither mortalities nor significant clinical signs of toxicity were observed.

Table 3: Dermal Irritation Evaluation

Animal No.	Application Site	Irritation (hours after patch removal)							
		1 hour		24 hours		48 hours		72 hours	
		T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C
1	Erythema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oedema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Erythema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oedema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Erythema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oedema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

T = test item; C = control

Table 4: Individual Data

Individual Systemic and Local Findings - Animal No. 1			
Time after Patch Removal	**Systemic Findings**	**Specific Local Findings**	**Comments**
1 hour	nsf	nsf	-
24 hours	nsf	nsf	-
48 hours	nsf	nsf	-
72 hours	nsf	nsf	-
Individual Systemic and Local Findings - Animal No. 2			
Time after Patch Removal	**Systemic Findings**	**Specific Local Findings**	**Comments**
1 hour	nsf	nsf	-
24 hours	nsf	nsf	-
48 hours	nsf	nsf	-
72 hours	nsf	nsf	-

Individual Systemic and Local Findings - Animal No. 3			
Time after Patch Removal	**Systemic Findings**	**Specific Local Findings**	**Comments**
1 hour	nsf	nsf	-
24 hours	nsf	nsf	-
48 hours	nsf	nsf	-
72 hours	nsf	nsf	-

nsf = no specific findings

13.1. Body Weight Development

There were no significant body weight changes during the contact and observation period (Table 5).

Table 5: Absolute Body Weights in kg

	Animal No. 1	**Animal No. 2**	**Animal No. 3**
Start of Study (weight in kg)	5.0	5.5	5.2
End of Study (weight in kg)	5.1	5.5	5.2

14. Conclusion

Under the conditions of the present study, the single dermal application of the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate to one initial rabbit at a dose of 0.5 g showed neither irritant nor corrosive effects immediately after the patch removal.

Under the conditions of the present study, the single dermal application of the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate to three rabbits at a dose of 0.5 g/mL showed neither irritant nor corrosive effects.

Neither mortalities nor significant clinical signs of toxicity were observed.

In conformity with the EC criteria for classification and labelling requirements for dangerous substances and preparations according to Annex VI of Commission Directive 2001/59/EC [6] and Annex I of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [7], the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate does not have to be classified and has no obligatory labelling requirement for skin irritation.

According to OECD-GHS (Globally Harmonised Classification System) [8] the test item Ammonium niobium oxalate has no obligatory labelling requirement for skin irritation.

For details of the classification criteria, see *Evaluation of Results.*

15. Distribution of the Report

1 original (paper):	Sponsor
1 copy (paper):	BSL BIOSERVICE
1 copy (electronic):	Sponsor

16. References

16.1. Internal BSL BIOSERVICE SOPs

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) No. 11-2-1

16.2. Literature and Guidelines

[1] Chemikaliengesetz ("Chemicals Act") of the Federal Republic of Germany, Appendix 1 to § 19a as amended and promulgated on 20 June 2002 (BGBl. I Nr. 40 S. 2090), revised 31 October 2006 (BGBl. I Nr. 50 S. 2407)

[2] OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (as revised in 1997); OECD Environmental Health and Safety Publications; Series on Principles of Good Laboratory Practice and Compliance Monitoring - Number 1. Environment Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris 1998

[3] OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals, Section 4: Health Effects, No. 404, Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion (2002), Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, Paris

[4] Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008, L 142, Annex Part B of 30 May 2008 laying down test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

[5] EPA Health Effects Test Guidelines, OPPTS 870.2500 Acute Dermal Irritation, EPA 712-C-98-196, August 1998, United States, Environmental Protection Agency, Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (7101)

[6] EC, 2001: Commission Directive 2001/59/EC of 6 August 2001 adapting to technical progress for the 28th time Council, Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 225, 21 August 2001

[7] Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 353, 31 December 2008

[8] OECD-GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Second revised edition, United Nations. New York / Geneva, 2007

[9] German Animal Welfare Act, Art. 9.2, No. 7 (Deutsches Tierschutzgesetz, 24. Juli 1972 (BGBl. I S. 1277), Inkrafttreten der letzten Änderung: 22. Juli 2009, (Art. 2 ÄndG vom 15. Juli 2009)

[10] Merkblatt zur tierschutzgerechten Haltung von Versuchstieren; Merkblatt 55 Kaninchen; TVT Tierärztliche Vereinigung für Tierschutz

[11] Planung, Struktur von Versuchstierbereichen tierexperimentell tätiger Institutionen; Veröffentlichung GV-SOLAS (Gesellschaft für Versuchstierkunde, Society for Laboratory Animal Science), Mai 1988

17. Appendix

17.1. Appendix 1: Certificate of Analysis

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE METALURGIA E MINERAÇÃO
Córrego da Mata S/N - C.P. 08 - Araxá - Minas Gerais - Cep: 38.183-970 - Brasil
Phone: (55-34) 3669-3000 - Facsimile: (55-34) 3669-3300

CERTICATE OF ANALYSIS	NUM.	DATE
		01/21/2011

PRODUCT	LOT	SIZING	QUANTITY
Ammonium Niobium Oxalate	MANO 01/10		0.01

MARK	CUSTOMER	PACKAGING
	BSL BIOSERVICE - Scientific Laboratories GmbH	1/1

Element	Analysis
% Nb2O5	22
ppm Ca	<1
ppm Cl	57.6
ppm Fe	6
ppm K	244
ppm Mg	<1
ppm Na	19
ppm Ta	358
ppm Ti	121

Size Distribution	
Screen (mm)	(%) Analysis

Observation
Turbid: 5,8 NTU

Emitted by	Approved by
f/ Leandro Oliveira Lima	f/ Andreia Duarte Menezes Teixeira
Chemist	Lab. Manager