Building a IUCLID report using the new modular approach

ECHA EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY

OECD

IUCLID 6 is developed by the European Chemicals Agency in association with the OECD

IUCLID reports

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Introduction

All of IUCLID's in-built reports like the Chemical Safety Report (CSR), the Attachments report, the Literature References report, are created by the IUCLID team using Report Templates. These Reports can be generated using the IUCLID Report Generator ('Generate report …').

One of the largest reports containing hazard assessment information, the Chemical Safety Report, has now been broken down into modules so that users can more easily create their own report templates containing information which the CSR also extracts and displays. The modules can be re-used to generate reports from any Substance or Mixture dataset and dossier.*

This tutorial provides:

1. An overview of the key modules available and what they contain
2. An example of how to create a report using the modular approach, and also …
3. (for advanced users) How to use the modules in a more complex scenario where a user can edit and customise the modules for their own use.

* Some additional modules have been created over and above the CSR and the set of re-usable data will continue to grow.

Overview of key modules

IUCLID Reports

CSR Modularisation – context and background

The CSR is generated using a series of Report Templates to extract and organise IUCLID data, including the hazard assessment for Human Health and Environmental Endpoints, as well as data on the Substance Composition and Physico-Chemical properties.

Now, these Report Templates have been modularised so that the various parts of the CSR, which are useful in different contexts', can be easily reused where needed, and with minimal effort, e.g.:

- If you wanted to only extract studies from the Environmental fate and behaviour section of IUCLID …
- If you wanted to extract the Substance Identity and Composition …
- If you want to extract the Classification and Labelling information

The next slides illustrate the key modules and a example of how to use them.

IUCLID Reports

CSR Modularisation – all modules and macros

On the Report Generator website, you will find:

- All modules (with extension '.ftl')
- A table comparing the CSR and the common modules
- A starting Report Template (.ftl) which can be used for the example in this tutorial but also as a starting template for your own reports. The starting template only requires the adding of the modules and their parameters, and to be organised in Sections and Chapters

IUCLID Reports

CSR Modularisation – environmental fate and behaviour

Get the CSR studies on environmental fate and properties by using the module below:

- common_module_environmental_fate_properties.ftl
- 28 different studies and summaries

4.1.1.1. Hydrolysis

The studies on hydrolysis are summarised in the following table:

Table 4.1. Studies on hydrolysis

Method	Results	Remarks
OECD Guideline 111 (Hydrolysis as a Function of pH)	Half-life (DT50): 789 d Rate constant: 78 s-1; Recovery (in %): Transformation products: no	1 (reliable without restriction) weight of evidence experimental study **Test material** 2-[2-(6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)ethoxy]-N,N-diethylethanamine / 7712-50-7 / 231-735-7, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **2001**

4.2.1. Adsorption/desorption

The studies on adsorption/desorption are summarised in the following table:

Table 4.5. Studies on adsorption/desorption

Method	Results	Remarks
adsorption / desorption: screening OECD Guideline 106 (Adsorption - Desorption Using a Batch Equilibrium Method)	Adsorption coefficient: Koc: >10 Partition coefficients: Mass balance (in %) at end of adsorption phase: Mass balance (in %) at end of desorption phase: Transformation products:	2 (reliable with restrictions) weight of evidence experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methanaminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3; xxx, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **1999**

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CSR Modularisation – ecotoxicological information

Get the CSR studies on environmental hazard assessment by using the module below:

- common_module_environmental_hazard_assessment.ftl
- 35 different studies and summaries

7.1.1. Fish

7.1.1.1. Short-term toxicity to fish

No relevant information available.

Data waiving

Information requirement: Short-term toxicity testing on fish

Reason: study scientifically not necessary / other information available

Justification: the study does not need to be conducted because the substance is highly insoluble in water, hence indicating that aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur [study scientifically not necessary / other information available]

7.1.1.2. Long-term toxicity to fish

The results are summarised in the following table:

Table 7.1. Long-term effects on fish

Method	Results	Remarks
Alburnus albidus costa freshwater fish early-life stage toxicity equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 210 (Fish, Early-Life Stage Toxicity Test) xxx	LOEC (10h): 1 - 2 g/L test mat. (nominal) based on: mortality	1 (reliable without restriction) key study experimental study **Test material** formaldehyde / 50-00-0 / 200-001-8, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **Author of study report 2000**

7.2.4. Toxicity to other terrestrial organisms

The results are summarised in the following table:

Table 7.6. Effects on terrestrial arthropods

Method	Results	Remarks
() Application method: toxicity to terrestrial arthropods: short-term OECD Guideline 213 (Honeybees, Acute Oral Toxicity Test)	LC50 (4h): >50 ppm based on: development	1 (reliable without restriction) key study experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methanaminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **2000**

IUCLID Reports

CSR Modularisation – toxicological information

Get the CSR studies on human health hazard assessment by using the module below:

- common_module_human_health_hazard_assessment.ftl
- 53 different studies and summaries

5.6.1.1. Repeated dose toxicity: oral

The results of studies are summarised in the following table:

Table 5.6. Studies on repeated dose toxicity after oral administration

Method	Results	Remarks
sub-chronic toxicity: oral Vehicle: Exposure: OECD Guideline 407 (Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents)	NOAEL: 45 mg/kg diet7.5.1 basis/remarks	1 (reliable without restriction) key study experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methan aminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **2003**

5.2.1.2. Acute toxicity: inhalation

The results of studies on acute toxicity after inhalation exposure are summarised in the following table:

Table 5.2. Studies on acute toxicity after inhalation exposure

Method	Results	Remarks
OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	LC50: 200 mg/m³ air (analytical)	1 (reliable without restriction) key study experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methan aminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **2000**

5.2.1.3. Acute toxicity: dermal

The results of studies on acute toxicity after dermal administration are summarised in the following table:

Table 5.3. Studies on acute toxicity after dermal administration

Method	Results	Remarks
Coverage: Vehicle: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity) [before 9 Oct. 2017]	LD0: >100 mg/kg bw	2 (reliable with restrictions) key study experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methan aminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **1974**

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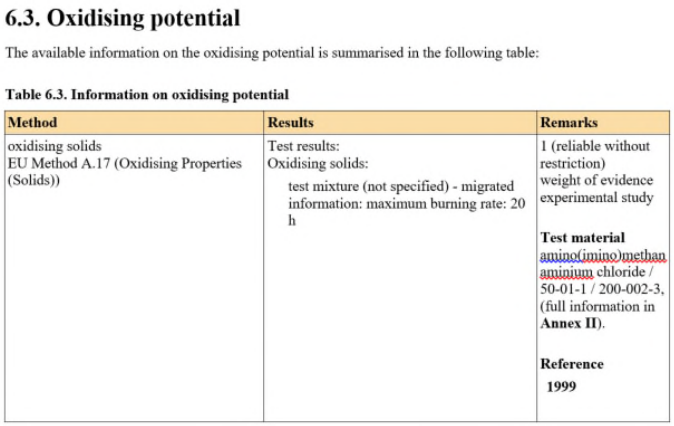
CSR Modularisation – human health assessment of physico-chem properties

Get the CSR studies on human health hazard assessment of physico-chemical properties by using the module below:

- common_macro_human_health_hazard_assessment_of_physicochemical_properties.ftl
- 12 different studies and summaries

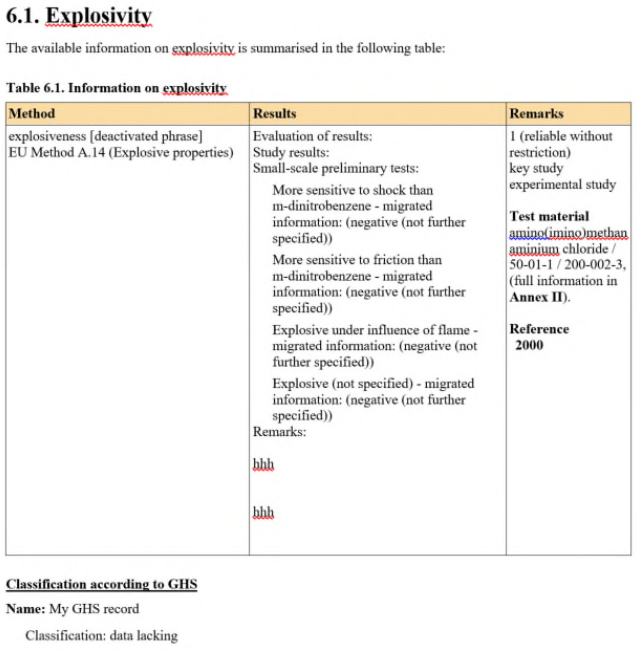


6.3. Oxidising potential

The available information on the oxidising potential is summarised in the following table:

Table 6.3. Information on oxidising potential

Method	Results	Remarks
oxidising solids EU Method A.17 (Oxidising Properties (Solids))	Test results: Oxidising solids: test mixture (not specified) - migrated information: maximum burning rate: 20 h	1 (reliable without restriction) weight of evidence experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methan aminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **1999**



6.1. Explosivity

The available information on explosivity is summarised in the following table:

Table 6.1. Information on explosivity

Method	Results	Remarks
explosiveness [deactivated phrase] EU Method A.14 (Explosive properties)	Evaluation of results: Study results: Small-scale preliminary tests: More sensitive to shock than m-dinitrobenzene - migrated information: (negative (not further specified)) More sensitive to friction than m-dinitrobenzene - migrated information: (negative (not further specified)) Explosive under influence of flame - migrated information: (negative (not further specified)) Explosive (not specified) - migrated information: (negative (not further specified)) Remarks: hhh hhh	1 (reliable without restriction) key study experimental study **Test material** amino(imino)methan aminium chloride / 50-01-1 / 200-002-3, (full information in **Annex II**). **Reference** **2000**

Classification according to GHS

Name: My GHS record

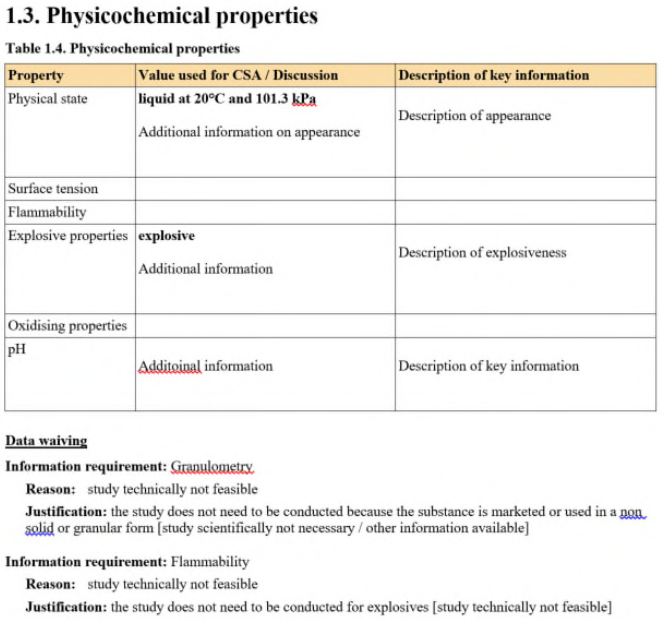
Classification: data lacking

IUCLID Reports

CSR Modularisation – physico-chemical properties

Get the CSR table of physico-chemical properties (from endpoint summaries) by using the module below:

- common_macro_physical_chemical_summary_properties.ftl
- Contains the properties summary table and the summary discussion



1.3. Physicochemical properties

Table 1.4. Physicochemical properties

Property	Value used for CSA / Discussion	Description of key information
Physical state	**liquid at 20°C and 101.3 kPa** Additional information on appearance	Description of appearance
Surface tension		
Flammability		
Explosive properties	**explosive** Additional information	Description of explosiveness
Oxidising properties		
pH	Additoinal information	Description of key information

Data waiving

Information requirement: Granulometry

Reason: study technically not feasible

Justification: the study does not need to be conducted because the substance is marketed or used in a non solid or granular form [study scientifically not necessary / other information available]

Information requirement: Flammability

Reason: study technically not feasible

Justification: the study does not need to be conducted for explosives [study technically not feasible]

IUCLID Reports

CSR Modularisation – substance identity

Get the CSR table of substance identity by using the module below:

- common_module_substance_basic_information.ftl

Table 1.1. Substance identity

EC number:	944-347-4
EC name:	
CAS number (EC inventory):	
CAS number:	9043-30-5
IUPAC name:	TestSubstanceX
Synonyms:	EC number: 900-481-5
Molecular formula:	UB40
Molecular weight range:	>80

Structural formula:

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CSR Modularisation – substance composition

Get the CSR composition table by using the module below:

- common_module_substance_composition.ftl
  - References between compositions
  - Information on Constituents, Additives and Impurities

1.2. Composition of the substance

Overall information on composition:

Composition	Related composition(s)
My composition 1 (legal entity composition of the substance)	
My composition 2 (legal entity composition of the substance)	My composition 1

Name: Standard composition

(legal entity composition of the substance)
State/form: solid: bulk
Degree of purity: >95 - 100 % (w/w)
Description: DESCRIBE THE COLLECTIVELY AGREED BOUNDARY COMPOSITION OF THE SUBSTANCE - The substance in scope of the registration/notification/application: - Detail any qualitative specifications that are not reflected by the reported constituents, impurities and additives (e.g. that no impurities affecting the classification and labelling are allowed): - Especially if several boundary compositions are provided; ensure to explain the differences: - Morphology (if relevant):

Table 1.2. Constituents (Standard composition)

Constituent	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
ECHA_TrainingSubstance X EC no.: 944-347-4	ca.80 % (w/w)	>95 - <96 % (w/w)	

Table 1.3. Impurities (Standard composition)

Constituent	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Impurity 1 EC no.: 290-802-9			

Table 1.4. Additives (Standard composition)

Constituent	Function	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Additive EC no.: 200-529-9				

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CSR Modularisation – classification and labelling

Get the CSR table of classification and labelling by using the module below:

- common_module_classification_and_labelling.ftl

3. CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

3.1. Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS

Substance: ECHA_TrainingSubstanceX
Implementation: EU
The substance is classified as follows:

Table 3.1. Classification and labelling according to CLP / GHS for physicochemical properties

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement	Reason for no classification
Explosives:			data lacking
Desensitised explosives:			data lacking

Labelling

Signal word: Warning

Hazard pictogram:

GHS08: health hazard

Hazard statements:

H301+H311+H331: Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Precautionary statements:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Additional labelling requirements (CLP supplemental hazard statement):

EUH070: Toxic by eye contact.
AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking [Australia]

Notes:

Note D [Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed in Part 3. However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the supplier must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised".]

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Mixture/Product Modularisation – product information

Get basic product information by using the module below:

- common_module_product_basic_information.ftl
- Information on the main product, including contact details plus basic composition details of the components and additives of the product

1.4. Product information

Name of the product: Product XY

Table 1.3. Product information

Applicant	Legal Entity name: le7 Phone: E-mail: Address line 1: Pikku road Address line 2: Postal code: 01108 Town: Vantaa Country: Finland [FI]
Producer of the plant protection product	
Quantitative and qualitative information on the composition of the plant protection product	
Composition name	Product from scratch
Formulation	BR Briquette ; CB Bait concentrate
Functions (components and additives of product)	booster (for component: Alizarin1) active substance (for component: Active substance component #1)

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Mixture/Product Modularisation – active substance

Get active substance identity and composition information by using the module below:

- common_module_active_substance_component_identity_and_composition.ftl
- 2 macros to get the identity of the active substance and the composition of the active substance

1.5. Identity of the active substance

Table 1.4. Active substance identity

EC number	244-466-5
EC name	cefapirin
CAS number (EC inventory)	21593-23-7
CAS number	21593-23-7
CAS name	CAS name
IUPAC name	IUPAC name
Other identifiers	
Synonyms	Synonym name goes here
Molecular formula	C17H17N4O6TY
Molecular weight range	400.32
Structural formula	**Figure 1.1. 21593-23-7-V2.jpeg**

1.5.1. Composition of the active substance

Table 1.5. Composition of the Active Substance (Composition.001)

Common name: Active substance component #1	Synonyms No synoynms identified for Active substance component #1
Degree of purity for FLEXIBLE_RECORD.SubstanceComposition.GeneralInformation.Name_Composition	>-73.81 - <13.75 % (w/w)
Constituents for **FLEXIBLE_RECORD.SubstanceComposition.GeneralInformation.Name_Composition**	
CAS number	84030-10-4
EC number	281-781-7
IUPAC (CA name)	dicyclohexyl(octadecyl)phosphine
CIPAC	
Molecular and structural formula, molecular mass of the active substance	
Molecular formula	C30H59P
Molecular weight	450.763

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Additional modules

Get Legal Entity and Contact Persons administrative information by using the module below:

- common_module_administrative_information.ftl
- 4 macros to get legal entity and contact persons information

<@keyAdministrativeInformation.basicLegalEntityInformation _subject />
<@keyAdministrativeInformation.contactInfoOfLegalEntity _subject />
<@keyAdministrativeInformation.contactPersonsInfoOfLegalEntity _subject />
<@keyAdministrativeInformation.contactPersonsInfoOfMainSubstanceOrMixture _subject />

Example

Generating a report for a substance or mixture, and include common modules

IUCLID Reports

Example Report

The example report can be generated from a Mixture/Product or a Substance

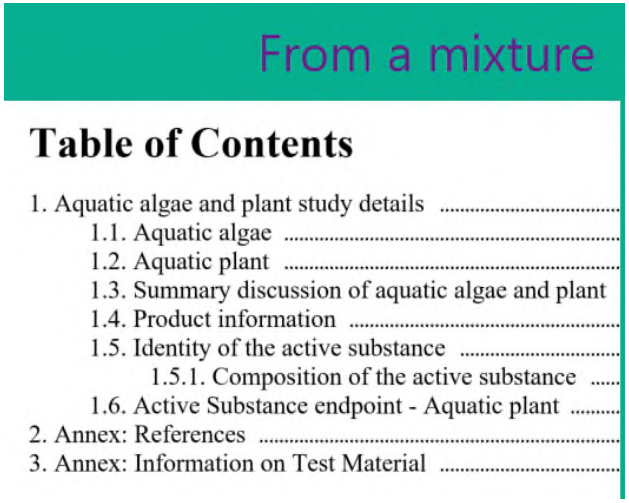
The report extracts for a substance:

- Study and summary information for Aquatic algae (OHT 45) and plants (OHT 46)
- Annexes of literature references and test materials used in the studies.

The report extracts for a mixture/product:

- Study and summary information for Aquatic algae (OHT 45) and plants (OHT 46)
- Product information and active substance identity/composition information
- Study information for aquatic plants found in the active substance component
- Annexes of literature references and test materials used in the studies.

From a mixture



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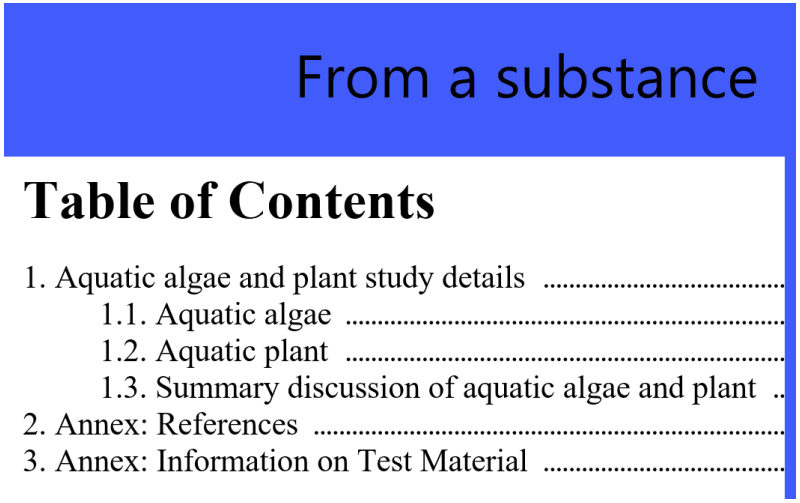
From a substance



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Example Report

If you understand this example, you can apply the same principle for all modules, and extract information from IUCLID with minimal effort.

The example Report (in RTF) and the Report Templates used in the scenario are available **on the IUCLID website:**

- main_report_template_modular.ftl
- macros_common_general
- macros_common_studies_and_summaries
- common_module_administrative_information.ftl
- common_module_environmental_hazard_assessment
- common_module_product_basic_information
- common_module_active_substance_component_identity_and_composition
- Annex1_literature_references
- Annex2_test_materials

IUCLID Reports

The creation of a report on the Toxicity to Aquatic Algae and Plants

Step 1

The main Report Template for this example is named: ‘main_report_template_modular.ftl’.*

Because I want to extract and generate environmental hazard assessment information, I have imported the relevant module (see slide 8 above).

- See line 8 of the main Report Template:

  <#import "common_macro_environmental_hazard_assessment.ftl" as keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment>

I have also given the imported module a name: ‘*keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment’.* It is this name which I use to call the module containing the relevant studies and summaries, which is the next step.

*All report templates require a ‘main’ template which is used to launch the report.

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Report on the Toxicity to Aquatic Algae and Plants

Step 2

The module ‘common_macro_environmental_hazard_assessment.ftl’, which I have named ‘keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment’, contains 34 studies.

You can extract any of these 34 studies and summaries. In this example, to extract the studies and summaries for Aquatic algae and plants, there are three things I need to:

1. Find the relevant study / summary in the module
2. Add the name of this to ‘keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment’
3. Add ‘_subject’ as the final parameter, which determines whether you are generating a report from a Substance or Mixture.

This is illustrated in the next slide.

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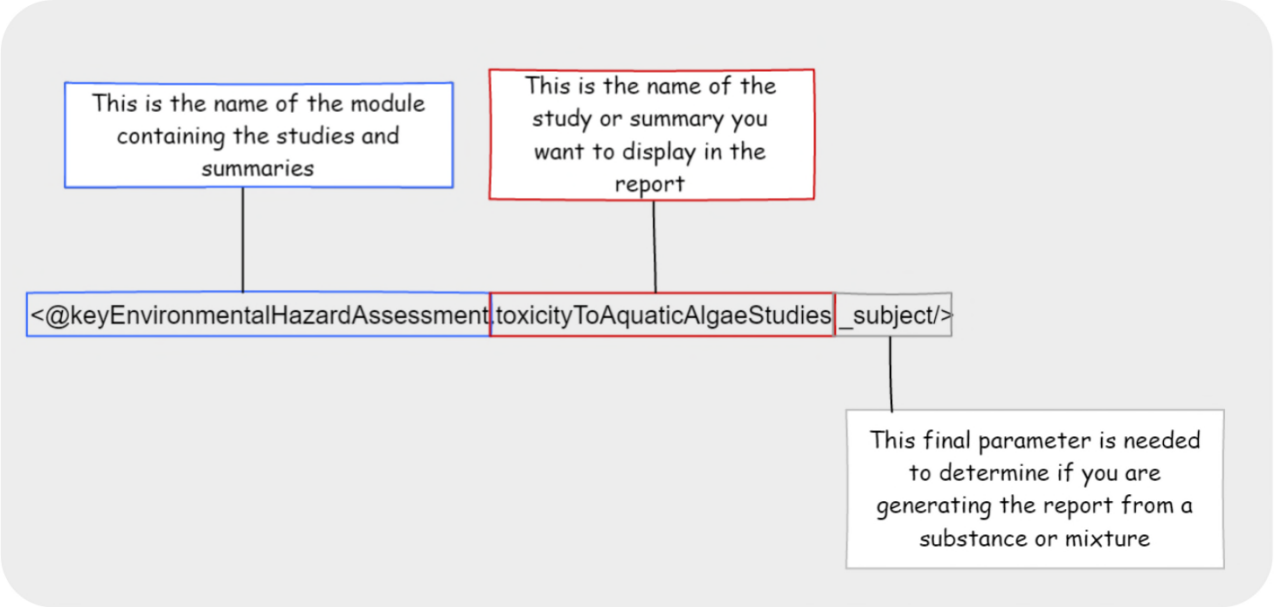
Report on the Toxicity to Aquatic Algae and Plants
Step 2

See line 72 of the main template: main_report_template_modular.ftl

<@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticAlgaeStudies _subject/>



Report on the Toxicity to Aquatic Algae and Plants

Step 3

In the first chapter of the report, I generate the Aquatic algae and plant studies as well as their respective summaries, using the following modules and the names of the studies or summaries:

- **Algae studies**: <@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticAlgaeStudies _subject/>
  - (line 72 of the ftl)
  - (chapter 1.1)
- **Plant studies**: <@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies _subject />
  - (line 78 of the ftl)
  - (chapter 1.2)
- **Algae summary**: <@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticAlgaeSummary _subject /> (line 64)
  - (line 84 of the ftl)
  - (chapter 1.3)
- **Plant summary**: <@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticPlantSummary _subject />
  - (line 87 of the ftl)
  - (chapter 1.3)

Report on the Toxicity to Aquatic Algae and Plants

Step 3

To add the Annex information, which contains additional information on the Literature References and Test Materials referenced in the studies, I have included the relevant modules in two Chapters following the Chapter on Aquatic algae and plants:

- <#include "Annex1_literature_references.ftl" encoding="UTF-8" />
  - (line 94)
  - (chapter 2)
- <#include "Annex2_test_materials.ftl" encoding="UTF-8" />
  - (line 100)
  - (chapter 3)

This is all that is needed to include the Annex information.

By including the Annexes, there are hyperlinks in the report which takes the user directly from the study in the first Chapter, to the relevant Literature reference or Test material in the Annex.

Example

For advanced users, how to include or exclude information from the modules

Modify the information extracted in the report

Using a special Directive, you can:

- Include extra information which is not in the module
- Exclude existing information which is in the module

This special Directive is initiated in the ‘main_report_template_modular.ftl’ by the following, which you can just leave in the main template:

- <@com.initiRelevanceGenericReports relevance/>
  - (see line 12)

To exclude information in the module, put the following around what you want to exclude*:

- **<#if !genericRelevant??>***CONTENT TO EXCLUDE***</#if>**

To include extra information not in the module, put the following around what you want to include**:

- **<#if genericRelevant??>***NEW CONTENT TO INCLUDE***</#if>**

*Notice the ‘!’ before the Directive ‘genericRelevant??’

**Notice that the ‘!’ is no longer before the Directive ‘genericRelevant??’

IUCLID Reports

Example to **exclude** information from a module

In the example module available from the IUCLID website: '**keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment**' (see slide 8). Go to the Study on the Toxicity to Plants: '**toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies**'

The module and study is called by the main template:

```
<@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies _subject />
```

In the module, the study is found by the same name as above:

```
<#macro toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies _subject>
```

I have excluded the information on the **Water Media Type**, in the Study Design of the study, see lines 656-659 of the module.

```
<#if !genericRelevant??>
    <@com.picklist
    study.MaterialsAndMethods.StudyDesign.WaterMediaType/>
</#if>
```

By putting the tags **<#if !genericRelevant??>** and **</#if>** around the field identifier, the field 'WaterMediaType' is excluded from the output of the report.

IUCLID Reports

Example to **include** information from a module

In the example module available from the IUCLID website: '**keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment**' (see slide 8). In the Study on the Toxicity to Plants: '**toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies**'

The module and study is called by the main template:

```
<@keyEnvironmentalHazardAssessment.toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies _subject />
```

In the module, the study is found by the same name as above:

```
<#macro toxicityToAquaticPlantStudies _subject>
```

I have included the information on the **Exposure Duration**, in the Study Design of the study, see lines 664-666 of the module.

```
<#if genericRelevant??>
Exposure duration: <@com.quantity
study.MaterialsAndMethods.StudyDesign.TotalExposureDuration/>
</#if>
```

By putting the tags **<#if genericRelevant??>** and **</#if>** around the field identifier, the field 'TotalExposureDuration' is included in the output of the report.

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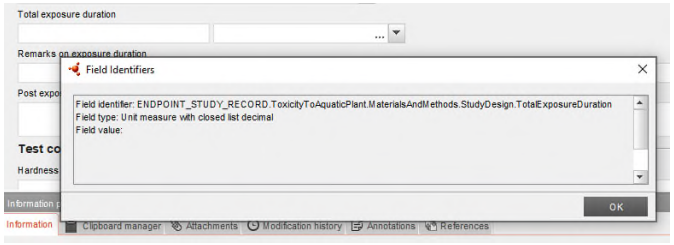
Example to **include** information from a module (adding fields to extract)

In the example to include new data, I included a new IUCLID field in the module for the environmental hazard assessment. The field I included was the **Exposure Duration** field inside the **Toxicity to Plants** document.

To include simple fields, when understood, can be easily repeated for other fields as well. In the example I,:

1. Surrounded the new field information with ‘para’ tags **<para>** and **</para>** to ensure that the information begins on the line after the previous field information;
2. Manually typed in a name which I want to appear in the report (this can be whatever you want), I typed: ‘Exposure duration: ’
3. I added the special Directive to include this information only for this report (see previous slide)
4. I added the **datatype** (or ‘field type’) and **field identifier** of the Exposure Duration field (found by right-clicking on the field in the classic interface* and selecting ‘field identifiers’)
   - All fields have a **datatype** (see next slides), and the right datatype must be selected from: ‘macros_common_general.ftl’, e.g. text field, picklist field etc
   - All fields have a field identifier (see next slides), and the correct identifier must be used.

*Currently in IUCLID 6 v4.14.1, this is not possible in the web interface



IUCLID Reports

Example to **include** information from a module (adding fields to extract)

List of basic Datatypes

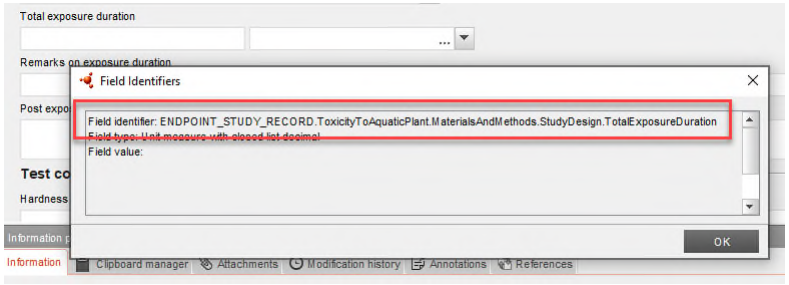
- For a standard **text** field use the following:
  - <@com.text
- For a **rich text** field (a field where you can edit the content using special fonts and tables etc), use:
  - <@com.richText
- For a **number** field use the following:
  - <@com.number
- For a **quantity** field (which is the example for Exposure Duration) use:
  - <@com.quantity
- For a simple **picklist** use the following:
  - <@com.picklist
- For a **multi-picklist** (where specific picklist items can be selected or deselected), use:
  - <@com.picklistMulitple
- For a **range** (such as a concentration range), use:
  - <@com.range

IUCLID Reports

Example to **include** information from a module (adding fields to extract)

Field identifiers

To add a field identifier, first copy the path from the ‘Field identifier:’



When modifying a module and adding a field, the first two parts of the identifier should be **replaced** with ‘study.’, e.g., “ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD.ToxicityToAquaticPlant” ⟹ “**study**”

Then add after ‘study.’ the rest of the field identifier, in the example, this will then look like:
“**study**.MaterialsAndMethods.StudyDesign.TotalExposureDuration”

Combining the datatype and field identifier should then result, for our example, in this:

```
<@com.quantity study.MaterialsAndMethods.StudyDesign.TotalExposureDuration/>
```

Exercise

IUCLID Reports

Exercise 1

- Download the example set of report templates onto your local file system
- In the main template:
    - Decide which study or summary from the CSR you would like in your own report (see the Comparison of CSR chapters on the Report Generator website and the Example CSR on the ECHA website)
        - *Choose a module other than the environmental hazard assessment, as this is already used*
    - From the comparison file, identify the relevant module
    - From the list of modules in the main template (lines 13-27), copy and paste your chosen module under line 8, which is the module for environmental hazard assessment. If you chose the module for fate and properties, it would look like this: *<#import "common_module_environmental_fate_properties.ftl" as keyEnvironmentalFateAndProperties>*
    - Add a new chapter and title underneath the aquatic algae and plants (from line 90)
    - Add a new section and section title under the chapter
    - In the new section, add the new module and a study
    - Upload the reports into a local IUCLID instance (see RG webpage)
    - Generate the report as RTF
    - Check the report contains the new chapter and study or summary

IUCLID Reports

Exercise 2 (advanced users)

- With the templates you have worked on in Exercise 1
- In the new module you chose:
    - Exclude a piece of data using the #if Directive *!genericRelevant*
    - Include a new piece of data from the same study or summary in its place using the #if Directive *genericRelevant*
        - *!Remember to give it the correct datatype and field identifier*
    - Upload the report templates into your local IUCLID instance
    - Generate the report
    - Check if the report contains your update