TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT—ETC

AUG 79  A W SINGER

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UNITED STATES ARMY
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT AI3-36317,
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY COMPOUND
STUDY NO.: 75-51-0872-79

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- USDA Proprietary Compound
- skin irritation
- eye irritation
- staining

**20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)**

A hazard evaluation of candidate insect repellent AI3-36317 was performed by means of laboratory studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compound caused mild corneal and conjunctival irritation and stained the skin of rabbits. It did not produce photo irritation, did not sensitize guinea pigs, and did not prove to be an acute ingestion hazard.
A summary of the pertinent findings and recommendations of the inclosed report follows:

A hazard evaluation of candidate insect repellent A13-36317 was performed by means of laboratory studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compound caused mild corneal and conjunctival irritation and stained the skin of rabbits. It did not produce photo irritation; did not sensitize guinea pigs, and did not prove to be an acute ingestion hazard. Based on the skin staining properties, it was recommended that A13-36317 not be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent. If the staining properties would pose no problem at proposed use formulations (as a cloth impregnant, for example), it is recommended that A13-36317 be resubmitted in this form for further testing.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

BRENDAN E. JOYCE, Ph.D.
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Director, Laboratory Services
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TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT AI3-36317
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY COMPOUND
STUDY NO. 75-51-0872-79
MAY 1976 - JUNE 1979

1. AUTHORITY.

   a. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Army Office of The Surgeon General; the US Army Health Services Command; the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency; the Armed Forces Pest Control Board; and the US Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service; effective 1970 with Amendment No. 1, effective August 1974.


3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this program is to provide guidance for further entomological testing of the candidate insect repellent AI3-36317.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. A hazard evaluation of the candidate insect repellent AI3-36317, USDA Proprietary Compound, was conducted by this Agency using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies, Hartley guinea pigs for a skin sensitization study and Sprague-Dawley rats for determination of oral toxicity. A tabular presentation of animal toxicity data developed in this Agency follows.*†

† The experiments reported herein were performed in animal facilities fully accredited by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single 24-hour application to intact and abraded skin of New Zealand White Rabbits.</td>
<td>Applied as a brown crystal-line solid, AI3-36317 did not (ref Appendix) produce any primary irritation of intact or abraded skin.</td>
<td>USAEHA Category I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 g technical grade compound applied to each of six rabbits as a solid</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.5 ml of a mixture containing 3 g compound and 1 ml acetone applied to each of six rabbits.</td>
<td>Applied dissolved in 1 ml of acetone, AI3-36317 (ref Appendix) produced a brown stain which persisted at 72 hours.</td>
<td>USAEHA Category V</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EYE IRRITATION STUDIES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Single 24-hour application of 0.1 g technical grade compound to one eye of each of six New Zealand White Rabbits.</td>
<td>Compound AI3-36317 produced mild injury to the cornea and conjunctiva in one of six rabbits.</td>
<td>USAEHA Category C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rats (male) corn oil diluent ALD &gt;2200 mg/kg</td>
<td>Presents little lethal hazard from acute accidental ingestion.</td>
<td></td>
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Test Results Interpretation

PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

A 0.05 ml application of a 25 percent (w/v) solution of the compound and of a 10 percent (w/v) oil of Bergamot solution* in 95 percent ethyl alcohol, was applied to the intact skin of six rabbits. Five minutes after application, the rabbits were exposed to UV light (365 nm) for 30 minutes at a distance of 10-15 cm. A 25 percent solution of Al3-36317 in ethanol did not cause a photochemical skin irritation reaction under test conditions. Positive control application and irradiation caused greater irritant effects than in unirradiated skin area.

Control

Following UV exposures of the rabbits, 0.05 ml of test compound, positive control, and diluent were applied to additional skin areas to serve as unirradiated control sites. Application areas were checked for skin irritation reactions at 24, 48 and 72 hours.

* positive control

Compound Al3-36317 did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions and is not expected to cause a photochemical irritation in humans.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SENSITIZATION STUDIES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea Pigs</strong></td>
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<td>Intradermal injections of 0.1 ml of a 0.1 percent suspension (w/v) of AI3-36317 or of dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB)* in a mixture containing 1 volume of propylene glycol and 29 volumes of saline.</td>
<td>Challenge dose of test compound (last intradermal injection) did not produce a sensitization reaction.</td>
<td>Compound AI3-36317 did not produce a sensitization reaction under these test conditions and is not expected to produce a sensitization reaction in man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten test guinea pigs were given 10 sensitizing doses over a 3-week period. After 2 weeks' rest, they were challenged with a 0.1 percent solution of AI3-36317.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ten positive control guinea pigs were given 10 sensitizing doses of DNCB over a 3-week period. After 2 weeks' rest, they were challenged with a 0.1 percent suspension of DNCB.</td>
<td>Positive control (DNCB) produced a marked sensitization reaction in 9 of 10 guinea pigs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A known skin sensitizer.
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5. CONCLUSION. The candidate insect repellent AI3-36317 has a potential for causing mild corneal and conjunctival irritation and staining the skin. It presents no hazard to the skin when applied as a solid, and did not cause photo irritation. It did not sensitize guinea pigs or prove to be an acute ingestion hazard.

6. RECOMMENDATION. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (paragraph 1a), it is recommended that AI3-36317, USDA Proprietary Compound, not be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent, since it is unsuitable for application to human skin. If, however, it can be formulated as an impregnant, so that staining would not be a problem, it is suggested this formulation be resubmitted for further evaluation.

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Toxicology Division

APPROVED:

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APPENDIX

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF COMPOUNDS BEING CONSIDERED FOR ACUTE SKIN APPLICATION

CATEGORY I - Compounds producing no primary irritation of the intact skin or no greater than mild primary irritation of the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: No restriction for acute application to the human skin.)

CATEGORY II - Compounds producing mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should be used only on human skin found by examination to have no abrasions or may be used as a clothing impregnant.)

CATEGORY III - Compounds producing moderate primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should not be used directly on the skin without a prophetic patch test having been conducted on humans to determine irritation potential to human skin. May be used without patch testing, with extreme caution, as clothing impregnants. Compound should be resubmitted in the form and at the intended use concentration so that its irritation potential can be reexamined using other test techniques on animals.)

CATEGORY IV - Compounds producing moderate to severe primary irritation of the intact skin and of the skin surrounding an abrasion and, in addition, producing necrosis, vesiculation, and/or eschars. (INTERPRETATION: Should be resubmitted for testing in the form and at the intended use concentration. Upon resubmittion, its irritation potential will be reexamined using other test techniques on animals, prior to possible prophetic patch testing in humans, at concentrations which have been shown not to produce primary irritation in animals.)

CATEGORY V - Compounds impossible to classify because of staining of the skin or other masking effects owing to physical properties of the compound. (INTERPRETATION: Not suitable for use on humans.)

EYE CATEGORIES:

A. Compounds noninjurious to the eye. INTERPRETATION: Irritation of human eyes is not expected if the compound should accidentally get into the eyes, provided it is washed out as soon as possible.

B. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes.
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C. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes and mucosa.

D. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes.

E. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea, and in addition producing some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes and mucosa.

F. Compounds producing severe injury to the cornea and to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution. It is recommended that use be restricted to areas other than the face.