TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT AI3-36393-Ga
U.S.D.A PROPRIETARY COMPOUND
STUDY NO. 51-0643-77
DECEMBER 1975 - JULY 1977
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.
A hazard evaluation of AI3-36393-Ga was conducted using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies; Hartley guinea pigs for a skin sensitization study and Sprague-Dawley, Wistar-derived rats for determination of acute oral toxicity. The candidate insect repellent caused only moderate eye irritation, no sensitization reaction and did not demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard. It is recommended that AI3-36393-Ga be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent.
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT AI3-36393-Ga
U.S.D.A. PROPRIETARY COMPOUND
STUDY NO. 51-0843-77
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ABSTRACT

A hazard evaluation of AI3-36393-Ga was conducted using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies; Hartley guinea pigs for a skin sensitization study and Sprague-Dawley, Wistar-derived rats for determination of acute oral toxicity. The candidate insect repellent caused only moderate eye irritation, no skin or photochemical irritation, no sensitization reaction and did not demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard. It is recommended that AI3-36393-Ga be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent.

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1. AUTHORITY.
   b. Memorandum of Understanding between the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency; the US Army Health Services Command; the US Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General; the Armed Forces Pest Control Board; and the US Department of Agriculture, effective December 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 A13-36393-Ga.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. A hazard evaluation of the candidate repellent A13-36393-Ga (U.S.D.A. Proprietary) was conducted by this Agency using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies, Hartley guinea pigs for skin sensitization study and Sprague-Dawley, Wistar-derived 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 the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.
Study No. 51-0843-77, Dec 75-Jul 77

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Single 24-hour applica-</td>
<td>Compound AI3-36393-Ga produced no primary irritation of the intact skin</td>
<td>USAEHA Category I (ref</td>
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<td>tion to intact and abraded</td>
<td>or the skin surrounding an abrasion.</td>
<td>Appendix).</td>
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<td>skin of New Zealand White</td>
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<td>rabbits.</td>
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<td>0.5 ml technical grade</td>
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<td>compound applied to each</td>
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<td>of six rabbits.</td>
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<td>EYE IRRITATION STUDIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single 24-hour application of 0.1 ml technical grade compound to one eye of each of six New Zealand White rabbits.</td>
<td>Compound AI3-36393-Ga produced moderate injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva in 6 out of 6 rabbits at 24 hours after application and 5 out of 6 rabbits 7 days after application.</td>
<td>USAEHA Category C (ref Appendix).</td>
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<tr>
<td>APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)</td>
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<td>Oral</td>
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<td>Rats (male) - corn oil</td>
<td>ALD &gt;4900 mg/kg</td>
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<td>diluent.</td>
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<td>Presents little lethal hazard from acute accidental ingestion.</td>
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</table>
PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

A single application (0.05 ml) of a 25 percent (w/v) solution of the compound (AI3-36393-Ga) and of a 10 percent (w/v) oil of Bergamot solution (positive control) in 95 percent ethyl alcohol, were 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.

Control

Following UV exposure of the rabbits 0.5 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.

A 25 percent solution of AI3-36393-Ga in ethanol did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions. Compound AI3-36393-Ga did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions and is not expected to cause a photochemical irritation in humans.

Positive control application and irradiation caused greater irritant effects than in unirradiated skin areas.
### Study No. 51-0843-77, Dec 75-Jul 77

#### Sensitization Studies

**Guinea Pigs (Male)**

Intradermal injections of 0.1 ml of a 0.1 percent suspension (w/v) of AI3-36393-Ga or of dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB)* in a mixture containing 1 volume of propylene glycol and 29 volumes of saline.

- **Ten test guinea pigs** received and challenged with 0.1 percent solution of AI3-36393-Ga did not produce a sensitization reaction under these tests conditions and is expected to produce a sensitization reaction in man.

- **Challenge dose of test compound (last intradermal injection) did not produce a sensitization reaction.**

- **Compound AI3-36393-Ga did not produce a sensitization reaction.**

- **Positive control (DNCB) produced a marked sensitization reaction in ten out of ten guinea pigs.**

- **Cage control guinea pigs showed no greater reaction to test compound and DNCB than were seen in original test groups.**

- **Ten positive control guinea pigs received and challenged with 0.1 percent suspension of DNCB.**

- **Ten cage control guinea pigs.**

- **Five receiving challenge dose of test compound without prior sensitizing doses.**

- **Five receiving challenge dose of DNCB without prior sensitizing doses.**

* A known skin sensitizer.
5. CONCLUSION. The candidate insect repellent, AI3-36393-Ga, caused only moderate eye irritation but no skin or photochemical irritation in rabbits, no sensitization reaction in guinea pigs and did not demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard.

6. RECOMMENDATION: Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (reference paragraph 1b), it is recommended that AI3-36393-Ga, U.S.D.A. Proprietary compound, be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent.

MAURICE H. WEEKS
Chief, Toxicity Evaluation Branch
Toxicology Division

BRENDA J. DeSEAN
SP4
Veterinary Specialist
Toxicology Division

APPROVED:

ARTHUR H. McCREESH, Ph.D.
Chief, Toxicology Division

BRENDAN & JOYCE, Ph.D.
LTC, MSC
Director, Laboratory Services
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 resubmission, 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.
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.