TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT A13-36401
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY COMPOUND - AMIDE
STUDY NO. 51-0882-78
MAY 1976 - FEBRUARY 1978

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

Final rept. May 76 - Feb 78
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US ARMY
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010
**REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE**

**REPORT NUMBER**
51-0882-78

**TITLE (and Subtitle)**

**AUTHOR(s)**
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**REPORT DATE**
May 76 - Feb 78

**NUMBER OF PAGES**
7

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)**
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**ABSTRACT**
A preliminary hazard evaluation of A13-36401 was performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. The technical grade compound did not produce skin irritation, cause a photochemical irritation in rabbits, did not sensitize guinea pigs and did not demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard. Technical grade A13-36401 did, however, demonstrate a potential for causing mild injury to the cornea and some injury to the conjunctiva. It was recommended that A13-36401 be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent. It should, however, be used with caution around eyes and mucosa.

A summary of the pertinent findings and recommendations of the inclosed report follows:

A preliminary hazard evaluation of A13-36401 was performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compound did not produce skin irritation, cause a photochemical irritation in rabbits, did not sensitize guinea pigs and did not demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard. Technical grade A13-36401 did, however, demonstrate a potential for causing mild injury to the cornea and some injury to the conjunctiva. It was recommended that A13-36401 be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent. It should, however, be used with caution around the eyes and mucosa.

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1. AUTHORITY.
   a. Letter, US Department of Agriculture — Agricultural Research Service,
      Southern Region, Insects Affecting Man — Research Laboratory, Gainesville,
      Florida, 5 May 1976.
   b. 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; effective 1970 with Amendment No. 1,
      effective August 1974;

2. REFERENCE. Toxicology Division Procedural Guide, US Army Environmental
   Hygiene Agency (USAEHA), 1972, revised 1976.

3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this program is to provide guidance for further
   entomological testing of the candidate insect repellent A13-36401.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. A hazard evaluation of the candidate insect
   repellent A13-36401, US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Proprietary
   Compound — AMIDE, was conducted by the 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.*†

* In conducting the studies described in this report, the investigators
   adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," US
   Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (NIH) 74-23,
† 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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**SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES**

**Rabbits**

Single 24-hour application of Compound A13-36401 to intact and abraded skin of New Zealand White rabbits produced no primary irritation to the intact skin or of the skin surrounding an abrasion. (ref Appendix).

0.5 ml technical grade compound applied to each of six rabbits.

**EYE IRRITATION STUDIES**

**Rabbits**

Single 24-hour application of 0.1 ml technical grade compound to one eye of each of six New Zealand White rabbits produced mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva in six out of six rabbits. (ref Appendix).

**APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)**

**Oral**

Rats (male) - Corn oil diluent ALD >4800 mg/kg Presents little lethal hazard from acute accidental ingestion.
PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

A single application (0.05 ml) of a 25 percent (w/v) solution of the compound (AI3-36401) 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 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.
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<tr>
<th>Test</th>
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<tr>
<td>SENSITIZATION STUDIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea Pigs (Male)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intradermal injections of 0.1 ml of a 0.1 percent suspension (w/v) of AI3-36401 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 AI3-36401 did not produce a sensitization reaction under these test conditions and is not expected to produce a sensitization reaction in man.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ten test guinea pigs received and challenged with a 0.1 percent solution of AI3-36401.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ten positive control guinea pigs received and challenged with 0.1 percent suspension of DNCB.</td>
<td>Positive Control (DNCB) produced a marked sensitization reaction in 10 out of 10 guinea pigs.</td>
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* A known skin sensitizer.
5. CONCLUSION. Technical grade compound AI3-36401 has a potential for producing mild eye irritation. However, it should not present an acute dermatologic hazard when used in a test program as outlined in Section 1A, paragraph 3a of the Memorandum of Understanding (reference paragraph 1b).

6. RECOMMENDATION. Under the provision of the Memorandum of Understanding (paragraph 1b), it is recommended that AI3-36401, USDA Proprietary Compound - AMIDE, be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent. The compound should be used with caution around the eyes.

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APPENDIX

TOPOCAL 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.