MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: 5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol (Triclosan): Request for dietary risk assessment.

EPA Identification Numbers:

- P.C. Code: 054901
- DP Barcode: D257879
- MRID's: N/A
- Submission: S565563

TO: Connie Welch, Chief
Robert Brennis, Product Manager / PM Team 32
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510C)

FROM: Timothy F. McMahon, Ph.D.
Senior Toxicologist
Risk Assessment and Science Support Branch (RASSB)
Antimicrobials Division (7510C)

THRU: Wanda Jakob, Acting Team Leader
Team Two
Risk Assessment and Science Support Branch (RASSB)
Antimicrobials Division (7510C)

Norm Cook, Chief
Risk Assessment and Science Support Branch (RASSB)
Antimicrobials Division (7510C)
**Action Requested:** Dietary risk assessment from use of the active ingredient Triclosan in ice-making equipment.

**Background**

The registrant (Microban Products Company) has applied for use of the active ingredient Triclosan for various water contacting products as they apply to ice-making equipment. The media into which the active ingredient is being proposed to be added are polyethylene, polystyrene, and vinyl plastisol, for components including the water pan, tubing, piping, and the guard to deflect ice. RASSB has been asked to provide a dietary risk assessment for this use of Triclosan.

It is noted that the assessment of dietary risk is for this use only, and does not apply to any other existing uses of Triclosan. Dietary risk from all uses of Triclosan that result in dietary exposure has not been formally assessed.

**Hazard Identification**

The following Toxicology data are available for Triclosan:

3) **TOXICOLOGY DATA MATRIX FOR: TRICLOSAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline Number</th>
<th>Data Requirement</th>
<th>MRID Number (Accession No.)</th>
<th>Core Grade (Tox. Category)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>870.1100</td>
<td>Acute Oral Toxicity</td>
<td>43206501; 43206901</td>
<td>acceptable (IV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.1200</td>
<td>Acute Dermal Toxicity</td>
<td>42306902</td>
<td>acceptable (III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.1300</td>
<td>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</td>
<td>42306902</td>
<td>acceptable (II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.2400</td>
<td>Primary Eye Irritation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>acceptable ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.2500</td>
<td>Primary Dermal Irritation</td>
<td>42306903</td>
<td>acceptable ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.2600</td>
<td>Dermal Sensitization</td>
<td>41008909</td>
<td>non-sensitizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.3100</td>
<td>Subchronic Oral Toxicity-Mice</td>
<td>43022605</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.3150</td>
<td>Subchronic Oral Toxicity -Dogs</td>
<td>00133232</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.3250</td>
<td>Subchronic Dermal Toxicity -Rats</td>
<td>43328001</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.3700</td>
<td>Developmental Toxicity in Rats</td>
<td>43817502; 43817503</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.3700</td>
<td>Developmental Toxicity in Rabbits</td>
<td>43022607</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.3800</td>
<td>2-Generation Reproduction Toxicity in Rats</td>
<td>40623701</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.4300</td>
<td>Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity in rats</td>
<td>42027906</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870.4200</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity in Mice</td>
<td>FDA review</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the above guideline Toxicology studies, several non-guideline studies were submitted to and reviewed by RASSB. These studies examined the possible mechanisms involved with toxicity of Triclosan to the liver among various species. These studies form part of the database for Triclosan but are not considered in the context of the current assessment.

**Toxicology Endpoint Selection**

On March 10, 1998, the Health Effects Division's Hazard Identification Assessment Review committee evaluated the toxicology data base of Triclosan and selected doses and endpoints for acute dietary as well as occupational and residential exposure risk assessments, re-assessed the Reference Dose (RfD) established for chronic dietary risk assessment, and addressed the sensitivity of infants and children as required by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996. For purposes of the present risk assessment, the Committee's summary conclusions regarding endpoint selection are presented in this memorandum.

The doses and toxicological endpoints selected and Margins of Exposures for various exposure scenarios are summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPOSURE SCENARIO</th>
<th>DOSE (mg/kg/day)</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>STUDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Dietary</td>
<td>NOEL = 30</td>
<td>diarrhea 4-6 hours after dosing</td>
<td>Chronic Toxicity - Baboon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UF = 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Acute RfD = 0.30 mg/kg/day</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Dietary</td>
<td>NOEL= 30</td>
<td>diarrhea 4-6 hours after dosing; hematological changes at high dose</td>
<td>Chronic Toxicity - Baboon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UF = 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RfD = 0.30 mg/kg/day</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term (Dermal) *</td>
<td>NOEL = 30</td>
<td>Diarrhea observed 4-6 hours after dosing.</td>
<td>Chronic Toxicity - Baboon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOEL = 30</td>
<td>Clinical signs of toxicity (vomiting, failure to eat, and diarrhea)</td>
<td>Chronic Toxicity - Baboon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intermediate-Term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dermal) *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dermal) *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Any Time Period)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* = The use of a 50% dermal absorption rate is required since an oral NOAEL was selected for these risk assessments.

As noted above, the acute and chronic Reference Dose for dietary intake is 0.3 mg/kg/day. There are no special concerns for susceptibility of infants and children to dietary exposure, as Triclosan has demonstrated no developmental or reproductive toxicity to offspring of parental animals administered the chemical in the diet or by oral gavage. Therefore, the FQPA safety factor is reduced to 1x for purposes of risk assessments involving infants and children.

In a memorandum from Robert Quick, Chemist, Antimicrobials Division, to Robert Brennis, Regulatory Management Brach II, Antimicrobials Division (barcode number D257880), estimated intake of Triclosan through its presence in ice was calculated for both infants and children as well as male and female adults, using conservative assumptions regarding intake (i.e. drinks contain 50% ice). Default body weights of 60kg for adult females, 70kg for adult males, 10kg for infants, and 15kg for children were used. Intake values of 1000L and 2000L for water were used for infants/children and adults, respectively. Based upon these assumptions, the following intake values for Triclosan were calculated:

- Adults (70kg): $1.13 \times 10^{-8}$ mg/kg/day
- Adults (60kg): $1.32 \times 10^{-8}$ mg/kg/day
- Children (15kg): $2.65 \times 10^{-8}$ mg/kg/day
- Infants (10kg): $3.98 \times 10^{-8}$ mg/kg/day
Dietary risk is typically calculated as the percentage of the Reference Dose occupied by the dietary exposure. In this case, from ingestion of Triclosan-containing ice alone, percentages of the Reference Dose occupied for 70kg and 60kg adults are 0.0000037% and 0.000004% respectively. For infants and children, the percentages of the Reference Dose occupied are 0.000013% and 0.000008% respectively.

The percentages of the Reference Dose occupied by this use for the subpopulations examined indicate that, for this use, less than 0.1% of the Reference Dose is occupied for any given group. Using the criteria established in EPA's Threshold of Regulation policy document, the fact that less than 0.1% of the Reference Dose is occupied by this use may qualify this use under the TOR policy. At the very least, it is concluded that the dietary risk posed from the use of Triclosan in components of ice-making equipment is well below the Agency's level of concern.

Conclusions

RASSB has provided an estimate of the dietary risk from ingestion of Triclosan from use in ice-making equipment components. Using conservative assumptions, it is clear that, as a percentage of the Reference Dose, the risk from ingestion of Triclosan resulting from this use is below the Agency's level of concern. In addition, provided that all relevant criteria regarding residues are met per the Agency's Threshold of Regulation Policy, this use of Triclosan may be exempt from the requirement of a tolerance or tolerance exemption.