DATE: 1/31/78

SUBJECT: EBA Reg. No. 239-EULL, Ortho Triforine EC
\[\(\text{N,N'-[1,4-piperazinediy}l\text{bis(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)]bis[formamide]}\]

FROM: R.B. Jaeger
TB

TO: Eugene Wilson
RM 21

Data submitted are reviewed as follows:


   a. Protocol: Acute Oral LD50

   Substance Tested: Ortho Triforine EC (laboratory analysis of composition of material tested was included)

   Species: Sprague-Dawley rats

   Sex and Age: Adult M/F

   Number of Animals: 5M/5F per each of 4 and 6 dosage groups, respectively

   Conduct of Test:

   Dosing/Duration: Animals housed individually; fasted overnight prior to dosing; free access to food and water during study.

   Single intragastric doses ranging from 3.3 to 10 g/kg (males), or 2.2 - 15 g/kg (females) of the undiluted test material were administered to groups of 5 fasted rats. Five fasted animals of each sex served as controls.

   Observations: Animals weighed prior to treatment and 7 and 14 days after treatment. Mortality observed up to 14 days.

   Necropsy: After 14 days, the surviving animals were sacrificed and examined for gross pathological changes. The following organs and
tissues were examined: salivary glands, thymus, heart, lungs, kidneys, adrenal glands, spleen, liver, gonads, pancreas, G-I tract, bladder, lymph nodes, body fat, teeth, skeletal muscle, eyes and skin.

b. Results:

Mortality:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose (g/kg)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>14-Day Mortality</th>
<th>Time to Death</th>
<th>Time to Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--- (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>&lt;1 - 1 days</td>
<td>&lt;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>&lt;1 - 2 days</td>
<td>&lt;2 - &lt;7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>&lt;4 days</td>
<td>&lt;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>1 - 2 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>&lt;1 - &lt;4 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>~3 hrs - &lt; 2 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>&lt;1 day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>~3 - 4 hrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>~2 - 3 hrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) No signs of toxicity were observed at this dose level.

LD$\text{50}$ (95% Limits)  
Slope (95% Limits)

|          | Males 5.7 (4.0 - 8.2) g/kg | Females 3.8 (1.9 - 7.5) g/kg | 1.5 (0.98 - 2.2) | 2.1 (1.0 - 4.2) |

Toxicological Symptoms: At higher doses the following were noted: depression, weakness, collapse, convulsions, diarrhea, reduced food consumption and death.
Decropy: "No gross pathological changes attributed to the test material were observed."

Body Weight: Individual wts., etc. were not reported.

c. Conclusions:

Study is considered CORE:Guidelines.

Toxicity Category: III "CAUTION"

2. "The Acute Dermal Toxicity of Ortho Triforine EC"; Environmental Health & Toxicology, Standard Oil Co. of California, 10/19/77, Study Number S-1114 (SOCAL 1066/29:44), submitted by Chevron Chem. Co., 1/3/77 (Acco#232564).

a. Protocol: Acute Dermal LD50

Substance Tested: Same as 1. above

Species: New Zealand White Rabbits

Sex and Age: M (wt 2.11 to 2.77 kg)

Number of Animals: 6

Conduct of Test:

Dosing/Duration: Animals housed individually; given daily ration of commercial lab. feed and free access to water. Fur on the trunks of each rabbit was clipped free of hair on the day prior to testing. 3/6 rabbits had their skin abraded. 5g/kg of test material were applied to the trunk of each animal and held in contact by plastic sheeting. 6 control rabbits were also used. After 24 hrs material was removed from the animals.

Observation: Animals observed for 14 days and sacrificed. Animals were weighed prior to treatment, and at 7 and 14 days after treatment; weights compared to controls.
Necropsy: The following organs and tissues were examined: thymus, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, adrenal glands, spleen, gonads, G-I tract, pancreas, salivary glands, lymph nodes, bladder, bone, teeth, skeletal muscle, eyes and skin.

b. Results:

Mortality:

1/6 died 5 days after treatment.

Observations: Less than normal food intake with accompanying wt. loss observed in 5/6 up to 8 days post treatment. Eleven days post treatment survivors were eating normally, gaining wt. and appeared normal, except for severe skin irritation. The w/w. of the treated and control groups were significantly different at 7 and 14 days (p < 0.01) and (p < 0.05), respectively.

Necropsy: Anatomy of expired rabbit showed an enlarged, granular congested liver and leather-like necrotic skin. Survivors showed less than normal amounts of body fat and areas of sloughing, necrotic skin, and eschar formation.

c. Conclusions:

Study is considered CME: Minimum Data. However, since only male rabbits were tested the study does not satisfy the requirement for an Acute Dermal LD50 evaluation by itself; female rabbits would need to be tested as well. See comments at conclusion of registration review.

An LD50 evaluation was not conducted or reported. It can be reasonably concluded that EKX the LD50 is greater than 5g/kg for the male rabbit.

a. Protocol: Primary Eye Irritation

Substance Tested: Same as 1. above
Species: New Zealand White Rabbit
Sex and Age: M; age not stated
Number of Animals: 6

Conduct of Test:

Dosage/Duration: Animals housed individually; daily ration of commercial lab. feed and free access to water. 0.1 ml of test material was placed in the conjunctival sac of one eye in each of 6 rabbits. Untreated eye served as control. Eyes were examined at 1, 24, 48, and 72 hrs, and at 7, 10, and 14 days using the modified Draize method.

b. Results:

- 5/6 rabbits demonstrated increased severity of corneal opacity up to 14 days (complete corneal opacity, with roughened cornea and pannus).
- mild iritis reversible to 0 at 10 days
- severe redness of conjunctiva (6/6 at 3 days, 5/6 at 7 days, 1/6 at 14 days), conjunctival sloughing was evident
- severe to moderate discharge and chemosis reversible to slight at 7 days and 14 days.

c. Conclusions:

Study is considered Core: Minimum Data.
Toxicity Category: I "DANGER"
The following were noted:

(1) irritation index not reported

(2) length of time material was in contact with eyes was not reported

(3) used only 6 animals with no indication that the effects of washing were evaluated.

4. "The Skin Potential of Ortho Triflurine EC", Environmental Health & Toxicology, Standard Oil Co. of California, 10/20/77, Study Number S-1116, (SOCAL 1068/30:73), submitted by Chevron Chem. Co., 1/3/77 (Acc# 232564)

a. Protocol: Primary Dermal Irritation

Substance Tested: Same as 1. above

Species: New Zealand White Rabbit

Sex and Age: Male; age not stated

Number of Animals: 6

Conduct Of Test:

Dosing/Duration: Animals housed individually and given daily ration of commercial lab feed; water available ad lib. The fur on the backs of 6 rabbits was clipped free of hair. 0.5 ml of test material was applied to an intact and abraded site on the back of each rabbit. Treated area was then covered with a gauze patch, secured by adhesive tape. The trunk of each animal was then loosely wrapped in a plastic sheet. After 24 hr exposure the wrappings and test material were removed. Irritation was scored at 24, 48, 72 hrs and at 7 days using the modified Draize

b. Results:

Primary Irritation Index 5.5/8.0

There was virtually no difference between intact or abraded skin areas. Erythema remained severe (beet redness) with
eschar formation (injuries in depth) at 7 days. Also noted was white necrotic skin. Edema was moderate to severe at 7 days.

c. Conclusions:
Study is considered CORE: Minimum Data.
Toxicity Category I "DAMPER"


a. Protocol: Acute Inhalation LC50

   Substance Tested: Unknown?

   Species: SPF-Wistar Rats (Farbwörke HOECHST AG., Frankfurt/Main)
   Sex and Age: M/F, 60 and 82 days old, respectively.
   Number of Animals: 5M/5F per each of 5 doses (0, 5.1, 9.8, 20.6 and 37.8 mg/l)

   Conduct of Test:
   Dosing/Duration: 10 rats were housed in glass tubes with respiratory tubes within a 39 liter glass container. The air was dried in three grades (potassium dichromate-sulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, calcium chloride) before applying the W-524 emulsion-concentrate. Exposure was 1 hr. Afterwards animals were housed individually and the cages illuminated and darkened at 12 hr intervals during the 21 day observation period. Food and water available ad lib. Size of droplets were determined to be: 70% < 5 μ; 95% < 20 μ.

   Observations: General behavior and condition and food consumption determined weekly (at same day and hour of the day).

   Necropsy: All animals sacrificed by decapitation, exsanguinated, dissected and microscopically examined: heart, liver, lungs, spleen and kidneys.
b. Results:

Behavior: Increased salivation, serous rhinitis and sedation as dose increased. Ataxia noted after 40 minutes of inhalation.

Food Consumption/Body Wt.: No change from control.

Mortality: None.

LC50 (21 days obs.) > 37.8 mg/l

Necropsy: No significant pathological findings.

c. Conclusions:

Study is considered INVALID because the material tested was not completely, clearly, and sufficiently identified. Is this the same as the formulation for EPA Reg. No. 239-EULL? Once this information is received the study will be upgraded to CORE: Minimum Data and will satisfy the requirement for an Acute Inhalation LC50 study.

As noted above, Acute Dermal LD50 data is lacking with regard to the female. However, sufficient toxicity data are available which indicate:

1. The female is not sufficiently more sensitive than the male (i.e. Acute Oral LD50);
2. This information together with the AD LD50 value for males indicate it is sufficiently great (i.e. >5 g/kg) to preclude further testing in the female; and
3. The product will be required to carry maximum precautionary labeling for avoidance of skin contact based on the Primary Dermal Irritation Study in male rabbits (i.e. "DANGER. Do not get on skin, etc., etc.").

Further, TB notes the Inhalation LC50 evaluation is unacceptable until the questions raised above have been adequately addressed, with regard to that specific study.

TB notes also, the Registrant's label statement pertaining to emesis if
material is swallowed. TB questions this statement based on the apparent corrosiveness of the material. As such, emesis may produce further complications and ulceration of the mucoid lining of the esophagus and other associated tissues. Consequently, TB will require justification from the Registrant that emesis of ingested material is a proper and safe statement of practical treatment. Until such information is received, proper precautionary labeling cannot be prescribed and therefore, TB recommends against registration until items addressed above are clarified.

Robert B. Jaeger, Physiologist
Toxicology Branch

[Signature]

Feb 23, 1978