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Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

Section 4.2c(1) Annex Point IIA 4.2	Analytical methods including recovery rates and the limits of determination for the active substance, and for residues thereof, and where relevant in/on the following: (c) Water
Reliability	Ĭ
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE
Date	Give date of the comments submitted
Materials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Results and discussion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Reliability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Acceptability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state

Table 4.2c(1)-1. Recovery data

Drinking water			S	Surface wate	r		Fround wate	r
Recovery	Mean	CV (%)	Recovery	Mean	CV (%)	Recovery	Mean	CV (%)
range	recovery		range	recovery		range	recovery	
(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	
83-104	92	8.1	77-95	82	6.8	78-99	88	8.0

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Section 4.2d Annex Point IIA.4.2d	Analytical methods for environmental media (human body fluids and tissues)	
	JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-SUBMISSION OF DATA	Official use only
	As outlined in the TNsG on data requirements, the applicant must always be able to justify the suggested exemptions from the data requirements. The justifications are to be included in the respective location (section) of the dossier. If one of the following reasons is marked, detailed justification has to be given below. General arguments are not acceptable	
Other existing data []	Technically not feasible [] Scientifically unjustified [X]	
Limited exposure []	Other justification []	
Detailed justification:		
12000 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		
Undertaking of intended data submission []	Give date on which the data will be handed in later (Only acceptable if test or study is already being conducted and the responsible CA has agreed on the delayed data submission.)	
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date		

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

Section 4.2d Annex Point IIA.4.2d	Analytical methods for environmental media (human body fluids and tissues)
Evaluation of applicant's justification	
Conclusion	The Applicant justification is accepted
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE (specify)
Date	Give date of comments submitted
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Remarks	

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Section 4.3 Annex Point IIIA.4.3	Analysis in foodstuffs	
	JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-SUBMISSION OF DATA	Official use only
	As outlined in the TNsG on data requirements, the applicant must always be able to justify the suggested exemptions from the data requirements. The justifications are to be included in the respective location (section) of the dossier. If one of the following reasons is marked, detailed justification has to be given below. General arguments are not acceptable	use only
Other existing data []	Technically not feasible [] Scientifically unjustified []	
Limited exposure [X]	Other justification []	
Detailed justification:		
Undertaking of intended data submission []	Give date on which the data will be handed in later (Only acceptable if test or study is already being conducted and the responsible CA has agreed on the delayed data submission.)	

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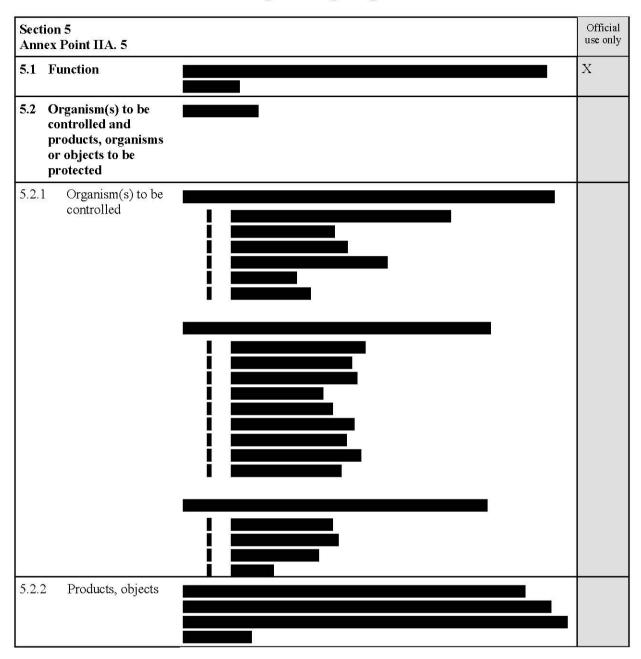
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Section 4.3 Annex Point IIIA.4.3	Analysis in foodstuffs
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	
Evaluation of applicant's justification	
Conclusion	The Applicant justification is accepted.
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE (specify)
Date	Give date of comments submitted
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Remarks	

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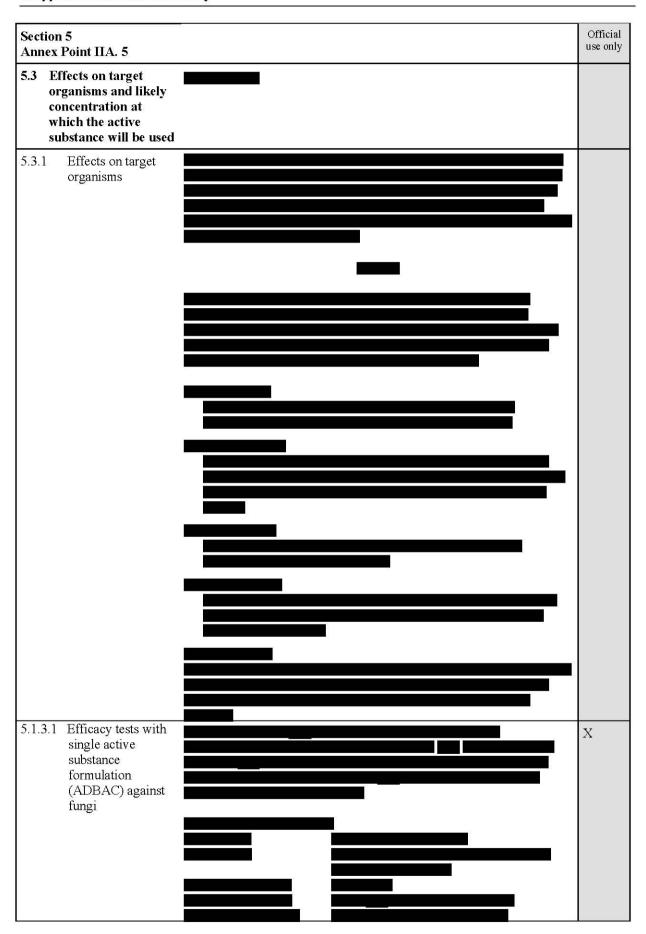
Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 5 Effectiveness against target organisms and intended uses



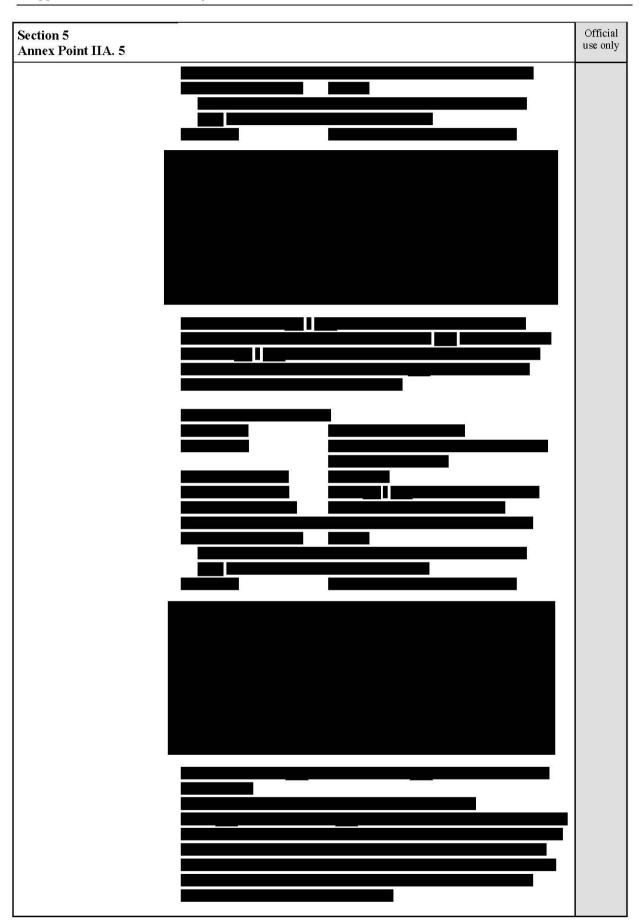
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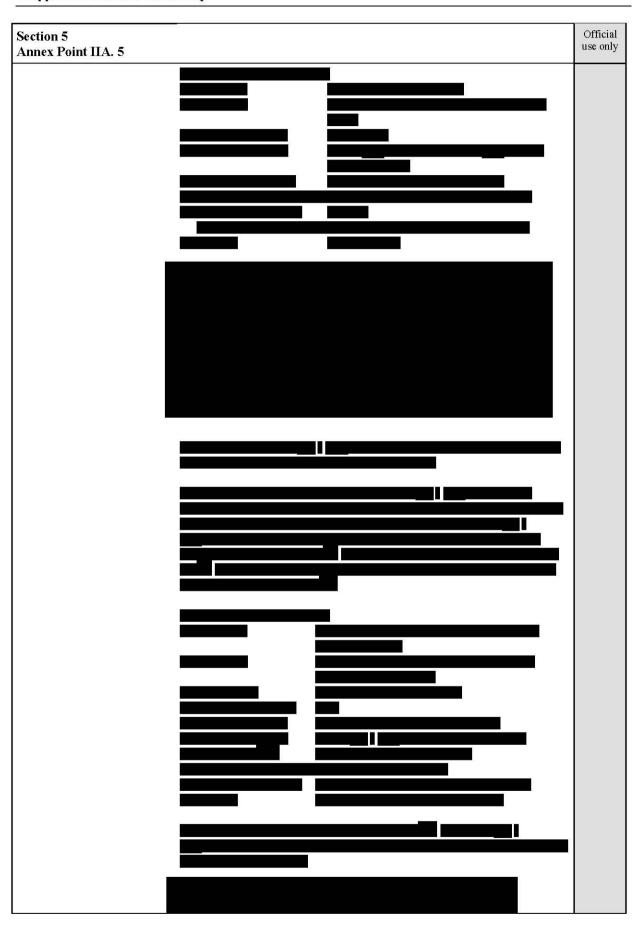
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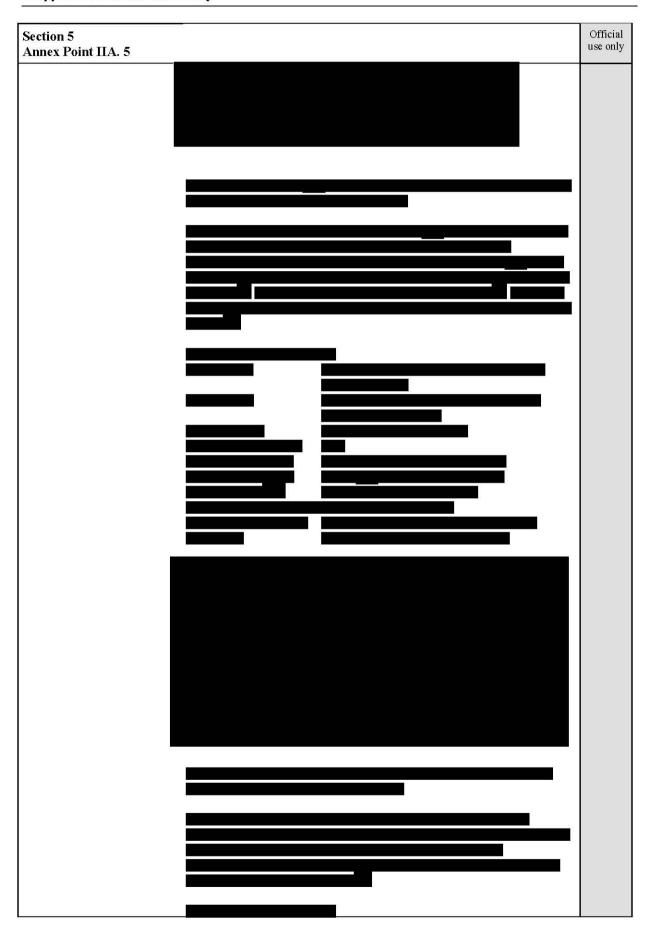
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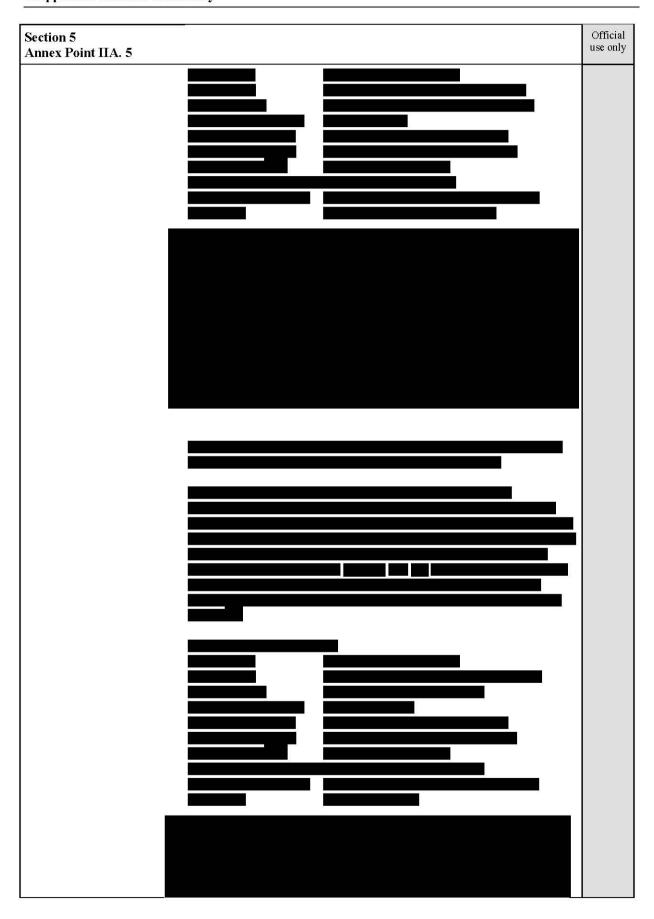
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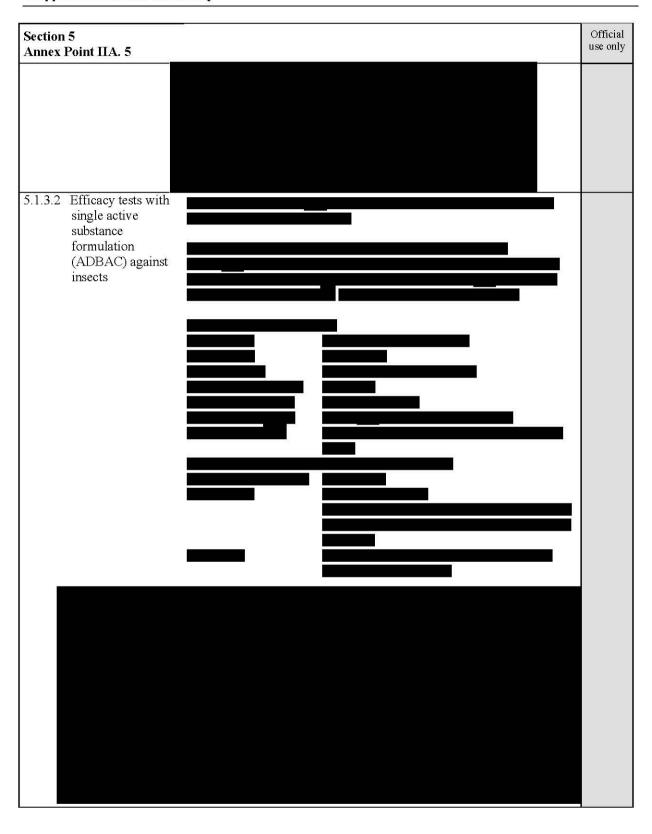
Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

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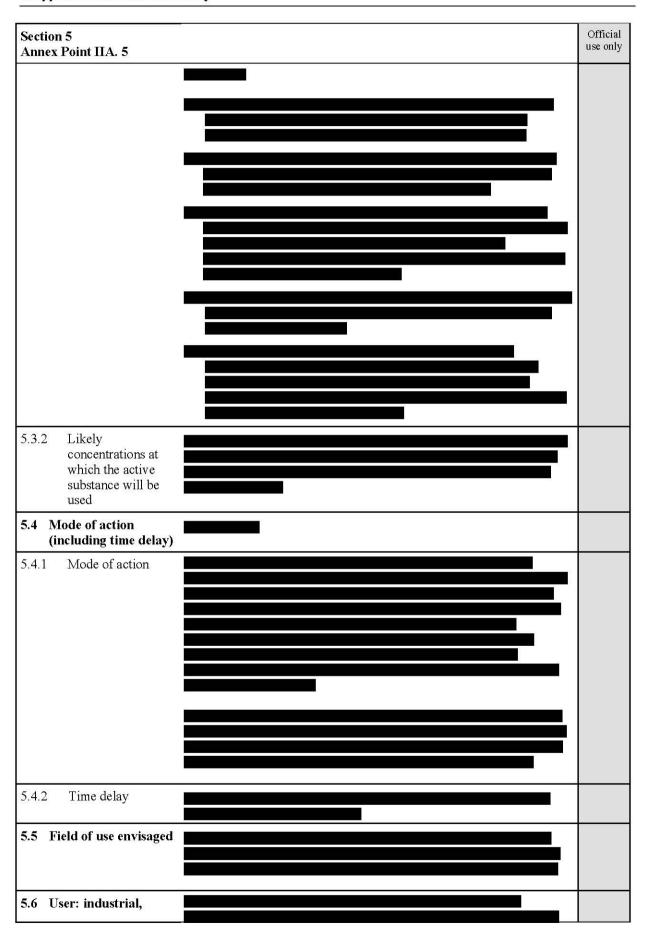
Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

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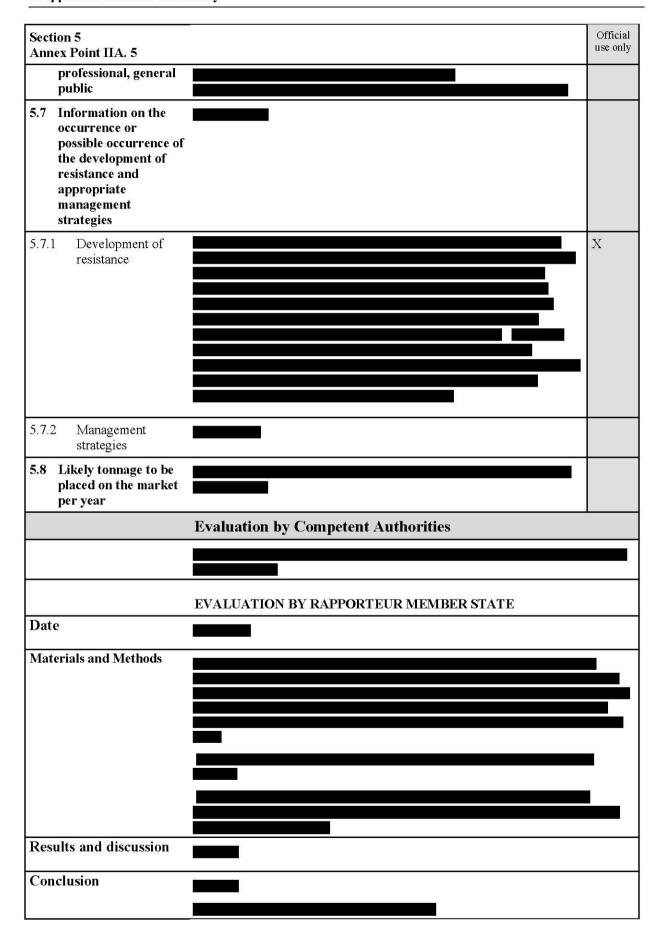
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Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe; Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride September 2012

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 5
Annex Point IIA. 5

Reliability

Acceptability

Remarks

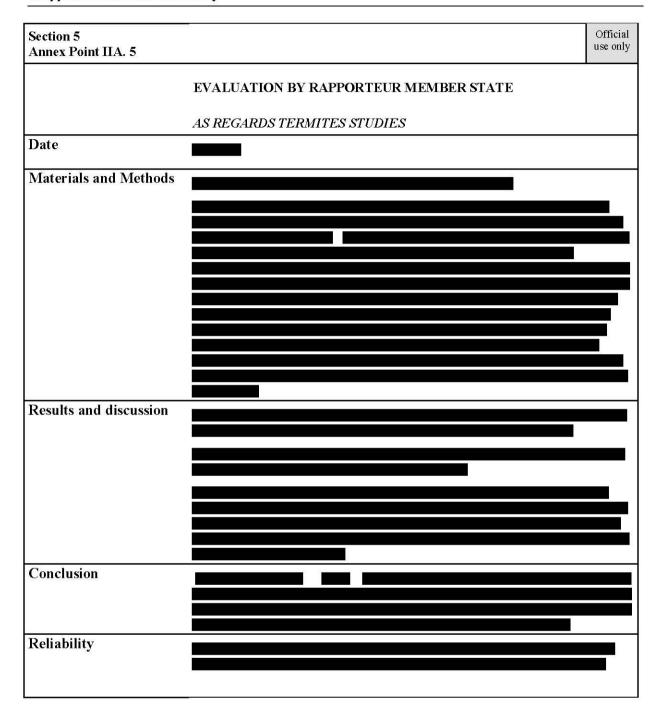
Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

ABDAC

Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride September 2012

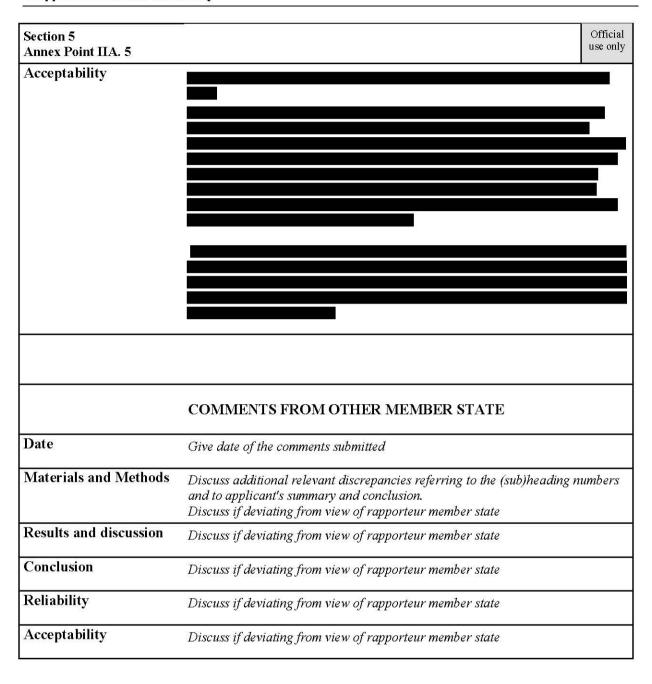
Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe; Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride September 2012

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Section 6.1 Acute toxicity Annex Point IIA 6.1 – headline only

Section 6.1.1(1)		Acute oral toxicity test with rodent (rat)	
Annex	Point IIA6.1.1	1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1 R	Reference	Wallace, J.M. (1975). Acute oral LD ₅₀ toxicity study. Bio-Toxicology Laboratories, Inc., Moorestown, NJ, U.S. (published).	Transition of the State of the
		[Ref No. A14 (LON1002)]	
1.2 D	Oata protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	ADBAC Joint Venture	
1.2.3	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS before 14 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA	
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1	Guideline study	No	
		None stated	
2.2	GLP	No	
only v	where required)	GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed.	
2.3	Deviations	No guidelines were in force when the study was undertaken.	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
			X
3.1 T	est material		Λ
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number		
3.1.2	Specification	As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description		
3.1.4	Purity		X
3.1.5	Stability	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least	

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	on 6.1.1(1) Point IIA6.1.1	Acute oral toxicity test with rodent (rat)	
		five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex ΠA).	
3.2 T	est Animals		
3.2.1	Species	Rat	
3.2.2	Strain	No information	-2
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.4	Sex	Male and female	
3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation		
3.2.6	Number of animals per group		
3.2.7	Control animals		
3.3 exposu	Administration/		
3.3.1	Dose route	Oral gavage	
3.3.2	Post exposure period		
3.3.3	Concentration		X
3.3.4	Vehicle		
3.3.5	Concentration in vehicle		
3.3.6	Controls		
3.4 Sacrifi	Observations, ce and Pathology		
3.4.1	Clinical signs		
3.4.2	Mortality		
3.4.3	Body weights		
3.4.4	Organ weights		
3.4.5	Other examinations		
3.4.6	Statistics		
3.5 F	urther remarks		

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 6.1.1(1)	A out a anal toxicity toot with modern (not)	
Section 6.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA6		
	4. RESULTS	
4.1 Limit Test	No	
4.2 LD ₅₀ incl confidence limits	luding $LD_{50} = 0.43 \text{ ml/kg } 95\%$ confidence limits 0.39 ml/kg to 0.47 ml/kg $LD_{50} = \text{ca. } 344 \text{ mg/kg (corrected for a.s. purity)}$	
4.3 Observat Sacrifice and Patl	cions, hology	
4.3.1 Clinical si	igns	
	e e	
4.3.2 Mortality	See Table A6.1.1(1)-1	
4.3.3 Bodyweig	rht	
4.3.4 Organ we	ights	
4.3.5 Other exa	nminations	
4.3.6 Statistics		
4.4 Further r	remarks	
	5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 Materials	s and	
5.2 Results a discussion	LD ₅₀ = 0.43 ml/kg 95% confidence limits of 0.39 ml/kg to 0.47 ml/kg. LD_{50} = ca. 344 mg/kg. Values corrected for 100% active substance (a.s.).	ζ
5.3 Conclusion	Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride is classified as harmful if swallowed on the basis of this study and is assigned the symbol Xn and	
5.5 Conclusion		

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 6.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.1	Acute oral toxicity test with rodent (rat)
5.3.1 Reliability	
5.3.2 Deficiencies	
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	
Results and discussion Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	Acceptable

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

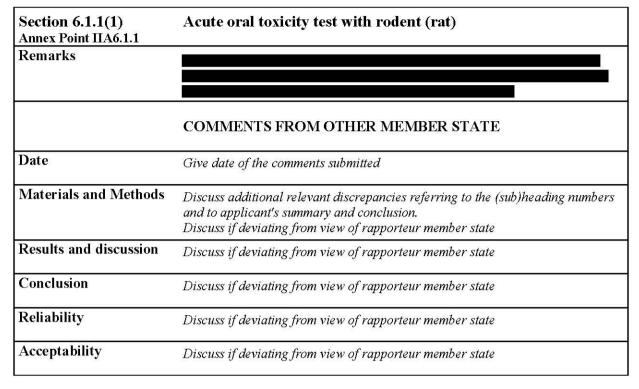


Table A6.1.1 (1)-1

Dose levels (ml/kg)	Mortality	Group size (male & female)
16.0	5	5
8.0	5	5
4.0	5	5
2.0	5	5
1.0	5	5
0.5	5	5
0.4	1	5
0.32	0	5
0.25	0	5

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Section 6.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.2		Acute dermal toxicity test with rodent (rabbit)	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1	Reference	Levenstein, I. (1977). Dermal LD ₅₀ Report number 73130, Leberco Laboratories, Roselle Park, NJ USA. (published).	
		[Ref No: A15 (LON 3895)]	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	ADBAC Issues Steering Committee	
1.2.2	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS before 14 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA	
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1	Guideline study	U.S. EPA 16 CFR 1500.40 Year: 1977	
2.2 (only v	GLP where required)	No GLP was not compulsory at the time study was performed	
2.3	Deviations	No	
		3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1	Test material		X
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number		
3.1.2	Specification	As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C_{12} - C_{16})dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description		
3.1.4	Purity		X
3.1.5	Stability	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2	Test Animals		
3.2.1	Species	Rabbit	
		- ,	

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section Annex	Section 6.1.2(1) Acute dermal toxicity test with rodent (rabbit) Annex Point IIA6.1.2		
3.2.2	Strain	Not specified	
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.4	Sex	Male and female	
3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation		
3.2.6	Number of animals per group		
3.2.7	Control animals		
3.3 exposu	Administration/		
3.3.1	Dose route	Topical occluded: 2 animals/sex abraded skin; 2 animals/sex unabraded skin	
3.3.2	Post exposure period		
3.3.3	Concentration		X
3.3.4	Vehicle		
3.3.5	Concentration in vehicle		
3.3.6	Controls		
3.4 Sacrifi	Observations, ce and Pathology		
3.4.1	Clinical signs		
3.4.2	Mortality	s	
3.4.3	Bodyweight		
3.4.4	Organ weights		
3.4.5	Other examinations		
3.4.6	Statistics		
3.5	Further remarks		
		4. RESULTS	
4.1	Limit Test	No	

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Section 6.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.2		Acute dermal toxicity test with rodent (rabbit)	
$\begin{array}{cc} 4.2 & LD_{50} \text{ including} \\ \text{confidence limits} \end{array}$		$LD_{50} = 3.56 \text{ m}\text{l/kg} 95\%$ Confidence limits $3.01 - 4.20 \text{ m}\text{l/kg}$	
4.3 Sacrifi	Observations, ce and Pathology		
4.3.1	Clinical signs		
4.3.2	Mortality	See Table 6.1.2(1)-1	
4.3.3	Body weight		
4.3.4	Organ weights		
4.3.5	Other examinations		
4.3.6	Statistics		
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 method	Materials and ds		
5.2 discuss	Results and	$LD_{50} = 3.56$ ml/kg. No differentiation was made between braded and unbraded skin in deriving LD_{50} .	X
		Lethal and non-lethal doses were severely irritating and resulted in skin damage in surviving animals.	
5.3	Conclusion	See also Table A6.1.2(1)-1 Not classified	
5.3.1	Reliability		
5.3.2	Deficiencies		
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
		Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the commutews submitted	ents and

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Section 6.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.2	Acute dermal toxicity test with rodent (rabbit)
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	
Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE
Date	Give date of the comments submitted

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

Section 6.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.2	Acute dermal toxicity test with rodent (rabbit)		
Materials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state		
Results and discussion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state		
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state		
Reliability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state		
Acceptability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state		

Table 6.1.2(1) -1

Dose levels (ml/kg)	Mortality	Time to mortality
5 0	7/8	1, 2, 7 & 12 days
4.0	6/8	2, 3, 4 & 6 days
3.0	1/8	9 days

Table 6.1.2(1)-2

able 0.1.2(1)-2					
Dose levels (ml/kg)	Animal #	Bodyweight (kg)			
		Initial	Final		
5					
4					
3					

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Section 6.1.3	Acute toxicity (inhalation)	
Annex Point IIA.6.1.3	Acute toxicity (initialation)	
	JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-SUBMISSION OF DATA	Official
		use only
Other existing data []	Technically not feasible [] Scientifically unjustified [X]	1
Limited exposure []	Other justification []	
Detailed justification:		
	-	
	·	
Undertaking of intended		
data submission []		
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities	•
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the	
	comments and views submitted	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	EVALUATION DI RATIONI EN MEMBERGIATE	
According to the Accord		
Evaluation of applicant's justification		
Conclusion	Applicant's justification is acceptable	
Remarks		
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE (specify)	
Date	Give date of comments submitted	
Evaluation of applicant's	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	
justification	Discussing the maining from the trop rapportent member state	

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe; Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride September 2012

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Section 6.1.3 Annex Point IIA.6.1.3	Acute toxicity (inhalation)
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state

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	on 6.1.4(1) Point IIA6.1.4	Skin irritation study in rabbits	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1 Reference		Wallace, J. M. (1975) Toxicity Studies: Primary Irritation Study, Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act – Barquat MB-80. Bio-Toxicology Laboratories, Inc., Moorestown, NJ, USA (published).	
		[Ref No: A53 (LON 1003)]	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	ADBAC Issues Steering Committee	
1.2.2	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS before 14 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA	
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1	Guideline study	No None stated, but conducted to Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act	
		1975	
2.2 GLP (only where required)		No GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed.	
2.3	Deviations	No guidelines were in force when the study was undertaken.	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
.2.3			X
3.1	Test material		2.
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number		
3.1.2	Specification	As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description		
3.1.4	Purity		
3.1.5	Stability	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2	Test Animals		

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	Section 6.1.4(1) Skin irritation study in rabbits Annex Point IIA6.1.4		
3.2.1	Species	Rabbit	
3.2.2	Strain	Not specified	
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.4	Sex	Male and female	
3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation		
3.2.6	Number of animals per group		
3.2.7	Control animals		
3.3 exposu	Administration/		
3.3.1	Preparation of test substance		
3.3.2	Area of exposure		
3.3.3	Dose route	Dermal application (occlusive) to abraded and unabraded areas	
3.3.4	Post exposure period		
3.3.5	Concentration		
3.3.6	Duration of treatment	24 hours	
3.3.7	Vehicle		
3.3.8	Concentration in vehicle		
3.3.9	Total volume applied		
3.4 Sacrifi	Observations, ice and Pathology		
3.4.1	Scoring system		
3.4.2	Examination Time points		
3.4.5	Other examinations		

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Section 6.1.4(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.4		Skin irritation study in rabbits	
3.5	Further remarks		
		4. RESULTS	
4.1 Sacrific	Observations, ce and pathology		
4.1.1	Scores	Refer to Table 6.1.4 (1)-1	
		Primary Irritation Index: 6.29	
4.2	Reversibility	No	
4.3	Other effects	Not applicable	
4.4	Further remarks	Not applicable	
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 method	Materials and ls		
5.2 discuss	Results and ion		X
5.3 C	onclusion	Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride is classified as corrosive on the basis of this study and is assigned the symbol C and risk phrase R34.	
5.3.1	Reliability		X
5.3.2	Deficiencies		
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
		EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date			
Mater	ials and Methods		
Rosult	s and discussion		
Result	anu uiscussivii		

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

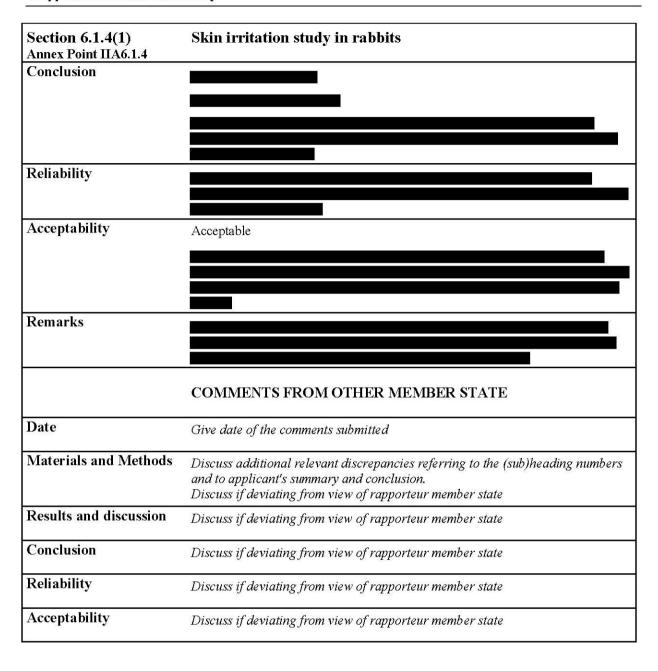


Table 6.1.4(1)-1 Skin Irritation table (intact)

3 Animals	Mean score*	Maximum value	Maximum duration of any effect	Maximum value at the end of the observation period		
erythema/eschar	3.33	4	=	4		
oedema	2.66	3	=:	3		
*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24 and 72 hours for all animals						

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe; Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride September 2012

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Skin Irritation table (abraded)

3 Animals	Mean score*	Maximum value	Maximum duration of any effect	Maximum value at the end of the observation period		
erythema/eschar	3.5	4		4		
oedema	3	3	-	3		
*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24 and 72 hours for all animals						

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	on 6.1.4(2) Point IIA6.1.4	Primary eye irritation study in rabbits	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1	Reference	Wallace, J. M. (1975) Toxicity Studies: Primary irritation study, Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act – Barquat MB-80. Bio-Toxicology Laboratories, Inc., Moorestown, NJ, USA (published). [Ref No: A54 (LON 1001)]	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	ADBAC Issues Steering Committee	
1.2.2 Criteria for data protection		Data submitted to the MS before 14 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA	
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1 Guideline study		No	
		None stated, but conducted to Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act	
		1975	
2.2	GLP where required)	No	
(only where required)		GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed.	
2.3	Deviations	No guidelines were in force when the study was undertaken.	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1	Test material		X
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number		
3.1.2 Specification	Specification	As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description		
3.1.4	Purity		X
3.1.5	Stability	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2 To	est Animals		

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	on 6.1.4(2) Point IIA6.1.4	Primary eye irritation study in rabbits	
3.2.1	Species	Rabbit	
3.2.2	Strain	Not specified	
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.4	Sex	Not specified	
3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation		
3.2.6	Number of animals per group		
3.2.7	Control animals		
3.3 exposu	Administration/ re		
3.3.1	Preparation of test substance		
3.3.2	Dose route	Intraocular	
3.3.3	Post exposure period		
3.3.4	Concentration		
3.3.5	Duration of treatment	Eyes were unwashed and evaluated at 24, 48 and 72 hours after dosing	
3.3.6	Vehicle		
3.3.7	Concentration in vehicle		
3.3.8	Amount of substance instilled		
3.4 Sacrific	Observations, ce and Pathology		
3.4.1	Ophthalmoscopic examination		
3.4.2	Scoring system		
3.4.3	Observation period		
3.4.4	Tool used to assess score		

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Section Annex	n 6.1.4(2) Point IIA6.1.4	Primary eye irritation study in rabbits	
3.5 Fu	rther remarks		
		4. RESULTS	
4.1 Sacrific	Observations, e and Pathology		
4.1.1 Sc	ore		
4.1.1.1	Cornea	See Table 6.1.4(2)-1	X
4.1.1.2	Iris	Not advised	X
4.1.1.3	Conjunctivae (Redness)	Not advised	X
4.1.1.4	Conjunctivae (Chemosis)	Not advised	X
4.1.1.5	Overall Irritation Score	Not advised	X
4.2 lesions	Description of		
4.3.	Reversibility	No	
4.4	Other effects	Not advised	
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 method	Materials and s		
5.2 discussi	Results and on		X
5.3	Conclusion	Classified as Corrosive.	
5.3.1 F	Reliability		
5.3.2 I	Deficiencies		X
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
		EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	

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Section 6.1.4(2) Annex Point IIA6.1.4	Primary eye irritation study in rabbits
Date	
Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE
Date	Give date of the comments submitted

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Section 6.1.4(2) Annex Point IIA6.1.4	Primary eye irritation study in rabbits				
Materials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				
Results and discussion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				
Reliability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				
Acceptability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				

Table 6.1.4(4)-1 Eye irritation

Mean score*	Maximum value	Maximum duration of any effect	Maximum value at the end of the observation period
3	3	-	3
4	4	-	4
4	4	-	4
2	2	-	2
	3 4 4 2	Nean score* Naximum value	duration of any

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Section Annex	on 6.1.5(1) Point IIA6.1.5	Skin sensitisation	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1 R	teference	Kreuzmann, J.J (1988) Photoallergy study in Guinea pigs with Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride (ADBAC). Hill Top Biolabs Inc., Miamiville, OH, USA. Report No. 88-3226-21. (Unpublished).	
		[Ref No. A55 (LON 1880)]	
1.2 D	ata protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	ADBAC Joint Venture	
1.2.2	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS before 14 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA	
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1	Guideline study	No. Adaptation of the method of Buehler <i>et al.</i> , 1985. Fd. Chem. Toxic. 23: 689-694)	
		1988	
2.2 (only v	GLP where required)	Yes	
2.3	Deviations	No	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
			X
3.1	Test material	(Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride)	Λ
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number		
3.1.2	Specification	As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description		
3.1.4	Purity		X
3.1.5	Stability	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of	

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Sectio Annex	on 6.1.5(1) Point IIA6.1.5	Skin sensitisation	
		Annex IIA).	
3.2 To	est Animals		
3.2.1	Species	Guinea pig	
3.2.2	Strain	Hartley	
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.4	Sex	Male and female	
3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation		
3.2.6	Number of animals per group		
2.2.7	~ · · · · · · · ·		
3.2.7	Control animals		
3.3 exposu	Administration/ re	Topical	
3.3.1	Concentrations used for primary irritation screen		
3.3.2	Irritation screen schedule		
3.3.3	Route of Induction	Topical	
3.3.4	Concentrations for Induction		
3.3.5	Challenge schedule		
3.3.6	Concentrations used for challenge		
3.3.7	Rechallenge		
3.3.8	Removal of the test substance		
3.3.9	Scoring schedule		X
3.3.10	Positive control		

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Skin sensitisation	
on	
е	
4. RESULTS	
In the group receiving 100, 50, 25 and 10% w/v two animals were found dead after the primary irritation screen. In addition, two animals in this group were sacrificed due to the condition of the sites.	
In the group receiving 5, 2.5, 0.5 and 0.25% w/v erythema and oedema, blanching, coriaceous, discoloration and scabbing were observed.	
The induction phase of the definitive study was imitated with a dose of 0.5% for the first 4 applications. Due to excessive irritation at induction sites, the concentration was lowered to 0.25% w/v for the final 5 induction doses.	
e See Table 6.1.5(1)-1	
For the ADBAC initiated and challenge group, during challenge there were no incidences of Grade 1 responses and 7/10 incidence of Grade \pm responses. The 24 and 48 hours severity indices were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.	
s None	
5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	

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	on 6.1.5(1) Point IIA6.1.5	Skin sensitisation					
5.3	Conclusion	Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride is not considered to be a photoallergen or a contact sensitiser.					
5.3.1	Reliability						
5.3.2	Deficiencies						
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities					
		EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE					
Date							
Mater	rials and Methods						
Result	ts and discussion						
Concl	usion						
Relial	oility						
Accep	tability	Acceptable					
Rema	rks						
		COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE					
Date		Give date of the comments submitted					
Mater	ials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state					
Result	ts and discussion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state					

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 6.1.5(1) Annex Point IIA6.1.5	Skin sensitisation				
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				
Reliability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				
Acceptability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state				

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Table 6.1.5(1)-1

	Challenge Test	Challenge		Incidence of Response (24-hr)				Incidence of Response (48-hr)				Mean Severity Score		
Group	Substance	Concentration	0	±	1	2	3	0	±	1	2	3	24-hr	48-hr
Test	ADBAC	0.5%	4	6	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0.3	0.1
Vehicle Control	ADBAC	0.5%	6	4	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0.2	0.1
Naive Control	ADBAC	0.5%	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0.3	0.3
Positve Control	Musk Ambrette	25%	1	7	2	0	0	1	7	2	0	0	0.6	0.6

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	on 6.1.5(2) a Point IIA 6.1.5	Skin sensitisation	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1	Reference	Clement, C. (1992). BARDAC-22: Test to evaluate the sensitising potential by topical applications in the Guinea pig. Report No. 704323 RE. Hazleton-Institute Français de Toxicologie, Neuilly sur Seine, France. (Unpublished).	
		[Ref No: A102 (LON 1243)]	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	The Dialkyl Project	
1.2.2	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS before 14 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA	
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1	Guideline study	No guideline followed 1992	
2.2	GLP	Yes	X
2.3	Deviations	The induction procedure was a single injection of Freund's adjuvant followed by 7 cutaneous applications of the test substance occluded for 48 or 72 hours.	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1	Test material		X
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number		
3.1.2	Specification	As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), Didecyldimethylammonium Chloride (DDAC; CAS RN 7173-51-5), in aqueous/alcohol solution.	
3.1.3	Description	If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution)	
3.1.4	Purity		X
3.1.5	Stability	The a.s., DDAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least seven years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex Π A).	

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Secti	ion 6.1.5(2) x Point IIA 6.1.5	Skin sensitisation	
	Test Animals		
3.2.1	Species	Guinea pig	
3.2.2	Strain	Duncan-Hartley	
3.2.3	Source		
3.2.4	Sex	Males and females	
3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation		
3.2.6	Number of animals per group		
3.2.7	Control animals		
3.3 expos	Administration/ ure		
3.3.1	Application	Occlusive epicutaneous	
3.3.2	Induction Schedule		
3.3.3	Route of Induction	Occlusive epicutaneous	
3.3.4	Concentrations used for induction		
3.3.5	Challenge schedule		
3.3.6	Concentrations used for challenge		
3.3.7	Rechallenge		
3.3.8	Removal of the test substance		

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Section 6.1.5(2) S Annex Point IIA 6.1.5		Skin sensitisation	
3.3.9	Scoring schedule		
3.3.10	Positive control substance		
3.4 E	xaminations		
3.4.1	Results of primary irritation studies		
3.4.2	Induction phase		
3.4.3	Challenge phase		
3.4.4	Further remarks		
		4. RESULTS	
4.1 R	esults		
4.1.1	Results of primary irritation study	N/A	
4.1.2	Induction phase	None reported	
4.1.3	Challenge phase	Two males and one female exhibited Grade 1 erythema at the challenge site. There were no responses in the initial 48-hour exposure so these findings were considered to be 'doubtful'. Histopathologic examination showed only a focus of parakeratosis in the skin sample from the female and no findings in the males. No other responses were observed in any animals. The test was considered to be negative for skin sensitisation.	
4.1.4	Further remarks		
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 Materials and methods			