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Short Review

RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, lauric acid, CAS Registry Number 143-07-7

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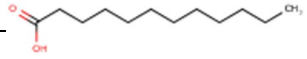

Name: Lauric acid
CAS Registry Number: 143-07-7

Abbreviation/Definition List:
2-Box Model - A RIFM, Inc. proprietary *in silico* tool used to calculate fragrance air exposure concentration
AF - Assessment Factor
BCF - Bioconcentration Factor
Creme RIFM Model - The Creme RIFM Model uses probabilistic (Monte Carlo) simulations to allow full distributions of data sets, providing a more realistic estimate of aggregate exposure to individuals across a population (Comiskey et al., 2015, 2017; Safford et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2017) compared to a deterministic aggregate approach
DEREK - Derek Nexus is an *in silico* tool used to identify structural alerts
DRF - Dose Range Finding
DST - Dermal Sensitization Threshold
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
ECOSAR - Ecological Structure-Activity Relationships Predictive Model
EU - Europe/European Union
GLP - Good Laboratory Practice
IFRA - The International Fragrance Association

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LOEL - Lowest Observable Effect Level
MOE - Margin of Exposure
MPPD - Multiple-Path Particle Dosimetry. An *in silico* model for inhaled vapors used to simulate fragrance lung deposition
NA - North America
NESIL - No Expected Sensitization Induction Level
NOAEC - No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL - No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL - No Observed Effect Level
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD TG - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Test Guidelines
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic
PEC/PNEC - Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration
Perfumery - In this safety assessment, perfumery refers to fragrances made by a perfumer used in consumer products only. The exposures reported in the safety assessment include consumer product use but do not include occupational exposures.
QRA - Quantitative Risk Assessment
QSAR - Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals
RfD - Reference Dose
RIFM - Research Institute for Fragrance Materials
RQ - Risk Quotient
Statistically Significant - Statistically significant difference in reported results as compared to controls with a $p < 0.05$ using appropriate statistical test
TTC - Threshold of Toxicological Concern
UV/Vis spectra - Ultraviolet/Visible spectra
VCF - Volatile Compounds in Food
VoU - Volume of Use
vPvB - (very) Persistent, (very) Bioaccumulative
WoE - Weight of Evidence

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety* concludes that this material is safe as described in this safety assessment.

This safety assessment is based on the RIFM Criteria Document (Api et al., 2015), which should be referred to for clarifications.

Each endpoint discussed in this safety assessment includes the relevant data that were available at the time of writing (version number in the top box is indicative of the date of approval based on a 2-digit month/day/year), both in the RIFM Database (consisting of publicly available and proprietary data) and through publicly available information sources (e.g., SciFinder and PubMed). Studies selected for this safety assessment were based on appropriate test criteria, such as acceptable guidelines, sample size, study duration, route of exposure, relevant animal species, most relevant testing endpoints, etc. A key study for each endpoint was selected based on the most conservative endpoint value (e.g., PNEC, NOAEL, LOEL, and NESIL).

*The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety is an independent body that selects its own members and establishes its own operating procedures. The Expert Panel is comprised of internationally known scientists that provide RIFM with guidance relevant to human health and environmental protection.

Summary: The existing information supports the use of this material as described in this safety assessment.

Lauric acid was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data from read-across analog 10-undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9) show that lauric acid is not expected to be genotoxic. Data on read-across analog octanoic acid, (CAS # 124-07-2) provide a calculated MOE > 100 for the repeated dose toxicity and reproductive toxicity endpoints. Based on the existing data, lauric acid does not present a concern for skin sensitization under the current declared levels of use. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on UV spectra; lauric acid is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The local respiratory toxicity endpoint was evaluated using the TTC for a Cramer Class I material, and the exposure to lauric acid is below the TTC (1.4 mg/day). The environmental endpoints were evaluated; lauric acid was found not to be PBT as per the IFRA Environmental Standards, and its risk quotients, based on its current volume of use in Europe and North America (i.e., PEC/PNEC), are < 1.

Human Health Safety Assessment

Genotoxicity: Not expected to be genotoxic.	(Zeiger et al., 1988; ECHA REACH Dossier: Undec-10-enoic acid; ECHA, 2010)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: NOAEL = 333.33 mg/kg/day.	JECDB (2013)
Reproductive Toxicity: NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg/day.	JECDB (2013)
Skin Sensitization: Not a concern for skin sensitization at the current, declared use levels.	(Gad et al., 1986)
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic.	(UV Spectra, RIFM Database)
Local Respiratory Toxicity: No NOAEC available. Exposure is below the TTC.	

Environmental Safety Assessment

Hazard Assessment:

Persistence:	
Critical Measured Value: 86% after 30 days (OECD 301D)	(ECHA REACH Dossier: Lauric Acid; ECHA, 2011)
Bioaccumulation:	
Screening-level: 3.162 L/kg	(EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Ecotoxicity:	
Screening-level: Fish LC50: 0.66 mg/L	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
Conclusion: Not PBT or vPvB as per IFRA Environmental Standards	

Risk Assessment:

Screening-level: PEC/PNEC (North America and Europe) < 1	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
Critical Ecotoxicity Endpoint: Fish LC50: 0.66 mg/L	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)

RIFM PNEC is: 0.00066 μg/L

- **Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU):** North America and Europe: Not applicable; Cleared at screening-level

1. Identification

1. **Chemical Name:** Lauric acid
2. **CAS Registry Number:** 143-07-7
3. **Synonyms:** Dodecanoic acid; Lauric acid, pure; Laurostearic acid; Dodecylic acid; *n*-Dodecanoic acid; アルカン酸 (C = 4 ~ 30); Lauric acid
4. **Molecular Formula:** $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$
5. **Molecular Weight:** 200.32
6. **RIFM Number:** 6252
7. **Stereochemistry:** No stereocenter present and no stereoisomer possible.

2. Physical data

1. **Boiling Point:** 225 °C @ 100 mm Hg (Fragrance Materials Association [FMA]), 308.82 °C (EPI Suite)
2. **Flash Point:** 160 °C (Globally Harmonized System), > 200 °F; CC (FMA)
3. **Log K_{OW}:** 5 (EPI Suite)
4. **Melting Point**: 43 °C–44 °C (Essential Oil Association, 1976 Sample 76–181), 44 °C (FMA), 81.92 °C (EPI Suite)
5. **Water Solubility:** 12.76 mg/L (EPI Suite)
6. **Specific Gravity:** 0.883 (FMA)
7. **Vapor Pressure:** 0.000765 mm Hg @ 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0), 0.00141 mm Hg @ 25 °C (EPI Suite)
8. **UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; the molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L $mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$)
9. **Appearance/Organoleptic:** White crystalline powder which, at the purified grade, has very little odor, but a lower grade has a fatty-waxy odor, yet overall a refreshing note.

3. Volume of use (worldwide band)

1. 0.1–1 metric ton per year (IFRA, 2015)

4. Exposure to fragrance ingredient (Creme RIFM aggregate exposure model v2.0)

1. **95**th **Percentile Concentration in Hydroalcoholics:** 0.0027% (RIFM, 2019)
2. **Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.0000046 mg/kg/day or 0.00031 mg/day (RIFM, 2019)
3. **Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.00044 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2019)

*95th percentile calculated exposure derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model (Comiskey et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2017; and Comiskey et al., 2017).

**95th percentile calculated exposure; assumes 100% absorption unless modified by dermal absorption data as reported in Section V. It is derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model and includes exposure via dermal, oral, and inhalation routes whenever the fragrance ingredient is used in products that include these routes of exposure (Comiskey et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2017; and Comiskey et al., 2017).

5. Derivation of systemic absorption

1. **Dermal:** Assumed 100%
2. **Oral:** Assumed 100%
3. **Inhalation:** Assumed 100%

6. Computational toxicology evaluation

1. **Cramer Classification:** Class I, Low

Expert Judgment	Toxtree v 2.6	OECD QSAR Toolbox v 3.2
I	I	I

2. Analogs Selected:
   a. **Genotoxicity:** 10-Undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9)
   b. **Repeated Dose Toxicity:** Octanoic acid (CAS # 124-07-2)
   c. **Reproductive Toxicity:** Octanoic acid (CAS # 124-07-2)
   d. **Skin Sensitization:** None
   e. **Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity:** None
   f. **Local Respiratory Toxicity:** None
   g. **Environmental Toxicity:** None
3. Read-across Justification: See Appendix below

7. Metabolism

No relevant data are available for inclusion in this safety assessment.

8. Natural occurrence (discrete chemical) or composition (NCS)

Lauric acid is reported to occur in the following foods by the VCF*:
Blue Cheeses.
Cheese, Various Types.
Citrus Fruits.
Ginger (*Zingiber* species).
Maize (*Zea mays* L.)
Mastic (Pistacia lentiscus).
Milk and Milk Products.
Swiss Cheeses.
Vanilla.
Wormwood Oil (*Artemisia absinthium* L.)

*VCF (Volatile Compounds in Food): Database/Nijssen, L.M.; Ingen-Visscher, C.A. van; Donders, J.J.H. (eds). – Version 15.1 – Zeist (The Netherlands): TNO Triskelion, 1963–2014. A continually updated database containing information on published volatile compounds that have been found in natural (processed) food products. Includes FEMA GRAS and EU-Flavis data. This is a partial list.

9. REACH dossier

Available; accessed 04/02/19 (ECHA, 2011).

10. Conclusion

The existing information supports the use of this material as described in this safety assessment.

11. Summary

11.1. Human health endpoint summaries

11.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, lauric acid does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

11.1.1.1. Risk assessment. The mutagenic activity of lauric acid has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 471 using the preincubation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA97, TA98, TA100, TA1535, and TA1537 were treated with the test material in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at concentrations up to 5000 μg/plate. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested concentration in the presence or absence of S9 (Zeiger et al., 1988). Under the conditions of the study, lauric acid was not mutagenic

in the Ames test. In addition, weight of evidence (WoE) was made to read-across material 10-undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9). The mutagenic activity of 10-undecenoic acid has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 471 using the plate incorporation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538 were treated with 10-undecenoic acid in DMSO at concentrations up to 5000 μg/plate. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested dose in the presence or absence of S9 (ECHA, 2010). Based on the available information, lauric acid and the WoE material 10-undecenoic acid were considered to be not mutagenic in the Ames test.

There are no data assessing the clastogenic activity of lauric acid; however, read-across can be made to 10-undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9; see Section VI). The clastogenic activity of 10-undecenoic acid was evaluated in an *in vivo* micronucleus test conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 474. The test material was administered in 10% gum arabic via oral gavage to groups of male and female CD-1 mice. Doses of 1000, 2000, or 4000 mg/kg body weight were administered. Mice from each dose level were euthanized at 24, 48, or 72 h, and the bone marrow was extracted and examined for polychromatic erythrocytes (PCEs). The test material did not induce a statistically significant increase in the incidence of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in the bone marrow (ECHA, 2010). Under the conditions of the study, 10-undecenoic acid was considered to be not clastogenic in the *in vivo* micronucleus test, and this can be extended to lauric acid.

Based on the available information, lauric acid does not present a genotoxic concern.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/18/19.

11.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

The MOE for lauric acid is adequate for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint at the current level of use.

11.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data for the target material. Read-across material octanoic acid (CAS # 124-07-2, see section VI) has sufficient data to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. In an OECD 422 and GLP-compliant toxicity study, groups of 12 Sprague Dawley rats/sex/dose were treated with octanoic acid at doses of 0 (vehicle: 0.5% methylcellulose), 62.5, 250, and 1000 mg/kg through gavage. No treatment-related mortality or clinical signs were reported during the study. In addition, no treatment-related histopathological effects, with an exception of forestomach hyperplasia, were reported. Since the effects of forestomachs are not relevant to human health, these effects were not considered to be treatment-related adverse effects. Based on the absence of adverse effects at any dose level, the NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity was considered to be 1000 mg/kg/day (JECDB, 2013).

A default safety factor of 3 was used when deriving a NOAEL from the 28-day or OECD 422/421/407 studies (ECHA, 2012). The safety factor has been approved by the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety*.

Thus, the derived NOAEL for the repeated dose toxicity data is 1000/3 or 333.33 mg/kg/day.

Therefore, the MOE is equal to the octanoic acid NOAEL in mg/kg/day divided by the total systemic exposure to lauric acid, 333.33/0.00044 or 757568.

In addition, the total systemic exposure for lauric acid (0.44 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg/day Kroes et al., 2007) for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint at the current level of use.

*The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety is an independent body that selects its own members and establishes its own operating procedures. The Expert Panel is comprised of internationally known scientists that provide RIFM with guidance relevant to human health and environmental protection.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/16/19.

11.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

The MOE for lauric acid is adequate for the reproductive toxicity endpoint at the current level of use.

11.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are no reproductive toxicity data on lauric acid. Read-across material octanoic acid (CAS # 124-07-2; see Section VI) has sufficient reproductive toxicity data that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint. A gavage OECD 422/GLP combined repeated dose toxicity study with a reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test was conducted in Crl:CD (SD) rats. For the main study, groups of 12 males/dose were administered octanoic acid at doses of 0, 62.5, 250, or 1000 mg/kg/day in 0.5% methylcellulose, with half of these males assigned to the corresponding recovery groups. Groups of 10 females/dose were administered octanoic acid at doses of 0 or 1000 mg/kg/day, with half of these females assigned to the corresponding recovery groups. Additional groups of 5 females/dose were administered 62.5 or 250 mg/kg/day of octanoic acid. Main-phase females were not used for mating. For the reproduction phase, additional groups of 12 female rats/dose (0, 62.5, 250, or 1000 mg/kg/day) were mated with males of the main study. In the main group, the animals were treated for 28 days, with a 14-day recovery period. In the reproduction group, the animals were dosed for 14 days pre-mating, and for 42–46 days during the mating and gestation periods, and up to day 4 of lactation. No treatment-related effects were noted on body weight or food consumption in males or females of the main or recovery groups. There were no treatment-related adverse effects on male and female fertility or on the development of pups up to the highest dose tested. Thus, the NOAEL for maternal and reproductive toxicity was considered to be 1000 mg/kg/day (JECDB, 2013). **Therefore, the lauric acid MOE for the reproductive toxicity endpoint can be calculated by dividing the octanoic acid NOAEL in mg/kg/day by the total systemic exposure to lauric acid, 1000/0.00044 or 2272727.**

In addition, the total systemic exposure to lauric acid (0.44 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007; Laufersweiler et al., 2012) for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/11/19.

11.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on the existing data, lauric acid does not present a concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

11.1.4.1. Risk assessment. Based on the existing data, lauric acid is not considered a skin sensitizer. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would not be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree 3.1.0; OECD Toolbox v4.2). In a guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) and a Buehler test, lauric acid did not present reactions indicative of sensitization at 10% (Gad et al., 1986). In 2 mouse ear swelling tests (MEST), lauric acid did not induce contact sensitization up to 10% (Gad et al., 1986; Descotes, 1988). In a confirmatory human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT) of lauric acid at an unknown concentration, no reactions indicative of sensitization were observed in any of the 50 volunteers (Gad et al., 1986).

Based on WoE from structural analysis and animal and human

studies, lauric acid does not present a concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/10/19.

11.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV/Vis spectra, lauric acid would not be expected to present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

11.1.5.1. Risk assessment. There are no phototoxicity studies available for lauric acid in experimental models. UV/Vis absorption spectra indicate no significant absorption between 290 and 700 nm. The corresponding molar absorption coefficient is well below the benchmark of concern for phototoxicity and photoallergenicity (Henry et al., 2009). Based on the lack of absorbance, lauric acid does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

11.1.5.2. UV spectra analysis. UV/Vis absorption spectra (OECD TG 101) were obtained. The spectra indicate no significant absorbance in the range of 290–700 nm. The molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark of concern for phototoxic effects, 1000 L $mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$ (Henry et al., 2009).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/03/19.

11.1.6. Local Respiratory Toxicity

The MOE could not be calculated due to a lack of appropriate data. The exposure level for lauric acid is below the Cramer Class I TTC value for inhalation exposure local effects.

11.1.6.1. Risk assessment. There are insufficient inhalation data available on lauric acid. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.00031 mg/day. This exposure is 4516.13 times lower than the Cramer Class I TTC value of 1.4 mg/day (based on human lung weight of 650 g; Carthew et al., 2009); therefore, the exposure at the current level of use is deemed safe.

Additional References: Fraser et al., 2003.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/08/19.

11.2. Environmental endpoint summary

11.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of lauric acid was performed following the RIFM Environmental Framework (Salvito et al., 2002), which provides 3 tiered levels of screening for aquatic risk. In Tier 1, only the material's regional VoU, its log K_{OW}, and its molecular weight are needed to estimate a conservative risk quotient (RQ), expressed as the ratio Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration (PEC/PNEC). A general QSAR with a high uncertainty factor applied is used to predict fish toxicity, as discussed in Salvito et al. (2002). In Tier 2, the RQ is refined by applying a lower uncertainty factor to the PNEC using the ECOSAR model (US EPA, 2012b), which provides chemical class-specific ecotoxicity estimates. Finally, if necessary, Tier 3 is conducted using measured biodegradation and ecotoxicity data to refine the RQ, thus allowing for lower PNEC uncertainty factors. The data for calculating the PEC and PNEC for this safety assessment are provided in the table below. For the PEC, the range from the most recent IFRA Volume of Use Survey is reviewed. The PEC is then calculated using the actual regional tonnage, not the extremes of the range. Following the RIFM Environmental Framework, lauric acid was identified as a fragrance material with the potential to present a possible risk to the aquatic environment (i.e., its screening-level PEC/PNEC > 1).

A screening-level hazard assessment using EPI Suite v4.11 (US EPA, 2012a) did not identify lauric acid as possibly persistent or bioaccumulative based on its structure and physical–chemical properties. This screening-level hazard assessment considers the potential for a material to be persistent *and* bioaccumulative *and* toxic, or very persistent *and* very bioaccumulative as defined in the Criteria Document (Api et al., 2015). As noted in the Criteria Document, the screening criteria applied are the same as those used in the EU for REACH (ECHA, 2012). For persistence, if the EPI Suite model BIOWIN 3 predicts a value < 2.2 and either BIOWIN 2 or BIOWIN 6 predicts a value < 0.5, then the material is considered potentially persistent. A material would be considered potentially bioaccumulative if the EPI Suite model BCFBAF predicts a fish BCF ≥2000 L/kg. Ecotoxicity is determined in the above screening-level risk assessment. If, based on these model outputs (Step 1), additional assessment is required, a WoE-based review is then performed (Step 2). This review considers available data on the material's physical–chemical properties, environmental fate (e.g., OECD Guideline biodegradation studies or die-away studies), fish bioaccumulation, and higher-tier model outputs (e.g., US EPA's BIOWIN and BCFBAF found in EPI Suite v4.11). Data on persistence and bioaccumulation are reported below and summarized in the Environmental Safety Assessment section prior to Section 1.

11.2.2. Risk assessment

Based on the current Volume of Use (2015), lauric acid presents no risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

11.2.2.1. Key studies

11.2.2.1.1. Biodegradation. No data available.

11.2.2.1.2. Ecotoxicity. No data available.

11.2.2.1.3. Other available data. Lauric acid has been registered for REACH with the following additional data at this time.

The ready biodegradability of the test material was evaluated using a closed bottle test according to OECD 301D guideline. Biodegradation of 86% and 62% was observed after 30 days, at the test concentrations of 2 mg/L and 5 mg/L, respectively.

A 96-h fish (*Oryzias latipes*) acute toxicity test was conducted according to the OECD 203 method under semi-static conditions. Based on geometric mean measured concentration, the LC50 value was reported to be 5 mg/L (95% CI: 3.7–7.3 mg/L).

A *Daphnia magna* acute immobilization test was conducted according to the OECD 202 guideline under semi-static conditions. Based on mean measured concentration, the 48-h EC50 value was reported to be 3.6 mg/L (95% CI: 2.6–5.6 mg/L).

An algae growth inhibition test was conducted according to the OECD 201 guideline under static conditions. The 72-h EC50 value based on growth rate was reported to be > 7.6 mg/L (ECHA, 2011).

11.2.3. Risk assessment refinement

Since Lauric acid has passed the screening criteria, measured data is

included for completeness only and has not been used in PNEC derivation.

Ecotoxicological data and PNEC derivation (all endpoints reported in mg/L; PNECs in μg/L).

Endpoints used to calculate PNEC are underlined.

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (*Daphnia*) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μg/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level **(Tier 1)**	<u>0.66</u>			1000000	0.00066	

Exposure information and PEC calculation (following RIFM Framework: Salvito et al., 2002).

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} Used	5.0	5.0
Biodegradation Factor Used	0	0
Dilution Factor	3	3
Regional Volume of Use Tonnage Band	< 1	< 1
Risk Characterization: PEC/PNEC	< **1**	< **1**

Based on available data, the RQ for this material is < 1. No further assessment is necessary.

The RIFM PNEC is 0.0006 μg/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and NA are not applicable. The material was cleared at the screening-level and therefore does not present a risk to the aquatic environment at the current reported volumes of use.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/10/19.

12. Literature Search*

- **RIFM Database:** Target, Fragrance Structure-Activity Group materials, other references, JECFA, CIR, SIDS
- **ECHA:** https://echa.europa.eu/
- **NTP:** https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/
- **OECD Toolbox**
  - **SciFinder:** https://scifinder.cas.org/scifinder/view/scifinder/scifinderExplore.jsf
  - **PubMed:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed
- **TOXNET:** https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/
- **IARC:** https://monographs.iarc.fr
- **OECD SIDS:** https://hpvchemicals.oecd.org/ui/Default.aspx
- **EPA ACToR:** https://actor.epa.gov/actor/home.xhtml
- **US EPA HPVIS:** https://ofmpub.epa.gov/oppthpv/public_search.publicdetails?submission_id=24959241&ShowComments=Yes&sqlstr=null&recordcount=0&User_title=DetailQuery%20Results&EndPointRpt=Y#submission
- **Japanese NITE:** https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/chrip/chrip_search/systemTop
- **Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB):** http://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/jsp/SearchPageENG.jsp
- **Google:** https://www.google.com
- **ChemIDplus:** https://chem.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/

Search keywords: CAS number and/or material names.

*Information sources outside of RIFM's database are noted as appropriate in the safety assessment. This is not an exhaustive list. The links listed above were active as of 09/30/19.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2020.111383.

Appendix

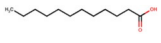
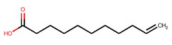
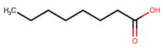
Read-across Justification

Methods

The read-across analogs were identified following the strategy for structuring and reporting a read-across prediction of toxicity as described in Schultz et al. (2015). The strategy is also consistent with the guidance provided by OECD within Integrated Approaches for Testing and Assessment (OECD, 2015) and the European Chemicals Agency read-across assessment framework (ECHA, 2016).

- First, materials were clustered based on their structural similarity. Second, data availability and data quality on the selected cluster were examined. Third, appropriate read-across analogs from the cluster were confirmed by expert judgment.
- Tanimoto structure similarity scores were calculated using FCFC4 fingerprints (Rogers and Hahn, 2010).
- The physical–chemical properties of the target material and the read-across analogs were calculated using EPI Suite v4.11 (US EPA, 2012a).
- J_{max} values were calculated using RIFM's Skin Absorption Model (SAM). The parameters were calculated using the consensus model (Shen et al., 2014).

- DNA binding, mutagenicity, genotoxicity alerts, and oncologic classification predictions were generated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).
- ER binding and repeat dose categorization were generated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).
- Developmental toxicity was predicted using CAESAR v2.1.7 (Cassano et al., 2010).
- Protein binding was predicted using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018), and skin sensitization was predicted using Toxtree.
- The major metabolites for the target material and read-across analogs were determined and evaluated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).

	Target Material	Read-across Material	Read-across Material
Principal Name	Lauric acid	10-Undecenoic acid	Octanoic acid
CAS No.	143-07-7	112-38-9	124-07-2
Structure			
Similarity (Tanimoto Score)		0.81	1.00
Read-across Endpoint		• Genotoxicity	• Repeated Dose Toxicity • Reproductive Toxicity
Molecular Formula	$C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	$C_{11}H_{20}O_2$	$C_8H_{16}O_2$
Molecular Weight	200.32	184.27	144.21
Melting Point (°C, EPI Suite)	43.2	24.5	16.3
Boiling Point (°C, EPI Suite)	298.9	275	239
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25 °C, EPI Suite)	2.13E-003	1.25E-001	4.95E-001
Log K_{OW} (KOWWIN v1.68 in EPI Suite)	4.60	3.86	3.05
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25 °C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPI Suite)	4.81	65.84	495.9
J_{max} (μg/cm^2/h, SAM)	0.674	8.003	77.731
Henry's Law (Pa·m^3/mol, Bond Method, EPI Suite)	9.44E-001	5.30E-001	9.04E-002
Genotoxicity			
DNA Binding (OASIS v1.4, QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• No alert found	• No alert found	
DNA Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• No alert found	• No alert found	
Carcinogenicity (ISS)	• No alert found	• No alert found	
DNA Binding (Ames, MN, CA, OASIS v1.1)	• No alert found	• No alert found	
***In Vitro* Mutagenicity (Ames, ISS)**	• No alert found	• No alert found	
***In Vivo* Mutagenicity (Micronucleus, ISS)**	• No alert found	• No alert found	
Oncologic Classification	• Not classified	• Not classified	
Repeated Dose Toxicity			
Repeated Dose (HESS)	• Carboxylic acids (Hepatotoxicity) No rank		• Carboxylic acids (Hepatotoxicity) No rank
Reproductive Toxicity			
ER Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• Non-binder, non-cyclic structure		• Non-binder, non-cyclic structure
Developmental Toxicity (CAESAR v2.1.6)	• Non-toxicant (moderate reliability)		• Non-toxicant (low reliability)
Metabolism			
Rat Liver S9 Metabolism Simulator and Structural Alerts for Metabolites (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• See Supplemental Data 1	• See Supplemental Data 2	• See Supplemental Data 3

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on lauric acid (CAS # 143-07-7). Hence, *in silico* evaluation was conducted to determine read-across analogs for this material. Based on structural similarity, reactivity, physical–chemical properties, and expert judgment, 10-undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9) and octanoic acid (CAS # 124-07-2) were identified as read-across analogs with sufficient data for toxicological evaluation.

Conclusions

- 10-Undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9) was used as a read-across analog for the target material lauric acid (CAS # 143-07-7) for the genotoxicity endpoint.
- The target material and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to a class of straight-chain aliphatic acids.
- The target material and the read-across analog share a straight aliphatic chain with a carboxylic acid functionality.
- The key difference between the target material and the read-across analog is that the target material is a C12 straight-chain saturated acid, whereas the read-across analog is an unsaturated straight-chain C11 acid with a vinyl terminal group. This structural difference is toxicologically insignificant.
- Similarity between the target material and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
- The physical–chemical properties of the target material and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable a comparison of their toxicological properties.
- According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target material and the read-across analog.
- The target material and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
- The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.
- Octanoic acid (CAS # 124-07-2) was used as a read-across analog for the target material lauric acid (CAS # 143-07-7) for the repeated dose toxicity and reproductive toxicity endpoints.

- The target material and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to a class of straight-chain aliphatic acids.
- The target material and the read-across analog share a straight aliphatic chain with a carboxylic acid functionality.
- The key difference between the target material and the read-across analog is that the target material is a C12 straight-chain acid, whereas the read-across is a C8 straight-chain acid. This structural difference is toxicologically insignificant.
- Similarity between the target material and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
- The physical–chemical properties of the target material and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable a comparison of their toxicological properties.
- According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target material and the read-across analog.
- The read-across analog and the target material are categorized as carboxylic acid substances with a hepatotoxicity alert for repeated dose toxicity by the HESS categorization scheme. It has been shown by numerous studies that carboxylic acids are excreted out from the human body relatively quickly with no toxic effects. The data described in the repeated dose section above shows that the MOE of the read-across analog is adequate at the current level of use. Therefore, the alert will be superseded by the availability of data.
- The target material and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
- The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.

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