Food and Chemical Toxicology 82 (2015) S74–S80

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food and Chemical Toxicology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox

RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, l-Borneol, CAS registry number 464-45-9

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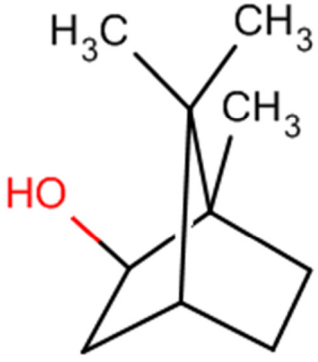
ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 13 February 2015
Accepted 4 April 2015
Available online 16 April 2015

Version: 011414. This version replaces any previous versions.

Name: l-Borneol
CAS Registry Number: 464-45-9



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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2015.04.013
0278-6915/

Abbreviation/Definition list:
2-Box Model – a RIFM, Inc. proprietary *in silico* tool used to calculate fragrance air exposure concentration
97.5th percentile – The concentration of the fragrance ingredient is obtained from examination of several thousand commercial fine fragrance formulations. The upper 97.5 percentile concentration is calculated from these data and is then used to estimate the dermal systemic exposure in ten types of the most frequently used personal care and cosmetic products. The dermal route is the major route in assessing the safety of fragrance ingredients. Further explanation of how the data were obtained and of how exposures were determined has been previously reported by Cadby et al. (2002) and Ford et al. (2000).
AF – Assessment Factor
DEREK – Derek nexus is an *in silico* tool to predict whether a chemical will be toxic
DST – Dermal Sensitization Threshold
ECHA – European Chemicals Agency
GLP – Good Laboratory Practice
IFRA – The International Fragrance Association
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
NESIL – No Expected Sensitization Induction Level
NOAEC – No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL – No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC – No Observed Effect Concentration
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD TG – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Testing Guidelines
PBT – Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic
PEC/PNEC – Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration
QRA – quantitative risk assessment
REACH – Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals
RIFM – Research Institute for Fragrance Materials
RQ – Risk Quotient
TTC – Threshold of Toxicological Concern
UV/Vis Spectra – Ultra Violet/Visible spectra
VCF – Volatile Compounds in Food
VoU – Volume of Use
vPvB – (very) Persistent, (very) Bioaccumulative

RIFM's Expert Panel* concludes that this material is safe under the limits described in this safety assessment.
This safety assessment is based on RIFM's Criteria Document (Api et al., 2014) and should be referred to for clarifications.
Each endpoint discussed in this safety assessment reviews 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 two digit month/day/year), both in the RIFM database (consisting of publicly available and proprietary data) and through publicly available information sources (i.e., 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 end-point value (e.g., PNEC, NOAEL, LOEL, and NESIL).
* RIFM's Expert Panel 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 guidance relevant to human health and environmental protection.

Summary: The use of this material under current use conditions is supported by the existing information.
This material was evaluated for Genotoxicity, Repeated Dose Toxicity, Developmental Toxicity, Reproductive Toxicity, Local Respiratory Toxicity, Phototoxicity, Skin Sensitization potential as well as Environmental assessment. Repeated Dose Toxicity was determined using read across analog to have the most conservative systemic exposure derived NO[A]EL of 15 mg/kg/day, based on a gavage 13-week subchronic toxicity study conducted in rats, that resulted in a MOE of 3061, considering 100% absorption from skin contact and inhalation. A MOE of >100 is deemed acceptable.

Human Health Safety Assessment
Genotoxicity: Not genotoxic (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2013; RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2013a)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: NOEL = 15 mg/kg/day (Gaunt et al., 1971)
Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity: NOAEL = 300 mg/kg/day (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2011)
Skin Sensitization: Not a sensitization concern. Exposure is below the DST.
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not 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: 83% (Method C.4D) (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2000)
Bioaccumulation: Screening Level: 27.66 L/kg (EPISUITE ver 4.1)
Ecotoxicity: Screening Level: Daphnia LC50: 13.38 mg/l (EPISUITE ver 4.1)
Conclusion: Not PBT or vPvB as per IFRA Environmental Standards
Risk Assessment:
Screening-Level: PEC/PNEC (North America and Europe) >1 (Salvito et al., 2002)
Critical Ecotoxicity Endpoint: Daphnia LC50: 13.38 mg/l (EPISUITE ver 4.1)
RIFM PNEC is: 1.338 μg/L
- **Revised PEC/PNECs (2011 IFRA VoU):** North America and Europe <1

1. Identification

1 **Chemical Name:** l-Borneol
2 **CAS Registry Number:** 464-45-9
3 **Synonyms:** Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol, 1,7,7-trimethyl-, (1S-endo)-, l-Borneol, l-Bornyl alcohol, l-2-Camphanol, ﾎﾞﾙﾈｵｰﾙ及びｲｿﾎﾞﾙﾈｵｰﾙ, 1,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol
4 **Molecular Formula:** $C_{10}H_{18}O$
5 **Molecular Weight:** 154.25
6 **RIFM Number:** 325

2. Physical data

1 **Boiling Point:** 212 °C [FMA], (calculated) 209.98 °C [EPI Suite]
2 **Flash Point:** > 200 °F;CC [FMA]

3 **Log K_{ow}:** 2.85 [EPI Suite]
4 **Melting Point**: 204 [FMA], (calculated) 26.56 °C [EPI Suite]
5 **Water Solubility:** 1186 mg/L [EPI Suite]
6 **Specific Gravity:** Not Available
7 **Vapor Pressure:** 0.000214 mm Hg @ 20 °C [EPI Suite 4.0], 0.02 mm Hg 20 °C [FMA], 0.000429 mm Hg @ 25 °C [EPI Suite]
8 **UV spectra:** Does not significantly absorb in the region of 290–700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark
9 **Appearance/Organoleptic:** Opaque (colorless) crystals, with a dry woody, slightly camphoraceous odor.

3. Exposure

1. **Volume of Use (worldwide band):** 10 to 100 metric tons per year (IFRA (International Fragrance Association), 2011)
2. **Average Maximum Concentration in Hydroalcoholics:** 0.05% (IFRA (International Fragrance Association), 2011)
3. **97.5th Percentile:** 0.18% (IFRA (International Fragrance Association), 2004)
4. **Dermal Exposure*:** 0.0046 mg/kg/day (IFRA (International Fragrance Association), 2004)
5. **Oral Exposure:** Not available
6. **Inhalation Exposures**:** 0.00028 mg/kg/day (IFRA (International Fragrance Association), 2004)
7. **Total Systemic Exposure (Dermal + Inhalation):** 0.0049 mg/kg/day

* Calculated using the reported 97.5th percentile concentration based on the levels of the same fragrance ingredient in ten of the most frequently used personal care and cosmetic products (i.e., antiperspirant, bath products, body lotion, eau de toilette, face cream, fragrance cream, hair spray, shampoo, shower gel, and toilet soap). (Cadby et al., 2002; Ford et al., 2000).

** Combined (fine fragrances, hair sprays, antiperspirants/deodorants, candles, aerosol air fresheners, and reed diffusers/heated oil plug-ins) result calculated using RIFM's 2-Box/MPPD *in silico* models, based on the IFRA survey results for the 97.5th percentile use in hydroalcoholics for a 60 kg individual.

4. Derivation of systemic absorption

1 **Dermal:** Assumed 100%
2 **Oral:** Data not available – not considered.
3 **Inhalation:** Assumed 100%
4 **Total:** Since data not available, assume Dermal + Inhalation exposure is 100% absorbed = 0.0049 mg/kg/day

5. Computational toxicology evaluation

1 **Cramer Classification:** Class I, Low (Expert Judgment)

Expert Judgment	Toxtree v.2.6	OECD QSAR Toolbox v.3.1
I*	II	II

* See Appendix below for explanation.

2 **Analogues Selected:**
   a. **Genotoxicity:** None
   b. **Repeated Dose Toxicity:** Isobornyl acetate (CAS # 125-12-2)
   c. **Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity:** Isobornyl acetate (CAS # 125-12-2)
   d. **Skin Sensitization:** None
   e. **Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity:** None
   f. **Local Respiratory Toxicity:** None
   g. **Environmental Toxicity:** None
3. **Read-across Justification: See Appendix below**

6. Metabolism

Not considered for this risk assessment and therefore not reviewed except where it may pertain in specific endpoint sections as discussed below.

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

l-Borneol is not reported to occur in food by the VCF database.*

*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, contains information on published volatile compounds which have been found in natural (processed) food products. Includes FEMA GRAS and EU-Flavis data.

8. IFRA standard: none

None.

9. REACH Dossier: pre-registered for 2010; No dossier available as of 01/22/15.

No dossier available as of 01/22/15.

10. Summary

10.1. Human health endpoint summaries

10.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data and use levels, l-Borneol does not present a concern for genetic toxicity.

10.1.1.1. Risk assessment. *l*-Borneol was assessed for genotoxic potential in the Bluescreen assay and was found to be genotoxic in the presence of metabolic activation (S9 mix) (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2013b).

The mutagenic potential of *l*-borneol was assessed in a GLP compliant study in accordance with OECD TG 471 using the plate incorporation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA1535, TA1537, TA98, TA102, and TA100 and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2uvrA were treated with *l*-borneol in DMSO at concentrations up to 1000 µg/plate in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9 mix; RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2013). Under the conditions of the study, *l*-borneol is considered not mutagenic in bacteria.

The clastogenic potential of *l*-Borneol was further assessed in a GLP compliant *in vitro* micronucleus study in accordance with OECD TG 487. Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were exposed to varying concentrations of *l*-borneol in DMSO up to 600 µg/ml for 4 hr with and without metabolic activation and 24 hr without metabolic activation. Under the conditions of the study, *l*-borneol was considered non-clastogenic (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2013a). Taken together, *l*-borneol does not present a concern for genotoxic potential.

Based on the available data, *l*-borneol does not present a concern for genotoxic potential.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed on: 11/15/13

10.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

The margin of exposure for l-Borneol is adequate for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint at the current level of use.

10.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data on *l*-borneol. Read across material isobornyl acetate (CAS # 125-12-2; see Section V) has a gavage 13-week subchronic toxicity study that was conducted in rats. The NOEL was determined to be 15 mg/kg/day, based on increased urinary cell excretion (Gaunt et al., 1971). **Therefore, the MOE is equal to the isobornyl acetate NOEL in mg/kg/day divided by the total systemic exposure, 15/0.0049 or 3061.**

Additional References: Bhatia et al., 2008; Belsito et al., 2008; Antoine et al., 1984; Green et al., 1996; Quick, 1927; Pryde et al., 1934; Robertson et al., 1969; Boutin et al., 1981; Boutin et al., 1983; Bhatia et al., 2008a; Wu et al., 2005; Buchbauer et al., 1993; Wagreich et al., 1941; Quick, 1928; Boutin et al., 1985; Tamura et al., 1962; Leibman et al., 1973; Lehman-McKeeman et al., 1999; Leclerc et al., 2002; Boutin et al., 1984; Pinching et al., 1974; Schafer and Schafer, 1982

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed on: 11/15/13

10.1.3. Developmental and reproductive toxicity

The margin of exposure for l-Borneol is adequate for the developmental and reproductive toxicity endpoints at the current level of use.

10.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are no developmental toxicity data on *l*-borneol. Read across material isobornyl acetate (CAS # 125-12-2; see Section V) has an OECD 414 gavage developmental toxicity limit dose study that was conducted in rats. The NOAEL was determined to be 1000 mg/kg/day, the only dosage tested (ECHA REACH Dossier: exo-1,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl acetate, 2015 Exp Key Developmental toxicity / teratogenicity.001, accessed 08/12/13). **Therefore, the MOE for developmental toxicity is equal to the isobornyl acetate NOAEL in mg/kg/day divided by the total systemic exposure, 1000/0.0049 or 204082.**

There are no reproductive toxicity data on *l*-borneol. Read across material isobornyl acetate (CAS # 125-12-2) has an enhanced OECD 415 gavage 1-generation reproductive toxicity study that was conducted in rats. The NOAEL for reproductive toxicity in the parental generation was determined to be 300 mg/kg/day, the highest dosage tested (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2011). **Therefore, the MOE for reproductive toxicity is equal to the isobornyl acetate NOAEL in mg/kg/day divided by the total systemic exposure, 300/0.0049 or 61224.**

Additional References: Bhatia et al., 2008; Belsito et al., 2008; Antoine et al., 1984; Green et al., 1996; Quick, 1927; Pryde et al., 1934; Robertson et al., 1969; Boutin et al., 1981; Boutin et al., 1983; Bhatia et al., 2008a; Wu et al., 2005; Buchbauer et al., 1993; Wagreich et al., 1941; Quick, 1928; Boutin et al., 1985; Tamura et al., 1962; Leibman et al., 1973; Lehman-McKeeman et al., 1999; Leclerc et al., 2002; Boutin et al., 1984; Pinching et al., 1974; Schafer and, Schafer 1982

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed on: 11/15/13

10.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on the available data and application of the non-reactive DST, l-Borneol does not present a concern for skin sensitization.

10.1.4.1. Risk assessment. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would not be expected to react directly with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree 2.5.0; OECD toolbox v3.1). In the human maximization test, two reactions were observed in a Panel of 25 subjects; however these were considered questionable due to the presence of concurrent test materials for which numerous strong reactions were observed (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1972). The human maximization test was repeated, utilizing the same concentration; no reactions (0/25) indicative of sensitization were observed (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1973). In another human maximization test, no reactions indicative of sensitization were observed with 8% l-borneol in petrolatum (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1972). Finally, as there are no predictive tests available in animal models, the dermal exposure to l-borneol was benchmarked utilizing the non-reactive DST. The current dermal exposure from hydroalcoholic products, 0.05%, is below the DST for non-reactive materials when evaluated in QRA categories 3 and 4 (DST levels of 0.14% and 0.41%, respectively).

Based on the available data and application of the non-reactive DST, l-borneol does not present a concern for skin sensitization.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed on: 11/15/13

10.1.5. Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV absorption spectra, l-borneol does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

10.1.5.1. Risk assessment. The available UV absorption spectrum for *l*-borneol demonstrates that this material does not significantly absorb in the region of 290–700 nm. The molar absorption coefficient at all wavelengths between 290 and 700 nm is well below the benchmark (1000 L mol-1 cm-1) considered to be of concern for phototoxic effects (Henry et al., 2009). Based on the available UV spectra, *l*-borneol does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed on: 11/15/13

10.1.6. Local respiratory toxicity

The margin of exposure for *l*-borneol could not be calculated due to lack of appropriate data. The material, *l*-borneol, is below the exposure level for the inhalation TTC Cramer Class I limit for local effects.

10.1.6.1. Risk assessment. There are no inhalation data available on *l*-borneol. Based on the IFRA survey results for hydroalcoholics, the 97.5th percentile was reported to be 0.18%. If the same amount is used in all product types (fine fragrances, hair sprays, antiperspirants/deodorants, candles, aerosol air fresheners, and reed diffusers/heated oil plug-ins), the inhalation combined exposure would be 0.017 mg/day, as calculated by RIFM's 2-Box Model and further refined using the Multiple Path Particle Deposition Model, using the 97.5th percentile IFRA survey hydroalcoholic use value. This value is below the Cramer Class I TTC level of 1.4 mg/day (based on human lung weight of 650 g; Carthew et al., 2009) and is deemed safe for use at the reported use level

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed on: 11/15/13

10.2. Environmental endpoint summary

10.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening level risk assessment of l-borneol was performed following the RIFM Environmental Framework (Salvito et al., 2002) which provides for 3 levels of screening for aquatic risk. In Tier 1, only the material's volume of use in a region, its log K_{ow} and molecular weight are needed to estimate a conservative risk quotient (RQ; Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration or PEC/PNEC). In Tier 1, a general QSAR for fish toxicity is used with a high uncertainty factor as discussed in Salvito et al, 2002. At Tier 2, the model ECOSAR (providing chemical class specific ecotoxicity estimates) is used and a lower uncertainty factor is applied. Finally, if needed, at Tier 3, measured biodegradation and ecotoxicity data are used to refine the RQ (again, with lower uncertainty factors applied to calculate the PNEC). Following the RIFM Environmental Framework, l-borneol 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 EPISUITE ver 4.1 did identify l-borneol as being possibly persistent but not bioaccumulative based on its structure and physical-chemical properties. This screening level hazard assessment is a weight of evidence review of a material's physical-chemical properties, available data on environmental fate (e.g., OECD Guideline biodegradation studies or die-away studies) and fish bioaccumulation, and review of model outputs (e.g., USEPA's BIOWIN and BCFBAF found in EPISUITE ver.4.1). Specific key data on biodegradation and fate and bioaccumulation are reported below and summarized in the Environmental Safety Assessment section prior to Section I.

10.2.2. Risk assessment

Based on current VoU (2011), l-borneol does present a risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening level assessment.

10.2.2.1. Biodegradation. Biodegradation was evaluated by the Manometric Respirometry Test which was conducted according to Council Directive 92/69/EEC Method C.4-D guidelines. Under conditions of this study, test material at 100 mg per liter had a biodegradation level of 59% after 10 days, 67% after 14 days, 75% after 20 days and 83% after 28 days (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2000).

10.2.2.2. Ecotoxicity. A 48 hour Daphnia magna acute toxicity test was conducted with l-borneol according to Council Directive 92/69/EEC, Part C, Method 2. The geometric mean of EC0/EC100 was reported to be 50 mg/l (RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2000a).

10.2.3. Other available data

l-Borneol has been pre-registered for REACH with no additional data at this time.

10.2.4. Risk assessment refinement

Because l-borneol has passed the screening criteria for risk, measured data are included for completeness only and have not been used for PNEC calculations.

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)**	37.91 mg/l			1,000,000	0.0379 μg/L	
ECOSAR Acute Endpoints **(Tier 2)** ***Ver 1.11***	21.78 mg/l	13.38 mg/l	13.79 mg/l	10,000	1.338 μg/	Neutral Organics

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

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} used	2.85	2.85
Biodegradation Factor Used	1	1
Dilution Factor	3	3
Regional Volume of Use Tonnage Band	10–100	1–10
Risk Characterization: PEC/PNEC	**<1**	**<1**

The RIFM PNEC is 1.338 μg/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and NA are <1 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: 11/15/13

11. Literature search*

- **RIFM database:** target, Fragrance Structure Activity Group materials, other references, JECFA, CIR, SIDS
- **ECHA:** http://echa.europa.eu/
- **NTP:** http://tools.niehs.nih.gov/ntp_tox/index.cfm
- **OECD Toolbox**
- **SciFinder:** https://scifinder.cas.org/scifinder/view/scifinder/scifinderExplore.jsf
- **PUBMED:** http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed
- **TOXNET:** http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/
- **IARC:** (http://monographs.iarc.fr)
- **OECD SIDS:** http://www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/sids/oecdsids/sidspub.html
- **EPA Actor:** http://actor.epa.gov/actor/faces/ACToRHome.jsp;jsessionid=0EF5C212B7906229F477472A9A4D05B7
- **US EPA HPVIS:** http://www.epa.gov/hpv/hpvis/index.html
- **US EPA Robust Summary:** http://cfpub.epa.gov/hpv-s/
- **Japanese NITE:** http://www.safe.nite.go.jp/english/db.html
- **Japan Existing Chemical Data Base:** http://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/jsp/SearchPageENG.jsp
- **Google:** https://www.google.com/webhp?tab=ww&ei=KMSoUpiQK-arsQS324GwBg&ved=0CBQQ1S4

*Information sources outside of RIFM's database are noted as appropriate in the safety assessment.

This is not an exhaustive list.

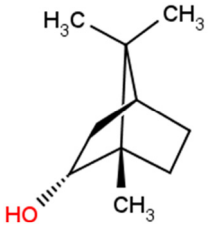
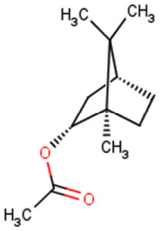
Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Transparency document

The Transparency document associated with this article can be found in the online version.

Appendix

	Target Material	Read across Material
Principal Name	l-Borneol	Isobornyl acetate
CAS No.	464-45-9	125-12-2
Structure		
3D Structure	http://www.thegoodscentscompany.com/opl/464-45-9.html	http://www.thegoodscentscompany.com/opl/125-12-2.html
Read-across endpoint		• Repeated Dose • Devel/Repro
Molecular Formula	C10H18O	C12H20O2
Molecular Weight	154.25	196.29
Melting Point (°C, EPISUITE)	26.56	34.11
Boiling Point (°C, EPISUITE)	209.98	225.89
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25 °C, EPISUITE)	0.0572	14.27
Log Kow (KOWWIN v1.68 in EPISUITE)	2.85	3.86
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25 °C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPISUITE)	1186	9.721
J_{max} (mg/cm^2/h, SAM)	43.96956395	18.65520626
Henry's Law (Pa-m^3/mol, Bond Method, EPISUITE)	0.679384	44.228362
Similarity (Tanimoto score)		N/A[a]
In silico Results for Target and Analog		
Repeated Dose Toxicity		
Repeated dose (HESS)	Not categorized	Not categorized
Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity		
ER binding (OECD)	Weak binder, OH group	Non binder, without OH or NH2 group
Developmental toxicity model (CAESAR v2.1.6)	Toxicant (good reliability)	NON-Toxicant (low reliability)
Metabolism		
Rat liver S9 metabolism simulator (OECD)	See supplemental data 1	See supplemental data 2

[a] N/A, Not Applicable. Target is a metabolite of the analog.

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on l-Borneol (RIFM # 325, CAS # 464-45-9). Hence, *in silico* evaluation was conducted to determine suitable read-across material. Based on structural similarity, reactivity, metabolism data, physicochemical properties and expert judgment, the above shown read-across materials were identified as proper read across for their respective toxicity endpoints.

Methods

- The identified read-across analogs were confirmed by using expert judgment.
- The physicochemical properties of target and analogs were calculated using EPI Suite™ v4.11 developed by US EPA (USEPA, 2012).
- The J_{max} were calculated using RIFM skin absorption model (SAM), the parameters were calculated using consensus model (Shen et al., 2014).
- DNA binding, mutagenicity, genotoxicity alerts and oncologic classification were estimated using OECD QSAR Toolbox (v3.1) (OECD, 2012).
- ER binding and repeat dose categorization were estimated using OECD QSAR Toolbox (v3.1) (OECD, 2012).
- Developmental toxicity and skin sensitization were estimated using CAESAR (v.2.1.6) (Cassano et al., 2010).
- Protein binding were estimated using OECD QSAR Toolbox (v3.1) (OECD, 2012).

Conclusion/Rationale

- Isobornyl acetate (analog) was used as a read-across for l-borneol (target) based on:
  - The target is a major metabolite of the analog.
  - Both are terpenes and have in common the structure of l-borneol – the analog is the acetate ester form of the target and will rapidly hydrolyze into the analog and acetic acid.
  - The target and analog show similar alerts for Repeated Dose (HESS) Categorization and ER Binding. ER Binding is molecular initiating event analogous to protein binding. ER binding is not necessarily predictive of endocrine disruption given the complex pre- and post-receptor events that determine activity.
  - As per the OECD Toolbox, the target is one of the metabolites of the analog, (metabolites #3).

Explanation of Cramer Class

The Cramer class of the target material was determined based on Cramer decision tree (Cramer et al., 1978).

Q1. Normal constituent of the body: **No**
Q2. Contains functional groups associated with enhanced toxicity: **No**
Q3. Contains elements other than C, H, O, N, divalent S: **No**
Q5. Simply branched aliphatic hydrocarbon or a common carbohydrate: **No**
Q6. Benzene derivative with certain substituents: **No**
Q7. Heterocyclic: **No**
Q16. Common terpene: **Yes**, Class Low (Class I)

Appendix: Supplementary material

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at doi:10.1016/j.fct.2015.04.013.

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