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Short Review

RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, myristic acid, CAS Registry Number 544-63-8

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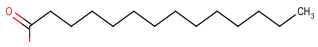
Version: 091118. This version replaces any previous versions.
Name: Myristic acid
CAS Registry Number: 544-63-8



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., 2015a, 2017) compared to a deterministic aggregate approach
DEREK - Derek Nexus is an *in silico* tool used to identify structural alerts
DST - Dermal Sensitization Threshold
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
EU - Europe/European Union
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

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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 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
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 under the limits 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 use of this material under current conditions is supported by existing information.
Myristic acid was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data on myristic acid and read-across analog 10-undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9) show that myristic acid is not expected to be genotoxic. The repeated dose, reproductive, and local respiratory toxicity endpoints were evaluated using the TTC for a Cramer Class I material, and the exposure to myristic acid is below the TTC (0.03 mg/kg/day, 0.03 mg/kg/day, and 1.4 mg/day, respectively). Based on existing data and the application of DST, myristic acid does not present a safety concern for skin sensitization at the current, declared levels of use; exposure is below the DST. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoint was evaluated based on UV spectra; myristic acid is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; myristic 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 genotoxic. (NTP, ECHA REACH Dossier)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Reproductive Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Skin Sensitization: No safety concerns at current, declared use levels; exposure is below the DST.
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: Screening-level: 3.35 (BIOWIN 3) (EPI Suite; v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Bioaccumulation: Screening-level: 56.23 L/kg (EPI Suite; v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Ecotoxicity: Screening-level: 48-h *Daphnia magna* LC50: 0.410 mg/L (ECOSAR; US EPA, 2012b)
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: 48-h *Daphnia magna* LC50: 0.410 mg/L (ECOSAR; US EPA, 2012b)
RIFM PNEC is: 0.0410 μg/L
- Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU): North America and Europe: < 1

1. Identification

1. **Chemical Name:** Myristic acid
2. **CAS Registry Number:** 544-63-8
3. **Synonyms:** Tetradecanoic acid; n-Tetradecoic acid; 1-Tridecanecarboxylic acid; ｱﾙｶﾝ酸(C = 4 ~ 30); Myristic acid
4. **Molecular Formula:** $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$
5. **Molecular Weight:** 228.38
6. **RIFM Number:** 986
7. **Stereochemistry:** Isomer not specified. No isomeric center and no isomers possible.

2. Physical data

1. **Boiling Point:** 250 °C @ 100 mm (FMA Database), 335.28 °C (EPI Suite)
2. **Flash Point:** > 93 °C (GHS), > 200 °F; CC (FMA Database)
3. **Log K_{ow}:** 5.98 (EPI Suite)
4. **Melting Point**: 52.7–54.7 °C, 50–52 °C (RIFM Database), 54 °C (FMA Database), 99.73 °C (EPI Suite)
5. **Water Solubility:** 0.4668 mg/L (EPI Suite)
6. **Specific Gravity:** Not Available
7. **Vapor Pressure:** 0.000135 mm Hg @ 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0),

0.00026 mm Hg @ 25 °C (EPI Suite)
8. **UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L mol^{-1} · cm^{-1})
9. **Appearance/Organoleptic:** White or yellowish glossy crystals with a very faint, waxy-oily odor. Almost odorless when pure but with an acid-rancid or acrid odor when aged. *(Arctander, 1969)

3. Exposure

1. **Volume of Use (worldwide band):** 1–10 metric tons per year (IFRA, 2015)
2. **95th Percentile Concentration in Hydroalcoholics:** 0.0081% (RIFM, 2016)
3. **Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.0000061 mg/kg/day or 0.00044 mg/day (RIFM, 2016)
4. **Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.00025 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2016)

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

4. Derivation of systemic absorption

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

5. 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:** None
   c. **Reproductive Toxicity:** None
   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)

Myristic acid is reported to occur in the following foods by the VCF*:

Acerola (*Malpighia*).
Apple brandy (calvados).
Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)
Avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.)
Babaco fruit (*Carica pentagona* Heilborn).
Banana (*Musa sapientum* L.)
Beans.
Beer.
Blue cheeses.
Bread and bread preferment.
Brown algae.
Buckwheat.
Cape gooseberry (*Physalis peruviana* L.)
Capers (*Capparis spinoza*).
Cardamom (*Ellettaria cardamomum* Maton.)
Cashew apple (*Anacardium occidentale*).
Cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*).
Chayote (*Sechium edule* L.)
Cheddar cheese.
Cheese, various types.
Cherimoya (*Annona cherimolia* Mill.)
Cherry (*Prunus avium* [sweet], pr. *Cerasus* [sour])
Chicken.
Chinese quince (*Pseudocydonia sinensis* Schneid.)
Cider (apple wine).
Citrus fruits.
Clam.
Cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus* L.)
Cocoa category.
Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.)
Crab.
Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.)
Curry (*Bergera koenigii* L.)
Dill (*Anethum* species).
Fish.
Grape (*Vitis* species).
Grape brandy.
Guava and feyoa
Honey.
Hop (*Humulus lupulus*).
Katsuobushi (dried bonito).
Lamb and mutton.
Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.)
Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza* species).
Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.)
Macadamia nut (*Macadamia integrifolia*).
Maize (*Zea mays* L.)
Malt.
Mangifera species.
Mastic (*Pistacia lentiscus*).
Melon.
Mentha oils.
Milk and milk products.
Mulberry (*Morus* species).
Mushroom.
Nectarine.
Noni (*Morinda citrifolia* L.)
Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans houttuyn*).
Olive (*Olea europaea*).
Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.)
Passion fruit (*Passiflora* species).
Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba* Dunal.)
Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)
Pepino fruit (*Solanum muricatum*).
Pistacia atlantica
Plum (*Prunus* species).
Plum brandy.

Pork.
Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum* L.)
Raspberry, blackberry, and boysenberry.
Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)
Rum.
Sake.
Scallop.
Sherry.
Shrimps (prawn).
Squid.
Starfruit (*Averrhoa carambola* L.)
Strawberry (*Fragaria* species).
Sweet grass oil (*Hierochloe odorata*).
Swiss cheeses.
Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica* L.)
Tapereba, caja fruit (*Spondias lutea* L.)
Tea.
Tequila (agave tequilana).
Thyme (*Thymus* species).
Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.)
Turpentine oil (*Pistacia terebinthus*).
Vaccinium species.
Vanilla.
Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale r*. Br.)
Whisky.
Wine.

*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.

8. IFRA standard

None.

9. REACH dossier

No dossier available as of 09/11/2018.

10. Summary

10.1. Human health endpoint summaries

10.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, myristic acid does not present a concern for genetic toxicity.

10.1.1.1. Risk assessment. The mutagenic activity of myristic acid has been assessed in an Ames study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) according to a protocol similar to OECD TG 471 using the preincubation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA1535, TA1537, TA97, TA98, and TA100 were treated with myristic acid in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at concentrations up to 3333 μg/plate in the presence and absence of exogenous metabolically active microsomal mix (S9 mix). No increase in the number of revertant colonies was observed in the tester strains in the concentrations tested (NTP). Based on the available data, myristic acid was considered to be non-mutagenic.

There are no studies assessing the clastogenicity of myristic acid. The clastogenic activity of read-across material 10-undecenoic acid (CAS # 112-38-9) 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 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. 10-Undecenoic acid did not induce a statistically significant increase in the incidence of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in the bone marrow (ECHA REACH Dossier). 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 myristic acid.

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

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 06/09/2017.

10.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

There are insufficient repeated dose toxicity data on myristic acid or on any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to myristic acid is below the TTC for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

10.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data on myristic acid or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to myristic acid (0.25 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg bw/day; Kroes et al., 2007) for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 08/15/18.

10.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

There are insufficient reproductive toxicity data on myristic acid or on any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to myristic acid is below the TTC for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

10.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are no reproductive toxicity data on myristic acid or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to myristic acid (0.25 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg bw/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: 08/15/18.

10.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on existing data and the application of DST, myristic acid does not present a safety concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

10.1.4.1. Risk assessment. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would not be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree 2.6.13; OECD toolbox v4.2). No predictive skin sensitization studies are available for myristic acid. However, in a human maximization test, no skin sensitization reactions were observed (RIFM, 1977). Acting conservatively, due to the limited data, the reported exposure was benchmarked utilizing the non-reactive DST of 900 μg/cm^2 (Safford, 2008; Safford et al., 2011; Safford et al., 2015b; Roberts et al., 2015). The current exposure from the 95th percentile concentration is below the DST for non-reactive materials when evaluated in all QRA categories. Table 1 provides the maximum acceptable concentrations for myristic acid that present no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on the non-reactive DST. These concentrations are not limits; they represent acceptable concentrations based on the DST approach.

Table 1
Maximum Acceptable concentrations for myristic acid that present no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on non-reactive DST.

IFRA Category[a]	Description of Product Type	Maximum Acceptable Concentrations in Finished Products Based on Non-reactive DST	Reported 95th Percentile Use Concentrations in Finished Products
1	Products applied to the lips	0.07%	0.01%[b]
2	Products applied to the axillae	0.02%	0.00%[b]
3	Products applied to the face using fingertips	0.41%	0.00%[b]
4	Fine fragrance products	0.39%	0.01%[b]
5	Products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.10%	0.00%[b]
6	Products with oral and lip exposure	0.23%	0.01%[b]
7	Products applied to the hair with some hand contact	0.79%	0.00%[b]
8	Products with significant ano-genital exposure	0.04%	No Data[c]
9	Products with body and hand exposure, primarily rinse-off	0.75%	0.00%[b]
10	Household care products with mostly hand contact	2.70%	0.00%[b]
11	Products with intended skin contact but minimal transfer of fragrance to skin from inert substrate	1.50%	No Data[c]
12	Products not intended for direct skin contact, minimal or insignificant transfer to skin	Not Restricted	0.02%

Note.
[a] For a description of the categories, refer to the IFRA/RIFM Information Booklet.
[b] Negligible exposure (< 0.01%).
[c] Fragrance exposure from these products is very low. These products are not currently in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model.

Additional References: None.
Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 5/8/18.

10.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

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

10.1.5.1. Risk assessment. There are no phototoxicity studies available for myristic 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 lack of absorbance, myristic acid does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

10.1.5.2. 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: 04/11/18.

10.1.6. Local Respiratory Toxicity

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

10.1.6.1. Risk assessment. There are no inhalation data available on myristic acid. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.00044 mg/day. This exposure is 3182 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: None.
Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/23/2018.

10.2. Environmental endpoint summary

10.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of myristic 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, myristic 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 myristic 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).

10.2.2. Risk assessment

Based on current Volume of Use (2015), myristic acid presents a risk

to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

10.2.2.1. Biodegradation. No data available.

10.2.2.2. Ecotoxicity. No data available.

10.2.2.3. Other available data. Myristic acid has been pre-registered for REACH with no additional data at this time.

10.2.3. Risk assessment refinement

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)**	0.1244			1,000,000	0.0001244	
ECOSAR Acute Endpoints **(Tier 2)** ***Ver 1.11***	0.500	0.410	1.395	10,000	0.0410	Neutral Organics

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

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} Used	5.9	5.9
Biodegradation Factor Used	1	1
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 additional assessment is necessary.

The RIFM PNEC is 0.0410 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: 5/1/18.

11. Literature Search*

- **RIFM Database:** Target, Fragrance Structure Activity Group materials, other references, JECFA, CIR, SIDS
- **ECHA:** http://echa.europa.eu/
- **NTP:** https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/
- **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://webnet.oecd.org/hpv/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:** http://www.safe.nite.go.jp/english/db.html
- **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 08/27/2018.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2019.04.030.

Appendix

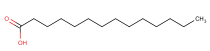
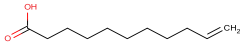
Read-across Justification

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 Chemical 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 substance and the read-across analogs were calculated using EPI Suite v4.11 (US ECHA, 2012).
- 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), and skin sensitization was predicted using Toxtree 2.6.13.
- Protein binding was predicted using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).
- The major metabolites for the target and read-across analogs were determined and evaluated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).

	Target Material	Read-across Material
Principal Name	Myristic acid	10-Undecenoic acid
CAS No.	544-63-8	112-38-9
Structure		
Similarity (Tanimoto Score)		0.69
Read-across Endpoint		• Genotoxicity
Formula	$C_{14}H_{28}O_2$	$C_{11}H_{20}O_2$
Molecular Weight	228.38	184.28
Melting Point (°C, EPI Suite)	99.73	71.46
Boiling Point (°C, EPI Suite)	335.28	293.11
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25 °C, EPI Suite)	0.0346	0.935
Log Kow (KOWWIN v1.68 in EPI Suite)	6.11	3.86
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25 °C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPI Suite)	0.183	73.7
J_{max} (mg/cm^2/h, SAM)	0.030	8.003
Henry's Law (Pa·m3/mol, Bond Method, EPI Suite)	1.66E + 000	5.30E-001
Genotoxicity		
DNA Binding (OASIS v1.4, QSAR Toolbox v3.4)	• No alert found	• No alert found
DNA Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v3.4)	• No alert found	• No alert found
Carcinogenicity (ISS)	• Non-carcinogen (low reliability)	• Non-carcinogen (low reliability)
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	
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity		
ER Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• Non-binder, non-cyclic structure	
Developmental Toxicity (CAESAR v2.1.6)	• Non-Toxicant (moderate 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

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on myristic acid (CAS # 544-63-8). 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) was identified as a read-across material 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 myristic acid (CAS # 544-63-8) for the genotoxicity endpoint.
  - o The target substance and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to a class of aliphatic fatty acids.
  - o The key structural differences between the target substance and the read-across analog is that the read-across analog has vinyl unsaturation and has a carbon chain that is shorter by 3 carbons whereas the target substance has a completely saturated aliphatic chain. This structural difference is predicted to increase the reactivity of the read-across analog compared to the target substance.
  - o Similarity between the target substance and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
  - o The physical–chemical properties of the target substance and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable comparison of their toxicological properties.
  - o According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target substance and the read-across analog.

- o Data described in the genotoxicity section are consistent with *in silico* alerts.
- o The target substance and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
- o 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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