新規試験法提案書

*In vitro*膜バリア試験を用いた 皮膚腐食性試験代替法

平成29年10月

国立医薬品食品衛生研究所

新規試験法提案書

平成 29 年 10 月 1 日 No. 2017-02

In vitro膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食性試験代替法 に関する提案

平成 29 年 7 月 25 日に東京、国立医薬品食品衛生研究所にて開催された新規試験法評価会議(通称: JaCVAM 評価会議) において以下の提案がなされた。

提案内容: In vitro 膜バリア試験法として商業的に販売されている試験法として Corrositex[®]法があ る。本試験法内の化学物質検知システム(Chemical Detection System: CDS)の適用可 能物質に制約があり、偽陰性が多いことから、多様な物質をスクリーニング評価する 目的には適していないと考えられる。ただし、本試験法によって陽性と判定されたも のを陽性物質として識別することに限定すれば、利用可能と判断する。Corrositex[®]以外 の in vitro 膜バリア試験法については知られていないが、開発された場合には十分なバ リデーション結果に基づいて、その行政的利用性の評価を行うべきである。

この提案書は、Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Test Guideline (TG) 435, *In Vitro* Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosionをもとに、皮膚腐食性試験資料 編纂委員会によりまとめられた文書を用いて、JaCVAM評価会議が評価および検討した結果、そ の有用性が確認されたことから作成された。

以上の理由により、行政当局の安全性評価方法として In vitro 膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食 性試験代替法の使用を提案するものである。





JaCVAM 運営委員会 委員長

大野泰雄

JaCVAM 評価会議 議長

JaCVAM 評価会議

- 大野泰雄 (公益財団法人 木原記念横浜生命科学振興財団):座長
- 飯 塚 尚 文 (独立行政法人 医薬品医療機器総合機構)*
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任期: 平成 28 年 4 月 1 日~平成 30 年 3 月 31 日

- *: 平成 28 年 4 月 1 日~平成 29 年 3 月 31 日
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JaCVAM 運営委員会

- 西川秋佳(国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 安全性生物試験研究センター):委員長
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-) 渕 岡 学 (厚生労働省 医薬・生活衛生局 医薬品審査管理課 化学物質安全対策室)
- 本間正充 (国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 安全性生物試験研究センター 変異遺伝部)
- 渡邊伸一 (厚生労働省 医薬・生活衛生局 医薬品審査管理課)
- 小島 肇 (国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 安全性生物試験研究センター 安全性予測評価部 第二室):事務局

JaCVAM Statement on the In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion

At a meeting held on 25 July 2017 at the National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS) in Tokyo, Japan, the Japanese Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods (JaCVAM) Regulatory Acceptance Board unanimously endorsed the following statement:

Proposal: Corrositex[®] is a commercially available *in vitro* membrane barrier test method. We do not consider this test method to be suitable for predicting the skin corrosion potential of test chemicals due to a significant number of false negative test results and the limited applicability domain of the Chemical Detection System (CDS). Since a positive result from this test method can, however, be considered sufficient for predicting a test chemical to cause skin corrosion, this test could be useful when used within that limitation. We do not know of any other *in vitro* membrane barrier model, and if a new model is developed, its suitability for use in a regulatory context should be evaluated based on the results of a validation study.

This statement was prepared following a review of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Test Guideline (TG) 435 *In Vitro* Membrane Barrier test method for skin corrosion together with other materials prepared by the Skin Corrosion Testing JaCVAM Editorial Committee to acknowledge that the results of a review and study by the JaCVAM Regulatory Acceptance Board have confirmed the limited usefulness of this assay.

Based on the above, we propose the *In Vitro* Membrane Barrier test method as a useful means for assessing skin corrosion potential during safety assessments by regulatory agencies.

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Yasuo Ohno Chairperson JaCVAM Regulatory Acceptance Board

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Akiyoshi Nishikawa Chairperson JaCVAM Steering Committee

October 1, 2017

The JaCVAM Regulatory Acceptance Board was established by the JaCVAM Steering Committee, and is composed of nominees from the industry and academia.

This statement was endorsed by the following members of the JaCVAM Regulatory Acceptance Board:

Mr. Yasuo Ohno (Kihara Memorial Yokohama Foundation for the Advancement of Life Sciences) : Chairperson

Mr. Naofumi Iizuka (Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency)*

Mr. Yoshiaki Ikarashi (National Institute of Health Sciences: NIHS)

Mr. Noriyasu Imai (Japanese Society for Alternatives to Animal Experiments)

Mr. Tomoaki Inoue (Japanese Society of Immunotoxicology)

Mr. Yuji Ishii (Biological Safety Research Center: BSRC, NIHS)

Ms. Yumiko Iwase (Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association)

Mr. Takeshi Morita (Japanese Environmental Mutagen Society)

Mr. Shunji Nakai (Japan Chemical Industry Association)

Ms. Ruriko Nakamura (National Institute of Technology and Evaluation)

Mr. Akiyoshi Nishikawa (BSRC, NIHS)

Ms. Maki Noguchi (Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency)**

Mr. Satoshi Numazawa (Japanese Society of Toxicology)

Mr. Kazutoshi Shinoda (Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency)

Ms. Mariko Sugiyama (Japan Cosmetic Industry Association)

Mr. Hiroo Yokozeki (Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis)

Term: From 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2018

*: From 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

**: From 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

This statement was endorsed by the following members of the JaCVAM Steering Committee after receiving the report from JaCVAM Regulatory Acceptance Board:

- Mr. Akiyoshi Nishikawa (BSRC, NIHS): Chairperson
- Mr. Toru Kawanishi (NIHS)
- Mr. Manabu Fuchioka (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- Ms. Yoko Hirabayashi (Division of Toxicology, BSRC, NIHS)
- Mr. Akihiko Hirose (Division of Risk Assessment, BSRC, NIHS)
- Ms. Mitsue Hirota (Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Agency)
- Mr. Masamitsu Honma (Division of Genetics and Mutagenesis, BSRC, NIHS)
- Mr. Yasunari Kanda (Division of Pharmacology, BSRC, NIHS)
- Mr. Atsushi Kato (National Institute of Infectious Diseases)
- Mr. Kouichirou Koike (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- Ms. Kumiko Ogawa (Division of Pathology, BSRC, NIHS)
- Mr. Taku Oohara (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- Mr. Kazutoshi Shinoda (Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency)
- Mr. Atsuya Takagi (Animal Management Section of the Division of Toxicology, BSRC, NIHS)
- Mr. Masaaki Tsukano (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- Mr. Shinichi Watanabe (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- Mr. Hajime Kojima (Division of Risk Assessment, BSRC, NIHS): Secretary

In vitro膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食性試験代替法

| | 目 | 次 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|--|
| 評価会議報告書 | | 1 | |
| 評価報告書 | | 7 | |
| OECD GUIDELINE FOR THE TESTIN | | , | |
| In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method | for Ski | 1 Corrosion21 | |

評価会議報告書

In vitro 膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食性試験代替法

JaCVAM 評価会議

平成 29 年 (2017 年) 7 月 25 日

JaCVAM 評価会議

- 大野泰雄(公益財団法人 木原記念横浜生命科学振興財団):座長
- 飯 塚 尚 文 (独立行政法人 医薬品医療機器総合機構)*
- 五十嵐良明(国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 生活衛生化学部)
- 石井雄二 (国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 安全性生物試験研究センター)
- 井上智彰 (日本免疫毒性学会)
- 今 井 教 安 (日本動物実験代替法学会)
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- 西川秋佳(国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 安全性生物試験研究センター)
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In vitro 膜バリア試験は、ウサギを用いる皮膚腐食性試験の代替として開発された試験法である。本試 験法では、腐食性物質により引き起こされる膜バリア障害を指標として皮膚腐食性を評価する。本試験 法については、欧米でバリデーション研究が実施され、欧州では化学物質の皮膚腐食性評価を目的とし て承認され、化学物質の有害性の分類・表示等のための試験法として採用されている。また、本試験法 は OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development:経済協力開発機構)にてテストガイ ドライン (TG) 435 として承認されている¹⁾。

JaCVAM 評価会議は、皮膚腐食性試験資料編纂委員会により作成された「In vitro 膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食性試験代替法の評価報告書」²⁾を用いて、本試験法の妥当性について検討した。

1. 試験法の定義

名称: In vitro 膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食性試験代替法

代替する対象毒性試験: ウサギを用いる皮膚腐食性試験

試験法の概略: 本試験法では、ウサギ皮膚の代わりに合成の高分子で構成される人工の膜バリア (in vitro 膜バリア)を用い、化学物質による皮膚腐食性発現機構の重要なステップである 皮膚のバリア機能の障害を、化学物質検知システム (Chemical Detection System: CDS) によって検出することにより、被験物質の皮膚腐食性を評価する。被験物質を in vitro 膜バリアの表面に適用すると、腐食性の被験物質が皮膚に作用する機序と同様にして 引き起こす膜バリアの損傷により、被験物質は膜バリアを浸透・通過して CDS 側に 到達し、pH インジケーターの色の変化またはインジケーター液の他の特性の変化を 引き起こす (化学反応、電気化学反応など)。腐食性の程度は、曝露時間と観察期間 における CDS の変化の程度から判定する。本試験法のシステムは商業的には Corrositex[®]として販売されている。

2. 評価に用いた資料及び評価内容の科学的妥当性

本試験法は、腐食性の被験物質が生きた皮膚に作用する際に引き起こされる膜バリア損傷を、人工の 膜を用いて評価するものであり、皮膚腐食性発現機序が原理的に考慮されている。

Corrositex[®]法は、ECVAM(European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods:欧州代替法評価センター)によるバリデーション研究がなされ^{3,4,5}、ESAC(ECVAM Scientific Advisory Committee: ECVAM 科学諮問委員会)により信頼性と再現性が高いと評価されている⁶。この結論は、米国の代替法に関する省庁間連絡会議(ICCVAM: Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods)においても確認されている^{7,8)}。これらの結果は公表されており、透明で独立な科学的評価が行われていると考える。更に、本試験法は、OECDにおいても評価され、TG435として承認されている¹⁾。本邦に

おいては、JaCVAM 皮膚腐食性試験資料編纂委員会が、これらの資料を用いて本試験法を評価している
²⁾。

以上の点から、Corrositex[®]法は皮膚腐食性を評価する方法として原理的妥当性があり、また、その評価に用いた資料ならびに評価内容については、科学的妥当性があると考える。

3. 本試験法の有用性と適用限界

本試験法は、動物を使用しておらず、動物福祉面から代替法として妥当である。

本試験法のシステムは商業的には Corrositex[®]として販売されており、膜バリア試料の性能の均一性を 保つことは比較的容易と思われ、特別な手技も必要ないと思われることから、技術移転性は高いと判断 できる。また、習熟度確認物質を用いて専門技術の習熟について確認することができ、多くの習熟度確 認物質を一定の条件で評価することにより、CDS の変化の程度による腐食性分類の精度を高めることが できると推測される。

Corrositex[®]法の予測性について、ICCVAMによる集計結果とBotham およびFentem の論文に記載された感度、正確度、特異度で示すと、正確度73-80%、感度71-89%、特異度65-76%であった^{3,5,7)}。ただし、これらの結果は試験間で差が大きく、皮膚腐食性試験資料編纂委員会では、評価物質選択の客観性なども考慮して、Fentemの結果を採用することが妥当と判断している。このFentemの予測性の結果を表1に示した(正確度73%、感度71%、特異度76%であり、偽陰性率29%、偽陽性率24%となる)。したがって、本試験法は偽陰性となる場合が多いと判断される。

皮膚腐食性試験資料編纂委員会により作成された評価報告書²⁾によれば、Corrositex[®]法のもっとも大きな問題点は、バリデーション研究で選択された物質の中で、試験に適用できる物質が限定されていることである(適合性試験によりBothamでは70-76%、Fentemでは63%しか試験を実施できなかった)。 Corrositex[®]法は原理的に CDS の色または他の特性の変化を生じない物質には適用できない。例えば、pHが4.5~8.5 の範囲の水溶性物質は、多くの場合評価できない。このため、膜バリアを用いた試験を開始する前に、適合性試験として、被験物質が CDS によって検出可能かどうかを確認しておく必要がある。 このように適用できる物質について注意する必要があるものの、本試験法は固体(水溶性/非水溶性)、液体(水溶液/非水溶液)および乳剤に適用できる。

表 1. Corrositex[®]の予測性

| | Fentem et al. $(1998)^{-5}$ | |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| 正確度 | 73% | |
| 感度 | 71% | |
| 特異度 | 76% | |
| 評価物質数 | 38/60 | |

OECDの in vitro 腐食性試験ガイドラインとして、他に「TG431 ヒト表皮モデル試験」および「TG430 経皮電気抵抗試験(TER)」があり、ICCVAM では本試験法とそれらの試験法(EpiSkin[™], EpiDerm[™]および TER)について特異性、感度、正確性等が比較されている^{2,7,8)}。試験物質の数量や種類が異なっているため、結果の判定だけをもって、単純に当該試験法の優越性を評価することは困難であるものの、本試験法は、他の試験法と比べて感度が低いと判断される(EpiSkin[™]と TER の感度はそれぞれ 98.5%と94%)²⁾。

以上の点から、Corrositex[®]法は一部の被験物質と混合物において腐食性の有無を評価できると考えられるものの、その適用範囲は狭く、また、適用可能物質の範囲が不明確である。したがって、本試験法は多数の物質をスクリーニング評価する目的には適していないと考えられる。また、他の試験法と比べて偽陰性が多いことに留意する必要がある。

なお、*in vitro* 膜バリア試験法における検出方法としては、色の変化の他に、化学反応、電気化学反応も原理的には選択可能であり¹)、適用範囲を拡張できる可能性はあるが、そのような検出方法を含めたバリデーション研究はこれまでに行われていないと思われる。

4. 目的とする物質又は製品の毒性を評価する試験法としての、社会的受け入れ性及び行政上の利用の 可能性

社会的受け入れ性:

本試験法は、特別な手技が必要でない試験法であり、本試験法のシステムは市販されている。また、 生きた動物を用いないという点で、3Rsの精神に合致しており、社会的受け入れ性は高い。

行政上の利用性:

Corrositex[®]法は適用可能物質に CDS 使用上の制約があり、偽陰性が多いことから、多様な物質をスク リーニング評価する目的には適していないと考えられる。ただし、本試験法によって陽性と判定された ものを陽性物質として識別することに限定すれば、利用可能と判断する。

Corrositex[®]以外の *in vitro* 膜バリア試験法については知られていないが、開発された場合には十分なバ リデーション結果に基づいて、その行政的利用性の評価を行うべきである。

参考文献

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評価報告書

In vitro 膜バリア試験を用いた皮膚腐食性試験代替法

皮膚腐食性試験資料編纂委員会

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目次

- 1. 試験法の科学的および規制面からの妥当性
- 2. 試験プロトコル構成の妥当性
- 3. 開発および評価に使われた物質の分類、選択理由の妥当性
- 4. 試験法の正確性を評価するために用いられた物質の in vitro および参照データの有無
- 5. 試験法の正確性(再現性)
- 6. 試験法の信頼性
- 7. 他の科学的な報告との比較の有無
- 8. 3 Rs 原則への関与(動物福祉面からの妥当性)
- 9. 試験法の有用性と限界(コスト、時間からの妥当性など)
- 10. その他(特許の有無など)
- 11. 結論
- 12. 文献
- Annex

Appendix

OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, Test No. 435: *In Vitro* Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion

要旨

ウサギを用いる皮膚腐食性試験の動物実験代替法(代替法)として経済協力開発機構(OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)にて試験ガイドライン(TG: Test Guideline) 435 として承認された *in vitro* 膜バリア試験の有用性を評価した。信頼性と妥当性と いう視点において、*in vitro* 膜バリア試験として Corrositex を評価した結果、本試験法は一部の物 質において腐食性の有無を評価できると考えられたが、その適用範囲は狭く、また、適用可能物 質の分類が不明確であるため、腐食性の評価に用いることは困難であると判断した。 1. 試験法の科学的および規制面からの妥当性

皮膚腐食性試験は皮膚刺激性試験の一環として行われ、ガイドラインでは Draize らにより提唱 されたウサギを用いる方法が推奨されている¹⁾。この方法は被験物質の刺激性や腐食性を検出す る試験法として長く使用されてきたものの、判定を肉眼で行うため客観性に乏しく実験間や施設 間での再現性が乏しい、更に動物に激しい痛みとストレスを与えることが社会的に問題となり、 以前より動物を使用しない動物実験代替法(以下、代替法と記す)の開発が切望されていた。

この代替法として、経済協力開発機構(OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)にて試験ガイドライン(TG: Test Guideline)435、*in vitro* 膜バリア試験として承認されている²⁾。この試験法は、適用された腐食性物質により引き起こされる膜バリア障害を検出することを指標に皮膚腐食性を評価している。本試験法はバリデーション試験が実施され、欧州では化学物質の皮膚腐食性評価を目的として承認され、化学物質のリスク表示識別等に利用されている。特に昨今では国連化学品の分類および表示に関する世界調和システム(UN GHS: United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals)分類に従って評価されるケースが増えている。

我が国で既存の化学物質を評価する場合、OECD で承認された試験方法による結果は、一般的 に行政的に受け入れられるが、現在まで代替法での結果をもとに行政的に評価された例は多くな い。安全性評価における代替法の普及が切望されている現状において、我が国でも科学的に妥当 とされたものは積極的に受け入れることが必要となっている。

これらの状況に鑑み、本評価書では、OECD TG435 に承認された *in vitro* 膜バリア試験として、 Corrositex の腐食性評価における有用性を評価した²⁾。

2. 試験プロトコル構成の妥当性

OECD ガイドライン 435 「in vitro 膜バリア試験」²⁾の原理および方法について述べる。

 原理 高分子で構成される膜バリアおよび化学物質検知システム(Chemical Detection System: CDS)からなる。この方法の原理は、化学物質による皮膚腐食性発現機構の重要な ステップである皮膚のバリア機能の障害を検出するものである。商業的には図1に示すよう にCorrositexとして販売されている²⁾。

2) 方法 被験物質の適用による膜バリアの下の pH の変化またはインジケーター液の特性を 含む多数の色の変化を検出し、曝露時間と観察期間との関係において調べることにより、腐食性 の程度を判定するものである。

膜バリアを用いる本試験は、使用目的と想定している被験物質に適合していることを予め確認 しておかねばならない。膜バリア試験を行う前に適合性試験を実施して、被験物質をCDSによっ て検出可能か判断する。CDSが被験物質を検出できない場合、膜バリア試験法はその被験物質の 腐食性の有無を評価するにふさわしくないので、異なる試験法を用いる。



 $\boxtimes 1$. Corrositex²⁾

3. 開発および評価に使われた物質の分類、選択理由の妥当性

Corrositex の再現性は Botham et al の論文によれば³⁾、プレバリデーションにて様々なカテゴリ ーの化学物質を含む 50 の被験物質により施設間再現性および予測性が調べられている。それら の物質リストを ANNEX 1 に示す。また、Fentem et al のバリデーションにて 60 物質を用いて、再 現性および予測性が調べられている⁴⁾。そのリストを ANNEX 2 に示す。これらの中で、適合性 試験で評価可能と判断され、評価に使われた物質は 45 物質である。米国の代替法に関する省庁 間連絡会議(ICCVAM: Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods)の第 三者評価では、この 45 物質に加え、製造元の IVI 社から提供され 118 物質、合計 163 物質のデー タが使用された⁵⁾。

4. 試験法の正確性を評価するために用いられた物質の in vitro および参照データの有無

バリデーションで用いられた被験物質の多くは、欧州代替法評価センター(ECVAM: European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods)の皮膚腐食性試験バリデーションで使用された物質であり、それらの参照データは入手できる。一方、IVI 社から提供された 118 物質のデータの客 観性は確認できなかった。

5. 試験法の正確性(再現性)

Botham et al (1995)のバリデーションにおける施設間再現性では、2 施設が 50 の参照物質(25 腐食性物質および 25 非腐食性物質)を用いて評価した³⁾。Lab. A で評価できた物質が 38、その

うち正確度は 74% (28/38)、Lab. B で評価できた物質が 35、そのうち正確度は 80% (28/35)である とされており、施設間の再現性は高いと判断されている。

Fentem et al (1998)のバリデーションにおける 60 物質のうち、20 物質で施設内および施設間の 変動が評価され、それらの間に有意な差はないと判断された⁴⁾。いくつかの物質の結果が施設間 で異なっていたが、ECVAM は本試験法の信頼性と再現性は高いと判断した。この結論は、ECVAM 科学諮問委員会(ESAC: ECVAM Scientific Advisory Committee, 2001) での評価後⁶⁾、ICCVAM にお いても確認された⁷⁾。

6. 試験法の信頼性

Botham et al (1995)、Fentem et al (1998)およびICCVAM (1999)の集計結果を表1に示す^{3,4,5)}。それ ぞれの報告に記載された正確度、感度および特異度は、73-80%、約71-89%、65-76%であり、試 験間で差が大きかった。もっとも大きな問題点は、バリデーション研究で選択された物質の中で、 CDSを用いる適合性試験によりBotham et al (1995)では70-76%、Fentem et al (1998)では64%の物質 でしか試験を実施できなかったという結果である。例えば、pH が 4.5~8.5 の範囲の水溶性物質 は多くの場合、試験に適用できなかった(これまで検査されたこの pH 範囲の化学物質の 85% は、動物試験にて非腐食性であった)。固体(水溶性/非水溶性)、液体(水溶液/非水溶液)および乳 剤に適用できるとされているが、バリデーション試験における適合試験において、検出可能な変 化は生じなかった(すなわち、バリデーション試験法のCDSで色の変化を示さなかった場合は適用 とみなされない)。この結果から、本試験法は一部の被験物質と混合物の腐食性評価にしか適用で きず、他の方法と合わせて利用されねばならない。また、バリデーション結果とメーカーの結果 を含むICCVAMの集計結果は、適合可能な163物質の詳細や選定理由が資料に明記されておらず、 適切な評価が不可能であった。よって、本委員会は、表1の中で、Fentem et al (1998)の結果がバリ デーション結果として妥当な結果と判断し、その感度が71%であることから本試験法の予測性は 高くないと判断した。評価できる物質の範囲は有機酸、無機酸、酸無水分解物(化学物質から直 接または修飾もしくは部分的な置換によって作り出される酸と幅広く定義される。このクラスに は、無水物、ハロ酸、塩類が含まれる)、および 塩基などに限定されると記載されている。プ ロトコルによれば、限定された物質分類の範囲で、GHS細分類も可能であることを念頭に置いて 使用すべきであるとされているが、結果からその妥当性を読み取れなかった。

| | ICCVAM の総計 | Botham et al. (1995) | | Fentem et al. (1998) |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | | Lab.A | Lab.B | |
| 正確度 | 79% (128/163) | 74% (28/38) | 80% (28/35) | 73% |
| 感度 | 85% (76/89) | 81% (17/21) | 89% (16/18) | 71% |
| 特異度 | 70% (52/74) | 65% (11/17) | 71% (12/17) | 76% |
| 評価数 | 163 | 35/50 | 38/50 | 38/60 |

表 1. Corrositex の予測性 ^{3,4,5,7)}

7. 他の科学的な報告との比較の有無

OECD の腐食性試験代替法ガイドラインとして、他に「TG430 経皮電気抵抗試験」⁸⁾および

「TG431 ヒト表皮モデル試験」⁹ が承認されている。これらはいずれもバリデーション研究が 実施され、ICCVAM はこれらの試験法(Rat Skin TER, EpiSkin[™]および TER)の正確度、感度および 特異度について比較した結果を表 2 に示す。

試験物質の数量や選択物質の種類が異なっているため結果の判定だけをもって、単純に当該試験法の優越性を評価することは困難であるが、適用可能物質であれば、本モデルは他の試験法と同等の予測性を有すると考えられる。

評価可能な化学物質は他の試験法と比べて限定的である。他の試験法と比較して感度が低く、 偽陰性が多い。

表2. 試験法の比較結果

| | EpiSkin TM (OECD, | TER(ICCVAM, | CORROSITEX(Fentem, |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2015) ¹⁰⁾ | 1999) ⁵⁾ | 1998) ⁴⁾ |
| 正確度 | 89.6% | 81% | 73% |
| 感度 | 98.5% | 94% | 71% |
| 特異度 | 79.3% | 71% | 76% |

8.3 Rs 原則への関与(動物福祉面からの妥当性)

動物を使用しておらず、動物福祉面から代替法として妥当である。

9. 試験法の有用性と限界

6. 試験法の信頼性にも記した適用限界から、多くの化学物質および混合物に適用できない可能 性がある。判定も腐食性の有無に限られており、その限界を十分に把握して使用すべきである。 表3に示す習熟度確認物質を正しく分類することにより専門技術の習熟について確認すること ができるとTG435には記載がある。

| 化学物質 ^{1,2} | CASRN | 化学物質クラス | UN GHS 区分 ³ In vivo 試験結果 に基づく | VRM 区分 ³ In vitro 試験結 果に基づく |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|--|--|
| ほう素フルオリド二水和物 | 13319-75-0 | 無機酸 | 1A | 1A |
| 硝酸 | 7697-37-2 | 無機酸 | 1A | 1A |
| 五塩化リン | 10026-13-8 | 無機酸の前駆物質 | 1A | 1A |
| バレリル酸 | 638-29-9 | 酸クロライド | 1B | 1B |
| 水酸化ナトリウム | 1310-73-2 | 無機塩基 | 1B | 1B |
| 1-(2-アミノエチル)ピペラジン | 140-31-8 | 脂肪族アミン | 1B | 1B |
| ベンゼンスルホン酸クロライド | 98-09-9 | 酸クロライド | 1C | 1C |
| N,N-ジメチルベンジルアミン | 103-83-3 | アニリン | 1C | 1C |
| テトラエチレンペンタミン | 112-57-2 | 脂肪族アミン | 1C | 1C |
| オイゲノール | 97-53-0 | フェノール類 | 非腐食性 | 非腐食性 |
| アクリル酸ノニル | 2664-55-3 | アクリル酸/ メタクリル酸 | 非腐食性 | 非腐食性 |
| 炭酸水素ナトリウム | 144-55-8 | 無機塩基 | 非腐食性 | 非腐食性 |

表3 習熟度確認一覧表2)

1:上に記載した12の化学物質は、皮膚腐食性物質に関するGHS 細区分のそれぞれから3物質ず つと非腐食性の3物質である。これらは検証済み参照試験法と構造的にも機能的にも類似の試 験法について、その精度と信頼性を示す目的に使用されるよう特定されている、化学物質最小 リストの中で参照化学物質として列挙されている40の中から選択した^{5,11)}。これらの化学物質は 市販業者から容易に購入でき、UN GHS 細区分は高品質の*in vivo* 試験の結果に基づいている¹¹⁾。

2:純度は90%以上

3: UN GHS 細区分1A, 1B および1C にはUN 包装等級I、II およびIII がそれぞれ対応する。 NC; 非腐食性

10. その他(特許の有無など) 特許については示されていない。

11. 結論

信頼性と妥当性という視点において、*in vitro* 膜バリア試験である Corrositex を評価した結果、 当該試験法は他の試験法と比べて、評価可能な化合物が限定され、偽陰性が多く確認された。当 該試験法一部の物質において腐食性の有無を評価できると考えられたが、その適用範囲は狭く、 また、適用可能物質のクラスが不明確であるため、本委員会は、当該試験法を行政目的のための 腐食性評価に用いることは困難であると判断した。

12. 文献

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| Trade name | Chemical name (if different) | Chemical class | Appearance |
|---|---|--|---|
| Corrosives | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
| Acetic acid (glacial) ^a Acrylic acid (99%) ^a Armeen CD ^b Armeen TD ^b Arquad 16-50 ^b | Cocoamine Tallowamine Hexadecyltrimethyl- ammonium chloride, 50% in isopropanol | Organic acid Organic acid Organic base Organic base Cationic surfactant | Clear liquid Clear liquid Clear liquid Opaque gel Clear liquid |
| Arquad DMMCB-50° | Coco(C12)dimethylbenzyl- ammonium chloride, 50% in aqueous ethylene glycol | Cationic surfactant | Clear viscous liquid |
| Bromoacetic acid (8%) ^a Bromoacetic acid (55.6%) ^a Butylamine (40%) ^a Capric/caprylic (45:55) acid ^b | oo // In aquotas only tone gip on | Organic acid Organic acid Organic base Organic acid | Clear liquid Clear liquid Clear liquid Clear liquid |
| Caprylic acid ^b Cyclohexylamine (11.9%) ^a 1,4-Diaminobutane (30%) ^a Dichloroacetic acid (36.1%) ^a Diethylamine (35%) ^a | | Organic acid Organic base Organic base Organic acid Organic base | Clear liquid Clear liquid Clear liquid Clear liquid Yellow liquid |
| Duoquad T-50 ^b | Pentamethyl-N-tallow-1,3- propanediammonium chloride, 50% in isopropanol | Cationic surfactant | Yellow liquid |
| Formic acid (33.9%) ^a Hexanoic acid ^a | | Organic acid Organic acid | Clear liquid Clear yellow liquid |
| Mercaptoacetic acid (15.1%) ^a Proxel BD ^b (biocide A) | 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (33%) in aqueous propylene glycol | Organic acid Neutral organic | Clear liquid Tan opaque liquid |
| Pyrrolidine (34.5%) ^a Sodium hydroxide (4.88%) ^a Sodium metasilicate ^b | | Organic base Inorganic Inorganic | Yellow liquid Clear liquid Granular powder ^c |
| Sodium silicate A140 ^b Synprolam 35X2 ^b | C13-15Alkyl-di(2- hydroxyethyl)amine | Inorganic Organic base | Clear gel Clear viscous liquid |

Table I: Test chemicals

^a Jacobs & Martens (12) classification from animal data.

^b Original animal data.

° Prepared in distilled water at 1g/ml.

Table I: continued

| Trade name | Chemical name (if different) | Chemical class | Appearance |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Non-corrosives | | | |
| Armeen 2C ^d | Dicocoamine | Organic base | Crystalline powder ^c |
| Aromox DMMCD-W ^b | Coco(C12)dimethylamine oxide (30%) | Amine oxide | Clear liquid |
| Arquad C-33-W ^d | Coco(C12)trimethyl- ammonium chloride, 33% in water | Cationic surfactant | Clear gel |
| Butylbenzene ^a | | Neutral organic | Clear liquid |
| Dequest 2000 ^e | Aminotris(methylphosphonic acid), 50% in water | Organic acid | Clear liquid |
| Dowanol PNB ^f | Propylene glycol <i>n</i> -butyl ether | Neutral organic | Clear liquid |
| Elfan OS 46 ^d | C12-14a-Olefin sulphonate, sodium salt | Anionic surfactant | Yellow viscous liquid |
| Empicol LZPV/C ^d | Sodium dodecyl sulphate | Anionic surfactant | Dry pellets ^c |
| Empigen OB ^d | Coco(C12)dimethylamine oxide (30%) | Amine oxide | Clear liquid |
| Empilan CME ^d | Fatty acid monoethanolamide coco | Neutral organic | Dry chips ^c |
| Empilan KB2 ^d | Fatty alkylethoxylate 2EO | Neutral organic | White opaque cream |
| Ethomeen T/25 ^b | Polyoxyethylene(15)tallowamine | | Yellow viscous liquid |
| Genamin KDM-F ^d | Behenyl(C20-22)trimethyl- ammonium chloride, 80% in isopropanol | Cationic surfactant | Powdered flakes ^c |
| Genapol LRO ^d | Coco(C12)2EO sulphate, sodium salt (70%) | Anionic surfactant | Clear gel |
| <i>n</i> -Hexanol ^a | ··-· (· - · · / | Neutral organic | Clear liquid |

^a Jacobs & Martens (12) classification from animal data.

^b Original animal data.

- ^c Prepared in distilled water at 1g/ml.
- ^d CESIO classification from animal data.
- ^e Harmonised Electronic Dataset (HEDSET) data.
- ^f Manufacturers' data sheet and summary of test data.

Table I: continued

| Tradename | Chemical name (if different) | Chemical class | Appearance |
|--|--|---|--|
| Hostaphat KLD ^d | Alkyl(4EO)phosphate ester | Neutral | Clear viscous |
| Lauric acid ^b <i>n</i> -Nonanol ^a | | organic Organic acid Neutral organic | liquid Fine powder ^e Clear liquid |
| Oleic/caprylic (80:20) acid ^b | | Organic acid | Yellow liquid |
| Proxel AB ^b (biocide B) | 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (33%), aqueous | Neutral organic | Opaque tan liquid |
| Sodium perborate° | | Inorganic | Crystalline powder ^c |
| Sodium percarbonate ^e | | Inorganic | Granular powder ^c |
| Sodium silicate H100 ^b | | Inorganic | Clear viscous liquid |
| Triethanolamine ^a | | Organic base | Clear viscous liquid |
| <i>n</i> -Undecanol ^a | | Neutral organic | Clearliquid |

4

^a Jacobs & Martens (12) classification from animal data.

^b Original animal data.

° Prepared in distilled water at 1g/ml.

^d CESIO classification from animal data.

^e Harmonised Electronic Dataset (HEDSET) data.

ANNEX 2: Fentem 1998 のバリデーションで使われた 60 物質

| No. | Chemical | C/NC | EU risk phrase | UN packing group | PII* |
|---|---|----------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Orga | nic acids | | | | |
| 1 | Hexanoic acid | С | R34 | II/III | |
| 29 | 65/35 Octanoic/decanoic (capric) acids | č | R34 | 11/111 | NPC [†] |
| 36 | 2-Methylbutyric acid | č | R34 | 11/111 | >4 |
| 40 | Octanoic (caprylic) acid | č | R34 | 11/111 | 4.44 |
| 47 | 60/40 Octanoic/decanoic acids | č | R34 | 11/111 | NPC |
| 50 | 55/45 Octanoic/decanoic acids | č | R34 | 11/111 | 5.11 |
| 7 | 3,3'-Dithiodipropionic acid | NC | 10,04 | 11/111 | 0 |
| 12 | Dodecanoic (lauric) acid | NC | | | 0.44 |
| 26 | Isostearic acid | NC | | | 4.33 |
| 20 34 | | NC | | | 4.55 |
| | 70/30 Oleine/octanoic acid | | | | |
| 58 | 10-Undecenoic acid | NC | | | 2.42 |
| | nic bases | ~ | | | |
| 2 | 1,2-Diaminopropane | C | R35 | I | |
| 15 | Dimethyldipropylenetriamine | С | R35 | I | NPC |
| 38 | Tallow amine | С | R35 | П | NPC |
| 55 | 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine | С | R34 | п | |
| 13 | 3-Methoxypropylamine | С | R34 | II/III | 6.67 |
| 17 | Dimethylisopropylamine | С | R34 | II/III | 5.61 |
| 45 | n-Heptylamine | С | R34 | II/III | 6.67 |
| 10 | 2,4-Xylidine (2,4-dimethylaniline) | NC | | | 1.44 |
| 35 | Hydrogenated tallow amine | NC | | | 3.56 |
| 59 | 4-Amino-1,2,4-triazole | NC | | | 0 |
| | ral organics | | | | - |
| 8 | Isopropanol | NC | | | 0.78 |
| 11 | 2-Phenylethanol (phenylethylalcohol) | NC | | | 0.92/2.22 |
| 16 | Methyl trimethylacetate | NC | | | 0.92/2.22 |
| 10 | | NC | | | - |
| | Tetrachloroethylene | | | | 5.67 |
| 22 | n-Butyl propionate | NC | | | 1.08 |
| 27 | Methyl palmitate | NC | | | 4.56 |
| 44 | Benzyl acetone | NC | | | 1.21 |
| 51 | Methyl laurate | NC | | | 3.89 |
| 56 | 1,9-Decadiene | NC | | | 3.0 |
| Phene | | | | | |
| 3 | Carvacrol | С | R34 | II/III | >4 |
| 23 | 2-tert-Butylphenol | С | R34 | II/III | 5.67 |
| 9 | o-Methoxyphenol (Guaiacol) | NC | | | 2.38 |
| 30 | 4,4-Methylene-bis-(2,6-di-tert-butylphenol) | NC | | | 0 |
| 49 | Eugenol | NC | | | 2.92 |
| Inorg | anic acids | | | | |
| 4 | Boron trifluoride dihydrate | С | R35 | I | |
| 28 | Phosphorus tribromide | С | R35 | Ι | |
| 32 | Phosphorus pentachloride | С | R35 | I | |
| 25 | Sulfuric acid (10% wt) | č | R34/R35‡ | 1/11/111 | |
| 57 | Phosphoric acid | č | R34 | П | |
| 43 | Hydrochloric acid (14.4% wt) | č | R34 | 11/111 | |
| 53 | Sulfamic acid | NC | 15.74 | | |
| | anic bases | | | | |
| 1101g 18 | Potassium hydroxide (10%, aq.) | С | R34/R351 | I/II/III | NPC |
| 42 | 2-Mercaptoethanol, Na salt (45%, aq.) | č | R34/R35‡ R34 | 1/11/111 11/111 | NPC |
| | | | K.)4 | 11/111 | |
| 21 24 | Potassium hydroxide (5%, aq.) | NC | | | 5.22 |
| | Sodium carbonate (50%, aq.) | NC | | | 2.33 |
| - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | anic salts | ~ | D 24 | | |
| 20 | Iron (III) chloride | C | R34 | Ш | |
| 52 | Sodium bicarbonate | NC | | | 0.11 |
| 54 | Sodium bisulfite | NC | | | 1.0 |
| | rophiles | - | | | |
| 5 | Methacrolein | С | R34 | II/III | 4.11 |
| 14 | Allyl bromide | С | R34 | II/III | 7.17 |
| 48 | Glycol bromoacetate (85%) | С | R34 | II/III | 7.67 |
| 6 | Phenethyl bromide | NC | | , | 0 |
| 31 | 2-Bromobutane | NC | | | 2.44 |
| 33 | 4-(Methylthio)-benzaldehyde | NC | | | 0.89 |
| 39 | 2-Ethoxyethyl methacrylate | NC | | | 1.56 |
| 39 46 | Cinnamaldehyde | NC | | | 3.71 |
| | | NU | | | 5./1 |
| | s/surfactants | NC | | | 1.47 |
| 37 | Sodium undecylenate (33%, aq.) 20/80 Coconut/palm soap | NC NC | | | 1.67 2.67 |
| 41 | | | | | |

*PII = primary irritation index (Bagley et al., 1996; ECETOC, 1995); †NPC = not possible to calculate; ‡=the animal data and other supporting information are not sufficiently comprehensive to enable unequivocal classification as R34/II & III or R35/I; however, it is more probable that an R34/II & III label is appropriate, and this is the classification which has been used in the analysis of the results obtained in the validation study. The numbers are for the identification of individual chemicals (Barratt et al., 1998).

OECD GUIDELINE FOR THE TESTING OF CHEMICALS

In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion

INTRODUCTION

1. Skin corrosion refers to the production of irreversible damage to the skin, manifested as visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis, following the application of a test chemical as defined by the United Nations (UN) Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (1). This updated Test Guideline 435 provides an *in vitro* membrane barrier test method that can be used to identify corrosive chemicals. The test method utilizes an artificial membrane designed to respond to corrosive chemicals in a manner similar to animal skin *in situ*.

2. Skin corrosivity has traditionally been assessed by applying the test chemical to the skin of living animals and assessing the extent of tissue damage after a fixed period of time (2). Besides the present Test Guideline, a number of other *in vitro* test methods have been adopted as alternatives (3) (4) to the standard *in vivo* rabbit skin procedure (OECD TG 404) used to identify corrosive chemicals (2). The UN GHS tiered testing and evaluation strategy for the assessment and classification of skin corrosivity and the OECD Guidance document on Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment (IATA) for Skin Irritation/Corrosion recommend the use of validated and accepted *in vitro* test methods under modules 3 and 4 (1) (5). The IATA describes several modules which group information sources and analysis tools and provides guidance on (i) how to integrate and use existing the test and non-test data for the assessment of the skin irritation and skin corrosion potentials of chemicals and (ii) proposes an approach when further testing is needed, including when negative results are found (5). In this modular approach, positive results from *in vitro* test methods can be used to classify a chemical as corrosive without the need for animal testing, thus reducing and refining the use of animals in and avoiding the pain and distress that might occur if animals were used for this purpose.

3. Validation studies have been completed for the *in vitro* membrane barrier test method commercially available as Corrositex[®] (6)(7)(8), showing an overall accuracy to predict skin corrosivity of 79% (128/163), a sensitivity of 85% (76/89), and a specificity of 70% (52/74) for a database of 163 substances and mixtures (7). Based on its acknowledged validity, this validated reference test method (VRM) has been recommended for use as part of a tiered testing strategy for assessing the dermal corrosion hazard potential of chemicals (5) (7). Before an *in vitro* membrane barrier test method for skin corrosion can be used for regulatory purposes, its reliability, relevance (accuracy), and limitations for its proposed use should be determined to ensure that it is similar to that of the VRM (9), in accordance with the predefined performance standards (PS) (10). The Mutual Acceptance of Data will only be guaranteed after any proposed new or updated test method following the PS of this Test Guideline have been reviewed and included in this Test Guideline. Currently, only one *in vitro* test method is covered by this Test Guideline, the commercially available Corrositex[®] test method.

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4. Other test methods for skin corrosivity testing are based on the use of reconstituted human skin (OECD TG 431) (3) and isolated rat skin (OECD TG 430) (4). This Test Guideline also provides for subcategorisation of corrosive chemicals into the three UN GHS Sub-categories of corrosivity and the three UN Transport Packing Groups for corrosivity hazard. This Test Guideline was originally adopted in 2006 and updated in 2015 to refer to the IATA guidance document and update the list of proficiency substances.

DEFINITIONS

5. Definitions used are provided in Annex 1.

INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

6. The test described in this Guideline allows the identification of corrosive test chemicals and allows the sub-categorisation of corrosive test chemicals according to the UN GHS (Table 1) (1). In addition, such a test method may be used to make decisions on the corrosivity and non-corrosivity of specific classes of chemicals, *e.g.*, organic and inorganic acids, acid derivatives¹, and bases for certain transport testing purposes (7)(11)(12). This Test Guideline describes a generic procedure similar to the validated reference test method (7). While this Test Guideline does not provide adequate information on skin irritation, it should be noted that OECD TG 439 specifically addresses the health effect skin irritation *in vitro* (13). For a full evaluation of local skin effects after a single dermal exposure, the Guidance Document No. 203 on Integrated Approaches for Testing Assessment should be consulted (5).

| Corrosive Category (category 1) (applies to authorities not | Potential Corrosive Subcategories (only applies to some | Corrosive in ≥ 1 of 3 animals | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| using subcategories) | authorities) | Exposure | Observation | |
| | Corrosive subcategory 1A | <u><</u> 3 minutes | <u><</u> 1 hour | |
| Corrosive | Corrosive subcategory 1B | >3 minutes / ≤ 1 hour | <u>≤</u> 14 days | |
| | Corrosive subcategory 1C | >1 hour / <u><</u> 4 hours | <u>≤</u> 14 days | |

Table 1. The UN GHS Skin Corrosive Category and Subcategories (1)

7. A limitation of the validated reference test method (7) is that many non-corrosive chemicals and some corrosive chemicals may not qualify for testing, based on the results of the initial compatibility test (see paragraph 13). Aqueous chemicals with a pH in the range of 4.5 to 8.5 often do not qualify for testing; however, 85% of chemicals tested in this pH range were non-corrosive in animal tests (7). The *in vitro* membrane barrier test methods may be used to test solids (soluble or insoluble in water), liquids (aqueous or non-aqueous), and emulsions. However, test chemicals not causing a detectable change in the compatibility test (*i.e.*, colour change in the Chemical Detection System (CDS) of the validated reference test method) cannot be tested with the membrane barrier test method and should be tested using other test methods.

¹ "Acid derivative" is a non-specific class designation and is broadly defined as an acid produced from a chemical either directly or by modification or partial substitution. This class includes anhydrides, halo acids, salts, and other types of chemicals.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

8. The test system comprises two components: a synthetic macromolecular bio-barrier and a chemical detection system (CDS); this test method detects via the CDS membrane barrier damage caused by corrosive test chemicals after the application of the test chemical to the surface of the synthetic macromolecular membrane barrier (7), presumably by the same mechanism(s) of corrosion that operate on living skin.

9. Penetration of the membrane barrier (or breakthrough) might be measured by a number of procedures or CDS, including a change in the colour of a pH indicator dye or in some other property of the indicator solution below the barrier.

10. The membrane barrier should be determined to be valid, *i.e.*, relevant and reliable, for its intended use. This includes ensuring that different preparations are consistent in regard to barrier properties, *e.g.*, capable of maintaining a barrier to non-corrosive chemicals, able to categorize the corrosive properties of chemicals across the various UN GHS Sub-categories of corrosivity (1). The classification assigned is based on the time it takes a chemical to penetrate through the membrane barrier to the indicator solution.

DEMONSTRATION OF PROFICIENCY

11. Prior to routine use of the in vitro membrane barrier test method, adhering to this Test Guideline, laboratories should demonstrate technical proficiency by correctly classifying the twelve Proficiency Substances recommended in Table 2. In situations where a listed substance is unavailable or where justifiable, another substance for which adequate *in vivo* and *in vitro* reference data are available may be used (e.g. from the list of reference chemicals (10)) provided that the same selection criteria as described in Table 1 is applied.

Table 2: Proficiency Substances¹

| Substance ² | CASRN | Chemical Class | In Vivo UN GHS Sub- category ³ | In Vitro UN GHS Sub- category ³ |
|---|------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Boron trifluoride dihydrate | 13319-75-0 | Inorganic acids | 1A | 1A |
| Nitric acid | 7697-37-2 | Inorganic acids | 1A | 1A |
| Phosphorus pentachloride | 10026-13-8 | Precursors of inorganic acids | 1 A | 1A |
| Valeryl chloride | 638-29-9 | Acid chlorides | 1B | 1B |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 1310-73-2 | Inorganic bases | 1B | 1B |
| 1-(2-Aminoethyl) piperazine | 140-31-8 | Aliphatic amines | 1B | 1B |
| Benzenesulfonyl chloride | 98-09-9 | Acid chlorides | 1C | 1C |
| <i>N</i> , <i>N</i> -Dimethyl benzylamine | 103-83-3 | Anilines | 1C | 1C |
| Tetraethylenepentamine | 112-57-2 | Aliphatic amines | 1C | 1C |
| Eugenol | 97-53-0 | Phenols | NC | NC |
| Nonyl acrylate | 2664-55-3 | Acrylates/methacrylates | NC | NC |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 144-55-8 | Inorganic salts | NC | NC |

¹The twelve substances listed above contain three substances from each of the three UN GHS subcategories for corrosive substances and three non-corrosive substances, are readily available from commercial suppliers, and the UN GHS subcategory is based on the results of high-quality *in vivo* testing. These substances are taken from the list of 40 reference substances that are included in the minimum list of chemicals identified for demonstrating the accuracy and reliability of test methods that are structurally and functionally similar to the validated reference test method, and were selected from the 163 reference chemicals that were originally used to validate the reference test method (Corrositex[®]) (7) (10) (14). The goal of this selection process was to include, to the extent possible, chemicals that: were representative of the range of corrosivity responses (e.g., non-corrosives; UN Packing Groups I, II, and III corrosives) that the validated reference test method is capable of measuring or predicting; were representative of the chemical classes used during the validation process; have chemical structures that were well-defined; induced reproducible results in the validated reference test method; induced definitive results in the *in vivo* reference test; were commercially available; and were not associated with prohibitive disposal costs (14).

²Substances tested neat or with purity $\ge 90\%$

³The corresponding UN Packing groups are I, II and III, respectively, for the UN GHS Sub-categories 1A, 1B and 1C. NC; Non-corrosive.

PROCEDURE

12. The following paragraphs describe the components and procedures of an artificial membrane barrier test method for corrosivity assessment (7) (15), based on the current VRM, i.e., the commercially available Corrositex[®]. The membrane barrier and the compatibility/indicator and categorisation solutions can be constructed, prepared or obtained commercially such as in the case of the VRM Corrositex[®]. A sample test method protocol for the validated reference test method is available (7). Testing should be performed at ambient temperature (17-25°C) and the components should comply with the following conditions.

Test Chemical Compatibility Test

13. Prior to performing the membrane barrier test, a compatibility test is performed to determine if the test chemical is detectable by the CDS. If the CDS does not detect the test chemical, the membrane barrier test method is not suitable for evaluating the potential corrosivity of that particular test chemical and a different test method should be used. The CDS and the exposure conditions used for the compatibility test should reflect the exposure in the subsequent membrane barrier test.

Test Chemical Timescale Category Test

14. If appropriate for the test method, a test chemical that has been qualified by the compatibility test should be subjected to a timescale category test, *i.e.*, a screening test to distinguish between weak and strong acids or bases. For example, in the validated reference test method a timescale categorization test is used to indicate which of two timescales should be used based on whether significant acid or alkaline reserve is detected. Two different breakthrough timescales should be used for determining corrosivity and UN GHS skin corrosivity Sub-category, based on the acid or alkali reserve of the test chemical.

Membrane Barrier Test Method Components

Membrane Barrier

15. The membrane barrier consists of two components: a proteinaceous macromolecular aqueous gel and a permeable supporting membrane. The proteinaceous gel should be impervious to liquids and solids but can be corroded and made permeable. The fully constructed membrane barrier should be stored under pre-determined conditions shown to preclude deterioration of the gel, *e.g.*, drying, microbial growth, shifting, cracking, which would degrade its performance. The acceptable storage period should be determined and membrane barrier preparations not used after that period.

16. The permeable supporting membrane provides mechanical support to the proteinaceous gel during the gelling process and exposure to the test chemical. The supporting membrane should prevent sagging or shifting of the gel and be readily permeable to all test chemicals.

17. The proteinaceous gel, composed of protein, *e.g.*, keratin, collagen, or mixtures of proteins, forming a gel matrix, serves as the target for the test chemical. The proteinaceous material is placed on the surface of the supporting membrane and allowed to gel prior to placing the membrane barrier over the indicator solution. The proteinaceous gel should be of equal thickness and density throughout, and with no air bubbles or defects that could affect its functional integrity.

Chemical Detection System (CDS)

18. The indicator solution, which is the same solution used for the compatibility test, should respond to the presence of a test chemical. A pH indicator dye or combination of dyes, *e.g.*, cresol red and methyl orange that will show a colour change, in response to the presence of the test chemical, should be used. The measurement system can be visual or electronic.

19. Detection systems that are developed for detecting the passage of the test chemical through the barrier membrane should be assessed for their relevance and reliability in order to demonstrate the range of chemicals that can be detected and the quantitative limits of detection.

TEST PERFORMANCE

435

Assembly of the Test Method Components

20. The membrane barrier is positioned in a vial (or tube) containing the indicator solution so that the supporting membrane is in full contact with the indicator solution and with no air bubbles present. Care should be taken to ensure that barrier integrity is maintained.

Application of the Test Chemical

21. A suitable amount of the test chemical, *e.g.*, 500 μ L of a liquid or 500 mg of a finely powdered solid (7), is carefully layered onto the upper surface of the membrane barrier and evenly distributed. An appropriate number of replicates, *e.g.*, four (7), is prepared for each test chemical and its corresponding controls (see paragraphs 23 to 25). The time of applying the test chemical to the membrane barrier is recorded. To ensure that short corrosion times are accurately recorded, the application times of the test chemical to the replicate vials are staggered.

Measurement of Membrane Barrier Penetrations

22. Each vial is appropriately monitored and the time of the first change in the indicator solution, *i.e.*, barrier penetration, is recorded, and the elapsed time between application and penetration of the membrane barrier determined.

Controls

23. In tests that involve the use of a vehicle or solvent with the test chemical, the vehicle or solvent should be compatible with the membrane barrier system, *i.e.*, not alter the integrity of the membrane barrier system, and should not alter the corrosivity of the test chemical. When applicable, solvent (or vehicle) control should be tested concurrently with the test chemical to demonstrate the compatibility of the solvent with the membrane barrier system.

A positive (corrosive) control with intermediate corrosivity activity, e.g., 110 ± 15 mg sodium 24. hydroxide (UN GHS Corrosive Sub-category 1B) (7), should be tested concurrently with the test chemical to assess if the test system is performing in an acceptable manner. A second positive control that is of the same chemical class as the test chemical may be useful for evaluating the relative corrosivity potential of a corrosive test chemical. Positive control(s) should be selected that are intermediate in their corrosivity (e.g., UN GHS Sub-category 1B) in order to detect changes in the penetration time that may be unacceptably longer or shorter than the established reference value, thereby indicating that the test system is not functioning properly. For this purpose, extremely corrosive (UN GHS Sub-category 1A) or noncorrosive chemicals are of limited utility. A corrosive UN GHS Sub-category 1B chemical would allow detection of a too rapid or too slow breakthrough time. A weakly corrosive (UN GHS Sub-category 1C) might be employed as a positive control to measure the ability of the test method to consistently distinguish between weakly corrosive and non-corrosive chemicals. Regardless of the approach used, an acceptable positive control response range should be developed based on the historical range of breakthrough times for the positive control(s) employed, such as the mean $\pm 2-3$ standard deviations. In each study, the exact breakthrough time should be determined for the positive control so that deviations outside the acceptable range can be detected.

25. A negative (non-corrosive) control, *e.g.*, 10% citric acid, 6% propionic acid (7), should also be tested concurrently with the test chemical as another quality control measure to demonstrate the functional integrity of the membrane barrier.

Study Acceptability Criteria

26. According to the established time parameters for each of the UN GHS corrosivity Sub-categories, the time (in minutes) elapsed between application of a test chemical to the membrane barrier and barrier penetration is used to predict the corrosivity of the test chemical. For a study to be considered acceptable, the concurrent positive control should give the expected penetration response time (e.g. 8-16 min breakthrough time for sodium hydroxide if used as a positive control), the concurrent negative control should not be corrosive, and, when included, the concurrent solvent control should neither be corrosive nor should it alter the corrosivity potential of the test chemical. Prior to routine use of a test method that adheres to this Test Guideline, laboratories should demonstrate technical proficiency, using the twelve substances recommended in Table 2. For new "me-too" test methods developed under this Test Guideline that are structurally and functionally similar to the validated reference test method (14) the pre-defined performance standards should be used to demonstrate the reliability and accuracy of the new test method prior to its use for regulatory testing (10).

Interpretation of Results and Corrosivity Classification of Test Chemicals

27. The time (in minutes) elapsed between application of the test chemical to the membrane barrier and barrier penetration is used to classify the test chemical in terms of UN GHS corrosive Sub-categories (1) and, if applicable, UN Packing Group (16). Cut-off time values for each of the three corrosive subcategories are established for each proposed test method. Final decisions on cut-off times should consider the need to minimize under-classification of corrosive hazard (*i.e.*, false negatives). In the present Test Guideline, the cut-off times of Corrositex[®] as described in table 3 should be used as it represents the only test method currently falling within the test guideline (7).

| Mean breakthre | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Category 1 test chemicals ¹ (determined by the method's categorization test) | Category 2 test chemicals ² (determined by the method's categorization test) | UN GHS prediction ³ |
| 0-3 min. | 0-3 min. | Corrosive optional Sub-category 1A |
| > 3 to 60 min. | > 3 to 30 min. | Corrosive optional Sub-category 1B |
| > 60 to 240 min. | > 30 to 60 min. | Corrosive optional Sub-category 1C |
| > 240 min. | > 60 min. | Non-corrosive |

| Table 3. Corrositex [®] | prediction | model |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|

¹ Test chemicals with high acid/alkaline reserve (6)

² Test chemicals with low acid/alkaline reserve (6)

³ UN GHS Subcategories 1A, 1B and 1C correspond to UN packing groups I, II and III respectively

DATA AND REPORTING

<u>Data</u>

435

28. The time (in minutes) elapsed between application and barrier penetration for the test chemical and the positive control(s) should be reported in tabular form as individual replicate data, as well as means \pm the standard deviation for each trial.

Test Report

29. The test report should include the following information:

Test Chemical and Control Substances:

- Mono-constituent substance: chemical identification, such as IUPAC or CAS name, CAS number, SMILES or InChI code, structural formula, purity, chemical identity of impurities as appropriate and practically feasible, etc;
- Multi-constituent substance, UVCB and mixture: characterised as far as possible by chemical identity (see above), quantitative occurrence and relevant physicochemical properties of the constituents;
- Physical appearance, water solubility, and additional relevant physicochemical properties;
- Source, lot number if available;
- Treatment of the test chemical/control substance prior to testing, if applicable (*e.g.* warming, grinding);
- Stability of the test chemical, limit date for use, or date for re-analysis if known;
- Storage conditions.

Vehicle:

- Identification, concentration (where appropriate), volume used;
- Justification for choice of vehicle.

In vitro membrane barrier model and protocol used, including demonstrated accuracy and reliability

Test Conditions:

- Description of the apparatus and preparation procedures used;
- Source and composition of the *in vitro* membrane barrier used;
- Composition and properties of the indicator solution;
- Method of detection;
- Test chemical and control substance amounts;
- Number of replicates;
- Description and justification for the timescale categorisation test;
- Method of application;
- Observation times.
- Description of the evaluation and classification criteria applied;

8

 Demonstration of proficiency in performing the test method before routine use by testing of the proficiency chemicals.

Results:

9

- Descriptions of other effects observed;
 The derived classification with reference to the prediction model/decision criteria used.

Discussion of the results

Conclusions

LITERATURE

(1) United Nations (UN) .(2013). Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), First Revised Edition, UN New York and Geneva, 2013. Available at: [http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev05/05files_e.html].

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ANNEX 1

DEFINITIONS

Accuracy: The closeness of agreement between test method results and accepted reference values. It is a measure of test method performance and one aspect of relevance. The term is often used interchangeably with "concordance" to mean the proportion of correct outcomes of a test method (9).

Chemical: means a substance or a mixture.

Chemical Detection System (CDS): A visual or electronic measurement system with an indicator solution that responds to the presence of a test chemical, *e.g.*, by a change in a pH indicator dye, or combination of dyes, that will show a colour change in response to the presence of the test chemical or by other types of chemical or electrochemical reactions.

Concordance: This is a measure of test method performance for test methods that give a categorical result, and is one aspect of relevance. The term is sometimes used interchangeably with accuracy, and is defined as the proportion of all chemicals tested that are correctly classified as positive or negative. Concordance is highly dependent on the prevalence of positives in the types of test chemical being examined (9).

GHS (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals): a system proposing the classification of chemicals (substances and mixtures) according to standardized types and levels of physical, health and environmental hazards, and addressing corresponding communication elements, such as pictograms, signal words, hazard statements, precautionary statements and safety data sheets, so that to convey information on their adverse effects with a view to protect people (including employers, workers, transporters, consumers and emergency responders) and the environment (1).

IATA: Integrated Approach on Testing and Assessment.

Mixture: means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.

Mono-constituent substance: A substance, defined by its quantitative composition, in which one main constituent is present to at least 80% (w/w).

Multi-constituent substance: A substance, defined by its quantitative composition, in which more than one main constituent is present in a concentration $\geq 10\%$ (w/w) and < 80% (w/w). A multi-constituent substance is the result of a manufacturing process. The difference between mixture and multi-constituent substance is that a mixture is obtained by blending of two or more substances without chemical reaction. A multi-constituent substance is the result of a chemical reaction.

NC: Non corrosive.

Performance standards: Standards, based on a validated test method, that provide a basis for evaluating the comparability of a proposed test method that is mechanistically and functionally similar. Included are (i) essential test method components; (ii) a minimum list of Reference Chemicals selected from among the chemicals used to demonstrate the acceptable performance of the validated test method; and (iii) the similar levels of reliability and accuracy , based on what was obtained for the validated test method, that the proposed test method should demonstrate when evaluated using the minimum list of Reference Chemicals (9).

Relevance: Description of relationship of the test method to the effect of interest and whether it is meaningful and useful for a particular purpose. It is the extent to which the test method correctly measures or predicts the biological effect of interest. Relevance incorporates consideration of the accuracy (concordance) of a test method (9).

Reliability: Measures of the extent that a test method can be performed reproducibly within and between laboratories over time, when performed using the same protocol. It is assessed by calculating intra- and inter-laboratory reproducibility (9).

Sensitivity: The proportion of all positive/active chemicals that are correctly classified by the test method. It is a measure of accuracy for a test method that produces categorical results, and is an important consideration in assessing the relevance of a test method (9).

Skin corrosion *in vivo*: The production of irreversible damage of the skin; namely, visible necrosis through the *epidermis* and into the dermis, following the application of a test chemical for up to four hours. Corrosive reactions are typified by ulcers, bleeding, bloody scabs, and, by the end of observation at 14 days, by discoloration due to blanching of the skin, complete areas of alopecia, and scars. Histopathology should be considered to evaluate questionable lesions.

Specificity: The proportion of all negative/inactive chemicals that are correctly classified by the test method. It is a measure of accuracy for a test method that produces categorical results and is an important consideration in assessing the relevance of a test method (9).

Substance: means chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

Test chemical: means what is being tested.

UVCB: substances of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials.