

Extending the RCPL

IDEA Workshop: Working towards non-animal risk assessment for skin sensitising materials – developing the IDEA strategy

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RCPL Extension Plan

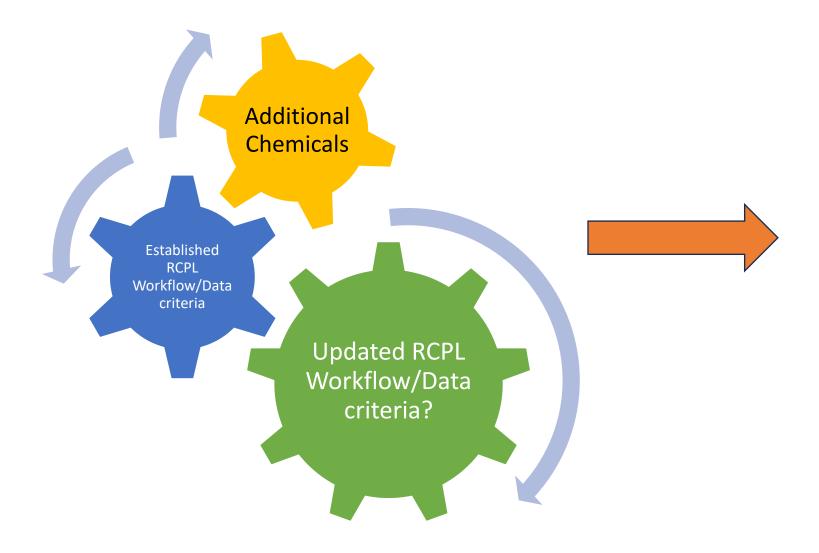
- The RCPL^{*} work established:
 - A workflow to apply a **structured WoE** to combine human and animal data
 - Strict criteria for the selection of animal and human data
 - Currently **33 chemicals** are included in the RCPL
 - All fragrance materials except for 6 extreme sensitisers
- Plan to extend RCPL initially with additional fragrance materials
- Why focus on fragrance materials
 - Availability of data not only from NAMs but also robust historical animal and human meeting the established criteria to derive a PV
 - SCCS interest in receiving sensitisation dossiers for fragrance materials
 - However, this does not exclude the application of the workflow to chemicals outside the fragrance industry in the future



Work in Progress

- Aim to use the extended RCPL for the assessment of the models ahead of the next IDEA Workshop (early Q2 2025 tbc)
- Starting point is the fragrance materials for which GARD DR and Linear Regression data are available
- Systematic data curation of the available historical LLNA EC3, and human NOEL and LOEL values
 - This means that certain existing values may not be acceptable for meeting the current RCPL criteria
 - It also excludes values based on Read Across and UVCBs
 - How to manage some pre-haptens (e.g. hydroperoxides of linalool and limonene)
 - For those accepted, the RCPL workflow is applied to derive a Potency Value
- We are currently working with a total of **about 90 chemicals in addition to the 33 chemicals in the current RCPL**.





- So far, no need
- Analysis of new considerations for potential further refinement

Criteria to Consider LLNA Negatives



- Not many examples for the development of the RCPL not an issue at the time
- In the validation of the LLNA very few chemicals were tested at 50% or 100%
- **OECD criteria** to qualify as negative 100% dose should be tested without validation on whether this does not lead to false positive
- We have **many negative LLNAs** (10-15 out of the 90 candidates) with max test concentration of 20% 40%
- Whether the rejection of a LLNA, tested at less than 100% for classification as negative for hazard assessment, is appropriate
- When developing a PV, a measure of potency, there might be value in utilising negatives at <100% dose tested
- For example, if for a chemical the human NOEL (single or maximal concentration tested) is 1500 ug/cm2, and LLNA is negative at 20% (5000 ug/cm2), shouldn't the LLNA result have some weight in the derivation of PV?



Human Data

- The RCPL workflow weights in the potency information derived from human LOELs and/or LLNA EC3, vs the human NOEL as the latter is generally not a reflection of potency
- If only a human NOEL is available for a chemical, no PV will be derived on that basis, i.e. it must have in addition a human LOEL and/or LLNA EC3
- Criteria to conclude a very weak/non-sensitiser if only a human NOEL is available needs further refinement
- Both the human LOELs and NOELs are derived from **HRIPTs with around 100 subjects**.
- The human LOEL is converted into DSA04 as a closer potency measure of sensitisation in humans similarly to the LLNA EC3 in animals
- HMTs may be used as supporting evidence only as the protocol includes SDS making them more sensitive
- Review of additional chemicals will help further consolidate/refine the criteria established previously



Next Steps

- Complete curation of human and animal data
- Derive additional PVs
- Evaluate whether a revision of RCPL workflow and/or data criteria are needed
- Confirm final Extended RCPL
- Apply the Extended RCPL PVs to the models
- Sharing of results in next IDEA Workshop (Q2 2025 tbc)
- Publication of Extended RCPL?