



## Alternative methods already in existence for the REACH implementation

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# REACH

30,000 chemicals > 1 t per year to be assessed

## Various Estimates:

- ⇒ **Costs:** 2,4 (ECB) – 8 (MRC) billion €
- ⇒ **Animal numbers:** 3,9 (ECB) – 43 (BfR) million
- ⇒ **Time foreseen:** 11 (ECB) – 40 (MRC) years

Calculated savings up to 70% of costs and animal numbers, if intelligent testing strategies are applied (i.e. read-across, QSAR, in vitro, refined in vivo).



**billions of Euro, millions of animals,  
decades of testing**



# *Europe goes alternative*

## Conference, Brussels, 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2005



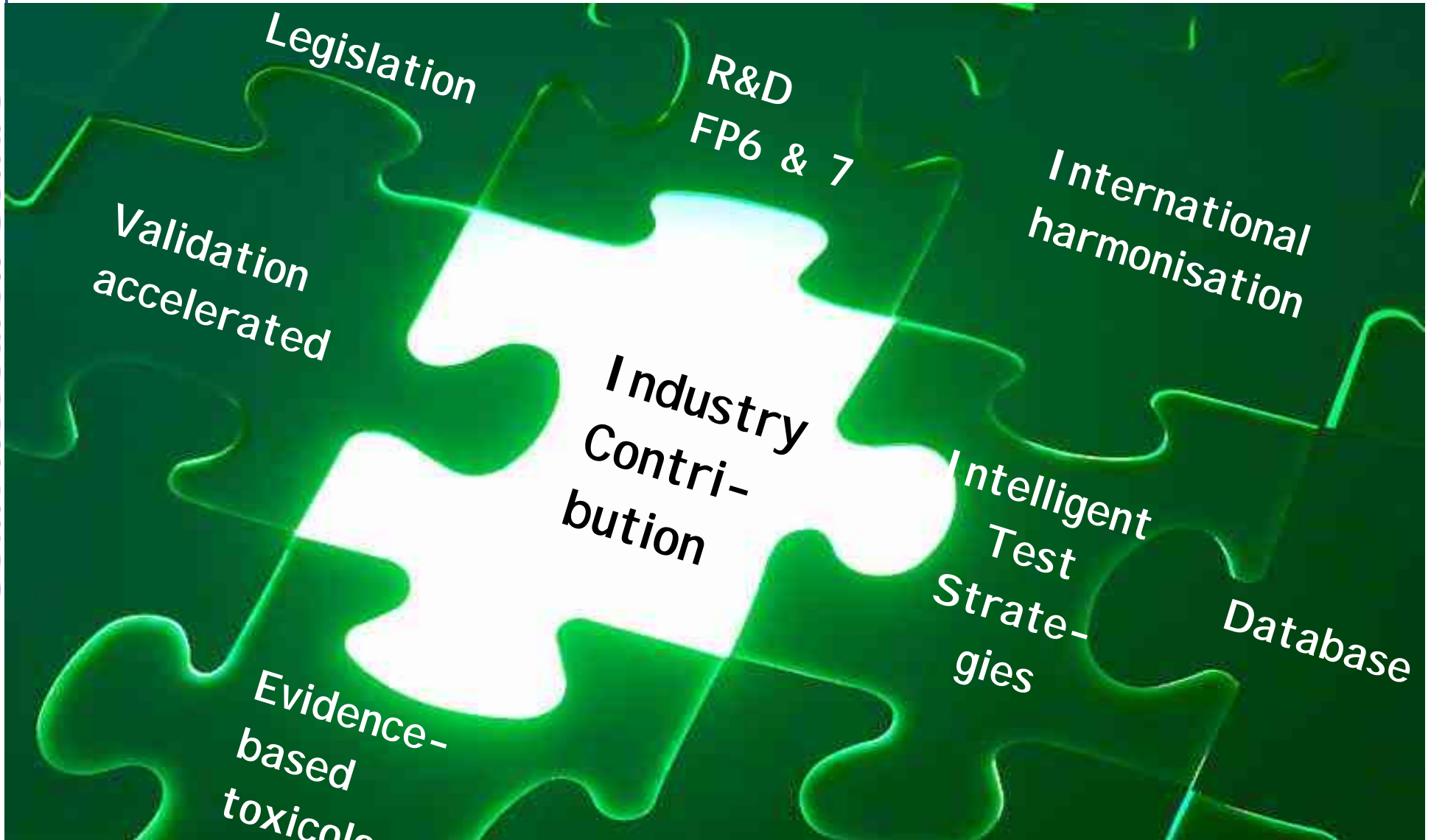
- Hosted by Commissioners G. Verheugen (DG ENTR) and J. Potocnik (DG JRC / DG RTD)
- Opinion leaders from politics, science and industry
- 300 participants
- A portfolio of activities in Europe
- European Partnership





# The field of alternative approaches in 2005

Joint Research Centre





## Meeting the timelines of the 7<sup>th</sup> amendment & REACH



**Resulting last possible entry into validation:**

**2009 deadline: 2002**

**2013 deadline: 2006**

**Consequences:**

**Focus on validation not new developments**

**Speed up the process**



## *Speeding up the validation process*

- **Modular approach (2004)**
  - retrospective validation
  - separation of reproducibility and predictive capacity testing
- **Reference Laboratory**
- **Accelerated peer-review**
- **Collaboration with regulators**



**Resulting last possible entry into validation:**

**2009 deadline: 2005**

**2013 deadline: 2009**

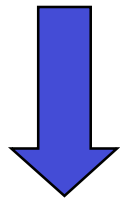
## The new dimension of development of alternative methods



DG RTD

DG JRC  
ECVAM

Policy-DGs  
ECB (DG JRC)



**Collaboration in 3 Integrated Projects**

(about 90 partners & 30 million Euro)

**“A-Cute-Tox”, “ReProTect” & “Sens-it-iv”**

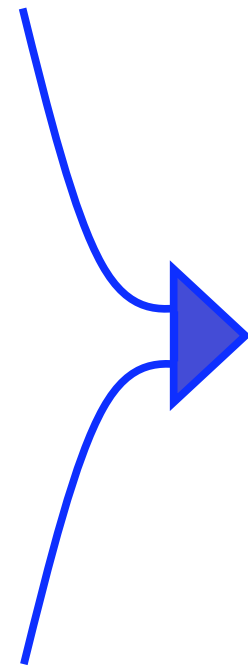


# *JRC: ECVAM Validated Alternatives*

*Making cosmetics and chemicals legislation feasible*

## *Achievements*

- validation accelerated
- database of methods
- harmonisation with US & OECD
- network of 400 experts
- teaming up with stakeholders
- over 40 tests under validation



## *Goals*

### **REACH**

➔ Intelligent Testing Strategies

### **Cosmetics 7<sup>th</sup> amendment**

➔ Phase out animal experiments in 10 years



## The gift from validation to life sciences

Validation of alternative tests is one of the rare examples of quality assurance in biomedical research (relevance, not only reproducibility)

**“Evidence-based medicine goes in vitro!”**

### Evidence-based Toxicology

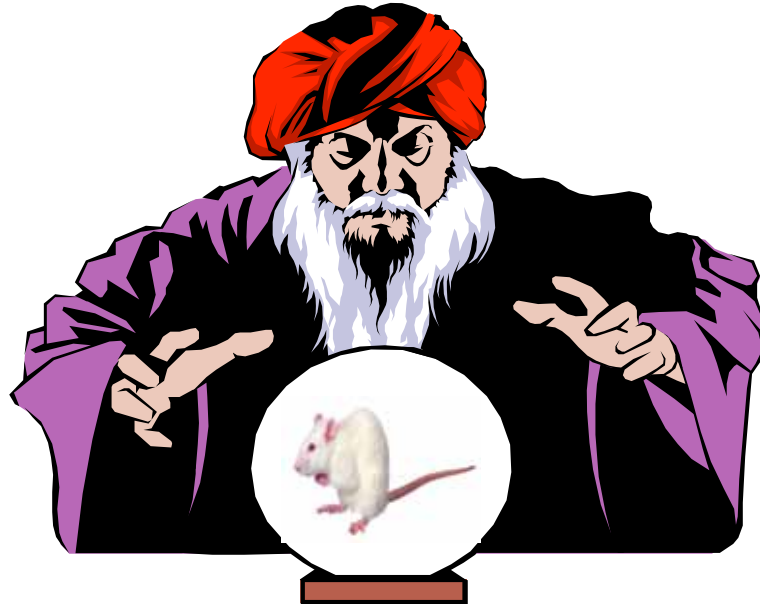
= know how good the test is, which you apply

**Tools:**

- Validation studies
- Quality assurance (GLP, GCCP)
- Systematic review & Meta-analysis



# *Towards an Evidence-based Toxicology*



**Expert-based**

**vs.**



**evidence-based**

**toxicology**



## Topical Toxicity and Skin Sensitisation

	Development	Prevalidation	Validation	ESAC statement	Regulatory acceptance
Corrosion, Phototox (LLNA), tiered acute	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fish acute, Embryotox	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Skin Irritation, Acute Tox., Mutagenicity, Sensitisation, Eye Irritation, Myelotox.	✓	✓	✓		
Cell transformation, Sensitisation, Endocrine Disrupters, Barrier models	✓	✓			
Percutaneous Absorption, Mutagenicity					✓



## *Even very good tests do not suffice for rare effects*

### Thought starter:

- Healthy European without HIV risk factors:  
Infection rate is 1:10.000
- The result of 99.9% accurate test is positive
- Testing 10.000 people with this test will result in  
1 real-positive but 10 false-positive
- Probability of HIV infection:  $1/11 = 9\%$

➔ In toxicology frequencies of toxic effects and accuracy of tests are often unknown but same problem occurs



## *Can the same tests be applied for new and existing substances?*

### **New substances**

- **No knowledge about toxicity**
- **Low established commercial value**
- **Problem of false-negatives**

### **Existing substances**

- **Experience from use**
- **High commercial value**
- **Problem of false-positives**



## *Limitations of current animal tests*

### **Example Reproductive toxicity:**

- **85% of animal use in REACH (17 million) for 5.500 substances**
- **1% real positive substances, 71% correct prediction between species (Bailey 2005)**
- **Result: 55 real-positives and 1500 false-positives**

**➔ REACH will produce an enormous number of false-positives leading to follow-up studies for valuable existing substances**



## *Why Testing Strategies instead of tests?*

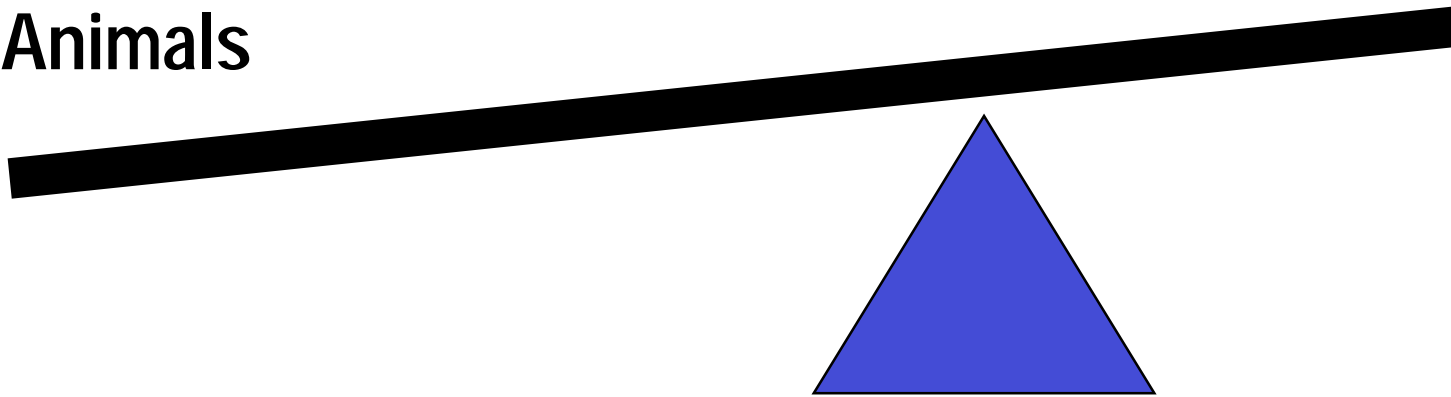
- **Single tests can be optimised only to reduce either**  
**false-positive (economical problem)**  
**or**  
**false-negative (safety problem)**  
**results**
- **Optimise work, costs, animal numbers and safety**



# *ITS purpose: finding the right balance*

Costs  
Animals

Safety





## ***Components of Intelligent Testing Strategies***

- **Use of existing data**
- ***In-vitro* tests**
- **Optimised *in-vivo* tests**
- **Thresholds of toxicological concern**
- **SARs / QSARs and modelling**
- **Read-across and chemical categories**
- **Exposure assessment/exposure-based waiving**



## *ITS for Reprotox?*

- Review *in vivo* test and prevalence
- Review of alerts triggering *in vivo*
- *In-vitro* battery corresponding to alerts
- *In-vitro* screening for endocrine disruptors
- Substitution of 2<sup>nd</sup> species by embryotox
- Lower (2<sup>nd</sup>) species (e.g. FETAX)
- Thresholds of toxicological concern, placenta barrier
- Fill conceptual framework (OECD) in ReProTect
- Waiving, Read-across and chemical categories
- Exposure-based waiving

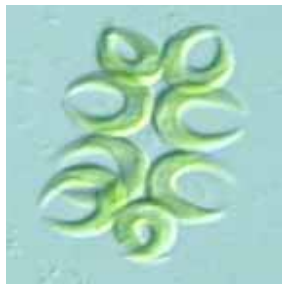


# An Intelligent Testing: Ecotoxicology



**Today**  
Concentration killing 50%  
of algae, water flea and  
fish is determined (48 to  
60 fish) → lowest value

## Future

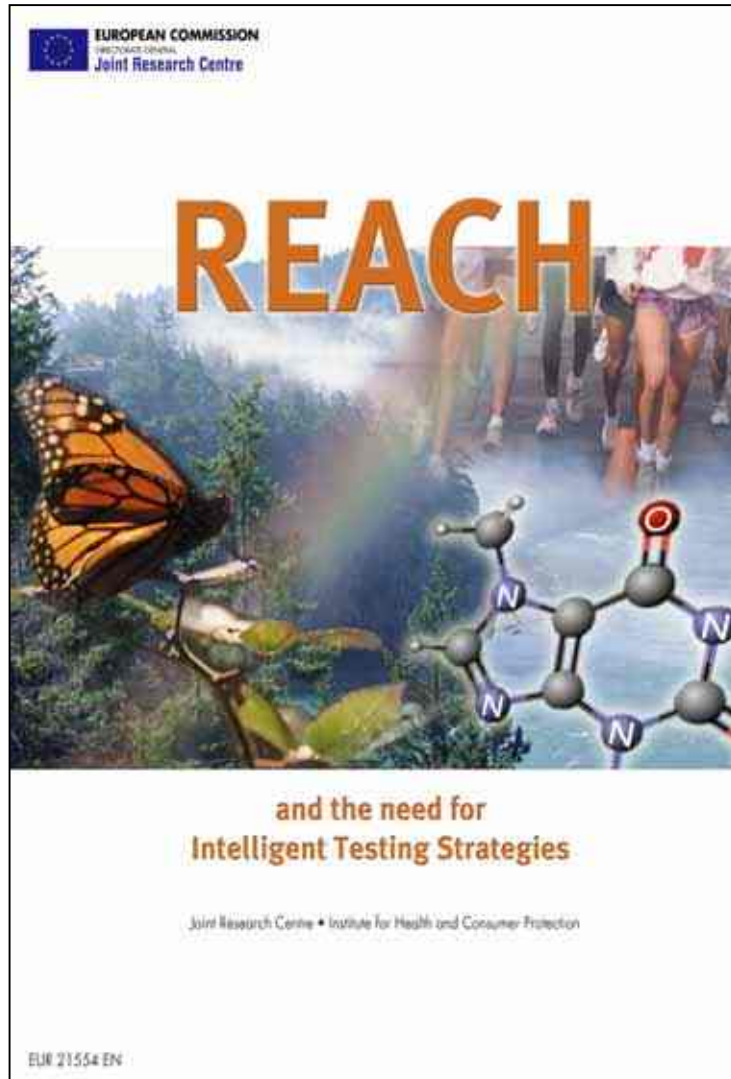


**60% less  
fish use**

Algae and water flea tested first  
only lower value then tested in 10 fish  
only 16% of substances require further fish  
tests



## JRC report on ITS



- Report published on occasion of the 7<sup>th</sup> November conference
- Analysis of ITS needs and opportunities for REACH



## *Towards ITS in RIP 3.3*

- Support to ECB
- Steering Group with CEFIC / ECETOC / others
- Continualtion of Stakeholder Expert Goups with MS
- Expert Nomination Process
- Continous transparence to DGs, ECB and stakeholders
- „Think tank“ ITS

### ECVAM taskforce

- T. Hartung / C. Klein
- J. Riego Sintes, ECB
- L. Scott, P&G, seconded to ECVAM 2004-5
- M. Kayser, BASF
- Patric Amcoff, SAWA/OECD



## *How we like to spell REACH after introduction of ITS*

- R** - **R**easonable
- E** - **E**conomical
- A** - **A**ssessment
- C** - of **C**hemicals
- H** - with **H**umane  
methods