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November 13, 2001

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
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Attn: TSCA Section 8(e)
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
1201 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

Eastman Chemical Company submits the following preliminary information as required under TSCA §8(e) for your consideration: Results from a Four-Week Inhalation Toxicity Study of Cyclopropanemethanol in Rats.

The 8(e) reference number for previous submissions for this substance is **8EHQ-0896-13706**.

If you have questions, you may contact me by telephone at (423) 229-1654.

Very truly yours,

Karen R. Miller

Karen R. Miller
Technical Associate
Product Safety & Stewardship



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cc: 8(e) file

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9.0 CONTINUATION SHEET

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2001-CPMO

Preliminary Results from a 4-Week Inhalation Toxicity Study of
Cyclopropanemethanol (CPMO)

Male and female Sprague-Dawley rats were exposed to target vapor concentrations of 0.100, 0.035, 0.003, or 0 mg/L (34, 12, 1, or 0 ppm) of the test substance 6 hours per day, 5 days per week (excluding one holiday) for 21 exposures. Five animals per sex per group were terminated the day after the last exposure. An additional five animals per sex from the 0.100 and 0 mg/L groups were allowed to recover for 14 days following the exposure period. All animals survived to scheduled sacrifice. Animals were observed for clinical signs of toxicity each morning, once per hour during each exposure, and immediately after termination of each exposure. No test substance-related clinical abnormalities were observed. Body weights and feed consumption were measured weekly. Mean body weights, body weight gains, feed consumption, and feed utilization were comparable among the groups throughout the study. On Day 30 the main study animals were anesthetized with Isoflurane, and blood was obtained from the posterior vena cava for clinical chemistry analyses. Fasted body weights and selected organ weights were measured at necropsy. Selected tissues were collected from all animals. On Day 44, the recovery animals were anesthetized, bled, and necropsied in the same manner as the main study animals. The mean urea nitrogen level was higher ($p \leq 0.05$) for the main study 0.100 mg/L female group when compared with the control group. All other clinical chemistry parameters for the main study and recovery animals were comparable among the groups. Mean terminal body weights and absolute and relative (to body weight) organ weights for the main study and recovery animals were comparable among the groups.

No test substance-related gross lesions were observed at necropsy. Definitive test substance-related microscopic lesions were restricted to the heart, and consisted of myocarditis with associated myocardial fiber necrosis. For the main study animals, myocarditis was observed in three male (minimal to mild) and two female (mild to moderate) 0.100 mg/kg rats, one male (minimal) 0.035 mg/L rat, and one male (mild) 0.003 mg/L rat, and myocardial fiber necrosis was observed in one male (mild) and two female (moderate) 0.100 mg/kg rats and one male (mild) 0.003 mg/L rat. For the recovery animals, myocarditis was observed in one male (minimal) and one female (mild) 0.100 mg/kg rat and one female (minimal) 0 mg/L rat. While myocarditis and myocardial fiber necrosis were observed in only one 0.003 mg/L male rat, and the severity of myocarditis was not observed in a concentration-dependent manner for the male rats, these findings have been associated with test substance-related effects during previous studies with this test substance. In addition, the observation of mild myocarditis in one 0.100 mg/kg female rat following the recovery period, suggests that the test substance-related cardiac effects may not have been completely reversible after two-weeks of non-exposure to the test substance. Hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolation was observed for all groups including the control group. However, the severity of hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolation was slightly greater for the main study 0.100 mg/L female group; therefore, this may represent a test substance-related effect on the liver. A no-observed-effect level was not determined in this study.