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Document Title	INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FROM [] TO USEPA REPORTING RESULTS OF ACUTE INHALATION STUDY (LC50) IN RATS WITH A METHOMYL R&D PROPRIETARY MIXTURE, DATED 8/3/1999 (SANITIZED)		
Chemical Category	METHOMYL		

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August 3, 1999

Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (7407)  
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street SW  
Washington, DC 20460-0001

MR25077

~~PROPRIETARY~~ SANITIZED

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Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

Methomyl  
CAS # 16752-77-5

This letter is to inform you of the results of an acute inhalation study (LC<sub>50</sub>) in rats recently conducted with an R&D proprietary mixture of the above referenced substance.

Three groups of five male and five female Crj:CD® (SD) IGS BR rats each were exposed nose-only to respirable dust atmospheres of the test material in air for a single, four-hour exposure period. The rats were observed for clinical signs of toxicity on the day of exposure and over a 14-day observation period. All rats that were found dead or sacrificed by design at the end of the observation period were given a gross pathological examination.

Chamber concentrations were measured gravimetrically. The mean atmospheric concentrations of the test formulation for the three exposures were 0.37, 1.13, and 2.15 mg/L. Fractional mortality in rats during the exposures were 0/10, 4/10, and 9/10, respectively. Deaths occurred either during exposure or within two days following exposure. The inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> for male and female rats combined was 1.26 mg/L. Slight to severe body weight losses were generally observed in most rats up to three days following exposure.

Clinical signs of toxicity were observed in rats at all dose levels immediately following exposure. Clinical signs observed included salivation, tremors, fasciculations, lung noise, irregular respiration, weakness, gasping, immobility, wet perineum, diarrhea, stained fur, and various oral and ocular discharges. Generally, the severity and duration of the clinical signs observed was proportional to the mean chamber concentration. Tremors were observed in only 1 of 10 rats exposed at 0.37 mg/L immediately following exposure and were absent the following day. The female rat that survived the 2.15 mg/L concentration exhibited tremors up to three days post-exposure. Clinical signs were absent in all surviving animals by four days post-exposure.

Under these experimental conditions, the findings described above appear to be reportable, based upon EPA guidance regarding the reportability of such data under TSCA Section 8(e) criteria.

Sincerely,

8EHQ-99-14521  
88990000 2405

**CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY**

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