



DuPont Central Research  
and Development

**ORIGINAL**

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September 21, 1995

**Express Mail-Return Receipt Requested**

Document Processing Center (TS-790)  
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street SW  
Washington, D.C. 20460



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**Contains No CBI**

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

**Propane, 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoro-  
C.A.S. No. 431-63-0**

This letter is to inform you of the results of a recently completed rat developmental toxicity study conducted with the test substance listed above.

The test substance was administered by inhalation (6 hours/day) to groups of 25 Crl:CD@BR female rats on days 7-16 of gestation (Days 7-16G) at daily concentrations of 0, 5000, 20000, or 50000 ppm. Surviving females were sacrificed on day 22 of gestation and the live fetuses examined for external, visceral, and skeletal alterations.

There was a statistically significant increase in the incidence of retarded sternebral ossification at 20000 and 50000 ppm. The increases were not dose-related in that the finding was more prevalent at 20000 ppm than at 50000 ppm. There was no statistically significant increase at 5000 ppm. The actual incidences were 8(5), 10(5), 17(10), and 14(10) fetuses(litters) for the 0, 5000, 20000, and 50000 ppm groups, respectively. These statistically significant increases are not believed to be compound related but rather the result of a low control group value (8 fetuses from 5 litters). Historically, the incidence of this finding from control groups has been variable. Further, the incidence of this finding appears to be increasing with

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time. For seven studies conducted at Haskell Laboratory from 1992 through 1994, the control incidences of retarded sternebral ossification were (in reverse chronological order): 30[13] (fetuses[litters]), 13[8], 6[5], 13[5], 2[2], 3[3], and 3[2]. In the present study, the incidence of this finding is well within this range for all experimental groups.

Maternal toxicity was evident at 50000 ppm and consisted of significant decreases in maternal body weight gain and maternal food consumption. At 20000 and 50000 ppm, diminished alerting responses were observed during the inhalation exposures throughout the exposure period (Days 7-16G). No evidence of maternal toxicity was detected at 5000 ppm. There was no evidence of developmental toxicity at any level tested.

Although there were statistically significant increases in retarded sternebral ossification, we do not believe this finding is either compound related or biologically relevant. However, based upon EPA's June, 1991 guidance regarding the reportability of such data under TSCA Section 8(e), the Agency is being notified of these results.

Sincerely,

*Charles F. Reinhardt*

Charles F. Reinhardt, M.D.  
Director

CFR/SMM:dj  
Phone: (302) 366-5285

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