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Submitting Organization	DOW CHEM CO		
Contractor			
Document Title	INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FROM DOW CHEM CO TO USEPA REGARDING ORAL TOXICITY AND INCREASED FREQ OF MICRONUCLEI IN MICE WITH 1-PHENOXY-2-PROPANOL, DATED 01/17/00		
Chemical Category	1-PHENOXY-2-PROPANOL		

**INITIAL
SUB-
MISSION**

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2030 DOW CENTER
January 17, 2000

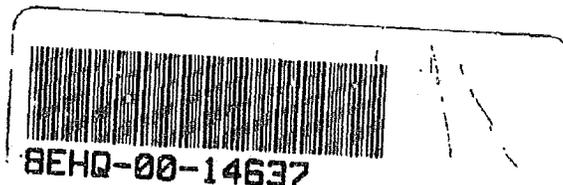
2000 JAN 24 AM 7:21

The Dow Chemical Company
Midland, Michigan 48674

CERTIFIED MAIL--RETURN RECEIPT
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CONTAINS NO CONFIDENTIAL
BUSINESS INFORMATION

Document Processing Center (TS-790)
Office of Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Attn: 8(e) Coordinator



Re: 1-phenoxy-2-propanol, CASRN 770-35-4

Dear Sir/Madam:

The following information is being submitted by The Dow Chemical Company (Dow) pursuant to current guidance issued by EPA indicating EPA's interpretation of Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substance Control Act. Dow has made no determination as to whether a significant risk of injury to health or the environment is actually presented by the findings.

Six male mice were treated by oral gavage on two consecutive days with 0, 500, 1000 or 2000 mg/kg/day for a micronucleus test. One male mouse in the 2000 mg/kg/day died prior to sample collection and two other animals in this dose group were observed with minimal to no activity, cold to the touch, or shallow respiration. These two animals were placed on a heating pad and in less than two hours the animals recovered. An increase in the frequency of micronuclei were observed in the samples from these two animals but because the warmed environment was not monitored to exclude hyperthermia this study was considered equivocal.

A second study 6 male and female animals per dose group were treated at 0, 500, and 1000 mg/kg/day. Two sets of 6 animals/sex were treated at 2000 mg/kg/day and relative body temperature was collected at 0, 2 and 6 hours post dose on both days of treatment. Body temperature depression was noted in all treated animals with the largest depression found at the highest dose.

There was a statistically significant increase in the frequency of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in male and female CD-1 mice given the 2000 mg/kg/day. This dose produced death in the first study and depressed body temperature in both studies, indicating this dose level is near the lethal dose. No increase was seen in the frequency of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes at the lower dose levels.

Sincerely,

Linda C. Burgert
EH&S Product Regulatory Management
517-636-1011

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