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Attn.: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

SANITIZED

[]

RE: TSCA Section 8(e) Notification for Mixture Containing Dichloroisocyanuric Acid

Attn.: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator:

This TSCA Section 8(e) substantial risk notification concerning an acute dermal toxicity study in albino rats is being submitted by [] The study was conducted at WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, Ohio, under their Study No. []. The information summarized on this mixture was received in a draft report on August 21, 1998.

The mixture is identified by the name [] and its components are:

- dichloroisocyanuric acid CAS# 2893-78-9
- []: generic name is persulfuric acid salt
- []: generic name is aluminum salt
- []: generic name is boron salt
- []: generic name is blue dye

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The acute dermal toxicity of this dichloroisocyanuric acid mixture was administered once dermally at dose levels of 2,000 and 5,000 mg/kg to groups of five male and five female albino rats for a 24 hour period under semi-occlusive dressing.

Five of ten rats (two male and three female) dosed at 5,000 mg/kg died within three days of administration.

Clinical findings were noted in both dose groups. The majority of animals were noted with various discolored areas due to discharges/excretions. In the 5,000 mg/kg group only, findings included hypothermia, hypoactivity and hair loss. A few occurrences of tremors, decreased defecation/urination, prostration and labored respiration were also noted. There were no other clinical findings. Except for the five rats with hair loss that continued through study termination, surviving animals appeared normal by study day six.

Slight to severe erytherma and very slight to severe edema were noted on all rats; in addition, all dose sites were stained yellow with a white residue present. Other findings included eschar, corrosion, desquamation, exfoliation, focal eschar, blanching, fissuring and a brown exudate from within the application site. At the 2,000 mg/kg dose level, dermal irritation generally decreased over the study period; however, at the 5,000 mg/kg dose level, severe dermal irritation generally persisted through study termination.

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