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DuPont Haskell Laboratory



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June 27, 2000

Via Federal Express

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Document Control Office (7407)
Room G99 East Tower
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460-0001



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Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

n-Butyl Glycolate
CAS # 7397-62-8

This letter is to inform you of the results of a recently completed acute inhalation study with the above referenced test substance.

Four groups of 11 male Crl:CD[®](SD)IGS BR rats each were exposed nose-only for a single, 4-hour period to an aerosol and/or vapor of the test substance in air. Concentrations tested included 0.40 (vapor only), 3.0, 4.3, or 6.2 mg/L. Five rats per group were sacrificed 24 hours following exposure. These animals received a gross examination and the nose, larynx, pharynx, and lungs were evaluated microscopically. The remaining six rats per group were sacrificed 14-days following exposure. These rats did not undergo pathologic evaluation. Rats designated as procedural control animals were not used in this study.

All rats survived the exposure and the subsequent 14-day recovery period. There were no gross abnormalities detected.

Compound-related microscopic findings consistent with tissue irritation were present in the nose of rats exposed to the test substance at concentrations of 3.0 mg/L and above. The most severe lesions were present in the olfactory epithelium and consisted of necrosis and desquamation of the epithelium along the dorsal arch, dorsal septum, and medial extents of the ethmoturbinates. In severe cases, necrosis extended into the subjacent lamina propria. The extent of olfactory lesions was similar in the 4.3 and 6.2 mg/L groups and somewhat less severe in the 3.0 mg/L group. Less severe lesions were present in respiratory epithelium, most commonly in the anterior nasal sections (Level I or II). These consisted primarily of degeneration and/or regeneration of epithelium along the lateral wall and tips of the naso- and maxillary turbinates.

The reversibility of the nasal lesions was not assessed. There were no compound-related microscopic findings in the larynx and lungs, although subtle lesions would be difficult to discern since concurrent control tissue was not available.

Under these experimental conditions, the findings described above appear to be reportable, based upon guidance in the EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Reporting Guide (June, 1991).

Sincerely,



A. Michael Kaplan, Ph.D.
Director - Regulatory Affairs

AMK/JRB:clp
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