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for Health and Environmental Sciences
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December 3, 2009

Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (Mail Code 7407M)
Room 6428
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, ICC Building
1201 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

Potassium Cyanide
151-50-8

This letter is to inform you of the results of a 13-week drinking water study in rats, which we recently became aware of through REACH SIEF activity, with the above referenced test substance. The study was sponsored by Detia Freyberg GmbH, and conducted by LPT Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology. Hamburg, Germany (Project No. 3838/86).

Seven groups of 26 to 37 male rats (Sprague-Dawley/Tif:RAI f(SPF), were exposed via drinking water to potassium cyanide at the following doses/concentrations: control drinking water, control "paired drinking", control drinking water + 10% alcohol, 40 mg/kg of body weight of potassium cyanide (KCN), 80 mg/kg of body weight of KCN, 160/140 mg/kg of body weight of KCN, and 80 mg/kg of body weight of KCN + 10% alcohol.

The absolute weights of the adrenals, heart, kidneys, lungs, thymus, were slightly lower in the medium-dose group, and significantly lower in the high-dose group. The brain weight was significantly reduced in the high-dose group. The liver weight was very significantly decreased in the high-dose group. The pituitary weight was slightly but significantly decreased in the high-dose group. The absolute weight of the spleen showed a slight tendency to decrease in the high-dose group. There was no evidence of gross or microscopic changes that were considered compound related.

Considering the special circumstances relating to the performance of this study, an influence of KCN was seen only in the high-dose group (160/140 mg/kg of body weight/24 h), possibly a combined effect of KCN and the reduced drinking-water consumption. In contrast, the low- and

medium-dose groups (40 and 80 mg/kg of body weight/24 h) showed no toxic effects caused by KCN.

The results of this experiment indicate an interdependency between the consumption of water containing KCN, body weight and food consumption; the consumption of water was inhibited, food intake was reduced and body weight was accordingly reduced.

This information is submitted in accordance with current guidance issued by EPA indicating EPA's interpretation of Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act or, where it is not clear that reporting criteria have been met, it is submitted as a precautionary measure and because it is information in which EPA may have an interest.

Sincerely,

A. Michael Kaplan

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

AMK/BPS: clp
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