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ETHYL CORPORATION
Health and Environment Department

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OTS DOCUMENT CONTROL
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May 20, 1988

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Document Control Officer (TS-790)
Office of Toxic Substances
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
491 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

EPA-OTS
[REDACTED]
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Dear Sir:

Re: Document Control Number 8EHQ-1286-0648

In December of 1986, Ethyl Corporation made a submission in accordance with Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act 15 USC 2607(e) and the Environmental Protection Agency's Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy, 43 F.R. 1110, et seq, March 16, 1976. This notice concerned diethyltoluene diamine (DETDA, CAS# 68479-98-1). The EPA assigned a document control number of 8EHQ-1286-0648 to the submission. In the submission, we mentioned our intention to conduct additional animal studies to further investigate DETDA. This communication is to give you the preliminary results of that work.

Rats were fed DETDA at 0, 50, 125, or 320 ppm in the diet for 14 or 28 days. Rats at each dose level were allowed a recovery period of 4 weeks following a 28 day exposure to dietary DETDA. Two lots of DETDA were tested in this study. One lot was the same as that used in a previous 90 day study; the second was a lot manufactured under current revised processing conditions.

No rats died on study prior to scheduled sacrifice. Based on body weights, clinical signs, weight gains and histopathology, male rats were more severely affected and at an earlier time than females. Exposure to either DETDA lot for 28 days resulted in degenerative acinar changes in the pancreas at levels of 125 and 320 in males and 320 ppm in females. A similar pancreatic acinar degeneration was not present at the 50 ppm dosage for either lot. The pancreatic effects due to the newer DETDA lot had nearly returned

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to normal following the 28 day recovery period, but the changes in males exposed to 320 ppm of the older DETDA lot (test article in the previous 90 day study) appeared to progress. This progression included degeneration of the islet cells of the pancreas and secondary changes associated with cachexia and diabetes.

We have informed our customers of these results. We will send EPA the final report on this study as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

R. L. Smith

R. L. Smith, Director
Toxicology & Regulatory Affairs

RLS:ab
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