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8E HQ - 0194 - 12812

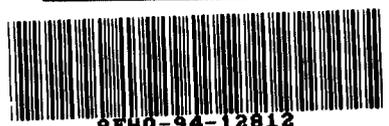
UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION 39 OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, DANBURY, CT 06817-0001

December 21, 1993

(A)

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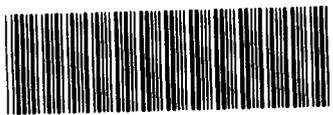
Document Processing Center (TS-790)
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8EHQ-94-12812
INIT 01/06/94

REC'D
OFFICE OF POLLUTION
PREVENTION AND TOXICS
94 JAN -6 AM 11:15

Attn: 8(e) Coordinator



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Dear Sir or Madam:

Union Carbide Corporation ("Union Carbide") herewith supplies the following information on vinyl 2-ethylhexanoate (CASRN 94-04-2) which the Agency may regard as being reportable under its current TSCA § 8(e) guidelines. This information concerns preliminary results from a developmental toxicity study.

In a dose range-finding study pursuant to a full developmental toxicity study, pregnant rats were administered vinyl 2-ethylhexanoate in corn oil by gavage. Groups of 8 animals received daily doses of either 0, 50, 100, 500 or 1000 mg per kg body weight on days 6 through 16 of gestation. Clinical signs were noted daily. Food consumption was measured and body weights determined at frequent intervals throughout the in-life portion of the study. On study day 20 the mothers were sacrificed, pups were removed from the uteri, examined for gross malformations and weighed. The uteri were examined for evidence of preimplantation, early and late resorptions.

The incidence of clinical signs was higher in the 100 and 1000 mg/kg dose group dams, and to a lesser extent in the 500 mg/kg dams, than it was in the control and other dose groups. The only clinical finding of apparent significance was loss of hair in the thoracic region and on the forelimbs. Mothers receiving 1000 mg/kg experienced weight loss during the first day of dosing and had decreased weight gain over the first 2 days of dosing. Absolute maternal weight remained depressed compared to controls over the entire dosing period. Food consumption was also reduced over the entire dosing period and in particular during the initial 2 to 3 days of dosing.

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The pregnancy rate was essentially the same for all dose groups. There was a slight but not statistically significant increase in fetal loss in the 100 and 1000 mg/kg dose groups but no apparent fetal loss at 500 mg/kg. In the 1000 mg/kg group there were 3 fetuses in 2 litters with a malformation, filamentous tail. This finding did not reach a level of statistical significance. There was, however, a marked, and statistically significant decrease in fetal body weight in the pups from the 1000 mg/kg dose group ($\approx 38\%$ decrease from that of the controls).

A copy of the final report related to these observations will be sent to the Agency promptly after it issues.

Please contact the undersigned with questions, if any, at 203/794-5230.

Very truly yours,



William C. Kuryla, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Product Safety

WCK/jfh