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July 10, 2001

Via Federal Express

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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

6EHQ-01-14970
88010000 18/21

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

Potassium Peroxymonosulfate Sulfate
CAS # 70693-62-8

This letter is to inform you of the preliminary results of two *in vitro* genotoxicity tests, with the above referenced test material.

The *in vitro* chromosome aberration test using human peripheral blood lymphocytes was conducted twice. Severe cytotoxicity was observed at dose levels > 2500 µg/ml. Dose levels scored were 312.5, 625, and 1250 µg/ml (Test 1) and 500, 1000, and 1250 µg/ml (Test 2). Both tests included a 3-hour exposure, without S9 metabolic activation and with S9 metabolic activation. The recovery period was 17 hours for both tests. The 1250 µg/ml dose had a mitotic index of 45-53%. The test material caused a statistically significant increase in clastogenic activity both in the absence and presence of S9 metabolic activation at the 1250 µg/ml dose level. No statistically significant clastogenic activity was noted at dose levels ≤ 1000 µg/ml.

The mammalian cell mutation assay using L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells was also conducted twice. Based on an initial toxicity screen, dose levels for both tests in the non-activated test system were 200, 300, 400, 450, 500, 550, and 600 µg/ml. Dose levels for both tests in the S9 activated test system were 200, 400, 600, 700, 800, and 900 µg/ml. Both tests included a 3-hour exposure. The test material caused a statistically significant increase in the induction of gene mutations both in the absence of metabolic activation at dose levels of ≥ 400 µg/ml and in the presence of S9 activation at dose levels ≥ 700 µg/ml.

The above findings are consistent with those for other peroxy compounds, as indicated in EPA's "Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) – Peroxy Compounds", (EPA-738-F-93-026, December 1993, page 16).

The test material has tested negative for mutagenicity in the *in vitro* bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay. To further evaluate the genotoxic potential of the test material, an *in vivo* mammalian erythrocyte mouse micronucleus test is currently in progress.

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

Sincerely,

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