

8EHQ-0801-14915

MR 50615



8EHQ-01-14915

DuPont Haskell Laboratory
for Health and Environmental Sciences
Elkton Road, P.O. Box 50
Newark, DE 19714-0050

August 10, 2001



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Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (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, D.C. 20460-0001

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Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-01-14915

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy-, ether with
 α -fluoro- ω -(2-hydroxyethyl)poly(difluoromethylene) (1:1)

This letter is to inform you of the preliminary results of an ongoing 90-day oral gavage study with a one-generation reproduction study in rats with the above referenced test substance.

Groups of 40 or 50 male and female Crl:CD[®](IGS)BR rats, ~ 6-8 weeks of age at study initiation, were administered oral gavage doses of 0, 25, 100, or 500 mg/kg/day of the test substance for approximately 90 days. The rats are being evaluated for body weight changes, food consumption, clinical signs of toxicity, functional observational battery (FOB) and motor activity assessments, hepatic beta-oxidation activity, clinical pathology, and gross and microscopic anatomic pathology. A subgroup of animals is being evaluated in a one-generation reproduction study.

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After approximately 70 days of dosing, subgroups of 20 rats/sex/dose continued to be dosed and were bred, allowed to deliver litters, and maintained until sacrifice after siring litters (males) or weaning of litters on lactation day 21 (females). Selected pups were sacrificed on post-natal day (PND) 21 for pathological evaluation. One pup/sex/litter will be monitored up to approximately PND 60 for developmental landmarks.

The study is still ongoing but the following preliminary data are available from the reproduction part of the study.

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At 500 mg/kg/day, the following parameters were affected (% control): number of pups born (72%), number of pups born alive (66%), number of pups alive on day 4, 7, 14, and 21 of lactation (53, 60, 14, 10% of control respectively). The viability index (day 0-4 viability) was 83% compared to 97.7% in the control group. The lactation index (survival to day 21) was 11.4% compared to 100% in the control group. The litter survival was also reduced (25% compared to 100% in the control group). In summary, based on these data, the number of offspring was already reduced at birth and death of live offspring continued during lactation, mainly prior to day 14 of lactation.

In addition, at 500 mg/kg/day, live pup weight at birth was 89% of control. Mean pup weights were 57-71% of the control mean during lactation (days 4-21). Due to the high pup mortality, there was an inadequate number to evaluate further endpoints and the remaining pups at this dose level were euthanized.

At 100 mg/kg/day, there was no apparent effect on number of pups until lactation day 14; the number of live pups was 79% and 76% of control at days 14 and 21, respectively. The lactation index was 76.1% compared to 100% in the control group. Pup weights were slightly reduced during lactation (86-94% of control mean).

At 25 mg/kg/day, there were no effects on pup viability, survival or pup weights.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A. Michael Kaplan". The signature is written in a cursive style and is followed by a horizontal line.

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

AMK/SAM:clp
(302) 366-5260

