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July 9, 1997

CERTIFIED-RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Document Control Officer (7407)
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. EPA
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Attention: 8(e) Coordinator

Dear Sir:

COMPANY SANITIZED

8EHQ-97-13978

849700002245

Re: 2-Bromopropane

The information herein is being submitted to the Agency pursuant to Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 USC 2607. The notice describes the results of a rat teratology study using 2-bromopropane (CAS # 75-26-3) as a test article.

Rats were exposed to 2-bromopropane by inhalation at 0, 125, 252, 501, 1004 and 2006 ppm for six hours per day for 14 consecutive days. Each dose group consists of 5 males, 5 females, and 3 pregnant females (day 6 of pregnancy at start of study). Adverse effects were noted only in some of the high dose animals.

All animals survived to the end of the 14 day study. No clinical signs attributable to 2-bromopropane exposure were noted with the exception of bloody vaginal discharge in 2 of the 3 pregnant females on day 19 of pregnancy. Body weights and food consumption were not affected in male or female animals. High dose (2000 ppm) pregnant females had lower food consumption, mean body weight and weight gain compared to control animals.

At necropsy, male testes and pregnant female ovaries were found to have lower absolute weights in the 2000 ppm groups. Pregnant females in the high dose groups also had lower absolute and relative uterus weights than control due to 100% loss of embryo/feti. Pregnant females in the 1000 ppm group had 21.7% fetal loss compare to 7.4% loss in control animals. No statistical differences were noted in rats dosed at 125, 250 and 500 ppm. No gross lesions were seen in male or female rats.

There were no histological lesions in unbred female rats. Male rats of the high dose group showed slight spermatic debris in the epididymis. Pregnant females (2 of 3) in the high dose group had slight to moderate changes in the kidney (glomeruli hyaline droplets and hyaline casts in Bowman's capsule and urinary tubules).

Body weights of live offspring were reduced in the 1000 ppm group compared in control. No statistically significant increase in malformations were seen in offspring of any group. Malformations seen included omphalocele, small size ectopic pinna, microphthalmia, agnathia and meningocele.

With the exception of the litter loss noted in the high dose, all effects reported herein are known and published in the literature.

If you have any questions, please call me at { }.

Sincerely,

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