

## CODING FORMS FOR SRC INDEXING

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|-------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Microfiche No.          | OTS0559316-2  |               |                 |
| New Doc ID              | 89990000261   | Old Doc ID    | 8EHQ-0799-14195 |
| Date Produced           | 07/02/99  | Date Received | 07/06/99        |
|                         |   | TSCA Section  | 8E              |
| Submitting Organization | DUPONT HASKELL LAB  |               |                 |
| Contractor              |   |               |                 |
| Document Title          | SUPPORT: LETTER FROM DUPONT HASKELL LAB<br>TO USEPA RE: 6-MONTH INHALATION STUDY IN RATS WITH<br>1,1-DIFLUORO-1,2,2-TRICHLOROETHANE, DATED 07/02/1999 |               |                 |
| Chemical Category       | 1,1-DIFLUORO-1,2,2-TRICHLOROETHANE  |               |                 |



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DuPont Haskell Laboratory  
for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine  
Elkton Road, P.O. Box 50  
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DuPont Haskell Laboratory

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July 2, 1999

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Attention: 8(e) Coordinator  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460-001



8EHQ-98-14195

CONTAINS NO CBI

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-98-14195  
8EHQ-98-14196



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**1,1-Difluoro-1,2,2-trichloroethane (HCFC-122)**  
CAS# 354-21-2

This letter is to inform you of the final results of a 6-month inhalation study in rats with the above referenced test material.

As background information, four groups of male and female Crl:CD<sup>®</sup>(SD)BR rats were exposed (whole body) by inhalation to vapor atmospheres of the test material at concentrations of 0, 25, 250, or 750 ppm, six hours/day, five days/week, for a total of 66 (interim sacrifice) or 130 (final sacrifice) exposures. Rats were monitored throughout the study for clinical signs of toxicity, food consumption, and body weight changes. Ophthalmological examinations were performed prior to study start, and approximately 3 and 6 months after study initiation. Clinical pathology evaluations were conducted approximately 1, 3, and 6 months after study initiation. Approximately 3 months after study initiation, selected rats were sacrificed, necropsied, and examined for gross and microscopic pathological changes. Six months after study initiation, all surviving rats were sacrificed, necropsied, and examined for gross and microscopic pathological changes. Selected male rats from each group at the 3-month and 6-month sacrifices also had livers collected and prepared for hepatic biochemical evaluation and serum collected for hormonal evaluation.

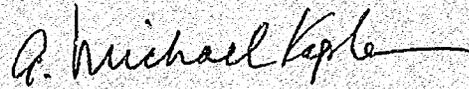
The results observed during the final sacrifice (6-month) were similar to the preliminary results reported following the 3-month interim sacrifice for body weights, liver weights, liver histopathology, and peroxisome proliferation. In addition, male rats exposed to 750 ppm and female rats exposed to 250 or 750

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ppm had lower mean body weights, and serum estradiol levels in male rats were increased at both sacrifices to 113-140, 164-188, and 195-256% of control at 25, 250, and 750 ppm, respectively, and were statistically significantly increased at 250 and 750 ppm.

Under these experimental conditions, the findings described above appear to be reportable, based upon EPA guidance regarding the reportability of such data under TSCA Section 8(e) criteria.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. Michael Kaplan". The signature is written in black ink and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

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

AMK/AJO:ras  
(302) 366-5260