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Document Title	INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FROM DUPONT HASKELL LAB TO USEPA REPORTING RESULTS OF PRE-1977 TOXICITY STUDIES OF ARSENIC TRIFLUORIDE, DATED 4/24/2000		
Chemical Category	ARSENIC TRIFLUORIDE		

A-03

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April 24, 2000



Via Federal Express

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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:

Arsenic Trifluoride  
CAS # 7784-35-2



This letter is to inform you of the results of several pre-1977 (1955) toxicity studies, which we recently became aware of, with the above referenced material.

1. The test material, as a 10, 2, 1, or 0.2 per cent peanut oil solution, was administered by gavage to male albino rats. The approximate lethal dose was found to be 60 mg/kg of body weight. Pathological examination of the rats administered lethal doses revealed acute inflammation and hemorrhagic areas in the stomach and intestines. Rats treated at sublethal showed no gross or microscopic pathology when sacrificed after a thirteen day observation period.
2. Six male albino rats were administered, by gavage, 12 mg/kg of the test material as a 0.3 per cent peanut oil solution, five days a week for two weeks. The rats appeared normal during the first week, however, during the second week, they salivated slightly and showed mild discomfort. The average weight gain was normal. Three rats were sacrificed after the tenth dose and showed evidence of healed gastritis and/or enlarged liver. The enlarged livers were histologically normal. The three remaining rats were sacrificed after a ten day recovery period. Pathological examination revealed healed gastritis in 2/3 rats. One of these two rats had an enlarged but microscopically normal liver. The third rat did not show any gross or microscopic pathology.

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3. In an acute inhalation study, 2 male rats each were exposed to the test material at nominal concentrations of 0.25, 0.67, 1.6 or 6.7 mg/L for periods of 2-4 hours. Rats exposed at 0.67, 1.6 and 6.7 mg/L died during the exposure or one day after exposure. There were no deaths at 0.25 mg/L. Clinical signs preceding death included gasping, blinking, weakness, and cyanosis. Autopsy findings showed voluminous and slightly emphysematous lungs, stomachs and intestines distended with gas and/or inflammation of bronchi. At 0.25 mg/L, rats showed similar but less pronounced clinical signs and one rat had a small amount of fluid in the bronchi and gastritis.

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

AMK:clp  
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