

8EHQ - 0704 - 14970



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DuPont Haskell Laboratory
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July 21, 2004

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Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (Mail Code 7407M)
Room 6428
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460



CONTAINS INFO

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-01-14970



This letter is a follow-up to our February 10, 2004 letter, and is to inform you of the results of a recently conducted oral developmental toxicity study in rats with the above referenced test substance.

Groups of 22 time-mated CrI:CD[®](SD)IGS BR rats were administered daily gavage dosages of 0, 75, 250, or 750 mg/kg/day of the test substance, dissolved in water, during gestation days 6-20 (day 6-20G). Controls were administered the vehicle only. During the in-life portion of the study, maternal body weights, food consumption, and clinical signs data were collected. On day 21G, dams were euthanized and subjected to a gross external and internal examination. Uterine contents were described; all fetuses were removed and individually weighed, sexed, and examined for external alterations. Approximately one-half of the fetuses were subjected to visceral and head evaluations. All fetuses were examined for skeletal alterations.

Test substance-related maternal toxicity occurred at 750 mg/kg/day. One dam in the 750 mg/kg/day group was found dead on gestation day 13, however, no clinical signs of toxicity or gross abnormalities were detected. Dams sacrificed on gestation day 21 had increased thickness of the non-glandular stomach, red discoloration of the glandular stomach, and distention of the intestines with fluid. Body weight gain and food consumption were also decreased in 750 mg/kg/day dams.

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Mean fetal body weight for pups in the 750 mg/kg/day group was slightly lower (4%, not statistically significant) compared to the control value. The slightly lower weight correlates with the lower body weight of the dams. Mean fetal body weights for both the 75 and 250 mg/kg/day groups were similar to the mean control value.

There were no test substance-related effects on mean number of corpora lutea, implantation sites, resorptions, live fetuses, sex ratio, fetal malformations, developmental variations or variations due to retarded development observed at any dosage.

Based on the above observations, we do not believe that the test substance represents a unique hazard to the conceptus.

Sincerely,

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

A. Michael Kaplan, Ph.D.

Director – Regulatory Affairs and Occupational Health

AMK/LAM:clp
(302) 366-5260