

BEHQ-0600-14737s



# Great Lakes Chemical Corporation

6 June 2000

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

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Room E-G99 East Tower  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20460



BEHQ-00-14737

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Contain NO CBI

ATTN: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator

RE: TSCA Section 8(e) Notification on 1-Bromopropane  
(CAS No.: 106-94-5)

Dear Sir:

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation (GLCC) submits this letter of substantial risk notification in accordance with Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 USC 2607(e), and the Environmental Protection Agency's "Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy" thereof 43 FR 1110, 35 seq., March 16, 1978. The notification is in regards to an audited draft report received on an *In Vitro* Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test (L5178Y/TK<sup>+</sup> Mouse Lymphoma Assay) with 1-bromopropane (CAS No.: 106-94-5). The study is being performed at BioReliance, Rockville, Maryland under their project study number AA26WZ.704.BTL.

The test article was evaluated for mutagenicity and chromosome aberration using the L5178Y/TK<sup>+</sup> Mouse Lymphoma Mutagenesis Assay in the absence and presence of Aroclor-induced rat liver S9. Based on the results of the preliminary toxicity assay, the doses selected for treatment (cloning) were 250, 500, 750, 1000 and 1230 µg/ml for both the non-activated and S9 activated cultures. None of the non-activated cultures exhibited mutant frequencies following a four-hour exposure. Four of the activated cultures exhibited mutant frequencies that were noted as equivocal and three of the activated cultures (one of the duplicates at 1000 ug/ml and two of the duplicates at 1230 ug/ml) were scored as positives following the four-hour exposures to 1-bromopropane. These positive scores were 2.2, 2.4 and 2.4 fold greater than the spontaneous mutation frequency of 100 reported in the solvent control, respectively. Results from the independent repeat 24-hour exposure assay for non-activated cultures was reported as equivocal.

Preliminary analyses of these data indicate that the observed weak positive responses may not be associated with the test article, but attributable to spontaneous mutation frequency. 1-Bromopropane has been reported by others to be negative in the *in vivo* micronucleus test for chromosomal aberrations and negative for gene mutations in reverse mutation assays in *Salmonella typhimurium*. Additional analyses are being performed in which the relationship between MF and total cell growth will be compared.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (765) 497-6223.



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JAB/jab

Sincerely,  
  
John A. Bieseimer  
Manager, Corporate Toxicology  
Regulatory Affairs

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