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PLASTICS INDUS TRADE ASSOC		
Contractor		
Document Title		
INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FROM THE PLASTICS INDUS TRADE ASSOC TO USEPA RE 13-WEEK ORAL GAVAGE STUDY ON FISCHER 344 RATS WITH 2,2-BIS(4-(2,3-EPOXYPROPOXY)PHENYL)PROPANE, DATED 3/9/01		
Chemical Category		
2,2-BIS(4-(2,3-EPOXYPROPOXY)PHENYL)PROPANE		

A 03



The Plastics Industry Trade Association

BEHQ-0501-14874

MR 45325

March 9, 2001

CONTAINS NO CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION

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Office of Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Attn: 8(e) Coordinator

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Re: 2,2-bis(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)propane
CAS # 1675-54-3



BEHQ-01-14874

Dear Sir/Madam:

The following information is being submitted by The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. (SPI) pursuant to current guidance issued by EPA indicating EPA's interpretation of Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substance Control Act. SPI has made no determination as to whether a significant risk of injury to health or the environment is actually presented by the findings.

For a period of approximately 13-weeks, an oral gavage study was performed on Fischer 344 male and female rats given 0, 50, 250 and 1000 mg/kg/day of the test substance.

Following 13 weeks of dosing, the kidneys were identified as a target organ in both male and female rats of this strain given 1000 mg/kg/day, based on alterations in clinical chemistry and urinalysis parameters, and preliminary histopathologic examinations. These alterations consisted of statistically significant increases in urine volume, blood urea nitrogen, and serum phosphorus, and statistically-significant decreases in urine specific gravity as compared to controls. In addition, microscopic examination of the kidneys from one male and one female from the 1000 mg/kg/dose group that died during week 11 and 12, respectively, had moderate to severe necrosis of proximal convoluted tubules. Microscopic examination of the kidneys from all dose levels, and a complete microscopic examination of all tissues from rats given 0 to 1000 mg/kg/day, is currently in progress.

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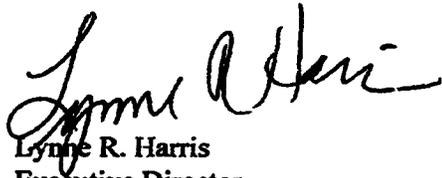
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2,2-bis(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)propane
March 9, 2001
Page Two

Treatment-related alterations in body weights, body weights gains, and feed consumption likely related to the renal toxicity were also noted in this study. Males and females given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day had statistically significant, dose-related decreases in body weights and feed consumption as compared to controls. By test day 92, the body weights of males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day were 10.6% and 19.8% lower than controls, respectively, and the body weights of females given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day were 5.5% and 11.4% lower than controls, respectively. By test day 88 the feed consumption of males given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day was 10.5% and 13.5% lower than controls, respectively, and the feed consumption of females given 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day was 9.9% and 18.2% lower than controls, respectively.

Questions concerning these findings may be directed to the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Lynne R. Harris
Executive Director
Epoxy Resin Systems Task Group