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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 TO USEPA RE: 6-MONTH INHALATION STUDY IN RATS WITH 1,1-DIFLUORO-1,2,2-TRICHLOROETHANE, DATED 07/02/1999		
Chemical Category	1,1-DIFLUORO-1,2,2-TRICHLOROETHANE		

OFFICE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES
CODING FORM FOR GLOBAL INDEXING

REV. 7/27/82

Microfiche No. (7) •	OTS0559316 - 2.		1	No. of Pages	2
Doc I.D.	89990000261	3	Old Doc I.D.	8EHQ-0799-14195	4
Case No.(s)					5
Date Produced (6)	6	Date Rec'd (6)	7	Conf. Code •	8
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Check One:	<input type="checkbox"/> Publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Internally Generated	<input type="checkbox"/> Externally Generated		
Pub/Journal Name					9
					9
Author(s)					10
Organ. Name					11
Dept/Div					12
P.O. Box	13	Street No./Name			
City	15	State	16	Zip	17
					18
MID No. (7)	19	D & B NO. (11)			
Contractor					21
Doc Type	S.E.				22
Doc Title					23
Chemical Name (300 per name)	25		CAS No. (10)	24	

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1999 JUL -6 AM 11:37

DuPont Haskell Laboratory
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July 2, 1999

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Document Processing Center (7407)
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



89990000261

**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 CrI:CD[®](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 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

AMK/AJO:ras
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