

CODING FORMS FOR SRC INDEXING

Microfiche No.		OTS0573802	
New Doc ID	88980000037	Old Doc ID	8EHQ-1197-14068
Date Produced	11/24/97	Date Received	11/26/97
		TSCA Section	8E
Submitting Organization		DUPONT NYLON	
Contractor			
Document Title		INITIAL SUBMISSION: DEVELOPMENTAL RANGE FINDING STUDY ON 3-AMINOPENTANENITRILE, WITH COVER LETTER DATED 11/24/1997	
Chemical Category		3-AMINOPENTANENITRILE	

BEHQ-1197-14068

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Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460



8898000037

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

PMN 91-222
DCN # 50-910005519

This letter is being submitted to report on the findings from a developmental range finding study on the PMN substance referenced above (3-Aminopentanenitrile; CAS No. 75405-06-0) subject to Sec. 5(e) Consent Order DCN # 50-910005519. This information has already been provided to Mr. William B. Lee, Program Manager for the PMN.

Groups of eight assumed pregnant rats were orally gavaged with solutions of the test material over days 7-21 of gestation to daily dose levels of 0, 50, 100, 200 or 400 mg/kg. On day 22 of gestation, the rats were euthanized, grossly necropsied, and the uterine contents were examined; the fetuses were examined externally.

Mean fetal weight was 97, 96, 90, and 87% of the control group value for the 50, 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg groups respectively. These reductions were statistically significant at 100 mg/kg and above. There was a slight (not statistically significant) increase in the incidence of early resorptions at 400 mg/kg. There were no compound-related fetal external alterations.

At 400 mg/kg, there were statistically significant reductions in maternal body weight (on days 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 22 of gestation); both absolute and adjusted (final weight minus the products of conception) final body weight were significantly reduced. There were also significant reductions in maternal weight change (over days 7-9, 19-21, 21-22, and when averaged over the entire dosing period: 7-22 of gestation using either the absolute or adjusted final weight) and maternal food consumption (over days 7-9, 9-11, and when averaged over the entire dosing period: 7-22 of gestation). The incidence of the following clinical observations was significantly increased: vaginal discharge; salivation; wet and stained chins; perinasal staining; wet and stained perineal areas.

At 200 mg/kg, there were statistically significant reductions in maternal body weight (on days 13, 19, 21 and 22 of gestation). There were also significant reductions in maternal weight change (over days 7-9, 19-21, and when averaged over the entire dosing period: 7-22 of gestation) and maternal food consumption (over days 7-9 of gestation). The incidence of the following clinical observations was significantly increased: vaginal discharge; perinasal staining; wet and stained perineal areas.

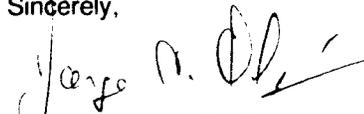
At 100 mg/kg, there were statistically significant reductions in maternal body weight (on days 19, 21, and 22 of gestation). There were also significant reductions in maternal weight change (when averaged over the entire dosing period: 7-22 of gestation). The incidence of the following clinical observations was significantly increased; vaginal discharge; perinasal staining.

At 50 mg/kg, there were statistically significant reductions in maternal body weight (on days 19, 21, and 22 of gestation). There were also significant reductions in maternal weight change (when averaged over the entire dosing period: 7-22 of gestation). The incidence of perinasal staining was increased.

These data will be used to set exposure levels for a definitive developmental study. No report will be prepared on the range finding study, however, the work will be included in the report on the definitive developmental study.

Since these observations appear to meet the criteria for reporting based on the EPA guidance for reportability under TSCA Section 8(e), the Agency is being notified of these results.

Sincerely,



Jorge C. Olguin, Ph.D.
Senior OH Fellow

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