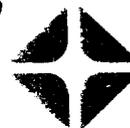


ARCO Chemical Company
3801 West Chester Pike
Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19073-3280
Telephone 610 359 2000

8EHQ-0196-13579



Health Sciences and Regulatory Programs



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January 26, 1996

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TSCA Document Processing Center (7408)
Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: 8(e) Coordinator

Contains No CBI

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, ARCO Chemical Company (ACC) is submitting the following information on Propanol. [2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)methylethoxy], also known as dipropylene glycol t-butyl ether (DPTB), CAS #132739-31-2.

ARCO Chemical Company has received preliminary results from a 14-day oral dose (gavage) range-finding study with DPTB in rats. The range finding study is being conducted in preparation for a 90-day oral toxicity study with neurotoxicity parameters to meet the requirements of a U.S. EPA consent order (P93-193) and a new chemical notification in the European Community. The preliminary results are showing treatment-related and dose-related increases in liver and kidney weights in both males and females at the high dose (1000 mg/kg/day). A statistically significant increase in these organ weights also was seen in the middle dose (300 mg/kg/day) for both sexes. No increase was seen at the low dose (100 mg/kg/day).

Preliminary histopathology on livers of high dose animals indicates a centrilobular enlargement in males only. The effects observed on the liver may be attributed to an adaptive physiologic response to the high levels of exposure to the test material. The preliminary histopathology also showed eosinophilic staining indicative of hyaline droplet formation in the male rat kidney, a response thought to be a condition specific to male rats and, therefore, not considered relevant to humans. A slight increase in adrenal weight was noted for females receiving 1000 mg/kg/day. Both liver and kidney organ weights were noted to be within laboratory historical control values. All other organ weights were normal and comparable to controls.

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A statistically significant decrease in lymphocytes and leukocytes was seen in the high dose males only. This effect is not considered to be biologically significant based on intra and inter-group variations.

Copies of the final report will be submitted to your office when available.

Sincerely,



E. C. Capaldi
EH&S Advisor

CC: Mr. Mark Howard
Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics (7405)
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460