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Submitting Organization			Eastman Kodak Co		
Contractor			-		
Document Title			Summarized Results of an Oral LD50 Study in Rats		
Chemical Category			2-((4-amino-3-methylphenyl)ethylamino) ethanol sulfate		



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November 11, 1985

Document Control Officer (WH-557)
Management Support Division
Office of Toxic Substances
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D. C. 20460

Dear Sir or Madam:

Subject: Report Submitted In Accordance With The Environmental Protection Agency Statement Of Interpretation And Enforcement Policy; Notification Of Substantial Risk-Section 8(e) TSCA.

The following information is submitted in accordance with the above statement. The report pertains to 2-((4-Amino-3-methyl-phenyl)ethylamino)ethanol sulfate (CAS 25646-77-9), and is being submitted because of target organ effects observed during an oral LD50 test.

We do not believe that the information in this preliminary report reasonably supports the conclusion that the substance presents a substantial risk. It is, however, being submitted to enable the Environmental Protection Agency to draw its own conclusions.

Groups of 5 male and 5 female rats per dose level were given 25, 50, 100, 200, or 400 mg/kg of the test compound in a single gavage dose as part of an oral LD50 test. The acute oral LD50 was 35 mg/kg in females and 81 mg/kg in males.

A number of animals were subjected to gross and histopathological examination. The most consistently and severely affected organ was the kidney. Lesions in several organs were considered either directly or indirectly related to exposure to the the test compound. Such organs included the kidneys, lungs, thymus, liver, heart, spleen, stomach, duodenum, and testes. The effects observed were related both to dose and to the length of the survival period following dosing. All animals examined showed lesions indicative of renal toxicity. Changes in the lung, thymus, heart and spleen were thought to be secondary to renal failure.

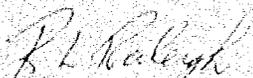
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This chemical has been used in the photographic industry for many years. It has been known to be a skin and eye irritant and a skin sensitizer. With the exception of these reactions, we are not aware of any adverse health problems associated with the manufacture or use of this chemical or solutions containing this chemical. Potential employee exposure is minimized during manufacture and isolation of the damp and dry product by the use of local exhaust, gloves, safety glasses, and coveralls. In addition, employees wear air purifying respirators or use local exhaust when working with the dry product. Currently we recommend that our customers wear protective gloves and safety glasses and use good general room ventilation or local exhaust when handling this chemical.

The new data do not indicate a need for a change in handling precautions. They are presently designed to prevent skin and eye irritation and skin sensitization and are sufficient to protect against the reported effects. Copies of the final test report, which will include the results of a repeat study, the label, and Material Safety Data Sheet will be submitted when completed.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Raleigh, M. D.
Director
Health and Environment Laboratories
(716) 722-2879

RLR/WLH/DPR

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