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BROMINATED SOLVENTS CONSORTIUM		
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INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FROM BROMINATED SOLVENTS CONSORTIUM, RESULTS FROM ONGOING 2-GENERATION REPRODUCTIVE INHALATION TOXICITY STUDY IN RATS W/1-BROMOPROPANE, DATED 3/15/00		
Chemical Category		
1-BROMOPROPANE		

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BROMINATED SOLVENTS CONSORTIUM

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March 15, 2000

VIA COURIER

Document Control Office (7407)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ATTN: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

MR 33665

8EHQ-00-14672

Re: TSCA Section 8(e) Notification on 1-Bromopropane (CAS No.: 106-94-5); 2-Generation Reproduction Study at WIL Research Laboratories

Contain CBI

Dear TSCA 8(e) Coordinator:

The Brominated Solvents Consortium (BSOC) submits this letter of substantial risk notification in accordance with Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 USC 2607(e), and the Environmental Protection Agency's "Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy" thereof 43 FR 11110 (March 16, 1978). This notification is in regards to unaudited data received from an ongoing 2-generation reproductive toxicity study in rats via whole-body inhalation exposure with 1-bromopropane (CAS No. 106-94-5). The study is being performed at WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, Ohio under their project study number 380001. Members of BSOC are Albemarle Corporation, Dead Sea Bromine Group/Ameribrom, Inc. and Great Lakes Chemical Corporation.

The test material was administered by inhalation in the form of a vapor six hours daily. At the start of the in-life phase, young rats (42-63 days of age) were used to comprise groups of 25 Fo males and 25 Fo females, to be exposed to concentrations of 0, 100, 250, 500 and 750 ppm in air. Fo animals were exposed for a minimum of 70 days prior to being paired for mating. Daily exposures were continued through the maximum 14-day mating period and through gestational day 20. Daily vaginal smears were performed 21 days prior to initiation of mating, and continued until evidence of copulation was observed or until termination of the mating period.

The unaudited litter data show that no offspring were produced at the 750 ppm concentration. The number of litters, mean number of pups born, and pups born alive per litter were significantly decreased (≤ 0.01) in the 500 ppm exposure group when compared to the control group. The mean number of pups born and live pups per litter at 250 ppm and 100 ppm were slightly decreased when compared to the control group,

however the differences were not statistically significant. No adverse effects have observed in the pups during lactation.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 637-9040.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Fensterheim

Robert J. Fensterheim
Executive Director

cc: Dr. Reva Rubenstein, U.S. EPA

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