January 15, 1998

Subject: Ethoprop, Quantitative Risk Assessment Based on the Male Sprague-Dawley Rat

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The Health Effects Division Carcinogenicity Peer Review Committee (CPRC) meeting on May 14, 1997, recommended that a linear low-dose extrapolation be based on malignant malignant pheochromocytomas of the adrenal gland in male Sprague-Dawley rats.

Because the animals in the low and mid-dose groups were not all examined, the multistage model was fit to the control and high-dose data. The dose levels used were 0 and 400 ppm of Ethoprop, and the corresponding tumor rates were 0/68 and 5/67. The unit risk, $Q_1^*$ (mg/kg/day)$^{-1}$ of Ethoprop is $2.81 \times 10^{-2}$ in human equivalents, converted from animals to humans using the 3/4's scaling factor.

If one were to assume that the tumor counts would not increase even if all the animals in the 1 ppm and 60 ppm groups were examined, the corresponding tumor rates, based on numbers of animals surviving 52 weeks or longer, would be 0/68, 2/67, 2/67, and 5/67. The resulting unit risk, $Q_1^*(mg/kg/day)^{-1}$ of Ethoprop would be $2.59 \times 10^{-2}$ in human equivalents. In the absence of a complete tumor count, the unit risk of $2.81 \times 10^{-2}$ should be used.

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