DATA EVALUATION RECORD

TRICHLORFON

Subchronic Toxicity (subacute) in Rats by the Intraperitoneal Route


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Date: July 29, 1983

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Date: April 30, 1983
DATA EVALUATION RECORD

STUDY TYPE: Subchronic Toxicity (subacute) in Rats by the Intraperitoneal Route.


ACCESSION NUMBER: Not available.

MRID NUMBER: 00091815.

LABORATORY: Mobay Chemical Corporation.

TEST MATERIAL: The test compound was identified as L 13/59, (trichlorfon); purity was not stated.

PROTOCOL:
1. The animals utilized were adult female Sprague-Dawley rats.
2. Three groups of 5 animals were given daily intraperitoneal injections of aqueous solutions of the test compound at 50, 100, and 150 mg/day for 60 days.
3. Observations for mortality were made over the 60-day duration of the study.

RESULTS:
All animals tolerated 50 mg/kg for 60 days; at a dosage of 100 mg/kg/day, 60 percent survived the 60-day treatment; but at 150 mg/kg/day all animals succumbed. The results are summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days of Treatment</th>
<th>Mortality (No. of animals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose (mg/kg/day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative mortality (percent)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSIONS:

Doses of 100 mg/kg killed 2 out of 5 animals, one in 30 and one in 60 days; 150 mg/kg killed all animals in 60 days. The NOEL for mortality was 50 mg/kg/day for 60 days. This value should be considered tentative, however, because of the limited number of animals used per group.

CORE CLASSIFICATION:

The study is classified as Core Supplementary since it presents some tentative information on mortality. The study is limited as a adequate subchronic toxicity study because the duration of the study was limited to 60 days, there were insufficient numbers of animals/test group, a concurrent control group was not included, mortality in each of the 2 highest dose groups was greater than 10 percent, and clinical observations, clinical laboratory testing, gross pathology and histopathology data were not given.