3-29-82

MEMORANDUM

DATE: MAR 29 1982

SUBJECT: Subacute Rat Study (11678-12, -1, -15, -40) on Captan, Submitted as Miscellaneous Data.

Caswell # 159

FROM: William R. Schneider, Ph.D.
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This study was submitted by Makhteshim Chemical Works, Israel, through Solchem and had been held with the Captan RPAR studies until now.

Registrant: Makhteshim Chemical Works, LTD
c/o Solchem Inc.
2 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

Chemical: Captan (Merpan) Technical (% active ingredient not specified)

Study: 4-Week rat study; performed by Central Institute for Nutrition and Food Research (The Netherlands); Report No. R6241; Nov., 1979; EPA Accession No. 243 969.

Results: NOEL < 2000 ppm
Core: Supplementary

Review:

Materials and Methods:

Five groups of 10 male and 10 female weanling SPF rats (Wistar WU) were treated with 0, 2000, 4000, 8000, or 12,000 ppm Captan in the diet for four weeks. At day 28, all rats were necropsied.

Results:

No deaths occurred, however, there was a dose-related decrease in body weights in all dose groups. Food efficiency however decreased in all groups in the first week. During the remaining three weeks, the food efficiency decreased only in the 8000 and 12,000 ppm dose groups in both sexes and in the 4000 ppm male rat group. The relative kidney weights had a dose-response increase at all dose levels. The relative liver weights

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increased at 4000 and 8000 ppm Captan in females and at 12,000 ppm Captan in both sexes. Microscopic pathologic examination revealed increased basophilia of hepatocytes in the periportal areas producing a pronounced lobular pattern. No other pathology abnormalities were reported. No other dose related responses were reported for organ weights, hemaglobin concentrations or water intake.

Conclusions:

The increased kidney weights preclude a no effect level being found in this assay. In any event, it must be classified as supplementary since it was terminated in 28 days. It should have run at least 90 days. The doses were too high and many more parameters (hematology, blood chemistry, urinalysis, etc.) would have to be examined for consideration as a valid subchronic study.

OPP:HED:TOX: W.SCHNEIDER:sb 3/22/82 X73710 #m9