

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Background

At a March 14, 1995 meeting with Rohm and Haas, William Burnam, Drs Karl Baeckte, Marcia Van Gemert among others from HED, and Jim Stone and Ms. Giles-Parker of RD, etc agreed that the Fenbuconazole unit risk, Q_1^* , should be recalculated based upon the new 3/4's power scaling factor instead of the previous 2/3's power.

Dose-Response Analysis

The estimate of unit risk, Q_1^* , was based upon thyroid follicular cell (adenoma and/or carcinoma) tumor rates in male rats obtained from combined data of a high and low dose study.

Since mortality did not significantly increase in either of the two rat studies with incremental doses of Fenbuconazole in males, the estimate of the unit risk, Q_1^* , were obtained by the application of the Linearized Multi-Stage model (Tox_Risk program, version 3.5 - K. Crump).

The resulting estimate of unit risk, Q_1^* , is as follows:

Species, Strain, Sex	Tumor	Q_1^* (mg/kg/day) ⁻¹
Rat, Charles River, Male Sprague-Dawley	Thyroid Follicular Cell (Ad &/or Ca)	1.06x10 ⁻²

For the conversion to human equivalents, weights of .35 kg for the mice, 70 kg for humans and the 3/4's scaling factor were used.

It is to be noted that Q_1^* (mg/kg/day)⁻¹ is an estimate of the upper bound on risk and that (as stated in the EPA Risk Assessment Guidelines) "the true value of the risk is unknown, and may be as low as zero."