2/3/17 Charles W. Housewith.

REFERENCE DOSES (RFDs) FOR ORAL EXPOSURE

Chemical: Curacron/Profenofos

1114-1

CAS #: 41198-08-7 Caswell #: 266AA

Carcinogenicity: No evidence of oncogenicity in two adequate animal (mouse and

rat) studies.

Systemic Toxicity: See below.

Preparation Date: 2/19/87

Endpoint Experimental Doses UF MF RfD

Ciba-Geigy Limited

0.2 ppm (0.005 mg/kg/day) 100

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0.00005 mg/kg/day

Ciba-Geigy Limited (1981)

RBC and Plasma NOEL

6-Month Dog Feeding

Study

2.0 ppm (0.05 mg/kg/day)

RBC and Plasma LEL

plasma and RBC cholinesterase inhibition

Conversion factor (dog): 1 ppm = 0.025 mg/kg/day

Endpoint and Experimental Doses:

6-Month Toxicity Study with Dogs Ciba-Geigy Limited Study No. 790804

Groups of 7 male and 7 female beagle dogs were fed dosage levels of 0, 0.2, 2, 100, or 500 ppm daily for 182 days (26 weeks). One animal per sex per and dose group was maintained on laboratory chow only for a 1-month posttreatment recovery period. The only significant adverse effect produced by curacron in male and female dogs during the 6-month study was inhibition of plasma and RBC cholinesterase activity at 2, 100 and 500 pmm doses. Brain activity was determined at 26 weeks of test on 6 male and 6 female dogs; one each from each dose level. Males — the only brain ChE inhibition was 5% at the 2.0 ppm dose level; Females — 8% brain ChE inhibition at the 0.2 ppm dose level, 10%, 11% and 5% brain ChE inhibition at the 2, 100 and 500 ppm dose levels respectively.

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Uncertainty Factors (UFs):	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •		forthe	Fact that determination
An uncertainty factor of 10 was used to extrapolation from animal to man and an add cholinesterase inhibition at the lowest dose was investible and a NOEL for this	itional UF of	10 to account	terase inhib	oition Pr
Modifying Factors (MFs):				er T
None	•			
••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • •) • • • • •
Additional Commontes				

Data Considered for Establishing the RfD

- 1) 6-Month Feeding Dog Plasma NOEL = 0.2 ppm (0.005 mg/kg/day); LEL = 2 ppm (0.05 mg/kg/day); RBC NOEL (M) = 0.2 ppm, RBC LEL = 2.0 ppm; RBC NOEL (F) = 2.0 ppm; LEL = 100 ppm (2.5 mg/kg/day); Core grade minimum
- 2) 2-Year Feeding/Oncogenic Rat ChE NOEL = 0.3 ppm (0.015 mg/kg/day), ChE LEL = 10 ppm (0.5 mg/kg/day); Systemic NOEL > 100 ppm (5 mg/kg/day)(HDT); Core grade minimum
- 3) 3-Generation Reproduction Rat ChE NOEL = 1.0 ppm (0.05 mg/kg/day), ChE LEL = 20 ppm (1 mg/kg/day)(decreased RBC ChE in M and F; decreased plasma ChE in F); Reproduction NOEL > 20 ppm (HDT); IBT valid, Core grade minimum
- 4) Teratology Rat Maternal NOEL = 90 mg/kg, Maternal LEL = 120 mg/kg (HDT; weight loss and mortality); Fetotoxic NEOL > 120 mg/kg; Teratogenic NOEL > 120 mg/kg (HDT); Core grade guideline
- 5) Teratology Rat Teratogenic NOEL > 60 mg/kg (HDT); Maternal NOEL = 30 mg/kg, Maternal LEL = 60 mg/kg (decreased food consumption); Fetotoxic NOEL > 60 mg/kg/day (HDT); Core grade guideline
- 6) Teratology Rabbit Maternal NOEL = 30 mg/kg, Maternal LEL = 60 mg/kg (decreased body weight); Teratogenic and Developmental NOEL > 175 mg/kg (HDT); Core grade minimum

Data Gap(s)

None

Other Data Considered

- 2) 90-Day Feeding Rat ChE LEL ≤ 3 ppm (0.15 mg/kg/day)(lowest level fed; depressed ChE activity); Core grade minimum
- 3) 90-Day Feeding Dog Systemic NOEL > 200 ppm (5 mg/kg/day); ChE LEL < 2 ppm (0.05 mg/kg/day)(RBC ChE inhibition); IBT valid)

Confidence in the RfD:

Study: Medium

Data Base: High

RfD: High

The critical study is of good quality and is given a medium confidence rating. Additional studies are supportive and of good quality, therefore the RfD is given a high confidence rating.

Documentation of RfD and Review:

Registration Files

Agency RfD Review:

U.S. EPA Contact:

First Review: Second Review: Verification Date: Primary: George Ghali FTS 557-7490

Secondary: Reto Engler FTS 557-7491