



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 5 1994

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**MEMORANDUM**

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

**SUBJECT:** Oxyfluorfen; Amendment to Rat General Metabolism  
(Guideline Requirement 85-1); ID #: 111601-000707;  
Reregistration Case #: 2490

Tox.Chem No.: 188AAA  
MRID No.: 428070-01  
DP Barcode No.: D194682  
Submission No.: S447143

**TO:** Mark Wilhite, PM Team #53  
Reregistration Branch  
Special Review and Reregistration Division (H7508W)

**FROM:** William Dykstra, Ph.D., Toxicologist  
Review Section I  
Toxicology Branch I *William Dykstra 12/15/93*  
Health Effects Division (H7509C)

**THRU:** Roger Gardner, Section Head, Toxicologist  
Review Section I  
Toxicology Branch I *Roger Gardner 2/23/94 KB 3/7/94*  
Health Effects Division (H7509C)

**ACTION REQUESTED:** The Registrant, Rohm and Haas Co., has submitted an amendment to the previously submitted Rohm and Haas Report 90R-193 (MRID 42374201) which was submitted in partial fulfillment of Guideline 85-1, Rat General Metabolism. The amendment changes certain values in the original report but, according to the Registrant, the changes do not alter the conclusions in the original report. Toxicology Branch-I (TB-I) has been requested to review this new amendment and assess its effect on the original report.

1/3



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**CONCLUSIONS:** The data presented in the amendment did not alter the conclusions of the report. The overall recovery of C<sup>14</sup>-label from male and female rats receiving a 4 mg/kg pulse dose of C<sup>14</sup>-oxyfluorfen was 84.3 and 84.6%, respectively. At all dose levels, most of the C<sup>14</sup>-label was excreted in the first 2 days and was predominantly found in the feces with minor amounts found in the collected tissues and remaining carcass.

**REVIEW:**

1. **Explanation of Changes in the Report**

When the report was reviewed by the Quality Assurance Unit of Rohm and Haas Co., it was discovered that the total recovery values for the pulse dose groups, Groups M and N, were incorrect. A check of the raw data revealed that urine values for individual animals in these groups had been reanalyzed, but had not been added to the data used for a program that calculates the total recovery values. The changes in group means and text of the report are shown underlined in the following pages.

Randomized groups of Sprague-Dawley rats were orally gavaged once with C<sup>14</sup>-oxyfluorfen in corn oil (5 ml/kg) at doses of 4 mg/kg, 320 mg/kg or 4 mg/kg - "pulse dose" - (following pretreatment with 40 ppm of technical oxyfluorfen for 2 weeks). Excreta were collected at intervals up to 7 days and analyzed for C<sup>14</sup>-label. Rats were sacrificed at 6 hours and 7 days and whole blood, selected tissues, and residual carcasses were collected and analyzed for C<sup>14</sup>-label.

The total recovery of C<sup>14</sup>-label in male and female rats of the low-, high- and pulse-dose groups was 97-99, 84-91, and 84-85%, respectively. At all doses, most of the radioactivity was excreted within the first 2 days and found primarily in the feces. This finding was more pronounced in males than in females. After 7 days only small amounts were found in the tissues (0.1-0.8%) and remaining carcass (0.5-1.4%) from male and female rats from all groups.

The overall recovery of C<sup>14</sup>-label from male and female rats receiving the pulse dose was 84.3 and 84.6%, respectively. The excreta contained 82.1-83.6% of the dose with minor amounts in the collected tissues and carcass.