



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

005888

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF  
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SUBJECT: Bromacil, Mouse Study-Males, Re-evaluation  
of Survival

Caswell No. 111

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A statistical re-evaluation of the survival component in the 18-month feeding study of 95% Bromacil in CD-1 male mice was needed because previously (see memorandum on Preliminary Risk Assessment for Bromacil-B. Fisher, 12/85) it was evaluated by the Peto Prevalence method. Currently a more relevant way to analyse survival, is to use the Thomas, Breslow, and Gart computer program for Trend analysis and pairwise comparisons.

Data on mortality from the Bromacil male mouse study for dose levels of 0, 250, 1250, and 5000 ppm was used to assess survival. The results indicated as in the above mentioned memorandum, that there was no significant increase in mortality with the given dose increments of Bromacil.

Reference

Thomas, D.G., Breslow, N., and Gart, J.J. (1977)-  
Trend and Homogeneity Analysis of Proportions and Life  
Table Data, Computers and Biomedical Research 10, pgs 373-381.