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<u>MEMORANDUM</u>   November 6, 2001   OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SUBJECT: **Iprovalicarb** Qualitative Risk Assessment Based On Hsd/WIN:
WU(SPF) Rat Dietary Study

P.C. Code 098359

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<u>Background</u>

A combined chronic/carcinogenicity study in Hsd/WIN:WU(SPF) rats was conducted by Bayer AG, Wuppertal, Germany, for Bayer Corporation, and issued February 4, 1998 (Report No. 27160; MRID No. 448657-23).

The study design allocated groups of 50 rats per sex to dose levels of 0, 500, 5000, or 20000 ppm (0, 26.0, 262.5, or 1109.6 mg/kg/day for males; 0, 31.7, 326.3, or 1379.7 mg/kg/day for females) of Iprovalicarb for 106 weeks. An additional 10 rats per sex per dose were designated for interim sacrifice at week 53.

<u>Survival Analyses</u>

The statistical evaluation of mortality indicated a significant <u>decreasing</u> trend with increasing doses of Iprovalicarb in male rats. There were no statistically significant incremental changes in mortality with increasing doses of Iprovalicarb in female rats. See Tables 1 and 2 for mortality test results.

The statistical evaluation of mortality was based upon the Thomas, Breslow and Gart computer program.

Tumor Analyses

Male rats had significant increasing trends in bone (femur) osteosarcomas, bone (lower jaw) osteosarcomas, and nasal cavity chondrosarcomas, all at $p < 0.05$. Male rats also had a significant increasing trend in bone (femur) osteosarcomas and/or bone (lower jaw) osteosarcomas combined at $p < 0.01$. There was a significant difference in the pair-wise comparison of the 20000 ppm dose group with the control for bone (femur) osteosarcomas and/or bone (lower jaw) osteosarcomas combined at $p < 0.05$.

Female rats had a significant increasing trend in thyroid gland follicular cell adenomas and/or carcinomas combined at $p < 0.05$. There were no significant differences in the pair-wise comparisons of the dosed groups with the controls.

The statistical analyses of the male rats were based upon Peto's prevalence test. The statistical analyses of the female rats were based upon the Exact trend test and the Fisher's Exact test for pair-wise comparisons. See Tables 3 through 5 for the tumor analyses results.

Table 1. Iprovalicarb - Hsd/WIN:WU(SPF) Rat Study

<u>Male</u> Mortality Rates[+] and Cox or Generalized K/W Test Results

<u>Weeks</u>

Dose (ppm)	1-26	27-52	53[i]	53-78	79-107[f]	Total
0	0/60	1/60	10/59	5/49	14/44	20/50 (40)*
500	0/60	0/60	10/60	3/50	17/47	20/50 (40)
5000	0/60	3/60	8/57	1/49	13/48	17/52 (33)
20000	0/60	0/60	10/60	3/50	9/47	12/50 (24)

[+]Number of animals that died during interval/Number of animals alive at the beginning of the interval.

[i]Interim sacrifice at week 53.

[f]Final sacrifice at week 106.

( )Percent.

Note: Time intervals were selected for display purposes only.

Significance of trend denoted at <u>control</u>.

Significance of pair-wise comparison with control denoted at <u>dose</u> level.

If *, then p < 0.05. If **, then p < 0.01.

Table 2. Iprovalicarb - Hsd/WIN:WU(SPF) Rat Study

Female Mortality Rates[+] and Cox or Generalized K/W Test Results

Weeks

Dose (ppm)	1-26	27-52	53[i]	53-78	79-107[f]	Total
0	0/60	1/60	10/59	0/49	16/49	17/50 (34)
500	0/60	2/60	9/58	5/49	14/44	21/51 (41)
5000	0/60	0/60	10/60	6/50	10/44	16/50 (32)
20000	0/60	1/60	10/59	4/49	12/45	17/50 (34)

[+]Number of animals that died during interval/Number of animals alive at the beginning of the interval.

[i]Interim sacrifice at week 53.

[f]Final sacrifice at week 106.

( )Percent.

Note: Time intervals were selected for display purposes only.

Significance of trend denoted at control.

Significance of pair-wise comparison with control denoted at dose level.

If [*], then p < 0.05. If [**], then p < 0.01.

Table 3. Iprovalicarb – Hsd/WIN:WU(SPF) Rat Study

<u>Male</u> Bone Tumor Rates[+] and
Peto's Prevalence Test Results (p values)

	<u>Dose (ppm)</u>			
	0	500.	5000	20000
Osteosarcomas				
(Femur)	0/41	0/39	0/44	2^a/47
(%)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)
p =	0.0319*	–	–	0.0868
Osteosarcomas				
(Lower Jaw)	0/59	0/60	0/56	1^b/60
(%)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)
p =	0.0436*	–	–	0.0984
Combined	0/59	0/60	0/56	3/60
(%)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(5)
p =	0.0003**	–	–	0.0127*

[+]Number of tumor bearing animals/Number of animals examined, excluding those that died or were sacrificed before observation of the first tumor.

[a]First osteosarcoma (femur) observed at week 89, dose 20000 ppm.

[a]First osteosarcoma (lower jaw) observed at week 53 <u>not</u> in an interim sacrifice animal, dose 20000 ppm.

Note: Significance of trend denoted at <u>control</u>.

Significance of pair-wise comparison with control denoted at <u>dose</u> level.

If *, then p < 0.05. If **, then p < 0.01.

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Table 4. Iprovalicarb - Hsd/WIN:WU(SPF) Rat Study

Male Nasal Cavity Tumor Rates[+] and
Peto's Prevalence Test Results (p values)

	Dose (ppm)			
	0	500	5000	20000
Chondro-sarcomas (%)	0/35 (0)	0/37 (0)	0/41 (0)	1[a]/41 (2)
p =	0.0390*	–	–	–

[+]Number of tumor bearing animals/Number of animals examined, excluding those that died or were sacrificed before observation of the first tumor.

[a]First chondrosarcoma observed at week 101, dose 20000 ppm.

Note: Significance of trend denoted at control.

Significance of pair-wise comparison with control denoted at dose level.

If *, then p < 0.05. If **, then p < 0.01.

Table 5. Iprovalicarb – Hsd/WIN:WU(SPF) Rat Study

Female Thyroid Gland Follicular Cell Tumor Rates[+] and Exact Trend Test and Fisher's Exact Test Results (p values)

	Dose (ppm)			
	0	500	5000	20000
Adenomas (%)	0/49 (0)	0/49 (0)	1/48 (2)	2[a]/48 (4)
p =	0.0596	1.0000	0.4948	0.2423
Carcinomas (%)	0/49 (0)	0/49 (0)	1[b]/48 (2)	1/48 (2)
p =	0.1833	1.0000	0.4948	0.4948
Combined (%)	0/49 (0)	0/49 (0)	2/48 (4)	3/48 (6)
p =	0.0228*	1.0000	0.2423	0.1173

[+]Number of tumor bearing animals/Number of animals examined, excluding those that died before week 54. Also excludes week 53 interim sacrifice.

[a]First adenoma observed at week 82, dose 20000 ppm.

[b]First carcinoma observed at week 106, dose 5000 ppm.

Note: Significance of trend denoted at control.

Significance of pair-wise comparison with control denoted at dose level.

If *, then $p < 0.05$. If **, then $p < 0.01$.

References

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