92 animals per sex per level were fed 1, 5, 25, and 250 ppm Pydrin, the control group consisted of 250 animals per sex. There was an overall high mortality rate; about 50% of the animals were dead after 1 year. The cause of death was "wet tail", a recognized condition of hamsters. Hematology, blood chemistry and urinalysis was unremarkable. There were pathological findings in the pituitary, spleen, liver, adrenals, kidneys and some in the pancreas, these findings however were equally seen (incidence as well as severity) in control animals. Histopathology of nervous tissues (including sciatic nerves) was negative. A decision whether or not this study will represent a valid feeding and/or oncogenic study must be reserved until a final report is received; the high mortality figures may interfere with the validation of this study.

10. Teratogenicity Study - mice

Sumitomo Chemical Co. - Nov. 5, 1976

Pregnant mice were dosed with 0, 5, 15, and 50 mg/kg Pydrin from day 6-15 of gestation. 20-21 animals were delivered by caesarean section on day 18. About 12 females in each group were allowed natural delivery, the pups were observed for growth development. Some of these pups were selected and mated after 11 weeks to determine their reproductive ability.

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50 mg/kg was the highest tolerated dose, it caused irregular respiration, hypersensitivity, tremors and salivation after administration of compound. Numbers of corpus luteum, implantations, dead and living fetuses, and weights of fetuses were not affected by the compound. Gross anomalies

and skeletal anomalies are reported and no compound related effects were noted. The report is on individual pups and not on litters and soft tissue anomalies are not reported. The study is, nevertheless, valid to judge that Pydrin is not a teratogen. The part of the study which deals with naturally delivered fetuses is not reviewed in detail; generally no adverse effects were noted on the offsprings.

11. Host Mediated Mutagenicity

TLGR 0002.76 - January 1976

Mice were dosed with 25 and 50 mg/kg Pydrin. S. cerevisiae were placed in the peritoneum of animals. 400 mg/kg ethyl methan sulphonate was used as positive control. The frequency of revertants was measured. The positive control showed mutagenic effects. Pydrin showed a positive effect on the tryptophane locus in one of three experiemtns, this effect can be discounted as real, since it could not be repeated and the positive control furthermore consistently affected both loci.

12. Effect of Pydrin on the Liver Mono-Oxydase System in Rats

TLGR 0044.76 - July 1976

Hepatic microsomal enzymes was not induced by as much as 1000 ppm Pydrin administered via the diet.

13. Neuropathological Effects in Rats

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TLGR 0078.76 - Nov. 1976

Rats were dosed with 1000, 500, 250, and 0 mg/kg. Clinical observations showed, the expected tremors, abnormal gaits and restlessness. All animals of the 1000 mg/kg group died. 4/12 males and 5/12 females

11-5-76 **DER #14**

Fenvalerate: Developmental Toxicity Study in Mice
Shell Chemical Company. 1976. MRID No. 00109852. HED Doc. No. 009002.