5/2/82

IBT VALIDATION REPORT

002567

(1) CHEMICAL: SN 49 537 (Thidiazuron).

(2) TYPE OF FORMULATION: Technical.

(3) CITATION: IBT Project Number 8580-10725 entitled "24-Month Chronic Oral Carcinogenicity Study with SN 49 537 in Swiss White Mice" (Final Report not dated.)

(4) SPONSOR: Schering AG
Nor-Am Agricultural Products

(5) EPA ACCESSION NUMBER and/or Pesticide Petition Number and/or Registration Number for this IBT Report: EPA Registration Number 2139-EUP-23, pursuant to 40 CFR 162.8 (c), and in support of a future Tolerance Petition pursuant to 40 CFR 180.7 (b).
Registrant Validation Report: Information not present.

(6) VALIDATION PERFORMED BY:

EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES, INC.

Signature: [signature]

Date: 4/29/82

Signature: _____

Date: _____

(7) Based upon findings listed in this the MITRE Corporation Validation Report (which included examination of the final test report, microfiched raw data, and or the SPRD preliminary report when available), I concur with this validity determination.

Signature: Laurence D. Chitlik

Date: 5/2/82

(8) TOPIC: This study has information pertinent to the discipline of toxicology. Topic: Oncogenicity Study. It relates to the Proposed Guidelines data requirement 163.83-2.

(9) CONCLUSION: X VALID*

_____ SUPPLEMENTARY

_____ INVALID

*See attached evaluation as performed by HED/EPA.

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

MAY 5 1982

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TO: Jay Ellenberger (12)
Registration Division (TS-767)

THRU: Orville E. Paynter, Chief
Toxicology Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

SUBJECT: Review of Validated Thidiazuron Mouse Oncogenicity Study conducted at IBT (No. 8580-10725)
Tox. Chem. 659A

NOTE: The review of this study was also included in my memo of April 30, 1982.

Recommendation:

This study is classified as Core Minimum Data.

Although an MTD was not demonstrated it is likely that the high dose (1000 ppm) approaches the MTD based on slightly decreased body weight gains in both males and females. In addition, administration of thidiazuron at levels of 600 ppm and greater for periods of more than 90 days has shown an effect (decreased weight gain) in rats and dogs. The differences in termination dates of the female test groups (22, 22, 22 and 18 months for the control, 250, and 1000 ppm groups, respectively) makes comparison of tumor incidence in control and high dose females difficult. However, based on the very low incidence of tumors observed in high dose females after 18 months and the comparable incidences of tumors in control, low and mid dose females after 22 months at each tissue site, this reviewer considers it unlikely that the shorter duration of the T-III female exposure period has concealed an oncogenic effect. It is also noted that a thorough validation of the gross and histopathologic examination has determined that gross lesions and clinical observations of possible tumor masses were adequately followed up histologically.

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