

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

007178

## WAY 17 1989

**MEMORANDUM** 

OFFICE OF PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SUBJECT:

GX-071 - Company Response; Supplement to UDS Assay

TO:

Michael Mendelson Product Manager (17)

Registration Division (TS-76

FROM:

Section II
on (TS-769C)

K. Clark frientil 5/16/89

1. Toxicolom Linda L. Taylor, Ph.D, Linda L. Taylor, Ph.D. Maricology Branch II, Section II

Health Effects Division (TS-769C)

THRU:

K. Clark Swentzel

Acting Section II Head, Toxicology Branch II

Health Effects Division (TS-769C)

and

Marcia van Gemert, Ph.D. Muan Cement 5/16/89 Acting Chief, Toxicology Branch/HFAS/HED (TS-769C)

Registrant:

Griffin Corporation

Chemical:

N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide

Synonyms:

GX-071 9-1311

Project:

454E

Caswell No.: Record No.:

243745

Identifying No.:

1812-327

Action Requested: Reconsider status of mutagenicity study.

Comment: The Registrant has submitted a response to the Agency's concerns regarding dose selection used in the unscheduled DNA synthesis assay.

In the original review by Dr. Irving Mauer (DER dated 2/8/89), this study was classified as UNACCEPTABLE, since the material was not tested to the limit of toxicity or solubility. Dr. Mauer has reviewed the supplemental data, and his review/comment is provided below.

<u>GX-071</u> (Sulfuramide) -- Additional data to UDS assay # HLA 10549-0-447, MRID # 408632-02, submitted under MRID # 410623-01 (4/11/89).

## Additional data provided in this submission:

- 1) Data from preliminary tox. assay (for this study) -- No toxicity up to 1.00 ug/ml (83.5% survival relative to control); but at 2.51 -- 14.1% survival and light precipitate; while at 5.01 -- 1.7% survival, precipitate, and many dead cells; and at 10 and above -- 0% survival (100% toxicity), precipitate, and all dead cells.
- 2) Standard protocol for the UDS assay.

TOXICOLOGY CONCLUSIONS: If the assertion made by the author were true ["that a UDS response usually decreases below 80% survival"], then testing at increasingly toxic concentrations (from 1.00 to 5.01 ug/ml in at least a 5-step progression) should satisfy FIFRA testing guidelines (part 158), as well as resulting in a verifiable negative response.

Hence, the additional data submitted satisfies one of the deficiencies noted in our first review of this study ("preliminary range-finding data). However, no additional results of testing into the toxic range (2.51 and above) were submitted in this package. Therefore, the principal objection to validity of the results initially presented stands, namely, the test material was not assayed to the limits specified by out Testing Guidelines (FIFRA Part 158), and the study remains UNACCEPTABLE.

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