APPENDIX 6. TOXICOLOGICAL DATA FOR CLASS 3 SOLVENTS
ACETIC ACID

Genotoxicity

Negative results in Ames tests.


Carcinogenicity

No relevant data available

Reproductive Toxicity

Doses up to 1.6 g/kg administered by gavage to rabbits from days 6-18. No material toxicity and no adverse effects on the offspring NOEL 1.6 g/kg.

Ref. 1974 FDA Internal report Ref. GRM000080 14:2702

\[
PDE = \frac{1600 \times 50}{2.5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 3200 \text{ mg} / \text{day}
\]

Limit = \[
\frac{3200 \times 1000}{10} = 320,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

Animal Toxicity

Oral LD50 in rats is 3.53 g/kg. Ref. Merck Index 10th Edn 1983
Acetic acid is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21CFR 184.1005 (1990)

Conclusion

The PDE for acetic acid is 3200 mg/day.
ACETONE

Genotoxicity

Negative in vitro results in Ames test, sister chromatid exchange assay, SHE cell transformation assay and in DNA repair-deficient bacterial tests. Also negative in vivo in micronucleus test.


Carcinogenicity

No increase in tumour incidence when 0.2 ml applied weekly to skin of CF1 mice for 2 years.

\[
0.2 \text{ ml} = 0.2 \times 0.79 = 158 \text{ mg}
\]

For continuous dosing \(\frac{158 \times 1}{7} = 22.6 \text{ mg}\)

\[
\text{Daily dose} = \frac{22.6 \times 1000}{28} = 807 \text{ mg / kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{807 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 336 \text{ mg / day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{336 \times 1000}{10} = 33,600 \text{ ppm}
\]
Reproductive toxicity

No suitable data available.

Animal toxicity

Oral LD50 in rats is 10.7 ml/kg.


Rats given 19,000 ppm by inhalation 3 h/day, 5 days/week for 8 weeks showed no evidence of toxicity. Ref. Bruckner JV and Peterson RG. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 1978 45 359.

\[
19000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{19000 \times 58}{24.45} = 45,072 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 45.1 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous dosing

\[
= \frac{45.1 \times 3 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 4.03 \text{ mg/L}
\]

Daily dose

\[
= \frac{4.03 \times 290}{0.425} = 2750 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

PDE

\[
= \frac{2750 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1} = 275 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit

\[
= \frac{275 \times 1000}{10} = 27,500 \text{ ppm}
\]

F344 rats given 2,500; 5,000; 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000 ppm in drinking water for 13 weeks. Weight gain was depressed and kidney changes were noted at the two highest concentrations and at 50,000 ppm hypogonadism occurred in the testes. NEL 10,000 ppm (equivalent to 1050 mg/kg - time weighted average).

PDE = \frac{1050 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 210 \text{ mg / day} \\

\text{Limit} = \frac{210 \times 1000}{10} = 21,000 \text{ ppm} \\

\textbf{Conclusion} \\

The PDE for acetone is 210.0 \text{ mg/day}.
ANISOLE

Genotoxicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats reported as 3.7 g/kg and 4.29 g/kg.
Refs. Jenner PM et al., Food Cosmet. Toxicol. 1964 2 (3) 327-343
Oral LD50 in mice 2.8 g/kg.
Ref. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 1946 88 400

Human
Anisole has GRAS status and is permitted for food use as an artificial flavouring substance.
Ref. 21 CFR 172.515
1-BUTANOL

Genotoxicity

Negative results in Ames and SCE assays.

Conners T H et al., Toxicol. Lett. 1985 25 (1) 33-40
Mut. Res. 1986 168 69-240

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

Teratogenic when administered into yolk sac of chick embryos.

Animal toxicity

Oral LD50 is 4.36 g/kg.

1-Butanol is a permitted direct food additive.
2-BUTANOL

Genotoxicity

Carcinogenicity
No data available

Reproductive Toxicity
Wistar rats given 0.3, 1.0 or 2.0% in drinking water, equivalent to 500. 1500 or 3000mg/kg, for 8 weeks then mated. The Fia generation was used for a toxicity study (see below). The foetuses of the Flb generation were examined at the end of pregnancy. (Dosing of generation continues throughout.) No maternal effects were noted but foetal weight was slightly reduced at the high dose level only and there was evidence of retarded skeletal development. NOEL is 1500mg/kg. Ref. 1975 Internal FDA document. ASP 000145

\[
PDE = \frac{1500 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 300 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{300 \times 1000}{10} = 30,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

Animal Toxicity
A parent generation of Wistar rats was given 0.3, 1.0 or 2.0% in drinking water, equivalent to 500, 1500 or 3000 mg/kg, for 8 weeks then mated. Dosing continued throughout pregnancy and weaning. The F1 generation was treated for 9 weeks then mated. Daily continued throughout pregnancy at the end of which the F1 generation was killed and examined (routine laboratory examinations were performed and tissues were examined microscopically). Kidney changed comprising tubular degeneration and microcysts in the papilla were noted at the high
dose level only. NOEL 1%, equivalent to 1500 mg/kg. Ref. 1975 internal FDA document.

\[
PDE = \frac{1500 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 300 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{300 \times 1000}{10} = 30,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

Oral LD50 in rats is 6.5g/kg. Ref. Merck index 10th Edn (1983)

2-Butanol is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21CFR 172.515 (1990)

**CONCLUSION**

The PDE for 2-butanol is 300 mg/day.
BUTYL ACETATE

Genotoxicity

Carcinogenicity
No data available

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available

Animal Toxicity
CD-1 mice were given 300, 1000 or 3000 mg/kg in the diet daily for 90 days. Reduced motor activity, prostration, and laboured breathing were noted at the high dose level only and serum cholesterol was reduced in this group. Not microscopic changes were noted at any dose level. NOEL 1000 mg/kg. Ref. 1977 Internal FDA report Ref. FAP 8A3360 2:261

\[
PDE = \frac{1000 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 83.3 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit = \frac{83.3 \times 1000}{10} = 8,300 ppm

Sprague-Dawley rats were given 600, 2000 or 6000 mg/kg daily by gavage for 90 days. All rats salivated after dosing but this was considered a response to the test of the material rather than toxicity. Reduced motor activity was seen at the intermediate and high levels with lachrymation and prostration in a few high dose animals only. High dose level animals
showed reduced weight gain. Stomach lesions were noted in the inter and high dose level animals. NOEL 600 mg/kg. Ref. 1978 Internal FDA report Ref. FAP 8A3360 5:1197

\[
PDE = \frac{600 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 120 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
Limit = \frac{120 \times 1000}{10} = 12,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

Oral LD50 in rats is 14.13g/kg. Ref. Merck index 10th Edn 1983

Butyl acetate is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)

**Conclusion**

The PDE for butyl acetate is 83.3 mg/day.
**TERT-BUTYLMETHYL ETHER**

**Genotoxicity**
No data available.

**Carcinogenicity**
No oncogenic effects in F344 rats given 403, 3023 or 7977 ppm 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 2 years. Ref. Chun JS et al., 1992 (summarised in IRIS report Document No. 537 1993).

\[
\text{NEL} = 7977 \text{ ppm} = \frac{7977 \times 88.15}{24.45} = 28,760 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 28.76 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous dosing \(\frac{28.76 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 5.14 \text{ mg/L}\)

\[
\text{Daily dose} = \frac{5.14 \times 290}{0.425 \text{ kg}} = 3507 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{3507 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 3507 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{3507 \times 1000}{10} = 350,700 \text{ ppm}
\]

**Reproductive Toxicity**
Sprague-Dawley rats given 250, 1000, or 2,500 ppm by inhalation on days 6-15. No maternal toxicity and no adverse effects on litters. Ref. Conway CC et al., J. Tox. Environ. Health 1985, 16, 797-809

\[
\text{NEL} = 2500 \text{ ppm} = \frac{2500 \times 88.15}{24.45} = 9013 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 9.01 \text{ mg/L}
\]
For continuous dosing = \( \frac{9.01 \times 6}{24} = 2.25 \text{ mg/L} \)

Daily dose = \( \frac{2.25 \times 290}{0.33 \text{ kg}} = 1977 \text{ mg/kg} \)

PDE = \( \frac{1977 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 1977 \text{ mg/day} \)

Limit = \( \frac{1977 \times 1000}{10} = 197,700 \text{ ppm} \)

CD-1 mice given 250, 1000, or 2,500 ppm by inhalation 6h/day, days 6-15. No maternal effects and no adverse effects on litters. Ref. Conway CC et al., J. Tox. Environ. Health 1985 797-809. As above, continuous exposure = 2.25 mg/L.

Daily dose = \( \frac{2.25 \times 43}{0.03 \text{ kg}} = 3225 \text{ mg/kg} \)

PDE = \( \frac{3225 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 1344 \text{ mg/day} \)

Limit = \( \frac{1344 \times 1000}{10} = 134,400 \text{ ppm} \)

No adverse effects on litters when male Sprague-Dawley rats exposed by inhalation to 300, 1300 or 3400 ppm 6h/day, 5 day/week for 12 weeks then mated to females dosed for 3 weeks pre-mating and throughout gestation and from days 5-21 of lactation. Ref. Biles RW et al., Tox Ind. Health 1987 3 (4) 519-34.
NEL = 3400 ppm = \frac{3400 \times 88.15}{24.45} = 12,258 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 12.26 \text{ mg/L}

For continuous dosing = \frac{12.26 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 2.19 \text{ mg/L}

Daily dose = \frac{2.19 \times 290}{0.33 \text{ kg}} = 1925 \text{ mg/kg}

PDE = \frac{1925 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 1925 \text{ mg/day}

Limit = \frac{1925 \times 1000}{10} = 192,500 \text{ ppm}

**Animal Toxicity**

F344 rats exposed by inhalation to 403, 3023 or 7977 ppm 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 2 years.

Chronic progressive nephropathy in males associated with $\alpha_2 \mu$ globulin toxicity. This has been shown to be of no relevance for humans since they do not produce that protein.

In females, which do not produce $\alpha_2 \mu$ globulin, chronic progressive nephropathy was also seen. NEL 403 ppm.


NEL = 403 ppm = \frac{403 \times 88.15}{24.45} = 1453 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 1.45 \text{ mg/L}

For continuous dosing = \frac{1.45 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 0.26 \text{ mg/L}

Daily dose = \frac{0.26 \times 290}{0.425 \text{ kg}} = 177 \text{ mg/kg}
The PDE for tert-butylmethyl ether is 177 mg/day.

\[
PDE = \frac{177 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 177 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{177 \times 1000}{10} = 17,700 \text{ ppm}
\]

Conclusion

The PDE for tert-butylmethyl ether is 177 mg/day.
CUMENE

Genotoxicity

Negative results in Ames test and in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Positive in in vitro UDS and in cell transformation assays using mouse embryo cells.

Mut. Res. 1984 133 199-244.
EPA Fiche OTS 0509712 (1984)

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Animal Toxicity

No adverse effects noted in rats exposed to 146 mg/m³ continuously by inhalation for 4 months. Ref. Jenkins LJ et al., Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 1970 16 (3) 818-23.

\[146 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 0.146 \text{ mg/L}\]

Daily dose = \[\frac{0.146 \times 290}{0.425} = 99.6 \text{ mg/kg}\]

PDE = \[\frac{99.6 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 19.9 \text{ mg/day}\]

Limit = \[\frac{19.9 \times 1000}{10} = 1990 \text{ ppm}\]
Female Wistar rats given 154, 462 and 769 mg/kg by gavage 5 days/week for 6 months. No histopathological changes but slight increases in kidney weights at two higher doses. NEL 154 mg/kg. Ref. Wolf MA et al., Arch. Ind. Health 1956 14 387-98.

For continuous dosing \[ \text{PDE} = \frac{154 \times 5}{7} = 110 \text{ mg / kg} \]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{110 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = 55 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit \[ \frac{55 \times 1000}{10} = 5500 \text{ ppm} \]

**Conclusion**

The 1970 study is disregarded since only a single dose was administered and no effect was detected. The PDE for cumene is 55.0 mg/day.
**DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE**

**Genotoxicity**
Negative in vitro results in Ames and other bacterial tests, CHO cells, and in host mediated assay. Conflicting results in mouse lymphoma assay.

Refs. Brams A et al., Toxicol. Lett. 1987 38 123-33
Fluck ER et al., Chem. Biol. Interact. 1976 15 219-31
Takehisa S and Wolff S. Mut. Res. 1978 58 103-6
Wangenheim J and Bolcsoldi G. Mutagen. 1988 3 (3) 193-205

**Carcinogenicity**
Dermal application of 100 mg 3 times weekly to skin opf ICR/Ha mice for 663 days did not cause skin damage or tumours (only skin examined).


\[
100 \text{ mg to mice weighting } 28\text{g} = \frac{100 \times 1000}{28} = 3571 \text{ mg / kg}
\]

\[
\text{For continuous dosing } = \frac{3571 \times 3}{7} = 1530 \text{ mg / kg}
\]

\[
PDE = \frac{1530 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 6375 \text{ mg / day}
\]
Limit = \frac{6375 \times 1000}{10} = 637,500 ppm

No tumours in mice dosed with 5 ml/kg orally daily for 50 weeks. (Time of autopsy not stated). Ref. Kanisawa M and Suzuki S. Gann 1978 69 599-600

5 ml / kg = 5 \times 1.1 = 5,500 mg / kg

PDE = \frac{5,500 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1} = 229 mg / day

Limit = \frac{229 \times 1000}{10} = 22,900 ppm

No tumours seen at injection sites after s/c administration of 0.05 ml weekly to ICR/Ha mice for 76 weeks. Ref. Van Duuren BL et al., J. Nell. Cancer Inst. 1971 46 143-49

0.05 ml = 0.05 \times 1.1 = 55 mg

55 mg to mice weighing 28 g = \frac{55 \times 1000}{28} = 1964 mg / kg

For continuous dosing = \frac{1964 \times 1}{7} = 281 mg / kg

PDE = \frac{281 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 117 mg / day

Limit = \frac{117 \times 1000}{10} = 11,700 ppm

draft 7 page 19
Reproductive Toxicity

Oral dose of 5 g/kg to Wistar rats for 4 days pre-mating and throughout pregnancy had no effects on mother or offspring.


\[
PDE = \frac{5000 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 5000 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit = \(\frac{5000 \times 1000}{10}\) = 500,000 ppm

Swiss mice given 5-12 g/kg orally days 6-12 showed no increase in foetal deaths or reduction in foetal weight and no abnormalities were observed although maternal toxicity was seen at all except the lowest level. Ref. Caujolle FM et al., Ann NY Acad. Sci. 1967 141 110-25

\[
PDE = \frac{5000 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 2083 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit = \(\frac{2083 \times 1000}{10}\) = 208,300 ppm

Hamsters given 50 to 8250 mg/kg IV on day 8. No evidence of maternal toxicity. Increases in foetal deaths at 5500 mg/kg and teratogenic effect from 2,500 mg/kg: exencephaly, cleft lip, and skeletal abnormalities. NEL 1000 mg/kg. Ref. Ferm VH J.Embryol. Exp. Morph., 1966 16 (1) 49-54

\[
PDE = \frac{1000 \times 50}{10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 10} = 50 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit = \(\frac{50 \times 1000}{10}\) = 5000 ppm
Animal Toxicity

Dogs dosed orally at 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 40 g/kg 5 days/week for 23 weeks showed changes in lens refractiveness making the lens clearer rather than translucent. No changes were detected histologically. LOEL = 2.5 g/kg = 2,500 mg/kg.

Ref. Rubin LF and Mattis PA  Science 1966 153 83-4

For continuous dosing  \[
\frac{2,500 \times 5}{7} = 1786 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
PDE = \frac{1786 \times 50}{2 \times 10 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = 2233 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{2233 \times 1000}{10} = 223,300 \text{ ppm}
\]

1, 3 and 9 ml/kg of 90% solution given orally to rhesus monkeys daily for 18 months. Deaths at high dose. NEL 3 ml/kg.  Ref. Vogin EE et al., Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 1970 16 606-12.

3 mL/kg = 3 x 1.1 x 1000 x 90% = 2970 mg/kg

\[
PDE = \frac{2970 \times 50}{10 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 297 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{297 \times 1000}{10} = 29,700 \text{ ppm}
\]

2 and 5 g/kg of 50% solution given orally for 45 days to Wistar rats. High dose caused reduced weight gain and some liver damage. NEL 1 g/kg.

PDE = \frac{1000 \times 50}{10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1} = 50 \text{ mg/day}

Limit = \frac{50 \times 1000}{10} = 5,000 \text{ ppm}

Conclusion

The PDE for dimethyl sulfoxide is 50 mg/day.
ETHANOL

Genotoxicity
Negative results in Ames tests and in vitro cytogenetic studies with CHO and SHE cells.

Carcinogenicity
A 40% solution administered by gavage twice weekly for 78 weeks to male and female BDVI rats had no oncogenic effects. Volume administered not stated. Ref. Griciute L et al., Cancer Letters 1986 31 267-75.

Reproductive Toxicity
Up to 16,000 ppm by inhalation 7 h/day, days 1-20 had no effects on outcome of pregnancy in Wistar rats.
Negative results when males dosed for 6 weeks at same level then mated to untreated females. Ref. Nelson BK et al., Neurobehavrv. Toxicol. Teratol. 1985 7 779-83.

\[
\text{NEL} = 16000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{16000 \times 46.07}{24.45} = 30148 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 30.1 \text{ mg/L}
\]

\[
\text{Continuous exposure} = \frac{30.1 \times 7}{24} = 8.8 \text{ mg/L}
\]

\[
\text{Daily dose} = \frac{8.8 \times 290}{0.33 \text{ kg}} = 7733 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{7733 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 7733 \text{ mg/day}
\]
Single I/P doses of 2, 4, 6, and 7 g/kg given I/P to CD-1 mice on day 10. Increased foetal deaths at high dose and reduced foetal weight at 6 and 7 g/kg. Cleft palate noted at foetotoxic levels. Maternal effects not reported. NEL 4 g/kg.


Animal Toxicity

Oral LD50 in rats 13.7 ml/kg.


Rat iv LD50 = 0.96 mL/kg for males, 1.15 mL/kg for females.

Dog iv LD0 >0.52 mL/kg. Ref. Shirai, M., et al., 1996, Jpn Pharmacol Ther 24, 309-322

4-week repeat dose in dogs NEL 0.01 mL kg⁻¹ day⁻¹

Ref. Pukutome, A. et al., 1996, Jpn Pharmacol Ther 24, 323-348

Human

The workplace exposure limit for ethanol (TLV-TWA) is 1000 ppm, equal to 1880 mg per cubic meter. Assuming inhalation of 10 cubic meters during an 8-h workday, total daily ethanol intake is 18.8 g, or 376 mg/kg. The TLV is designed to avoid eye and upper respiratory tract irritation, and does not reflect concern about systemic toxicity.
Ref. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, 1991, ACGIH Inc.

The maximum recommended social consumption of alcoholic drinks in the UK is 21 units/week for men and 14 units per week for women, where a unit is equivalent to 275 mL of standard beer or lager (4% alcohol). Based on 2 units per day, a daily alcohol intake of $275 \times 2 \times 0.04 = 22 \text{ mL/day} = 17,360 \text{ mg/day}$ is considered to be without significant risk to women. Ref. UK Department of Health Guidelines, latest revision 1995.

Ethanol is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 184-1293 (1990)

Conclusion

The PDE for ethanol is 166.7 mg/day.
ETHYL ACETATE

Genotoxicity
Negative results in vitro in Ames tests and in vivo in micronucleus test in Chinese hamsters.
NTP Fiscal Year 1987 Annual Plan. NTP - 87-001

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Animal Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats 11.3 ml/kg.

Rats given 2000 ppm 4 h/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks showed no adverse effects on
bodyweight or haematological measurements.
Ref. Quoted in American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Documentation
of the TLV and Biological Exposure Indices 5th Edn. 1986.

2000 ppm = \frac{2000 \times 88.10}{24.45} \text{mg/m}^3 = 7.2 \text{mg/L}

Continuous exposure = \frac{7.2 \times 4 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 0.86 \text{mg/L}

Daily dose = \frac{0.86 \times 290}{0.425 \text{kg}} = 587 \text{mg/kg}
\[
PDE = \frac{587 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 117 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{117 \times 1000}{10} = 11,700 \text{ ppm}
\]

5  Ethyl acetate is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 182.60.

6  Ethyl acetate is exempt from certification needs for use as a diluent in inks for marking fruit
and vegetables under section 706 (c) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.


11  Conclusion

12  The PDE for ethyl acetate is 117 mg/day.
ETHYL ETHER

Genotoxicity
Negative results in Ames test.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity
CD-1 mice were maintained anaesthetised from day 13.5 to 15.5 of gestation. No cleft palate was produced. Actual dosage administered not stated. Ref. Jacobs RM Teratol. 19 4, 699-74

Animal toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats is approx 2 mL/kg.
ETHYL FORMATE

Genotoxicity
Negative in Ames test (*Salmonella* strains and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) with and without metabolic activation.
Ref. Litton Bionetics Project No. 2468, Mutagenic Evaluation of Compound Ethyl Formate (FDA 75-49) 1976

Carcinogenicity
A/He mice given ip injections 3 times/week for 8 weeks (total doses of 2.4 or 12.0 g/kg), and examined for primary lung tumours 24 weeks after the first dose, showed no excess over controls.
Ref. Stoner GD et al., Cancer Res. 1973 33 3069-3085

'S' strain mice treated dermally with 18 weekly applications of croton oil, and for the first 10 weeks with 0.3 mL/week ethyl formate (total dose 2.76 g), did not have skin cancers when they were killed and examined one week after the last treatment with croton oil.
Ref. Roe FJC and Salaman MH British J. Cancer (1955) 9 177-203

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats 1850 mg/kg.
Oral LD50 in guinea pigs 1110 mg/kg.
Ref. Jenner PM et al., Food Cosmet. Toxicol. 1964 2 (3) 327-343

Osborne-Mendel rats given 1000, 2500 or 10000 ppm in the diet for 17 weeks showed no macroscopic effects, or microscopic findings in major organs. NEL 10000 ppm.
Ref. Hagan EC et al., Food Cosmet. Toxicol. 1967 5 141-157
Assume rat consumes 30 g/day.
Daily dose = \frac{30 \times 10}{0.425} = 705.9 \text{ mg/kg}

\text{PDE} = \frac{705.9 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 141.2 \text{ mg/day}

\text{Limit} = \frac{141.2 \times 1000}{10} = 14,120 \text{ ppm}

\textbf{Human}

Ethyl formate has GRAS status, and is a permitted food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515

\textbf{Conclusion}

The PDE for ethyl formate is 141.2 mg/day.
FORMIC ACID

Genotoxicity

Negative in Ames test.


Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

Animal Toxicity

Rats given 8 to 360 mg/kg in drinking water for up to 27 weeks showed only reduced weight gain at highest dose. Virtual NEL 360 mg/kg.


\[
PDE = \frac{360 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = 180 \text{ mg/ day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{180 \times 1000}{10} = 18,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice were given 8, 16, 32, 64, or 128 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day, 5 days per week for 13 weeks. Two mice died at the highest dose level and body weight gain in mice was reduced at the 64 and 128 ppm levels. Lesions were generally limited to the highest dose in both species and comprised squamous metaplasia and degeneration of the respiratory and olfactory epithelia. The changes are consistent with the administration of an irritant chemical by the inhalation route. There was no evidence of systemic toxicity.


\[
32 \text{ ppm} = \frac{32 \times 46.02}{24.45} = 60.2 \text{ mg/ m}^3 = 0.06 \text{ mg/ L}
\]
Continuous exposure = $\frac{0.06 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 0.011 \text{ mg / L}$

Rat daily dose = $\frac{0.011 \times 290}{0.425 \text{ kg}} = 7.51 \text{ mg / kg}$

$$\text{PDE} = \frac{7.51 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 1.5 \text{ mg / day}$$

$$\text{Limit} = \frac{1.5 \times 1000}{10} = 150 \text{ ppm}$$

Mouse daily dose = $\frac{0.011 \times 43}{0.028 \text{ kg}} = 16.9 \text{ mg / kg}$

$$\text{PDE} = \frac{16.9 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 1.4 \text{ mg / day}$$

$$\text{Limit} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000}{10} = 140 \text{ ppm}$$

Formic acid is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)

**Conclusion**

The inhalation study is disregarded since no systemic toxicity was noted. The PDE for formic acid is 180.0 mg/day.
HEPTANE

Genotoxicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Toxicity
Wistar rats given 3000 ppm 12 h/day 7 days/week for 16 weeks. Slight effect on weight gain but no effects on motor nerve conduction velocity, mixed nerve conduction velocity or distal latency. NEL 3000 ppm. Ref. Takeuchi Y et al., Clin. Tox. 1981 18 (12) 1395-1402

\[
3000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{3000 \times 100.2}{24.45} = 12294 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 12.3 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous exposure \[
= \frac{12.3 \times 12}{24} = 6.15 \text{ mg/L}
\]

Daily dose \[
= \frac{6.15 \times 290}{0.425} = 4,196 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
PDE = \frac{4196 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 840 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit (ppm) \[
= \frac{840 \times 1000}{10} = 84,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

Conclusion
The PDE for heptane is 840 mg/day.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Genotoxicity
Data not available.

Carcinogenicity
Data not available.

Reproductive Toxicity
Data not available.

Animal Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats is 15.4 ml/kg.

Given GRAS status by FEMA 1965.

Isobutyl acetate is a permitted direct food additive.
Ref. 21 CFR 172. 515 (1990)
ISOPROPYL ACETATE

Genotoxicity
Negative in Ames test.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Animal Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats 6.75 g/kg.

Isopropyl acetate is a permitted direct food additive
Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)
METHYL ACETATE

Genotoxicity
Negative in Ames tests.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Animal Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats 3.7 g/kg.
Ref. Reported in Patty’s Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. 3rd Edn. New York 1982.

Methyl acetate is a permitted direct food additive.
3-METHYL-1-BUTANOL

**Genotoxicity**

No data available.

**Carcinogenicity**

No suitable data available.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

No teratogenic effects were seen when 8 mg was injected into the yolk sac of chick embryos. Higher doses caused the death of the embryos.


**Animal Toxicity**

No adverse effects when 150, 500 or 1000 mg/kg given orally to Ash/LSE rats daily for 17 weeks.


\[
\text{NEL} = 1000 \text{ mg} / \text{kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{1000 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 200 \text{ mg} / \text{day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{200 \times 1000}{10} = 20,000 \text{ ppm}
\]

3-methyl-1-butanol is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)

**Conclusion**

The PDE for 3-methyl-1-butanol is 200 mg/day.
METHYLETHYL KETONE

Genotoxicity
Negative results in wide range of in vitro tests and in MNT using mice and hamsters
Basler A. Mut. Res. 1986 174 11-13

Carcinogenicity
No oral or inhalation carcinogenicity data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
Rats Exposures to 412, 1002 or 3005 ppm by inhalation 7 h/day, days 6-15 caused decreased maternal weight gain and mild developmental retardation at the high dose only. NEL 1002 ppm. Ref. Deacon MM et al., Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 1981 59 (3) 620-22

\[
1002 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1002 \times 72.1}{24.45} = 2955 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3 = 2.96 \text{ mg} / \text{L}
\]

For continuous exposure \[
= \frac{2.96 \times 7}{24} = 0.86 \text{ mg} / \text{L}
\]

Daily dose \[
= \frac{0.86 \times 290}{0.33} = 756 \text{ mg} / \text{kg}
\]

PDE \[
= \frac{756 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 756 \text{ mg} / \text{day}
\]

Limit \[
= \frac{756 \times 1000}{10} = 75,600 \text{ ppm}
\]
Mice
Swiss mice given 398, 1010 or 3,020 ppm by inhalation 7 h/day, days 6-15. Slightly decreased foetal weight at high dose only but no maternl effects. NEL 1010 ppm. Ref. Schwetz BA et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 1991 16 742-48

\[
1010 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1010 \times 72.1}{24.45} = 2978 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 2.98 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous exposure \[
\frac{2.98 \times 7}{24} = 0.869 \text{ mg/L}
\]

Daily dose \[
\frac{0.869 \times 43}{0.03 \text{ kg}} = 1246 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{1246 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 5 \times 1} = 104 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit ppm} = \frac{104 \times 1000}{10} = 10,400 \text{ ppm}
\]

Toxicity
F344 rats exposed to 1250, 2,500 or 5,000 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 90 days. Decreased weight gain and increased liver weights at high dose only. No neuropathological or histopathological changes. NEL 2,500 ppm. Ref. Cavender FL et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 1983 3 264-70

\[
2,500 \text{ ppm} = \frac{2,500 \times 72.1}{24.45} = 7372 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 7.37 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous exposure \[
\frac{7.37 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 1.316 \text{ mg/L}
\]
Average wt 425 g = \( \frac{1.316 \times 290}{0.425} \) = 898 mg / kg

\[
PDE = \frac{898 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 180 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit = \( \frac{180 \times 1000}{10} \) = 18,000 ppm

Cats

150 mg/kg s/c bid 5 days/week for 8.5 months did not produce detectable nervous system damage. Ref. Spenser PS and Schaumberg HH. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 1976 37 301-11

Dose/day = 300 mg/kg

For continuous exposure = \( \frac{300 \times 5}{7} \) = 214 mg / kg

\[
PDE = \frac{214 \times 50}{10 \times 10 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = 54 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit (ppm) = \( \frac{54 \times 1000}{10} \) = 5,400 ppm

No significant behavioural changes in rats in 90 day study dosed by gavage 5 days/week at 2.2 m mole/kg. NOAEL 2.2 m mole/kg.


2.2 mmole / kg = 160 mg / kg
For continuous dosing = \( \frac{160 \times 5}{7} = 114 \text{ mg/kg} \)

\[ PDE = \frac{114 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 22.8 \text{ mg/day} \]

\[ \text{Limit} = \frac{22.8 \times 1000}{10} = 2280 \text{ ppm} \]

**Human Results**

There are no relevant data available.

**Conclusion**

The 1976 study in cats and the 1985 study in rats are disregarded since they are single dose studies and no toxicity was detected. The PDE for methylethyl ketone is 104.0 mg/day.
METHYLISOBUTYL KETONE

Genotoxicity
Negative is in vitro and in vivo studies.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Toxicity
F344 rats exposed to 50, 250 or 1000 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 14 weeks.
Slight increase in liver weight at high dose but no histopathological change. Slight increase in
incidence and extent of hyaline droplets in proximal kidney tubule cells at 250 and 1000 ppm.
This is a rat-specific finding related to the occurrence of α-2µ globulin in that species. Virtual

\[
1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1000 \times 100.16}{24.45} = 4097 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 4.1 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous exposure \[
\frac{4.1 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 0.73 \text{ mg/L}
\]

Daily dose \[
\frac{0.73 \times 290}{0.425} = 498 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
PDE = \frac{498 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 99.6 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{99.6 \times 1000}{10} = 9,960 \text{ ppm}
\]
150 mg/kg S/C bid 5 days/week for 8.5 months did not produce nervous system damage to cats. Ref. Spenser PS and Schaumburg HH. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 1976 37 301-11

For continuous exposure \[ = \frac{300 \times 5}{7} = 214 \text{ mg/kg} \]

\[
PDE = \frac{214 \times 50}{10 \times 10 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = 53.5 \text{ mg/day} \]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{53.5 \times 1000}{10} = 5350 \text{ ppm} \]

**Conclusion**

The 1976 study in cats is disregarded since it is a single dose study and no toxicity was detected. The PDE for methylisobutyl ketone is 100 mg/day.
2-METHYL-1-PROPNOL

Genotoxicity
Negative results in Ames test.

Carcinogenicity
No suitable data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Animal Toxicity
Acute oral LD50 in rats 2.46 g/kg. Ref. Merck Index 10th Edn. 1983

1-Molar solution given as sole drinking fluid to rats for 4 months did not produce any adverse reactions on liver.

\[ 1 \text{ M} = 74 \text{ g/L} = 74 \text{ mg/mL} \]

Rat consumes 30 mL/day

\[
\text{Daily dose} = \frac{74 \times 30}{0.425} = 5224 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{5224 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 1044.8 \text{ mg/day}
\]
Limit = \frac{1044.8 \times 1000}{10} = 104,480 \text{ ppm}

2-methyl-1-propanol is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)

**Conclusion**

The PDE for 2-methyl-1-propanol is 1044.8 mg/day.
PENTANE

Genotoxicity

Negative in Ames test.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Animal Toxicity

Rats exposed to 3000 ppm by inhalation 12 h/day for 16 weeks did not develop peripheral nerve damage. Ref. Takeuchi Y et al., Br. J. Ind. Med. 1980 37 (3) 241-7.

\[
\text{NEL} \, 3000 \, \text{ppm} = \frac{3000 \times 72.15}{24.45} = 8853 \, \text{mg} / \text{m}^3 = 8.85 \, \text{mg} / \text{L}
\]

Continuous exposure = \[
\frac{8.85 \times 12}{24} = 4.43 \, \text{mg} / \text{L}
\]

Daily dose = \[
\frac{4.43 \times 290}{0.425 \, \text{kg}} = 3023 \, \text{mg} / \text{kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{3023 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 604.6 \, \text{mg} / \text{day}
\]

Limit = \[
\frac{604.6 \times 1000}{10} = 60,460 \, \text{ppm}
\]

Conclusion

The PDE for pentane is 604.6 mg/kg.
1-PENTANOL

Genotoxicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity
14,000 mg/m³ by inhalation 7 h/day, days 1-19 had no adverse effects on the foetuses of Sprague-Dawley rats. Ref. Nelson BK et al., J. Amer. Coll. Tox. 1989 8 (2) 405-10.

\[ 14,000 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 14 \text{ mg/L} \]

For continuous dosing \[ = \frac{14 \times 7}{24} = 4.08 \text{ mg/L} \]

Daily dose \[ = \frac{4.08 \times 290}{0.33} = 3585 \text{ mg/kg} \]

PDE \[ = \frac{3585 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 3585 \text{ mg/day} \]

Limit \[ = \frac{3585 \times 1000}{10} = 358,500 \text{ ppm} \]

Animal toxicity
50, 150 and 1000 mg/kg administered by gavage daily to ASH/CSE rats for 13 weeks produced no adverse effects. NEL 1000 mg/kg.
1 \[ \text{PDE} = \frac{1000 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 200 \text{ mg/day} \]

2

3 \[ \text{Limit} = \frac{200 \times 1000}{10} = 20,000 \text{ ppm} \]

4

5 1-Pentanol is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990).

6

7 **Conclusion**

8 The PDE for 1-pentanol is 200 mg/day.
1-PROPANOL

Genotoxicity

Negative in vitro results in Ames test. Mouse lymphoma assay, SCE.

Ref. Short Term Programs NCI 1984

Carcinogenicity

No suitable data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Animal Toxicity

Oral LD50 in rats 1.9 g/kg.


1-Propanol is a permitted direct food additive

Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)
2-PROPANOL

**Genotoxicity**

Negative *in vitro* results in Ames tests and in transformation assay in SHE cells.

Refs. Shimizu H et al., Ipn. J. Ind Health 1985 27 400-419
Zeiger E et al., Environ. Mol. Mutagen 1992 19 (suppl21) 2-1416
Mut Res 1983 114 283-385

**Carcinogenicity**

Mice exposed to 3000ppm. 7hr/day 5 days/week for 8 months by inhalation. No tumourigenic activity when examined at 12 months of age.


**Reproductive Toxicity**

A 1.5% solution in drinking ware was administered to rats for 2 generations. Other than a slight early growth retardation in the first generation, no adverse effects were seen. NOEL 1.5%. Ref. Lehman A J et al., Pharmacul.; Exp. Therap. 1945 85 61

\[ 1.5\% = 1.5\text{mL}/100\text{mL} = 1.5 \times 0.78505 = 1.18 \text{g/100 mL.} \] Rat consumes 30 mL/day

\[
\text{Daily dose} = \frac{1180 \times 30}{100 \times 0.425} = 833 \text{ mg/kg}
\]

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{833 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 833 \text{ mg/day}
\]

\[
\text{Limit} = \frac{833 \times 1000}{10} = 83,300 \text{ ppm}
\]
400, 800 or 1200 mg/kg were administered by gavage to 5D rats daily from day 6-15. Deaths were noted in the dams at the intermediate and high levels. Foetal weights were reduced at the intermediate and high levels but no teratogenic on embryocellular effects were noted.

NOEL 400 mg/kg. Ref. 1990 FDA Internal report Ref. SBJ000051 3:681-973

\[
PDE = \frac{400 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 400 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit \[= \frac{400 \times 1000}{10} = 40,000 \text{ ppm}\]

120, 240 or 480 mg/kg were administered by gavage to NZW rabbits on days 6-18. Deaths and reduced maternal weight gain were noted in dams at the high dose level only. No adverse effects were noted in any of the foetuses. NOEL 240 mg/kg.

Ref. 1990 FDA Internal report Ref. SBJ000051 3:447-680

\[
PDE = \frac{240 \times 50}{2.5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 480 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit \[= \frac{480 \times 1000}{10} = 48,000 \text{ ppm}\]

Animal Toxicity

Male rats were given 0.5 or 2.5% and females 1% or 5% in drinking water for 6 months. Deaths, not thought to be associated with treatment, were noted in animals from the 0.5% and 2.5% groups. Decreased weight gain was noted in the female animals but there were no gross or microscopic changes at any dose level. Ref. Lehman AJ and Chase HF J. Lat. Med. 1944 29 561. NOEL = 0.5% = 0.5 mL/100 mL = 0.5 x 0.78505 = 0.39 g/100 mL

\[
\text{Daily dose } = \frac{390 \times 30}{100 \times 0.425} = 275 \text{ mg / kg}
\]
PDE = \frac{275 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1} = 138 \text{ mg / day}

\text{Limit} = \frac{138 \times 1000}{10} = 13,800 \text{ ppm}

Rhesus monkeys were given 2 or 20 mg/kg by gavage for 9 months. No adverse effects were noted. NOEL is 20 mg/kg. Ref. 1968 FDA Internal Report Ref. SBJ000051 2:339-405.

PDE = \frac{20 \times 50}{10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1} = 1 \text{ mg / day}

\text{Limit} = \frac{1 \times 1000}{10} = 100 \text{ ppm}

2-Propanol is a permitted direct food additive. Ref. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)

\textbf{Conclusion}

The 1968 study by the FDA in monkeys is disregarded since no toxicity was detected. The PDE for 2-propanol is 138 mg/day.
PROPYL ACETATE

Genotoxicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity
No data available.

Animal Toxicity
Oral LD50 in rats 9.4 g/kg. Ref. Merck Index 10th Edn 1983

Propyl acetate is a permitted direct food additive. 21 CFR 172.515 (1990)
TETRAHYDROFURAN

Genotoxicity

Negative in Ames test and SCE assay.


Mortelmans K et al., Environ. Mut. 1986 § (Suppl 7) 1-119

Galloway SM et al., Environ. Mol. Mutagen 1987 10 (Suppl 10) 1-175

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

600, 800, or 5,000 ppm given by inhalation to SC rats 6 h/day, days 6-19 of gestation.

Reduced maternal weight gain and foetal weight at high dose level only but no abnormalities.


\[
NEL = 1800 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1800 \times 72.10}{24.45} = 5308 \text{ mg / m}^3 = 5.31 \text{ mg / L}
\]

For continuous dosing \[
\frac{5.31 \times 6}{24} = 1.33 \text{ mg / L}
\]

Daily dose \[
\frac{1.33 \times 290}{0.33} = 1166 \text{ mg / kg}
\]

\[
PDE = \frac{1166 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 1166 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit \[
\frac{1166 \times 1000}{10} = 116,600 \text{ ppm}
\]
CD-1 mice were given 600, 1800, or 5000 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day on days 6-17. Deaths at high dose and sedation at intermediate and high levels. Reduced weight gain at 5000 ppm. Increased incidence of intrauterine deaths at intermediate and high levels. No teratogenic effects. NOEL 600 ppm. Ref. Mast TJ et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol 1992 18 255-265

\[
\text{NEL = 600 ppm} = \frac{600 \times 72.10}{24.45} = 1769 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 1.77 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous dosing = \( \frac{1.77 \times 6}{24} = 0.44 \text{ mg/L} \)

Daily dose = \( \frac{0.44 \times 43}{0.03} = 633.5 \text{ mg/kg} \)

\[
\text{PDE} = \frac{633.5 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} = 264 \text{ mg/day}
\]

Limit = \( \frac{264 \times 1000}{10} = 31,800 \text{ ppm} \)

**Toxicity**

Reported that 17,000 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 6 weeks produced no evidence of liver or kidney damage in rabbits. Ref. Oettel H - Personal communication to ACIG TLV committee

\[
17,000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{17,000 \times 72.10}{24.45} = 50131 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 50 \text{ mg/L}
\]

For continuous exposure = \( \frac{50 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 8.9 \text{ mg/L} \)
Daily dose = \[
\frac{8.9 \times 1440}{4} = 3204 \text{ mg / kg}
\]

PDE = \[
\frac{3204 \times 50}{2.5 \times 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1} = 641 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit = \[
\frac{641 \times 1000}{10} = 64,100 \text{ ppm}
\]

F344 rats given 66, 200, 600, 1800 or 5000 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks. High dose level animals were ataxic and had slightly increased liver weights. Acanthosis and inflammation of the fore stomach were noted at the high dose only. NOEL 1800 ppm. Ref. Chhabra RS et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 1990 14 338-345

NEL = 1800 ppm = \[
\frac{1800 \times 72.10}{24.45} = 5308 \text{ mg / m}^3 = 5.31 \text{ mg / L}
\]

For continuous dosing = \[
\frac{5.31 \times 6 \times 5}{24 \times 7} = 0.95 \text{ mg / L}
\]

Daily dose = \[
\frac{0.95 \times 290}{0.425} = 646.9 \text{ mg / kg}
\]

PDE = \[
\frac{646.9 \times 50}{5 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 129 \text{ mg / day}
\]

Limit = \[
\frac{129 \times 1000}{10} = 12,900 \text{ ppm}
\]

B6C3F1 mice exposed to 66, 200, 600, 1800, or 5000 ppm by inhalation 6 h/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks. Reduced weight gain, narcosis, and deaths at high dose level. Decreased thymic and spleen weights and increased liver weights at high dose. Mild
centrilobular hepatocytomegaly in high dose level animals of both sexes and atrophy of uterus
and degeneration of inner cortex of adrenal cortex in females. NOEL 1800 ppm. Ref.
Chhabra RS et al., Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 1990 14 338-345

As above, 1800 ppm = 0.95 mg/L continuous exposure

Daily dose = \[ \frac{0.95 \times 43}{0.028} = 1456 \text{ mg/kg} \]

\[ \text{PDE} = \frac{1456 \times 50}{12 \times 10 \times 5 \times 1 \times 1} = 121 \text{ mg/day} \]

\[ \text{Limit} = \frac{121 \times 1000}{10} = 12,100 \text{ ppm} \]

**Human Results**

No data available.

**Conclusion**

The PDE for tetrahydrofuran is 121 mg/day.