

CENTRAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

AR226-0448

Report No. 6919

Date May 16, 1978

Subject: F C-143 Analysis of IRDC 137-090 Samples

Requestor: J. E. Long

Dept. Name Toxicology

Proj. No. 9172110004

Request No. A68616

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Report:

Serum and livers from IRDC study 137-090 (90 day subacute rhesus monkey toxicity with FC-143) were received for analysis of FC-143 content.

<u>Monkey</u> ①	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Survival</u>	<u>Serum</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Liver</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Liver</u> <u>total µg</u>
7362M	0	yes	-	0.05	3
7386F	0	yes	1	0.07	5
7364M	3 mg/kg/day	yes	53	3	250
7366M	"	yes	48	-	-
7384F	"	yes	65	7	350
7385F	"	yes	50	-	-
7363M	10 mg/kg/day	yes	45	9	600
7458M	"	yes	71	-	-
7328F	"	yes	79	-	-
7383F	"	yes	71	10	750
7367M	30 mg/kg/day	no	-	125	8000
7455M	"	yes	145	60	4000
7382F	"	no	-	80	7500
7387F	"	no	-	125	9000
7456M	100 mg/kg/day	no	-	100	6000
7381F	"	no	-	325	20000

①

M = male, F = female

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Although no effects (preliminary observation) were seen during the 90 day rat study at 10 - 1000 ppm FC-143, the monkeys at the higher dosage levels were adversely affected; however, the monkeys were studied at approximately 100 times greater concentration than the rats.

Note that both male and female monkeys accumulate FC-143 to about the same extent whereas with rats, only the male was found to contain high levels of FC-143. It is interesting to speculate regarding the conclusion of Prof. Singer's latest study with perfluorooctanoic acid. He used a female rat and found rapid excretion of the compound. Has he also studied a male rat to verify either his female study or would the results agree with the IRDC (137-089) study?

One obvious question, what is the difference in toxicity of octanoic acid, ammonium salt and FC-143?


Jon Belisle

/jz

C:H.E. Freier	201-1S
J.D. LaZerte	236-1
B.W. Nippoldt	201-1S
R.A. Prokop	236-3B
F.A. Ubel	220-2E
D.G. Weiblen	201-1S

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