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Environmental Affairs

February 7, 1983

To: Vinylidene Chloride Program Panel

Subject: "Interpretive Review of the Animal Toxicologic, Pharmacokinetic/Metabolism, Biomolecular and In-Vitro Mutagenicity Studies on Vinylidene Chloride and the Significance of the Findings for Man," by Jessie M. Norris - Pages 6 and 7 Not Included with Copies Mailed to Panel on January 18, 1983.

Dear Panel Member:

As a result of an inadvertent error made when processing the original of the subject document, pages 6 and 7 were omitted. Your copies of these two pages are enclosed. We regret this inconvenience.

Sincerely,

J. T. Seawell
Manager
Vinylidene Chloride Program

showed severe toxic effects in kidneys and liver (Maltoni et al., 1977, 1980; Maltoni, 1977a). Thus 25 ppm was a concentration for mice that exceeded the currently acceptable maximum tolerated dose for a long-term study.

III. The Tumorigenic Response Observed in Swiss Mice is Unique to the Strain and Species and is Sex- and Dose-Related.

The tumorigenic response in the kidney of the Swiss mice is apparently unique to that strain and is associated with the degree of toxicity expressed in the target organ (Maltoni, 1977a). Strain specific toxicity data reported from two comparison studies revealed exposure-related signs of toxicity including mortality, lowered mean body weights, increased liver and kidney weights and increased serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase with significant differences existing between the sexes. Maltoni, 1977a reported a sex-related difference in mortality in the various strains exposed to 200 ppm VDC, 4 hours/day for 2 consecutive days. Mortality among the male mice, and particularly the Balb/c and Swiss male mice was greater than that of the females: