MONSANTO COMPANY

STATUS SUMMARY

TWO-YEAR CHRONIC ORAL TOXICITY
OF
AROCLOR 1260

IN BEAGLE DOGS

I. Outline of Investigation

A. Type and Length: Two-Year Chronic Oral Toxicity

B. Animal Species Tested: Pure-Bred Beagle Dogs

C. Number of Animals: 32

D. Starting Date: May 23, 1969

E. Status of this Report: 33 weeks (January 12, 1970)

F. Organization:

Group	Number of Animals Male	Female	Dietary Level of Aroclor 1260* (ppm)
Control	4	4	None
Test I	4	4	1
Test II	4	4	10
Test III	4	4	100

* Voluntary oral ingestion; ad libitum feeding of graded levels of test material in diet.

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II. Results

A. Body Weights

Mean body weight gains (kg) after 33 weeks of testing are as follows:

	Males	Females
Control	2.9	2.7
Test I	3.2	2.3
Test II	2.6	1.5
Test III	1.7	1.5

Males receiving 100 ppm and females receiving 100 or 10 ppm have displayed weight gains lower than those of the control animals.

All other test groups have displayed normal weight gains.

B. Food Consumption

Average food consumed per week (g/kg of body weight) during the first 33 weeks of testing is as follows:

	Males	Females
Control	265	278
Test I	248	282
Test II	253	287
Test III	270	240

Food consumption for all groups, including control, was about the same.

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C. Reactions

No untoward behavioral reactions have occurred at any levels tested.

D. Mortality

One male and one female receiving 100 ppm of AROCLOR 1260 have succumbed thus far. The male which died during the 32nd week of testing and the female which died in the 29th week both showed poor food consumption, and body weight gains throughout the study. The male lost 1.5 kilograms and the female lost 1.6 kilograms. No other deaths have occurred during the study.

E. Hematologic Studies, Blood Chemistry Studies and Urinalyses

The female animal receiving 100 ppm that died during the 29th week had a value of 124 for SGPT at the six month point. This was an isolated example however, and is not considered significant at this time.

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