Industrial **BIO-TEST** *Laboratories, Inc.*
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TELEPHONE 272-3030

April 15, 1969

Dr. William H. Hunt, Toxicologist
Medical Department
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Dear Dr. Hunt:

Re: IBT No. B7009 - 30-Day Tissue Collection Study
In Albino Rats with Aroclors - BTL - Aroclor II

We are submitting herewith our laboratory report dated April 15, 1969 prepared in connection with the above study.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Calandra
President

JCC/kjl

DSW 380809

STLCOPCB4100824

REPORT TO

MONSANTO COMPANY
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION

30-DAY TISSUE COLLECTION STUDY IN ALBINO RATS WITH AROCLORS

BTL - AROCLOR II

IBT NO. B7009

I. Introduction

Samples identified as (1) Aroclor 1242, Lot No. AK-255, (2) Aroclor 1254, Lot No. AK-38, (3) Aroclor 1260, Lot No. AK-3, (4) Aroclor 5460, Lot No. AK-390, (5) Halowax 1014, 62% Cl, (6) Halowas 1099, 52% Cl, (7) Toxaphene and (8) Technical DDT were received for the purpose of conducting a 30-day feeding study employing albino rats as test animals.

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II. Summary

Sixteen groups of albino rats were fed diets containing either Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1254, Aroclor 1260, Aroclor 5460, Halowax 1014, Halowax 1099, Toxaphene or DDT for a period of 30 days.

During the feeding period representative samples of urine, feces and test diets were collected from rats of each group and sent to Monsanto Chemical Company. At the completion of the study the rats were sacrificed and samples of liver, kidneys, muscle and fat were removed, frozen and shipped to Monsanto for analyses.

Respectfully submitted,

INDUSTRIAL BIO-TEST LABORATORIES, INC.

James Plank

Report prepared by: James Plank
Group Leader
Rat Toxicity Department

M. L. Keplinger

Report approved by: M. L. Keplinger, Ph.D.
Assistant Laboratory Director

Otis E. Fancher

Otis E. Fancher, Ph.D.
Director

April 15, 1969

nk

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III. Procedure

A. Experimental Animals

The animals employed in the study were Charles River strain* albino rats. Five hundred and thirty rats (265 males and 265 females) were selected for the experiment and housed five per cage. Each cage bore a color-coded card identifying the rat with respect to project number, test material assignment, dietary level and sex.

B. Organization of Groups

A structural outline of the experiment is shown in Table I.

* Charles River Breeding Laboratories, North Wilmington, Mass.

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TABLE I

Outline of Experiment

Test Material Assignment	Number of Animals Male	Female	Dietary Level (ppm)
Control	25	25	No Material Administered
Aroclor 1242	15	15	300
	15	15	1000
Aroclor 1254	15	15	300
	15	15	1000
Aroclor 1260	15	15	300
	15	15	1000
Aroclor 5460	15	15	300
	15	15	1000
Halowax 1014	15	15	100
	15	15	300
Halowax 1099	15	15	300
	15	15	1000
Toxaphene	15	15	50
	15	15	300
DDT	15	15	50
	15	15	300

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C. Diet Preparation

The diets were prepared by blending the appropriate amount of each respective test material with standard rat ration.

Fresh diets were prepared weekly and sufficient food was placed in each cage to allow for ad libitum feeding.

Samples of each diet were collected and shipped to Monsanto for analyses.

D. Urine and Feces Collection

Urine and fecal samples were collected from four males and four females from each group after 28 days of feeding. These samples were then frozen and shipped to Monsanto.

No samples were obtained from rats fed Aroclor 1242, Aroclor1254, Aroclor 1260 or 300 ppm Halowax. These animals were sacrificed prior to the notification to collect the urine and feces.

E. Pathology

Following 30 days of feeding, all rats were sacrificed by carbon dioxide asphyxiation. These rats had access to their respective diets until 30 minutes prior to sacrifice.

The liver, both kidneys and samples of muscle and fat were taken from each animal at the time of autopsy. These tissues were then pooled according to sex and group, packaged and frozen. The frozen samples were then packed with dry ice in styrofoam containers and shipped to Monsanto Chemical Company for analyses.

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