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Medical Department - St. Louis

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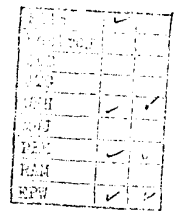
AROCLOR 5460 - CHICKEN TOXICITY



R. M. Parke

This is the report of the 18-week sub-acute toxicity study of Aroclor 5460 when fed in the diet to White Leghorn chickens at doses of 500, 1000, and 2000 ppm.

The results indicate that there was no adverse body weight effect in the females at all dose levels. However, the male birds of the test groups showed slightly lower body weights.

The only adverse food consumption appeared in the 1000 ppm group and then only at the 12 and 16-week determinations. It would appear that the compound in question was having an unknown effect. Speculating, it could be just plain refusal to eat as much food at this given time since the group receiving 2000 ppm had no difficulty with their diet.

The mortality, egg production and egg weights from the 500 ppm group were comparable to the controls. Both the 1000 and 2000 ppm groups showed increased mortality, decreased egg production, and with the 2000 ppm group decreased egg weights.

From the gross pathologic observations it appears that Aroclor 5460 induces increased bile production and excretion in chickens.

I concur with the consultant's conclusion that Aroclor 5460 when fed in the diet of chickens at a dose level of 500 ppm is a no-effect level. Doses of 1000 and 2000 ppm in the diet of chickens produce adverse (toxic) effects.

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