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Cancer FS Day 7
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Second Annual Report on

Carcinogens

December 1981

URL 05072

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service



ARAMITE

Aramite^R is carcinogenic in the rat and dog following its oral administration. It produced liver tumours in the rat¹⁻³ and carcinomas of the gall bladder and biliary ducts in the dog.⁴

Aramite^R was tested in 2 strains of mice by the oral route and produced a significant increase of hepatomas in males of one strain.^{5,6}

¹B.L. Oser and M. Oser. 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy)isopropyl 2-chloro-ethyl sulphite (Aramite^R). I. Acute, Subacute and Chronic Oral Toxicity. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 2:441, 1960.

²B.L. Oser and M. Oser. 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy)isopropyl 2-chloro-ethyl sulphite (Aramite^R). II. Carcinogenicity. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 4:70, 1962.

³H. Popper, S.S. Sternberg, B.L. Oser and M. Oser. The Carcinogenic Effect of Aramite in Rats. A Study of Hepatic Nodules. Cancer 13:1035, 1960.

⁴S.S. Sternberg, H. Popper, B.L. Oser and M. Oser. Gallbladder and Bile Duct Adenocarcinomas in Dogs After Long-Term Feeding of Aramite. Cancer 13:780, 1960.

⁵J.R.M. Innes, B.M. Ulland, M.G. Valerio, L. Petrucelli, L. Fishbein, E.R. Hart, A.J. Pallotta, R.R. Bates, H.L. Falk, J.J. Gart, M. Klein, I. Mitchell and J. Peters. Bioassay of Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals for Tumorigenicity in Mice. A Preliminary Note. J. Nat. Cancer Inst. 42:1101, 1969.

⁶IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man, vol. 5. IARC, Lyon, France, pp. 39-46, 1974.

Aramite is a miticide and antimicrobial agent. The chemical is insoluble in water but miscible with most organic solvents.

Aramite was previously registered for use on 39 crops, 20 of which were fruits and nuts; but in 1970, its use was restricted to postharvest application on fruit trees (EPA).

The single producer of aramite ceased production in 1975, prior to the 1977 voluntary cancellations of registrations by all distributors. Currently, it is believed that aramite is not available in the United States. Although actual production volumes are not known, it is believed that this pesticide was not widely used. For example, only 20,000 lb were used on fruit and nuts grown in California in 1971. By 1977, only 135 lb of the formulated product were available on the U.S. market (EPA).

No data are available on the number of workers who were actually or potentially exposed to aramite during its manufacture and formulation. No estimates of direct consumer exposure to the pesticide through consumption of contaminated fruit and nut crop have been identified. The potential for exposure to the general public has been eliminated by regulatory action.

Aramite is regulated by EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The significant regulatory action was a voluntary cancellation of the active ingredient registration by the sole producer in 1975. One formulator holding remaining stockpiles was permitted to sell them through December 1977.

Aramite

REGULATIONS		
Regulations and Other Actions	Effect of Regulations and Other Comments	Citation of Regulation
No current action. No known presence in consumer products under CPSC jurisdiction. (CPSC)		
FIFRA, 6: Voluntary cancellations of registrations by all producers, 4/12/77.	One formulator was permitted to distribute 135 lb of finished product prior to 12/31/77. No longer available. (EPA)	42 FR 18905
RCRA, 3001-3004: Designates aramite as a hazardous constituent of waste and subjects wastes known to contain it to handling and report/recordkeeping requirements. Promulgated 5/19/80.		40 CFR 261.11 (EPA)
See Carcinogen Assessment Group statement under 2-acetylaminofluorene. (EPA)		

URL 05074