MAY 1970

Industrial **BIO-TEST** *Laboratories, Inc.*
1810 FRONTAGE ROAD
NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS 60062

TOXICOLOGY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
CHEMISTRY
PLANT SCIENCES
MEDICAL SCIENCES

AREA CODE 312
TELEPHONE 272-3030

May 12, 1970

Dr. R. Emmet Kelly
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Dear Emmet:

Re: IBT No. C7299

Enclosed are individual body weights of dogs being fed Aroclor 1254. As you can see from the explanatory summary, we conclude that there is no adverse effect on the weights of the dogs fed 1 ppm.

Also enclosed is a brief statement from our pathologist concerning the peritonitis. We do not feel that this is related to ingestion of the Aroclor.

If you need any more information concerning this study, please call us.

Sincerely yours,

Kep

M. L. Keplinger, Ph. D.
Manager, Toxicology

MLK:db
Enclosures

DSW 019681

STLCOPCB4007614

Aroclor 1254

Chronic Dog Feeding Study

The individual body weights and gains in weight of these dogs are presented in Tables I and II.

Females receiving 1 part per million of Aroclor 1254 have exhibited an overall mean weight gain lower than that of the untreated control females. This difference can be attributed to the exceptionally high body weights of the animals in the 1 ppm group at the beginning of the investigation. Their initial body weights, ranging from 8.3 to 9.3 kilograms were substantially higher than the mean body weight of 7.1 kilogram noted for 125 control female animals of the same age (6.0 to 7.0 months).

The current body weights for these same test animals range from 10.2 to 11.4 kilograms. These weights compare favorably with the mean weight gain of 9.9 kilograms displayed by 75 one to two year-old female beagles housed at this laboratory during the past twelve months.

The overall mean body weight gain exhibited by females receiving 1 ppm of Aroclor 1254 should be considered normal. It appears to be low only because of the unusually high initial body weights of these animals.

STLCOPCB4007615

TABLE I

Aroclor 1254

Individual Body Weight Gains

Females

Group and Dose Level	Dog Number	Age at Inception of Test (months)	Initial Weight (kg)	Current Weight (kg)	Overall Gain (kg)
UC	5	6.0	6.4	9.0	2.6
None	6	6.0	7.1	10.2	3.1
	7	4.8	6.5	9.4	2.9
	8	4.8	7.2	11.5	4.3
	Mean	5.4	6.8	10.0	3.2
T-I	13	6.8	8.3	10.3	2.0
1 ppm	14	6.8	8.7	10.2	1.5
	15	6.0	9.3	11.2	1.9
	16	6.0	8.7	11.4	2.7
	Mean	6.4	8.8	10.8	2.0
T-II	21	6.5	6.3	9.1	2.8
10 ppm	22	6.0	6.2	7.7	1.5
	23	5.8	7.2	-	-
	24	6.0	6.3	8.2	1.9
	Mean	6.1	6.5	8.3	2.0
T-III	29	6.5	6.9	7.7	0.8
100 ppm	30	6.5	7.4	9.7	2.3
	31	6.5	5.9	-	-
	32	5.8	7.4	11.3	3.9
	Mean	6.3	6.9	9.6	2.4

DSW 019683

TABLE II

Aroclor 1254

Individual Body Weight Gains

Males

Group and Dose Level	Dog Number	Age at Inception of Test (months)	Initial Weight (kg)	Current Weight (kg)	Overall Gain (kg)
UC	1	6.5	6.4	7.5	1.1
None	2	6.0	7.1	10.0	2.9
	3	4.8	6.3	10.3	4.0
	4	4.8	7.8	13.3	5.5
	Mean	5.5	6.9	10.3	3.4
T-I	9	9.0	10.0	12.7	2.7
1 ppm	10	6.8	10.0	12.1	2.1
	11	6.5	9.3	13.2	3.9
	12	6.0	9.4	15.5	6.1
	Mean	7.1	9.7	13.4	3.7
T-II	17	6.5	7.7	11.8	4.1
10 ppm	18	5.8	7.7	14.1	6.4
	19	4.8	6.9	11.7	4.8
	20	6.0	8.3	10.6	2.3
	Mean	5.8	7.6	12.0	4.4
T-III	25	6.8	6.7	7.3	0.6
100 ppm	26	6.8	6.3	7.7	1.2
	27	6.0	7.0	8.0	1.0
	28	5.8	6.8	9.5	2.7
	Mean	6.4	6.7	8.1	1.4

STLCOPCB4007617

Peritonitis in Aroclor Dogs

Peritonitis has been found in two dogs on the Aroclor study. One was being fed 100 ppm of Aroclor 1260, while the other was being fed 10 ppm of Aroclor 1254. There was peritonitis on the serous surfaces of the stomach, intestine and bladder. This lesion was chronic and probably was present for a week or longer. There was severe autolysis of the tissues which could account for some of the changes.

The exact cause of the peritonitis was not determined, however, such changes have been seen in control dogs. It is felt that this peritonitis was not related to ingestion of either of the Aroclors.

STLCOPCB4007618