

TABLE 1.—SUBCHRONIC, CHRONIC, AND OTHER TOXICITY—Continued

Guideline No.	Study Type	Results
870.3700	Developmental toxicity-Rabbit	The maternal toxicity LOAEL is 30 mg/kg/day, based on reduced body weight gain and food consumption. The maternal toxicity NOAEL is 10 mg/kg/day. The developmental toxicity LOAEL was not established. The developmental toxicity NOAEL > 60 mg/kg/day (HDT).
870.3700	Developmental toxicity-Rat	The maternal toxicity LOAEL is 300 mg/kg/day, based on clinical signs (red or clear nasal discharge) and decreased body weights. The maternal toxicity NOAEL = 100 mg/kg/day. The developmental toxicity LOAEL is 600 mg/kg/day (HDT), based on increased incidence of minor skeletal variations. The developmental toxicity NOAEL is 300 mg/kg/day.
870.3800	Two-generation reproduction-Rat	The parental systemic toxicity LOAEL is 3,000 ppm (150 mg/kg/day) based on decreased body weights that were associated with decreased food efficiency. The parental systemic toxicity NOAEL is 1,000 ppm (50 mg/kg/day). The offspring systemic/developmental toxicity LOAEL is 3,000 ppm (150 mg/kg/day), based on decreased body weights at birth and through weaning. The systemic/developmental toxicity NOAEL is 1,000 ppm (50 mg/kg/day). No effects were noted on reproductive parameters and no reproductive toxicity LOAEL was determined. The reproductive toxicity NOAEL is \geq 3,000 ppm (150 mg/kg/day).
870.7485	Metabolism-Rat	Cyromazine was well absorbed after oral administration. Excretion was rapid at the dose (3 mg/kg), but an apparent delay in excretion occurred at the high dose (300 mg/kg). Fecal elimination was equivalent among dose groups except the high dose males, where a greater percentage was eliminated by this route. The origin of fecal radioactivity was via biliary elimination. Residual radioactivity in tissues was minimal in all dose groups. Urinary and fecal metabolites of ^{14}C -cyromazine were isolated and identified by TLC, HPLC, and GC/MS. The major compounds were the N-dealkylated product melamine, hydroxycyromazine, and unmetabolized cyromazine identified.
870.7600	Dermal Absorption-Rat	Absorption at 10 hrs = 13 %. Cyromazine apparently rapidly absorbed into the skin in an inverse dose related manner. The absorption into the skin is followed by a slower release into the body. The main route of excretion is apparently by the urine. There is no evidence that the compound is sequestered in the skin. Mean absorption based on blood, urinary/fecal excretion, and carcass, ranged from 0.6 to 7% for animals sacrificed at the end of the exposure periods. For animals exposed for 10 and 24 hours and followed for 48 hours post-exposure, mean absorption ranged from 8 to 14.5%. Total radioactivity absorbed generally decreased as dose increased indicating saturation of absorption with increasing dose. Amounts remaining in/on the skin at termination ranged from 4.5% (10 mg dose/2 h exposure) to 24% (0.1 mg dose/24 hour exposure). The majority of the absorbed radioactivity was found in the urine and carcass. Most of the unabsorbed radioactivity was found in the skin washes from each dose/duration.
870.7600	Dermal Absorption-Rat	Absorption at 10 hrs = 10%. Mean total recoveries of applied radioactivity from all dose groups ranged from 85 to 101%. Mean absorption based on blood, urinary/fecal excretion, and carcass, ranged from 2% to 11%. Total radioactivity absorbed generally increased with increasing exposure time but decreased with increasing dose indicating saturation of penetration with increasing dose. The majority of the absorbed radioactivity was found in the urine and carcass. Most of the unabsorbed radioactivity was found in the skin washes from each dose/duration (35–90%). However, based on measurements of skin absorption, a significant amount of radioactive dose was also found in the skin itself (9–40%). Mean absorption with inclusion of radioactivity in dissolved skin ranged from 10 to 45%. The ratio of the amount of radioactive dose in the skin wash to the radioactivity in the skin itself decreased with time indicating penetration into the subsurface of the skin with time after treatment.
870.5395	Gene mutation in Hamster (Chinese)-Mutagenic-Nucleus Anomaly	Negative mutagen.
870.5100	Mutagenic-Point Mutation Salmonella typhimurium	Negative results for point mutations in TA1537, TA1537, TA98, and TA100 with and without activation.
870.5450	Mutagenic-Dominant lethal test species: Mouse	Negative mutagen.