

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

Guideline No.	Study Type	Results
870.4100	Chronic toxicity dogs	NOAEL = 24.9 mg/kg/day for males and 29.6 mg/kg/day for females LOAEL = 61.2 mg/kg/day for males and 61.9 mg/kg/day for females based on compensated normochromic microcytosis
870.4200	Carcinogenicity mice	NOAEL = 93.9 mg/kg/day for males and 116.9 mg/kg/day for females LOAEL = 160.5 mg/kg/day for males and 198.0 mg/kg/day for females based on dose-related decreases in hemoglobin and hematocrit by study termination No evidence of carcinogenicity
870.4300	Combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity rats	NOAEL = 40 mg/kg/day for males and 36.4 mg/kg/day in females LOAEL = 82.2 mg/kg/day for males and 67 mg/kg/day for females based on dose-related decreased body weights (11 and 19%), body weight gains (13 and 26%), food consumption (13 and 19%), hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean cell volume, and mean cell hemoglobin. Increased nucleated red blood cells and reticulocytes in bone of females at 124.7 mg/kg/day No evidence of carcinogenicity
870.5100	Gene mutation	No evidence of compound-induced cytotoxicity was evident in <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> strains TA1535, TA1538, TA1537, TA98 and TA100 either in presence or in absence of S9 activation. The positive controls induced the expected mutagenic responses in the appropriate tester strain. Sulfentrazone was considered not mutagenic under any test condition.
870.5300	<i>In vitro</i> mammalian cell gene mutation assay (mouse lymphoma)	In a forward gene mutation assay, sulfentrazone at precipitating levels was equivocally positive in the absence of S9 activation. This response was not repeated at doses up to 1,800 µg/ml in the presence of S9 activation.
870.5395	Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test	The test was negative in mice administered single intraperitoneal doses of 85 to 340 mg/kg. The 340 mg/kg dose was estimated to be approximately 80% of the LD ₅₀ . No evidence of a cytotoxic effect on the target organ and no significant increase in the frequency of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in bone marrow cells.
870.5450	Dominant lethal assay- rodent	There were no significant difference from negative controls in the proportion of early dead: total implants, and (total) dead: total implants. Based on the results, sulfentrazone is considered negative for inducing dominant lethal mutations in pre-meiotic, meiotic, and post-meiotic germ cells of male rats under conditions of this assay up to the estimated MTD.
870.6200	Acute neurotoxicity screening battery	NOAEL = 250 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 750 mg/kg/day based on increased incidence of clinical signs, FOB findings, and decreased motor activity which was reversed by day 14 postdose. No evidence of neuropathology at any dose tested.