

TABLE 1.—SUBCHRONIC, CHRONIC, AND OTHER TOXICITY

Guideline No.	Study Type	Results
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity mouse	NOAEL = 73.3/103 (male/female (m/f)) milligram/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day) LOAEL = 257/349 (m/f) mg/kg/day based on histopathological changes in the liver (m/f)
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity rat	NOAEL = 3.14 (mg/kg/day) LOAEL = 19 mg/kg/day based on increased tubular kidney lesions in males
870.3150	90-Day oral-toxicity - dog	NOAEL = 210/232 (m/f) mg/kg/day LOAEL = 560/581 mg/kg/day based on lower body-weight gains and decreased food consumption in both sexes
870.3200	Carcinogenicity - mice	NOAEL = 16.1 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 212.4 mg/kg/day based on a dose-related increase in the incidence of focal and multifocal hyperplasia of the exocrine pancreas in males No evidence of carcinogenicity
870.3700	Prenatal developmental - rat	Maternal NOAEL = 200 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 1,000 mg/kg/day based on lower body-weight/body-weight gain and reduced food consumption Developmental NOAEL = 200 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 1,000 mg/kg/day based on lower mean fetal weights and increased incidence of delayed ossification
870.3700	Prenatal developmental - rabbit	Maternal NOAEL = 150 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 400 mg/kg/day based on decreased body-weight gain Developmental NOAEL = 150 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 400 mg/kg/day based on slight increase of litters showing extra (13th) ribs
870.3800	Reproduction and fertility effects - rat	Parental/Systemic NOAEL = 81 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 326 mg/kg/day based on lower body-weights in the F ₀ females during the pre-mating period. Reproductive/Developmental NOAEL = 81 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 326 mg/kg/day based on decreased pup weights (F ₁ and F ₂)
870.4100	Chronic toxicity dogs	NOAEL = 65.63/67.99 (m/f) mg/kg/day LOAEL = 449.25/446.3 (m/f) mg/kg/day based on lower body-weight gains and decreased food consumption and food efficiency
870.4300	Chronic toxicity/Carcinogenicity (feeding) - rat	NOAEL = 2.7 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 35.6 mg/kg/day based on degenerative liver lesions (spongiosis hepatis) in males No evidence of carcinogenicity
870.5265 and 870.5100	Gene Mutation	In a reverse gene mutation assay with <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> / <i>Escherichia coli</i> , cyprodinil was negative up to concentrations ($\geq 1,250$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$ +/- S9) that produced reproducible cytotoxicity for the majority of strains. Compound insolubility was reported at ≥ 313 $\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$.
870.5300	Gene Mutation	In a Chinese hamster V79 cell HGPRT forward gene mutation assay, cyprodinil was negative up to cytotoxic concentrations (≥ 96.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ with S9) (≥ 24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ without S9).
870.5375	Cytogenetics/ <i>In vitro</i> Chromosomal Aberration	In an <i>in vitro</i> assay for chromosome aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, cyprodinil gave negative results up to cytotoxic concentrations (≥ 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ without S9, 18- or 42-hour cell harvest or ≥ 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ with S9, 18-hour cell harvest) or to the highest sub-cytotoxic concentration (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ with S9, 42-hour cell harvest).