

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

Guideline No.	Study Type	Results
		No maternal toxicity or clinical signs of toxicity were observed. Mean body weight gain was reduced during the early dosing periods (days 6–12) at the 1000 mg/kg/day dose compared to the control group. Body weights were comparable between the treated and the control groups for the remainder of the dosage period (days 12–16) and the post dosage period (days 16 to 20). Slightly reduced mean body weight gain observed during early dosing period (days 6–12) was not considered biologically relevant. Developmental NOAEL = equal to or greater than 1000 mg/kg/day. No treatment-related fetal gross external, visceral or skeletal malformations or variations were seen at any dose level.
870.3700b	Prenatal developmental in nonrodents (rabbit)	Maternal NOAEL = 900 mg/kg/day (HDT) Marginally reduced body weights and slightly decreased food consumption in F1 males and females were observed in test animals at the 900 mg/kg/day dose level, but were not considered biologically significant. Developmental NOAEL = equal to or greater than 900 mg/kg/day (HDT) There were no treatment-related developmental effects observed at any of the administered dose levels.
870.3800	Reproduction and fertility effects	Parental/Systemic NOAEL = 1469 mg/kg/day in males/ 1705 mg/kg/day in females (HDT) There were no treatment-related systemic or reproductive toxicity observed at any of the administered dose levels.
870.4100b	Chronic toxicity dogs	NOAEL = 1,165 mg/kg/day (HDT) There were no treatment-related effects observed at any of the administered dose levels.
870.4200	Carcino-genicity rats	NOAEL = 1,068 mg/kg/day in males/1,284 mg/kg/day in females (HDT) There were no treatment-related effects observed in this study. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats treated with imazamox in the diet for 24 months. The highest dose tested (1,068/1,284 mg/kg/day) is considered an adequate upper limit for this study.
870.4300	Carcino-genicity mice	NOAEL = 1,053 mg/kg/day for males (HDT)/1,348 mg/kg/day for females (HDT) There were no treatment-related effects observed in this study. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in mice treated with imazamox in the diet for 24 months. The highest dose tested (1,053/1,348 mg/kg/day) is considered an adequate upper limit for this study.
870.5100	Gene Mutation	Negative
870.5375	Cytogenetics	Negative
870.5385	Other Effects	Negative
870.7485	Metabolism and pharmacokinetics	[¹⁴ C]Imazamox was readily absorbed by male and female rats following intravenous or oral dosing. Imazamox was rapidly excreted as the unchanged parent compound, primarily in the urine following intravenous administration and in the urine and feces following oral administration.

IV. Toxicological Endpoints

The dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) from the toxicology study identified as appropriate for use in risk assessment is used to estimate the toxicological level

of concern (LOC). However, the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL) is sometimes used for risk assessment if no NOAEL was achieved in the toxicology study selected. Based on a review of the

available data, EPA concluded that imazamox showed no toxicological endpoints of concern and, therefore, no dietary, occupational, residential, or aggregate risk assessments are needed.