

APPENDIX A
ROBUST SUMMARY FOR 2,3-XYLENOL STUDIES
SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

2,3-Xylenol (CAS 526-75-0)

Type	:	Melting Point
Value	:	72.56 °C
Decomposition	:	No
Sublimation	:	No
Method	:	Unknown
Year	:	Unknown
GLP	:	Unknown
Remarks	:	None
Quality	:	Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	:	(2) Reliable with restrictions

(1) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Selected Values of Properties of Chemical Compounds", 1980, plus additional literature references.

Type	:	Boiling Point
Value	:	216.92 °C
Decomposition	:	No
Sublimation	:	No
Method	:	Unknown
Year	:	Unknown
GLP	:	Unknown
Remarks	:	None
Quality	:	Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	:	(2) Reliable with restrictions

(2) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Selected Values of Properties of Chemical Compounds", 1980, plus additional literature references.

Type	:	Vapor Pressure
Value	:	0.09 mmHg at 25°C
Method	:	Calculated from vapor pressure constants in reference
GLP	:	Unknown
Year	:	Unknown
Remarks	:	None
Quality	:	Estimated < 3% error

Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(3): Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR values regressed from three literature references.

Type : Partition Coefficient
Value : Log Kow = 2.42
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : Reference's Log Kow for other xylenols slightly high vs. other sources.
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(4) Lu, et. al., "Quantitative Relationship Study for the Structure and Biodegradability of Substituted Benzenes", *Chemical Journal on the Internet*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2001.

Type : Water Solubility
Value : 4750 mg/L @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(5) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : pKa Value
Value : 10.54 @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(6) : Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (1985), Vol. A8, p. 48

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS 2,3-Xylenol (CAS 526-75-0)

Type : Atmospheric fate
Value : T1/2 = 4.8 hours

Method : Structure activated method
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1993
Remarks : Vapor-phase 2,3-xyleneol was degraded in the atmosphere
by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals
Reaction rate constant = 8.02×10^{-11} cc/molecule-sec @
25°C
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(7) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Soil aerobic degradation
Value : 100% removal in 19 days
Method : Incubation with carbonaceous wood loam soil @ 19°C
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1981
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(8) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aerobic activated sludge degradation
Value : 99% removal
Method : Dissolved air treatment degradation simulator
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1982
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(9) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aqueous aerobic degradation
Value : Below detection level in 14 days
Method : Contaminated groundwater water in shake flask
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1991
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(10) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

MAMMALIAN TOXICOLOGY ELEMENTS

2,3-Xylenol (CAS 526-75-0)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Mouse
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Intravenous
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 56 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,3-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(11) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3405, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

GENETIC TOXICITY IN VITRO

2,3-Xylenol (CAS 526-75-0)

Type	: Ames test
System of testing	: Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA 100
Test concentration	: Not stated
Metabolic activation	: Not stated
Result	: Negative for mutagenicity
Year	: 1979
Test substance	: Purity not stated
GLP	: No information
Remark	: Work appears to have been conducted on shale oil products and derivatives
Reliability	: (3) Not Reliable

(12) Epler, J. L., et al. Environ Health Persp., 30: 179-184, 1979.

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS

2,3-Xylenol (CAS 526-75-0)

Type	: Acute
Species	: <i>Daphnia magna</i>
Sex	: Not applicable
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: static bioassay
Exposure period	: 48 hr
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 16.0 mg/l
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1975
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,3-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(13) Grushko, Y, et al., Hydrobiological J., 11 (5) 93-99, 1975.

APPENDIX B ROBUST SUMMARY FOR 2,4-XYLENOL STUDIES SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

2,4-Xylenol (CAS 105-67-9)

Type	: Melting Point
Value	: 24.53 °C
Decomposition	: No
Sublimation	: No
Method	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(1) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 2001, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center “Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols”, 1978.

Type : Boiling Point
Value : 210.98 °C
Decomposition : No
Sublimation : No
Method : Unknown
Year : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 1% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(2) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 2001, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols", 1978.

Type : Vapor Pressure
Value : 0.11 mmHg at 25°C
Method : Calculated from vapor pressure constants in reference
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 3% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(3) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 2001, DIPPR values regressed from four literature references.

Type : Partition Coefficient
Value : Log Kow = 2.36
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(4) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Log Kow
Value : 2.42
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(5): Verschueren, "Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals"

Type : Water Solubility
Value : 7870 mg/L @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(6): National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : pKa Value
Value : 10.60 @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(7) : Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (1985), Vol. A8, p. 48

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE ELEMENTS

2,4-Xylenol (CAS 105-67-9)

Type : Atmospheric fate
Value : T1/2 = 5.3 hours
Method : Structure activated method
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1993
Remarks : Vapor-phase 2,4-xylenol was degraded in the atmosphere
by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicles
Reaction rate constant = 7.20×10^{-11} cc/molecule-sec @
25°C
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(8) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Soil aerobic degradation
Value : T1/2 in unacclimated soil = 3.5 days
Method : Incubation with unacclimated soil @ 19°C

GLP : Unknown
Year : 1989
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(9) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Contaminated soil aerobic degradation
Value : T1/2 in contaminated soil = 248 days
Method : incubation with soil from manufactured gas plant
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1993
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(10) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aerobic activated wastewater degradation
Value : 42.8% reduced BOD after 10 days
Method : Biological treatment simulator
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1990
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(11) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aqueous aerobic degradation
Value : Below detection level in 14 days
Method : Contaminated groundwater water in shake flask
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1991
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(12) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

MAMMALIAN TOXICOLOGY ELEMENTS

2,4-Xylenol (CAS 105-67-9)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rat
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 2300 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	(4) Not assignable

(13) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3405, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Mouse
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 809 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(14) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3405, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type	: Subchronic
Species	: Mouse

Sex	: 30 male and 30 female per group
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral gavage
Exposure period	: 90 days
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: None
Doses	: 5.0, 50.0 or 250.0 mg/kg/day
Control groups	: (2) untreated and vehicle
NOAEL	: 50 mg/kg/day
Results	: No treatment-related changes in survival or body weight, food consumption or eye examination. High-dose clinical signs and hematological changes in females (decreased corpuscular Hb and cell volume). No gross or microscopic changes, no organ weight changes except increase in low-dose adrenal weights (females).
Year	: 1989
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (1) Reliable without restriction

(15) US EPA Ninety-day gavage study in albino mice using 2,4-dimethylphenol. Study number 410-2831, 1989.

GENETIC TOXICITY IN VITRO

2,4-Xylenol (CAS 105-67-9)

Type	: Ames test
System of testing	: Salmonella typhimurium TA97, TA 8, TA 00, TA1535 and TA 537
Test concentration	: 0.33, 1.0, 3.3, 10 and 33µg/plate
Metabolic activation	: With and without rat or hamster S-9
Result	: Negative for mutagenicity
Year	: 1986
Test substance	: Purity not stated
GLP	: No information
Remark	: None
Reliability	: (1) Reliable without restriction

(16) Mortlemans, K., Environ Mutagenesis 8, 1-119, 1986.

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS

2,4-Xylenol (CAS 105-67-9)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Fathead minnow

Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Flow-through
Exposure period	: 96 hr
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: 0, 5.2, 8.6, 14.4, 24.0 and 40.0 mg/l, analytical verification
Control group	: Untreated
LC50	: 16.6 mg/l
Method	: Evaluate test water quality, fish behavior and pharmacotoxic signs, body weight and survival.
Year	: 1985
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(17) Geiger, D. L., et al., Acute toxicities of organic chemicals to fathead minnows, Vol. II. Center for Lake Superior Environmental Studies, U. of Wisconsin – Superior. US EPA Cooperative Agreements Superior, WI., p 185, 1985.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Daphnia magna
Sex	: Not applicable
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: static bioassay
Exposure period	: 48 hr
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 2.1 mg/l
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1980
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,3-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(18) US EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria Doc., 2,4-dimethylphenol. EPA Document 440/5-80-044, p B-1, 1980.

APPENDIX C
ROBUST SUMMARY FOR 2,5-XYLENOL STUDIES
SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

2,5-Xylenol (CAS 95-87-4)

Type : Melting Point
Value : 74.84 °C
Decomposition : No
Sublimation : No
Method : Unknown
Year : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 1% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(1) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center “Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols”, 1978, plus two other sources.

Type : Boiling Point
Value : 211.18 °C
Decomposition : No
Sublimation : No
Method : Unknown
Year : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 1% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(2) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center “Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols”, 1978, plus two other sources.

Type : Vapor Pressure
Value : 0.16 mmHg at 25°C
Method : Calculated from vapor pressure constants in reference
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None

Quality : Estimated < 3% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(3) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR values regressed from three literature references.

Type : Partition Coefficient
Value : Log Kow = 2.36
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(4): National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Water Solubility
Value : 3540 mg/L @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(5): National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : pKa Value
Value : 10.60 @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(6) Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (1985), Vol. A8, p. 48

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE ELEMENTS
2,5-Xylenol (CAS 95-87-4)

Type : Atmospheric fate

Value : T1/2 = 4.8 hours
Method : Structure activated method
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1993
Remarks : Vapor-phase 2,5-xylenol was degraded in the atmosphere
by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicles
Reaction rate constant = 4.00×10^{-11} cc/molecule-sec @
25°C
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(7) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Soil aerobic degradation
Value : 100% removal in 19 days
Method : Incubation with carbonaceous wood loam soil @ 19°C
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1981
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(8) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aqueous aerobic degradation
Value : Below detection level in 14 days
Method : Contaminated groundwater water in shake flask
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1991
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(9) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aerobic activated sludge degradation
Value : 94.5% reduced BOD after 5 days
Method : Biological treatment simulator
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1976
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(10) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

MAMMALIAN TOXICOLOGY ELEMENTS

2,5-Xylenol (CAS 95-87-4)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rat
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 444 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(11) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3405, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Mouse
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 383 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(12) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3405, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rabbit
Sex	: Not stated

Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 938 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(13) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3405, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

GENETIC TOXICITY IN VITRO

2,5-Xylenol (CAS 95-87-4)

Type	: Ames test
System of testing	: Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA 100
Test concentration	: Not stated
Metabolic activation	: Not stated
Result	: Negative for mutagenicity
Year	: 1979
Test substance	: Purity not stated
GLP	: No information
Remark	: Work appears to have been conducted on shale oil products and derivatives
Reliability	: (3) Not Reliable

(14) Epler, J. L., et al. Environ Health Persp., 30: 179-184, 1979.

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS

2,5-Xylenol (CAS 95-87-4)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rainbow trout
Sex	: Not applicable
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Static bioassay
Exposure period	: 96 hr
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not applicable

Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 3.2-5.6 mg/l
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1983
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,3-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(15) Verschueren, K. Handbook of Environmental Data of Organic Chemicals, 2nd edition. New York, Van Nostrand, p 1196, 1983.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Daphnia magna
Sex	: Not applicable
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: static bioassay
Exposure period	: 48 hr
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 10.0 mg/l
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1975
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,3-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(16) Grushko, Y, et al., Hydrobiological J., 11 (5) 93-99, 1975.

APPENDIX D

ROBUST SUMMARY FOR 2,6-XYLENOL STUDIES SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type	: Melting Point
Value	: 45.61 °C
Decomposition	: No
Sublimation	: No
Method	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown

GLP : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 1% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(1) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols", 1978, plus two other sources.

Type : Boiling Point
Value : 201.07 °C
Decomposition : No
Sublimation : No
Method : Unknown
Year : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 1% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(2) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols", 1978, plus two other sources.

Type : Vapor Pressure
Value : 0.27 mmHg at 25°C
Method : Calculated from vapor pressure constants in reference
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Estimated < 3% error
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(3) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR values regressed from four literature references.

Type : Partition Coefficient
Value : Log Kow = 2.36
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(4): National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type	: Log Kow
Value	: 2.36
Method	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Unknown
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(5) Verschueren, "Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals"

Type	: Water Solubility
Value	: 6050 mg/L @ 25°C
Method	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Unknown
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(6) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type	: pKa Value
Value	: 10.63 @ 25°C
Method	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Unknown
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(7) Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (1985), Vol. A8, p. 48

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE ELEMENTS

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type	: Atmospheric fate
Value	: T1/2 = 5.8 hours
Method	: Structure activated method
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: 1993
Remarks	: Vapor-phase 2,6-xylenol was degraded in the atmosphere

by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicles. Reaction rate constant = 6.60×10^{-11} cc/molecule-sec @ 25°C

Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(8) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Soil-sludge aerobic degradation
Value : 94.3% COD after 5 days
Method : Incubation with activated sludge seed
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1976
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(9) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aqueous aerobic degradation
Value : Below detection level in 14 days
Method : Contaminated groundwater water in shake flask
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1991
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(10) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aerobic degradation in adapted inoculum
Concentration : 200 mg/L in water
Degradation : 94% (exposure time not stated)
Test material analysis : measurement of COD
GLP : Not stated
Test Material : 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability : (4) Not assignable

(11) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 18, 1997.

MAMMALIAN TOXICOLOGY ELEMENTS

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type : Acute
Species : Rat
Sex : males, 5/group

Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: 100, 215, 464, 1000, 2150 or 4640 mg/kg
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 1470 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Results	: No mortality below 1000mg/kg; clinical signs included depression, exophthalmos, flushing, salivation, ataxia and prostration
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(12) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 25, 1997.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rat
Sex	: males, 5/group
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: 100, 215, 464, 1000, 2150 or 4640 mg/kg
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 1470 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Results	: No mortality below 1000mg/kg; clinical signs included depression, exophthalmos, flushing, salivation, ataxia and prostration
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(13) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 26, 1997.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rat
Sex	: Number, sex not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Inhalation

Exposure period	: 4 hours
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: >270 mg/m ³
Method	: Not stated
Results	: Signs included agitation, labored breathing, spasms
Year	: Not stated
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (3) Not reliable

(14) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 29, 1997.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rat
Sex	: Number, sex not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Dermal
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LD50	: 1500 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Results	: No details provided
Year	: 1970
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (3) Not reliable

(15) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 30, 1997.

Type	: Skin irritation
Species	: Rabbit
Sex	: 6 (3 intact, 3 abraded)
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Non-occlusive
Exposure period	: Not stated
Frequency of treatment	: Not stated
Post exposure period	: 24 and 72 hours
Doses	: 0.5 g undiluted
Control group	: Not stated
Result	: Corrosive, caused severe burns

Method : Not stated
Year : 1965
GLP : No
Test substance : 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(16) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 33, 1997.

Type : Eye irritation
Species : Rabbit
Sex : Not stated, 6 test animals
Strain : Not stated
Route of administration : Instillation into conjunctival sac of one eye
Exposure period : Not stated
Frequency of treatment : One day
Post exposure period : 24, 48 and 72 hours
Doses : 100 mg
Control group : Each animal served as own control
Method : Not stated
Results : Severe irritation, corneal opacity, corneal sloughing.
Corneal damage in all test animals at 72 hours
Year : 1965
GLP : No
Test substance : 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(17) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 34, 1997.

Type : Skin sensitization
Species : Guinea pig
Sex : Albino, sex and number not stated
Strain : Not stated
Route of administration : Dermal
Exposure period : Single dose
Post exposure period : 13 days followed by challenge
Doses : Not stated
Control group : Not stated
Result : Not a sensitizer
Method : Modified Landsteiner
Year : 1965
GLP : No
Test substance : 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(18) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 36, 1997.

Type	: Subchronic
Species	: Rat
Sex	: 56 males; assignment to groups not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral gavage
Exposure period	: 8 months
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: 0.06 or 6.0 mg/kg/day
Control groups	: untreated
NOAEL	: 0.06 mg/kg/day
Results	: High-dose produced reduction in body weight and decrease in SH groups in blood serum. Hypotension reported for high-dose animals. Microscopic changes reported in high-dose liver, spleen, kidney and heart. Statistical analysis not reported.
Year	: 1968
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (3) Not reliable; details lacking – questionable translation from Russian literature.

(19) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 39, 1997.

Type	: Subchronic
Species	: Rat
Sex	: 5 males 5 females per group
Strain	: Wistar
Route of administration	: Oral gavage
Exposure period	: 28 days
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: 20, 100, 400 and 800 mg/kg/day
Control groups	: untreated
NOAEL	: 20mg/kg/day for females; 100 mg/kg/day for males
Results	: Increased liver weight (absolute and relative) in 100 mg/kg/day females and both sexes at higher doses. Ulceration of stomach at 400mg/kg/day and above along with anemia and histological changes in spleen.
Year	: 1993
GLP	: Yes
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity >99.9%
Reliability	: (1) Reliable without restriction.

(20) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 37, 1997.

GENETIC TOXICITY IN VITRO

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type	: Ames test
System of testing	: Salmonella typhimurium TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535 and TA 1537
Test concentration	: 10.0, 33.3, 100.0, 333.3, 1000.0, 2500.0 and 5000.0 µg/plate
Metabolic activation	: With and without S-9
Result	: Negative for mutagenicity
Year	: 1994
Test substance	: Purity >98.9%
GLP	: No information
Remark	: None
Reliability	: (1) Reliable without restriction

(21) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 43, 1997.

GENETIC TOXICITY IN VIVO

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type	: Bone marrow cytogenetics
Species	: Rat
Sex	: 15 males and 15 females per group (except high-dose – 20 per sex)
Strain	: SD
Route of administration	: Oral gavage
Exposure period	:
Frequency of treatment	: Not stated; OECD method 475
Post exposure period	: 36 hours
Doses	: 0, 350, 700 and 1400 mg/kg/day for males; 0, 300, 600 and 1200 mg/kg/day for females
Control groups	: untreated and positive
NOAEL	: > 1400mg/kg/day for males; 1200 mg/kg/day for males
Results	: Bone marrow cells collected at 12, 24 and 36 hours post dosing. Examination for structural and numeric chromosome aberrations. No statistical increase in aberrations in treated groups verses control.
Year	: 1996
GLP	: Yes
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity >99%
Reliability	: (1) Reliable without restriction.

(22) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 46, 1997.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type	: Teratology
Species	: Rat
Sex	: 24 pregnant females per group
Strain	: SD
Route of administration	: Oral gavage
Exposure period	: days 6-15 of gestation
Frequency of treatment	: daily
Post exposure period	: Sacrifice GD 20
Doses	: 0, 60, 180 and 540 mg/kg/day
Control groups	: vehicle
NOAEL	: 180 mg/kg/day
Results	: Maternal toxicity (body weight gain suppression) at 180 mg/kg/day and higher; maternal mortality (2/24) at the high-dose. Developmental toxicity (reduced fetal weight) at 540 mg/kg/day.
Year	: 1997
GLP	: Yes
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity >99%
Reliability	: (1) Reliable without restriction.

(23) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 48, 1997.

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS

2,6-Xylenol (CAS 576-26-1)

Type	: Acute prolonged
Species	: Fathead minnow
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Flow-through
Exposure period	: 96 hr and 8 days
Frequency of treatment	: Continuous
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated, analytical verification employed
Control group	: Untreated
LC50	: >27 mg/l for 96 hours; 23 mg/l for 192 hours
Method	: Evaluate test water quality, fish behavior and pharmacotoxic signs, body weight and survival.
Year	: 1981
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated

Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(24) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 19, 1997.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Daphnia magna
Sex	: Not applicable
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Static bioassay
Exposure period	: 96 hr
Frequency of treatment	: Continuous
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Untreated
IC50	: 11.2 mg/l
Year	: 1974
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(25) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 20, 1997.

Type	: Acute algae
Species	: Tetrahymena pyriformis
Sex	: Not applicable
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Static bioassay
Exposure period	: 24 hr
Frequency of treatment	: Continuous
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Untreated
LC100	: 325 mg/l; NOEC not calculated
Year	: 1978
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 2,6-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (3) Not reliable

(26) SIDS Dossier 2,6-Dimethylphenol. Sponsor Country USA, p. 23, 1997.

APPENDIX E
ROBUST SUMMARY FOR 3,4-XYLENOL STUDIES
SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

3,4-Xylenol (CAS 95-65-8)

Type	: Melting Point
Value	: 65.1 °C
Decomposition	: No
Sublimation	: No
Method	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(1) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center “Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols”, 1978, plus two other sources.

Type	: Boiling Point
Value	: 227.0 °C
Decomposition	: No
Sublimation	: No
Method	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(2) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center “Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols”, 1978, plus two other sources.

Type	: Vapor Pressure
Value	: 0.04 mmHg at 25°C
Method	: Calculated from vapor pressure constants in reference
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 3% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(3) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR values regressed from three literature references.

Type : Partition Coefficient
Value : Log Kow = 2.33
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(4) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Water Solubility
Value : 4760 mg/L @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(5) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : pKa Value
Value : 10.35 @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(6) Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (1985), Vol. A8, p. 48.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE ELEMENTS

3,4-Xylenol (CAS 95-65-8)

Type : Atmospheric fate
Value : T1/2 = 4.7 hours
Method : Structure activated method
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1993
Remarks : Vapor-phase 3,4-xylenol was degraded in the atmosphere

by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicles
Reaction rate constant = 8.14×10^{-11} cc/molecule-sec @
25°C

Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(7) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aerobic soil degradation
Value : Complete after 9 days
Method : Incubation with unacclimated soil @ 19°C
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1981
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(8) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aqueous aerobic degradation
Value : Below detection level in 14 days
Method : Contaminated groundwater water in shake flask
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1991
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(9) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

MAMMALIAN TOXICOLOGY ELEMENTS

3,4-Xylenol (CAS 95-65-8)

Type : Acute
Species : Mouse
Sex : Not stated
Strain : Not stated
Route of administration : Oral
Exposure period : NA
Frequency of treatment : One day
Post exposure period : Not stated
Doses : Not stated
Control group : Not stated
LC50 : 400 mg/kg
Method : Not stated

Year : 1996
GLP : No
Test substance : 3,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability : (4) Not assignable

(10) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3406, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type : Acute
Species : Rabbit
Sex : Not stated
Strain : Not stated
Route of administration : Oral
Exposure period : NA
Frequency of treatment : One day
Post exposure period : Not stated
Doses : Not stated
Control group : Not stated
LC50 : 800 mg/kg
Method : Not stated
Year : 1996
GLP : No
Test substance : 3,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability : (4) Not assignable

(11) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3406, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

GENETIC TOXICITY IN VITRO 3,4-Xylenol (CAS 95-65-8)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA 100
Test concentration : Not stated
Metabolic activation : Not stated
Result : Negative for mutagenicity
Year : 1979
Test substance : Purity not stated
GLP : No information
Remark : Work appears to have been conducted on shale oil products and derivatives
Reliability : (3) Not Reliable

(12) Epler, J. L., et al. Environ Health Persp., 30: 179-184, 1979.

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS

3,4-Xylenol (CAS 95-65-8)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Fathead minnow
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Static bioassay
Exposure period	: 48 hr
Frequency of treatment	: Continuous
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Untreated
LC50	: 15 mg/l for 48 hours; 14 mg/l for 72 hours and 14 mg/l for 96 hrs
Year	: 1983
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 3,4-Dimethyl xylenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(13) Verschueren, K., Handbook of Environmental Data of Organic Chemicals, 2nd edition. New York, Van Nostrand, p 1197, 1983.

APPENDIX F

ROBUST SUMMARY FOR 3,5-XYLENOL STUDIES SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

3,5-Xylenol (CAS 108-68-9)

Type	: Melting Point
Value	: 63.44 °C
Decomposition	: No
Sublimation	: No
Method	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(1) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Selected Values of Properties of Chemical Compounds", 1980, plus additional literature references.

Type	: Boiling Point
Value	: 221.74 °C
Decomposition	: No
Sublimation	: No
Method	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 1% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(2) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR value taken from Texas A&M Thermodynamics Research Center "Key Chemical Data Books – Xylenols", 1978, plus two other sources.

Type	: Vapor Pressure
Value	: 0.04 mmHg at 25°C
Method	: Calculated from vapor pressure constants in reference
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Estimated < 3% error
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(3) Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR) Revised 1996, DIPPR values regressed from three literature references.

Type	: Partition Coefficient
Value	: Log Kow = 2.35
Method	: Unknown
GLP	: Unknown
Year	: Unknown
Remarks	: None
Quality	: Unknown
Reliability	: (2) Reliable with restrictions

(4) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type	: Log Kow
Value	: 2.35

Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(5) International Labour Organization, International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre, ICSC : 1356

Type : Log Kow
Value : 2.06 / 2.55
Method : Unknown / Unknown
GLP : Unknown / Unknown
Year : Unknown / Unknown
Remarks : None / None
Quality : Unknown / Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(6) Verschueren, "Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals"

Type : Water Solubility
Value : 4880 mg/L @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(7) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : pKa Value
Value : 10.19 @ 25°C
Method : Unknown
GLP : Unknown
Year : Unknown
Remarks : None
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(8) : Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry (1985), Vol. A8, p. 48

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE ELEMENTS

3,5-Xylenol (CAS 108-68-9)

Type : Atmospheric fate
Value : T1/2 = 3.4 hours
Method : Structure activated method
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1993
Remarks : Vapor-phase 3,5-xylenol was degraded in the atmosphere
by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicles
Reaction rate constant = 1.13×10^{-11} cc/molecule-sec @
25°C
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(9) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aerobic soil degradation
Value : Complete after 11 days
Method : Incubation with unacclimated soil @ 19°C
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1981
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(10) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

Type : Aqueous aerobic degradation
Value : Below detection level in 14 days
Method : Contaminated groundwater water in shake flask
GLP : Unknown
Year : 1991
Remarks : Laboratory study
Quality : Unknown
Reliability : (4) Not Assignable

(11) National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Base; May 8, 2002

MAMMALIAN TOXICOLOGY ELEMENTS

3,5-Xylenol (CAS 108-68-9)

Type : Acute
Species : Rat
Sex : Not stated

Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 608 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 3,5-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(12) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3406, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Rabbit
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 1313 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 3,5-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(13) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3406, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Mouse
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not stated
Route of administration	: Oral
Exposure period	: NA
Frequency of treatment	: One day
Post exposure period	: Not stated
Doses	: Not stated

Control group	: Not stated
LC50	: 477 mg/kg
Method	: Not stated
Year	: 1996
GLP	: No
Test substance	: 3,5-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (4) Not assignable

(14) Lewis, R. J., Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 9th edition. p 3406, Van Nostrand, New York, 1996.

ECOTOXICITY ELEMENTS

3,4-Xylenol (CAS 95-65-8)

Type	: Acute
Species	: Carp
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Not stated
Exposure period	: 24 hr
Frequency of treatment	: Continuous
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Not stated
TMlo	: 53 mg/l
Year	: 1983
GLP	: Not stated
Test substance	: 3,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
Reliability	: (3) Not reliable

(15) Verschuere, K., Handbook of Environmental Data of Organic Chemicals, 2nd edition. New York, Van Nostrand, p 1197, 1983.

Type	: Acute
Species	: Fathead minnow
Sex	: Not stated
Strain	: Not applicable
Route of administration	: Static bioassay
Exposure period	: 48 hr
Frequency of treatment	: Continuous
Post exposure period	: Not applicable
Doses	: Not stated
Control group	: Untreated
LC50	: 15 mg/l for 48 hours; 14 mg/l for 72 hours and 14 mg/l for 96 hrs
Year	: 1983

GLP : Not stated
 Test substance : 3,4-Dimethyl xlenol, purity not stated
 Reliability : (2) Reliable with restrictions

(16) Verschueren, K., Handbook of Environmental Data of Organic Chemicals, 2nd edition. New York, Van Nostrand, p 1198, 1983.

APPENDIX G

ROBUST SUMMARY FOR *m*-CRESOL TOXICITY STUDIES SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY

Type : Repeated dose
Species : Rat
Sex : Male
Strain : no data
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 d
Frequency of treatm. : Daily
Post exposure period : No
Doses : 0, 20, 150, 500 mg/kg diet (approx. 0, 1.86, 13.95 or 45.8 mg/kg bw/d)
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : ca. 45.8 mg/kg bw
Method : other: 10 rats/group, TS was prepared as a 2.0% corn oil solution and blended with the diet; diets were prepared fresh weekly. Control rats received basal diets containing 2% corn oil, necropsy of all animals
Year : 1969
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: M.P.:11-12 C; B.P.: 202.8 C

Result : No deaths occurred during the study and no untoward behavioural reactions were noted.
 At necropsy, no significant gross lesions were noted among the test animals, when compared to the control animals.

(1)

Type : Repeated dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : other: F344/N
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 days
Frequency of treatm. : continuously in diet
Post exposure period : No
Doses : 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000 or 30000 ppm (see remarks)
Control group : Yes
NOAEL : 10000 ppm
Method : other: 5 rats/sex and dose, clinical observations twice daily, body weight initially, weekly and at termination, gross and microscopic examination, statistical analysis

Year : 1991
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : mean compound consumption (mg/kg bw/day):

	males	females
0 ppm	0	0
300 ppm	25	25
1000 ppm	85	82
3000 ppm	252	252
10000 ppm	870	862
30000 ppm	2470	2310

Result : no mortality; no clinical signs of toxicity were observed and no gross lesions were noted at necropsy

>= 10000 ppm: increased relative liver weights for males and females, but no histomorphologic changes
30000 ppm: decreased mean final body weights and mean body weight gains for males and females; reduced food consumption in males and females during the first week of the study; relative kidney weight marginally increased in males and females but no histomorphologic changes; minimal to mild uterine atrophy in 4 of 5 females

NOAEL: male: 870 mg/kg bw
NOAEL: female: 862 mg/kg bw

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(2)

Type : Repeated dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : 13 w
Frequency of treatm. : once daily
Post exposure period : 1 w
Doses : 0, 50, 150 or 450 mg/kg bw/d in corn oil
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
Method : other: 30 rats/sex/dose, add.10 rats/sex for baseline clin. Pathol., interim kill at week 7, terminal kill at week 14, blood samples for hematology, clin.chemistry; urinalysis; gross and microsc. pathology; stat. anal.: Dunnett's t-t
Year : 1988
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: purity: 98.6%

Result : signs of intoxication: 450 mg/kg bw, male, female: lethargy, tremors, hunched posture, dyspnea;
>= 150 mg/kg bw: slight reduction in body weight gain of males
450 mg/kg: one high dose male was found dead on day 5 (cause not evident), reductions in weight gain for males and females;
treatment-related gross and histomorphologic lesions not

treatment-related gross and histomorphologic lesions not evident

NOAEL: 50 mg/kg bw (male)

NOAEL: 150 mg/kg (female)

Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(3)

Type : Repeated dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : other: CD
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : 13 w
Frequency of treatm. : Daily
Post exposure period : no data
Doses : 50, 150 or 450 mg/kg bw/d in corn oil
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
LOAEL : ca. 50 mg/kg bw
Method : other: 10 rats/sex and group, observation of clinical signs, performance of neuro-behavioural test batteries, gross pathologic and histopathologic evaluation
Year : 1986
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: no data on purity

Result : \geq 50 mg/kg: salivation, hypoactivity, rapid laboured breathing
450 mg/kg: one female was found dead; increased closing of eyelids, pollakisuria (females), reduced food consumption; few significant changes in the performance of the neuro-behavioural test batteries (no further details reported);
no brain weight changes, no gross or histopathological lesions in the brain or other nervous tissue

(4)

Type : Repeated dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 days
Frequency of treatm. : continuously in diet
Post exposure period : No
Doses : 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000 or 30000 ppm (see remarks)
Control group : Yes
NOAEL : ca. 3000 ppm
Method : other: 5 mice/sex and dose, clinical observations twice daily, body weight initially, weekly and at termination, organ weights recorded and microscopically examined, statistical analysis
Year : 1991
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : mean compound consumption (mg/kg bw/day):

	males	females
0 ppm	0	0
300 ppm	53	66
1000 ppm	193	210
3000 ppm	521	651
10000 ppm	1730	2080
30000 ppm	4710	4940

Result : mortality:
 0 ppm: 1/5 male; 10000 ppm: 1/5 females; 30000 ppm: 2/5 males, 2/5 females;
 Signs of toxicity: male, female; >= 100000 ppm:
 hunched posture, rough hair coat, laboured respiration (only females), additionally at 30000 ppm: thin appearance, lethargy and tremor
 relative liver weight increased: male from 3000 ppm, female from 300 ppm
 relative kidney weight increased: male at 3000 ppm, female at 30000 ppm
 histomorphology: female: 30000 ppm: mammary gland, ovarian and uterine atrophy

NOAEL (male): 521 mg/kg bw
 NOAEL (female): 651 mg/kg bw

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(2)

Type : Repeated dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : Female
Strain : other: CBA/J
Route of admin. : Dermal
Exposure period : 6 w
Frequency of treatm. : 3 times/week
Post exposure period : 6 months
Doses : 0.5 % in acetone
Control group : Yes
Method : other: 5 rats, application of the substance to depilated or clipped lower back by mist spray; observation of the hair colour of the new hair regrowth were made weekly
Year : 1974
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: no data on purity

Result : No depigmentations of the regrowthed hair were observed.

(5)

5.5 GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VITRO'

Type : Sister chromatid exchange assay
System of testing : human lymphocytes
Test concentration : 0 -1.0 mM

Metabolic activation : no data
Result : Negative
Method : other: solvent: DMSO:EtOH (1:1), culture time 88-90 h
Year : 1986
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity: 99.2%

(6)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 1538
Test concentration : over a wide dose range (no further information) in DMSO

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : other: according to Ames, Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.70, 2281(1973);
Mutat.Res.31,347(1975);
Nestmann, Cancer Res.39.4412(1979); Environ.Mutagen.1,361(1979)
Year : 1980
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity no data

Remark : presumably negative, but solubility did not allow the testing
of the compound in amounts that result in bacterial toxicity

(7)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, TA 1537
Test concentration : no data

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : other: according to Ames, Mutation Res. 31, 347 (1975)
Year : 1980
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: no data on purity

(8)

Type : Unscheduled DNA synthesis
System of testing : rat hepatocytes
Test concentration : 502, 251, 100, 50.2, 25.1, 10.0, 5.02, 2.51, 1.0, 0.502 ug/ml in DMSO

Metabolic activation : With
Result : Negative
Method : other: according to Williams, Cancer Res. 37, 1845 (1977); Williams cited
in deSerres (eds): Chemical Mutagens, Vol 8, pp.61, 1980, Plenum Press,
NY
Year : 1988
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8%

Remark : concentration range: 502 - 25.1 ug/ml: excessive toxicity
Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(9)

Type : Sister chromatid exchange assay
System of testing : human fibroblasts
Test concentration : 0, 0.08, 0.8, 4 mM dissolved in ethanol; 8, 10, 30 mM dissolved in Eagle's Minimal Essential Medium (MEM)

Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Negative
Method : other: after add. of m-cresol incub. for 2h, then washing and add. of medium containing 15% fetal calf serum and BrdU for 48 h
Year : 1984
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity: 99%

Remark : > 8 mM cytotoxic response
Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(10)

Type : other: DNA amplification
System of testing : SV40-transformed CHO cell
Test concentration : 5.0 mM in DMSO

Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Negative
Method : other: cells were incub. for 4d with m-cresol, then viability of the cells was determined, SV40-DNA content was detected by hybridization according to Lavi, Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. (USA) 80,6144,1981; Winocour, Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. (USA) 77,48
Year : 1989
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity: 98%

(11)

Type : other: SV40 Mammalian Inductest
System of testing : Syrian hamster kidney cells (SV40)
Test concentration : 0.0001-0.0000001 ml

Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Positive
Method : Other
Year : 1983
GLP : No
Test substance : no data

Remark : Mammalian inductest

(12)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 100, TA 1530, TA 1535, TA 1538, TA 1950, TA 1951, TA 1952, G 46
Test concentration : 0.5% in ethanol

Metabolic activation : no data
Result : Ambiguous
Method : other: according to Ames Mutat. Res. 31,347 (1975); Science 176, 47 (1972)
Year : 1975
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: no data on purity

Remark : a questionable effect was produced in the strain TA 1535

(13)

Type : other: SOS-Chromotest
System of testing : Escherichia coli PQ37
Test concentration : no data

Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Positive
Method : other: After termination of the nitrosation of m-cresol with ammonium sulphamate, test was performed according to Quillardet, Mutat. Res. 147,65 (1985)
Year : 1989
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: no data

(14)

Type : other: Prophage induction assay
System of testing : Escherichia coli / Bacteriophage lambda

Result : Positive

Remark : abstract only

(15)

Type : Cytogenetic assay
System of testing : Allium cepa

Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Negative

Year : 1948
GLP : No
Test substance : other TS: no data on purity

Remark : marginal effects

(16)

Type : Mouse lymphoma assay
System of testing : L 5178 Y (TK +/-) cells
Test concentration : 13.0 - 520 ug/ml in DMSO

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : negative
Method : other: preliminary cytotoxicity tests, procedure according to Clive, Mutation Res. 31,17,1975; Clive, Mutation Res. 59,61,1979, colony size not reported
Year : 1988
GLP : yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8%

Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(17)

Type : Cytogenetic assay
System of testing : Allium cepa
Test concentration : 0, 0.015, 0.02 and 0.025% in distilled water

Metabolic activation : no data
Result : positive
Method : other: treatment period: 0: 3 hrs; 0.015 24 hrs; 0.02: 5 hrs; 0.025: 5 hrs
Year : 1965
GLP : no
Test substance : other TS: no data on purity

(18)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 1538
Test concentration : 0, 0.5, 5, 50,500, 5000 ug/plate dissolved in DMSO, highest dose toxic

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : negative
Method : other: plate incorporation assay according to Ames, Mutation Res. 31, 347 (1975)
Year : 1982
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity: 98%

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(19)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA98, TA 100, TA 1535, TA 1537
Test concentration : 0.0, 3.3, 10.0, 33.0, 100.0, 333.0 ug/plate in water as solvent

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : negative
Method : other: preincubation methodology according to Ames, Mutat. Res. 31,347 (1975) and Yahagi, Cancer Lett. 1,91 (1975)<; to select dose range the chemical was checked for toxicity to S. typh. TA 100

Year : 1983
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: 97%

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(20)

Type : Cytogenetic assay
System of testing : Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells
Test concentration : 0, 198,297,398,495 ug/ml DMSO without; 0, 250, 500, 699, 749, 799, 898, 998, 999, 1100 ug/ml DMSO with S9-mix (>=898 ug/ml: toxic)

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : negative
Method : other: preliminary range finding studies; in accordance with OECD Guideline 473

Year : 1988
GLP : yes
Test substance : other TS: purity: 99.8%

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(21)

5.6 GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VIVO'

Type : Cytogenetic assay
Species : other: mouse bone marrow cells
Sex : male/female
Strain : ICR
Route of admin. : gavage
Exposure period : once
Doses : 0, 96, 320, 960 mg/kg bw in corn oil
Result : negative
Method : other: in accordance with OECD Guideline 475, 5 mice/sex/dose, bone marrow cells, sacrifice 6, 24, 48 hrs post treatment

Year : 1989
GLP : yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8%

Remark : dose finding study: see chapter 5.1
Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(22)

Type : Sister chromatid exchange assay
Species : mouse
Sex : male
Strain : DBA
Route of admin. : i.p.
Exposure period : single application
Doses : 0, 200 mg/kg bw dissolved in sunflower oil
Result : negative

Method : other: 3/4 mice were partly hepatectomized 5 d prior to exposure, 0.5h later BrdU tablets were implanted s.c.; 17h later single i.p. inj. of colchicine, 4h later sacrifice: bone marrow cells, alv. macrophages, regen. liver cells

Year : 1984

GLP : no data

Test substance : other TS: purity. 99%

Result : No increase in SCE frequencies in the intact mice as well as in the partially hepatectomized mice.

5.8.2 DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY

Species : rat

Sex : female

Strain : Sprague-Dawley

Route of admin. : gavage

Exposure period : day 6 through day 15 of gestation

Frequency of treatm. : daily

Duration of test : until gd 21

Doses : 0, 30, 175 or 450 mg/kg bw/d

Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle

NOAEL maternal tox. : ca. 175 mg/kg bw

NOAEL teratogen. : ca. 450 mg/kg bw

Method : other: following the TSCA Health Effects Test guidelines for Specific Organ/Tissue Toxicity - Developmental Toxicity (EPA, 1984,1987)

Year : 1988

GLP : yes

Test substance : other TS: purity: 99.4%

Result : 450 mg/kg: significant maternal toxicity (reduced food intake, reduced maternal body weights and weight gain during dosing period; reduced gestational weight gain (day 0-21); clinical signs of toxicity: hypoactivity, ataxia, tremors, audible respiration, perioral wetness; increased relative liver weights)
no embryotoxicity or teratogenicity was observed at any dosage level

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(23)

Species : rabbit

Sex : female

Strain : New Zealand white

Route of admin. : gavage

Exposure period : day 6 through day 18 of gestation

Frequency of treatm. : once daily

Duration of test : until day 29 of gestation

Doses : 0, 50, 150, 300 or 500 mg/kg bw/d

Control group : yes

Remark : 8 rabbits/dose
range-finding study

Result : 50 mg/kg: one doe aborted; ataxia, twitching, gasping, audible, labored and rapid respiration; increased relative liver weights

increased relative liver weights
 150 mg/kg: maternal mortality 2/8; reduced food consumption on gd 7-9; significantly depressed body weight gain for gd 6-12; cleft palate in 1 fetus
 >= 300 mg/kg: reduced food consumption on gd 6-10; significantly elevated clinical signs of toxicity (CNS and cardiopulmonary categories; see at 50 mg/kg)
 300 mg/kg: maternal mortality 1/8; one doe aborted; reduced body weight on gd 12 and significantly depressed body weight gain on gd 6-12; increased preimplantation loss and increase in dead fetuses/litter; forelimb and pectoral girdle anomalies in 4 fetuses in 2 litters; cleft palate in 1 fetus; small tongue
 500 mg/kg: maternal mortality 8/8

(24)

Species : rabbit
Sex : female
Strain : New Zealand white
Route of admin. : gavage
Exposure period : day 6 through day 18 of gestation
Frequency of treatm. : once daily
Duration of test : until day 29 of gestation
Doses : 0, 5, 50 or 100 mg/kg bw/day
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL maternal tox. : ca. 5 mg/kg bw
NOAEL teratogen. : ca. 100 mg/kg bw
Method : other: following the TSCA Health Effects Test guidelines for Specific Organ/Tissue Toxicity - Developmental Toxicity (EPA, 1984,1987)
Year : 1988
GLP : yes
Test substance : other TS: purity: 99.7%

Result : >= 50 mg/kg: audible respiration and ocular discharge
 No embryotoxicity or teratogenicity was observed at any dosage employed.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(25)

Species : rat
Sex : female
Strain : Wistar
Route of admin. : s.c.
Exposure period : day 7 through day 17 of gestation
Frequency of treatm. : daily
Duration of test : until post partum
Doses : 90 mg/kg bw/d (30 ml/kg bw 0.3%)
Control group : yes

Result : m-cresol was used as the solvent at a concentration of 0.3 %; no negative effects on F0- or F1-generation were observed

%; no negative effects on F0- or F1-generation were observed when compared with control animals.

(26)

Species : rat
Sex : female
Strain : Wistar
Route of admin. : s.c.
Exposure period : day 17 of gestation until 21 days after birth
Frequency of treatm. : daily
Duration of test : until 8 w post partum
Doses : 90 mg/kg bw/d (30 mg/kg 0.3%)
Control group : yes

Result : m-cresol was used as the solvent at a concentration of 0.3%; no negative effects on F0-, F1- or F2-generation were observed when compared with controls (no fetotoxicity, normal postnatal development, normal behaviour and fertility).

(27)

Species : mouse
Sex : female
Strain : other: ICR-SLC
Route of admin. : s.c.
Exposure period : day 6 through day 15 of gestation
Frequency of treatm. : daily
Duration of test : until 5 w post partum
Doses : no data
Control group : yes

Result : m-cresol was used as the solvent; no signs of fetotoxicity or teratogenicity, no maternal toxicity.

(28)

Species : rabbit
Sex : female
Strain : no data
Route of admin. : s.c.
Exposure period : day 6 through day 18 of gestation
Frequency of treatm. : daily
Duration of test : until \geq 12 d after exposure
Doses : 30 mg/kg bw/d (10 ml/kg 0.3%)
Control group : Yes

Result : m-cresol was used as the solvent at a concentration of 0.3%; decreased maternal food consumption and body weight gain after day 14 of gestation, increased average number of implantations and reduced mean body weights in male fetuses, no increase of anomalies.

(29)

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APPENDIX H

ROBUST SUMMARY FOR p-CRESOL TOXICITY STUDIES SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Fischer 344
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 days
Frequency of treatm. : ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 83 - 87 mg/kg bw
LOAEL : 242 - 256 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OTS 795.2600
Year : 1992
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of five rats/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

mean compound consumption (mg/kg bw/day):

	males	females
0 ppm	0	0
300 ppm	25	25
1000 ppm	87	83
3000 ppm	256	242
10000 ppm	835	769
30000 ppm	2180	2060

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : There were no deaths. Decreased mean final body weights, body weight gains and feed consumption occurred in both the top-dose males and females. These animals also showed clinical signs of toxicity, including hunched posture and rough hair coat. Increased relative liver and kidney weights were recorded in females fed \geq 242 mg/kg bw/day or 2060 mg/kg bw/day,

females fed ≥ 242 mg/kg bw/day or 2060 mg/kg bw/day, respectively and in males fed ≥ 835 mg/kg bw/day. No gross lesions were noted at necropsy. Histopathological evaluation revealed effects in the uterus in the top-dose females; in the nasal cavity in both males and females at ≥ 256 and ≥ 242 mg/kg bw/day, respectively; and bone marrow in both males and females at ≥ 256 and ≥ 769 mg/kg bw/day, respectively.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 days
Frequency of treatm. : ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 50 - 60 mg/kg bw
LOAEL : 60 - 163 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OTS 795.2600
Year : 1992
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of five mice/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

mean compound consumption (mg/kg bw/day):

	males	females
0 ppm	0	0
300 ppm	50	60
1000 ppm	163	207
3000 ppm	469	564
10000 ppm	1410	1590

Consumption data for the top dose were not calculated due to 100% mortality at this level.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : There was 100% mortality at the highest dose level. One male receiving 1410 mg/kg bw/day also died. Mean final body weights and mean body weight gains for surviving males at 1410 mg/kg bw/day were significantly lower than in the control groups; feed consumption was

depressed at the beginning of the study in males at 1410 mg/kg bw/day and in females at 1590 mg/kg bw/day. Clinical signs of toxicity included hunched posture, rough hair coat, lethargy, and hypothermia in the top-dose females that died and, together with laboured breathing and paleness, in the males fed \geq 1410 mg/kg bw/day. Relative liver weight was increased in females receiving \geq 564 mg/kg bw/day; in males, the relative liver and heart weights were increased at 1410 mg/kg bw/day and relative kidney weight at \geq 469 mg/kg bw/day. No gross lesions were noted at necropsy. Histopathological evaluation revealed nasal lesions in the females at all doses and in males at \geq 163 mg/kg bw/day. In the top-dose animals which died, renal and hepatic necrosis and bone marrow hypocellularity was noted.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : 13 weeks
Frequency of treatm. : 7 days/week

Doses : 0, 50, 175, 600 mg/kg bw/day
Control group : Yes
LOAEL : 50 mg/kg bw
Method : other
Year :
GLP : no data
Test substance : no data

Remark : Groups of 30 rats/sex were administered p-cresol in corn oil. The original data are unpublished and are available from the US EPA Freedom of Information Office. No further experimental details are available from the citing reviews (ATSDR, 1990; IPCS, 1993).

Result : 600 mg/kg: There was some mortality. Overt signs of toxicity at this dose included lethargy, tremors, convulsions and coma. There was also a decrease in the body weight gains. In females, increased serum enzyme levels were observed, which were correlated with the presence of hepatic inflammation, and serum cholesterol. The relative heart and liver weights of males were increased and their absolute brain weight decreased. Females showed decreased absolute brain and ovary weights. Microscopic examination revealed a small increased incidence of epithelial metaplasia of the trachea in both sexes.
 \geq 175 mg/kg: serum protein levels and relative kidney weight were increased in the males and blood effects (decreased red blood cell count and haemoglobin and haematocrit values) observed in the females. A small increase in the incidence of nephropathy, which did

not appear to be dose-related, was seen in the males at all dose levels.
Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(2)

GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VITRO'

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537.
Test concentration : 0.0, 3.3, 10.0, 33.0, 100.0, 333.0 ug/plate in water as solvent
Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : other: preincubation methodology according to Ames, Mutat. Res. 31, 347 (1975) and Yahagi, Cancer Lett. 1, 91 (1975; to select dose range the chemical was checked for toxicity to S. typh. TA100
Year : 1983
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity >97%

Remark : This endpoint had been studied by other investigators and results are similar to the study mentioned above.
Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(3)

Type : Cytogenetic assay
System of testing : Chinese hamster ovary cells
Test concentration : 30 to 902 ug/ml
Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Positive
Method : other: similar to OECD Guideline 473

GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% pure

Method : Duplicate CHO cultures were incubated with 15-301 ug/ml of the test substance in the nonactivation aberrations assay. The metabolic activation cultures were treated with 30-300 ug/ml of the test substance in a 10 hour assay and with 301-902 ug/ml in a 20 hour assay.

Result : Increases in chromosomally aberrant cells were observed in the nonactivation assay at all doses. Increases in the chromosomally aberrant cells were observed in the 20 hour assay with metabolic activation at 301 and 601 ug/ml.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(4)

Type : other: cell transformation assay
System of testing : mouse BALB/c-3T3 cells
Test concentration : 0.81 nl/ml, 3.25 nl/ml, 5 nl/ml, 10 nl/ml, and 15 nl/ml

Cycotoxic concentr. : 31.3 nl/ml
Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Positive
Method : EPA OTS 795.2850
Year : 1988
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% pure

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(5)

Type : Mouse lymphoma assay
System of testing : L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells
Test concentration : with activation: 0.256 ug/ml, 0.511 ug/ml, 0.767 ug/ml, 1.02 ug/ml, 1.53 ug/ml, and 3.07 ug/ml. without activation: 51.1 ug/ml, 102 ug/ml, 153 ug/ml, 204 ug/ml, 307 ug/l, and 409 ug/ml.

Cycotoxic concentr. : with activation: 5.11 ug/ml. without activation: 511 ug/ml.
Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : other: similar to OECD Guideline 476
Year : 1988
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% pure

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(6)

Type : DNA damage and repair assay
System of testing : human lymphocytes
Test concentration : 5×10^{-6} - 25×10^{-6} M

Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Positive
Method : Other
Year : 1986
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: p-cresol, purity not noted

Method : p-Cresol was tested for its ability to inhibit semiconservative DNA synthesis. Initially, DNA repair was induced by irradiation and, in these cells, semiconservative DNA synthesis was blocked by treatment with hydroxyurea. In both studies, cells were treated with radiolabelled thymidine for 2 hours and incorporation of thymidine into the cells was measured.

Result : p-Cresol inhibited both UV-induced DNA repair synthesis and semiconservative DNA synthesis as seen by a reduction in radiolabelled thymidine incorporation. It was unclear from the report if this inhibition was seen at all concentrations tested but at the top dose, 21% inhibition of DNA repair synthesis and 25% inhibition of semiconservative DNA synthesis was found.

(7)

Type : Sister chromatid exchange assay
System of testing : human lymphocytes
Test concentration : 0 - 0.5 Mm

Metabolic activation : no data
Result : Negative
Method : Other
Year : 1986
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: p-cresol, 99.9% purity

Remark : Styrene-7,8-oxide acted as the positive control. Cells were incubated with p-cresol for 88-90 hr before being analysed.
This endpoint had been studied by another investigator and reported results similar to the study mentioned above.

(8) (9)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, 100, 1535, 1537, TA1538
Test concentration : 0, 0.5, 5, 50, 500, 5000 ug/plate dissolved in DMSO, highest dose cytotoxic

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : other: preincubation methodology according to Ames, Mutation Res. 31, 347 (1975)
Year : 1975
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity : 98%

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(10)

GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VIVO'

Type : Dominant lethal assay
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : ICR
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : Single dose
Doses : 0, 100, 275, and 550 mg/kg
Result : Negative
Method : EPA OTS 798.5450
Year : 1989
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% pure

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(11)

Type : Drosophila SLRL test
Species : Drosophila melanogaster
Sex : Male
Strain : other: Oregon-R
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 3 days
Doses : 0, 60, 300 and 600 ug/ml 5% sucrose
Result : Negative
Method : EPA OTS 798.5275
Year : 1989
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% purity

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(12)

Type : Sister chromatid exchange assay
Species : Mouse
Sex : Male
Strain : DBA
Route of admin. : i.p.
Exposure period : single dose
Doses : 0, 75 mg/kg bw in sunflower oil
Result : Negative
Method : other
Year : 1984
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: p-cresol, purity >99%; obtained from Aldrich Chemical Co.

Method : p-Cresol was administered to 2 or 3 intact or hepatectomized male mice by single intraperitoneal injection. Negative and positive controls received 0.35 ml sunflower oil (4 intact and 5 hepatectomized animals) and 5 mg cyclophosphamide/kg bw (2 intact animals), respectively. After 30 min, DNA labelling was initiated using BrdU. After a further 21 hr the animals were killed, cells isolated and harvested and sister chromatid exchange (SCE) frequency in bone marrow cells, alveolar macrophages and regenerating liver cells analysed. Some of the mice were partially hepatectomized to induce liver cell regeneration.

Result : p-Cresol did not induce significant increases in SCE frequencies in any of the cell types examined. The doses tested were overtly toxic to the mice, causing lethargy, piloerection and lacrimation.

Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(13)

TOXICITY TO FERTILITY

Type	:	Two generation study
Species	:	Rat
Sex	:	male/female
Strain	:	Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin.	:	Gavage
Exposure period	:	see remarks
Frequency of treatm.	:	5 days per week
Premating exposure period		
Male	:	10 weeks
Female	:	10 weeks
Duration of test	:	see remarks
No. of generation studies	:	2
Doses	:	0, 30, 175, 450 mg/kg bw/day; 25 rats/sex/group
Control group	:	yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL parental	:	ca. 30 mg/kg bw
NOAEL F1 offspring	:	ca. 175 mg/kg bw
NOAEL F2 offspring	:	ca. 175 mg/kg bw
other: NOAEL (fertility)	:	ca. 450 mg/kg bw
Method	:	EPA OPP 83-4
Year	:	1989
GLP	:	Yes
Test substance	:	other TS: 98.93% pure
Remark	:	Groups of rats were administered p-cresol in corn oil. Exposure began 10 weeks prior to breeding and continued in the females throughout mating, gestation and lactation. The offspring were gavaged with the same doses as their respective parents for 11 weeks; the females again being dosed throughout mating, gestation and lactation. The F2 offspring were sacrificed at weaning.
Result	:	Clinical signs of toxicity occurred in F0 and F1 males and females at 450 mg/kg bw/day and included hypoactivity, ataxia, twitches, tremors, prostration, urine stains, audible respiration, perinasal encrustation (not in F0 males), and perioral wetness occurred at \geq 175 mg/kg bw. No reproductive parameters were effected in either of the two generations (F1 or F2). p-Cresol caused increased still births in the F1 and F2 generations: in F1 pups at 175 (but not 450) mg/kg/day and in F2 pups at 30 and 450 (but not 175) mg/kg/day. There was some variability in the number of stillborn in control groups in F1 and F2 generation (2 versus 0) and there was no clear dose-dependent effect in both generations (control/low/mid/high dose: F1 pups: 2/4/13/6; F2 pups: 0/7/4/9). In F2 (but not F1) live birth indices were reduced at 30 and 450 (not 175) mg/kg/day. Without any other effects especially in the 30 mg/kg bw-group it is unclear whether the effects on live birth indices were substance related. Pup survival indices in both generations were not affected by treatment.
Reliability	:	(1) valid without restriction

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY

Species	: Rat
Sex	: Female
Strain	: Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin.	: Gavage
Exposure period	: days 6 – 15
Frequency of treatm.	: Daily
Duration of test	: 10 days
Doses	: 0, 30, 175, 450 mg/kg bw/day; 25 inseminated females/group
Control group	: yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL maternal tox.	: = 175 mg/kg bw
NOAEL teratogen.	: = 175 mg/kg bw
Method	: EPA OPP 83-3
Year	: 1988
GLP	: Yes
Test substance	: Other TS: p-cresol. purity = 98.93%
Remark	: p-Cresol was administered in corn oil.
Result	: Maternal toxicity occurred at 450 mg/kg bw/day and included death, decreased food consumption and body weight gain, audible respiration, hypoactivity, ataxia and tremors. p-Cresol caused mild fetotoxicity at the 450 mg/kg, as seen by reduced ossification in three skeletal districts. In addition, fetal body weight was reduced at the 450 mg/kg dose level. There was no treatment-related increased incidence of malformations at any dosage.
Reliability	: (1) valid without restriction

Species	: Rabbit
Sex	: Female
Strain	: New Zealand white
Route of admin.	: Gavage
Exposure period	: Days 6 - 18 of gestation
Frequency of treatm.	: Daily
Duration of test	: 24 days
Doses	: 0, 5, 50, 100 mg/kg bw/day; 14 inseminated females/group
Control group	: yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL maternal tox.	: < 50 mg/kg bw
NOAEL teratogen.	: = 100 mg/kg bw
Method	: EPA OPP 83-3
Year	: 1988
GLP	: Yes
Test substance	: Other TS: p-cresol. purity = 98.93%
Remark	: p-Cresol was administered in corn oil.
Result	: Maternal toxicity including audible respiration, ocular discharge, hypoactivity and death were seen at 50 mg/kg bw/day or above. p-Cresol had no effects on the developing embryos at any of the doses tested.

Reliability : embryos at any of the doses tested.
: (1) valid without restriction

(15)

Species : Rat
Sex : Male/female
Strain : Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : 10 weeks prior to mating through life
Frequency of treatm. : Daily
Duration of test : Lifelong
Doses : 0, 30, 175, 450 mg/kg bw/day; 25 animals/sex/group
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL maternal tox. : = 175 mg/kg bw
NOAEL teratogen. : = 175 mg/kg bw
Method : Other: EPA OPP 83-4
Year : 1989
GLP : Yes
Test substance : Other TS: p-cresol, purity >98%

Remark : Developmental endpoints were also monitored in the 2-generation reproduction studies in rats discussed previously. Groups of rats were administered p-cresol in corn oil. Exposure began 10 weeks prior to breeding and continued in the females throughout mating, gestation and lactation. The offspring were gavaged with the same doses as their respective parents for 11 weeks; the females again being dosed throughout mating, gestation and lactation. The F2 offspring were sacrificed at weaning.

Result : p-Cresols caused effects on pup bodyweight at some time during development when given at 450 mg/kg bw/day; a dose causing overt parental toxicity. Occasional bodyweight changes were seen at lower doses but it is not clear if these were treatment-related.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(14)

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APPENDIX I

ROBUST SUMMARY FOR o-CRESOL TOXICITY STUDIES SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY

Type	: Repeat dose
Species	: Rat
Sex	: Male/female
Strain	: Fischer 344
Route of admin.	: oral feed
Exposure period	: 28 days
Frequency of treatm.	: ad libitum
Post exposure period	: None
Doses	: 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm
Control group	: yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL	: 83 - 87 mg/kg bw
LOAEL	: 242 - 256 mg/kg bw
Method	: EPA OTS 795.2600
Year	: 1992
GLP	: Yes
Test substance	: other TS: purity > 98%
Remark	: Groups of five rats/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination. At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.
Result	: There were no deaths. Decreased mean final body weights in high-dose females; body weight gains and feed consumption occurred in both the top-dose males and females. Increased liver and kidney weights were recorded in the top two dose groups. Relative liver and kidney weights were increased in the top three and top two dose groups for males and females, respectively. No gross or histopathologic lesions were noted at necropsy.
Reliability	: (1) valid without restriction
Type	: Repeat dose
Species	: Mouse

(1)

Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 days
Frequency of treatm. : ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 50 - 60 mg/kg bw
LOAEL : 60 - 163 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OTS 795.2600
Year : 1992
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of five mice/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : Mean final body weights and mean body weight gains reduced for males at top two dose groups; feed consumption was depressed at the beginning of the study in males top two dose levels. Clinical signs of toxicity, including hunched posture, rough hair coat and lethargy, were noted in high-dose animals. Hypothermia, rapid breathing and tremors were noted in the top-dose males. Relative liver weight was increased in the three highest dose groups. Relative kidney weights were increased in high-dose females. No gross lesions were noted at necropsy. Histopathological evaluation revealed ovarian atrophy in the high dose and uterine atrophy in the top dose levels.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : 13 weeks
Frequency of treatm. : 7 days/week

Doses : 0, 50, 175, 600 mg/kg bw/day
Control group : Yes
LOAEL : 50 mg/kg bw
Method : other

Year :
GLP : no data
Test substance : no data

Remark : Groups of 30 rats/sex were administered p-cresol in corn oil. The original data are unpublished and are available from the US EPA Freedom of Information Office. No further experimental details are available from the citing reviews (ATSDR, 1990; IPCS, 1993).

Result : 600 mg/kg: Mortality in 19/30 females and 9/30 males. Overt signs of toxicity at this dose included CNS depression, lethargy, tremors, and convulsions occurring within one hour post-dosing but not beyond one hour post-dosing. High-dose male body weight gain suppression. No effects on clinical chemistry, hematology, urinalysis, no treatment-related ophthalmic lesions, no effect on organ weights, no treatment-related gross or microscopic lesions.

Reliability : (2) valid with restrictions

(2)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Fischer 344
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 90 days
Frequency of treatm. : Ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 1880, 3750, 7500, 15000 9r 30000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
LOAEL : 7500 ppm (relative and absolute liverweight)
NOAEL : 15000 ppm

Year : 1992
GLP : No
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of 20 rats/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : There were no deaths. Decreased mean final body weights in high-dose males; body weight gains and feed consumption occurred in both males and females of the top two doses. Increased liver and kidney weights were

and females of the top two doses. Increased liver and kidney weights were recorded in the top two dose groups (three dose groups for liver weight). Relative testes weight was increased in high-dose males and relative thymus weight was increased in males of the top two dose groups. There was evidence of increased bone marrow hypocellularity in males of the top dose and females of the top two doses.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 90 days
Frequency of treatm. : Ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 1250, 2500, 5000, 10000 or 20000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 2500 ppm (female body weight)
LOAEL : 5000 ppm
 :
Year : 1992
GLP : No
Test substance : other TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of 10 mice/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : Mean final body weights and mean body weight gains reduced for males at the top dose and females of the top three dose groups; feed consumption was depressed at the beginning of the study in the high-dose groups. Clinical signs of toxicity included hunched posture, rough hair coat were noted in high-dose male animals. All male dose groups and females of the three highest dose groups had relative liver weight increases. Relative kidney weights were increased in high-dose females. High-dose males had increased relative testes weight. Relative thymus weight was increased in high-dose animals. Histopathological evaluation revealed minimal forestomach atrophy in the high dose groups.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VITRO'

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537.
Test concentration : 0.0, 3.3, 10.0, 33.0, 100.0, 333.0 ug/plate in water as solvent

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : other: preincubation methodology according to Ames, Mutat. Res. 31, 347 (1975) and Yahagi, Cancer Lett. 1, 91 (1975); to select dose range the chemical was checked for toxicity to S. typh. TA100

Year : 1983
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: purity >97%

Remark : This endpoint had been studied by other investigators and results are similar to the study mentioned above.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(3)

Type : Cytogenetic assay
System of testing : Chinese hamster ovary cells
Test concentration : 30 to 902 ug/ml
Cytotoxic concentr. :
Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Positive
Method : other: similar to OECD Guideline 473

GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% pure

Method : Duplicate CHO cultures were incubated with 15-301 ug/ml of the test substance in the nonactivation aberrations assay. The metabolic activation cultures were treated with 30-300 ug/ml of the test substance in a 10 hour assay and with 301-902 ug/ml in a 20 hour assay.

Result : Increases in chromosomally aberrant cells were observed in the nonactivation assay at all doses. Increases in the chromosomally aberrant cells were observed in the 20 hour assay with metabolic activation at 301 and 601 ug/ml.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(4)

Type : other: cell transformation assay
System of testing : mouse BALB/c-3T3 cells
Test concentration : 0.81 nl/ml, 3.25 nl/ml, 5 nl/ml, 10 nl/ml, and 15 nl/ml
Cytotoxic concentr. : 31.3 nl/ml
Metabolic activation : Without
Result : Positive
Method : EPA OTS 795.2850

Year	: 1988	
GLP	: Yes	
Test substance	: other TS: 99.8% pure	
Reliability	: (1) valid without restriction	(5)
Type	: Mouse lymphoma assay	
System of testing	: L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells	
Metabolic activation	: with and without	
Result	: Negative	
Method	: other: similar to OECD Guide-line 476	
Year	: 1988	
GLP	: Yes	
Test substance	: other TS: 99.8% pure	
Reliability	: (1) valid without restriction	(6)
Type	: DNA damage and repair assay	
System of testing	: E. coli	
Metabolic activation	: With and without	
Result	: Negative	
Method	: Other	
Year	: 1980	
GLP	: no data	
Test substance	: other TS: o-cresol, purity not noted	
Flag	: Critical study for SIDS endpoint	(7)
Type	: Sister chromatid exchange assay	
System of testing	: human lymphocytes	
Test concentration	: 0 - 0.5 Mm	
Metabolic activation	: no data	
Result	: Negative, Equivocal	
Method	: Other	
Year	: 1986	
GLP	: no data	
Test substance	: other TS: o-cresol, 99.9% purity	
Remark	: Styrene-7,8-oxide acted as the positive control. Cells were incubated with p-cresol for 88-90 hr before being analysed. This endpoint had been studied by another investigator and reported results similar to the study mentioned above.	(8) (9)
Type	: Unscheduled DNA Synthesis	

System of testing : Rat hepatocytesi

Result : Negative
Method : Other
Year : 1981
GLP : no data
Test substance : other TS: o-cresol, purity not noted

(10)

Type : *In Vitro* Cell Transformation
System of testing : BALB 3T3

Result : **Negative**

Year : **1981**
GLP : **No data**
Test substance : **o-cresol**

(11)

GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VIVO'

Type : Dominant lethal assay
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : ICR
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : Single dose
Doses : 0, 75, 250, and 750 mg/kg
Result : Negative
Method : EPA OTS 798.5450
Year : 1989
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 99.8% pure

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(12)

Type : Drosophila SLRL test
Species : Drosophila melanogaster
Sex : Male
Strain : other: Oregon-R
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 3 days
Doses : 0, 100, 500 and 1000 ug/ml 5% sucrose
Result : Negative
Method : EPA OTS 798.5275
Year : 1989

GLP : Yes
Test substance : Other TS: 99.8% purity

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(13)

TOXICITY TO FERTILITY

Type : Two generation study
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : see remarks
Frequency of treatm. : 5 days per week
Premating exposure period
 Male : 10 weeks
 Female : 10 weeks
Duration of test : see remarks
No. of generation studies :
Doses : 0, 30, 175, 450 mg/kg bw/day; 25 rats/sex/group
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL parental : ca. 30 mg/kg bw
NOAEL F1 offspring : ca. 175 mg/kg bw
NOAEL F2 offspring : ca. 175 mg/kg bw
other: NOAEL (fertility) : ca. 450 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OPP 83-4
Year : 1989
GLP : Yes
Test substance : other TS: 98.93% pure

Remark : Groups of rats were administered o-cresol in corn oil. Exposure began 10 weeks prior to breeding and continued in the females throughout mating, gestation and lactation. The offspring were gavaged with the same doses as their respective parents for 11 weeks; the females again being dosed throughout mating, gestation and lactation. The F2 offspring were sacrificed at weaning.

Result : Clinical signs of toxicity occurred in F0 and F1 males and females at 450 mg/kg bw/day and included hypoactivity, ataxia, twitches, tremors, prostration, urine stains, audible respiration, perinasal encrustation (not in F0 males), and perioral wetness occurred at \geq 175 mg/kg bw.

No reproductive parameters were effected in either of the two generations (F1 or F2).
 o-Cresol caused increased still births in the F1 and F2 generations: in F1 pups at 175 (but not 450) mg/kg/day and in F2 pups at 30 and 450 (but not 175) mg/kg/day. There was some variability in the number of stillborn in control groups in F1 and F2 generation (2 versus 0) and there was no

groups in F1 and F2 generation (2 versus 0) and there was no clear dose-dependent effect in both generations (control/low/mid/high dose: F1 pups: 2/4/13/6; F2 pups: 0/7/4/9). In F2 (but not F1) live birth indices were reduced at 30 and 450 (not 175) mg/kg/day. Without any other effects especially in the 30 mg/kg bw-group it is unclear whether the effects on live birth indices were substance related. Pup survival indices in both generations were not affected by treatment.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(14)

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY

Species : Rat
Sex : Female
Strain : Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : days 6-15
Frequency of treatm. : Daily
Duration of test : 10 days
Doses : 0, 30, 175, 450 mg/kg bw/day; 25 inseminated females/group
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL maternal tox. : = 175 mg/kg bw
NOAEL teratogen. : = 175 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OPP 83-3
Year : 1988
GLP : Yes
Test substance : Other TS: o-cresol, purity = 98.93%

Remark : o-Cresol was administered in corn oil.
Result : Maternal toxicity occurred at 450 mg/kg bw/day and included death, decreased food consumption and body weight gain, audible respiration, hypoactivity, ataxia and tremors. There was no treatment-related increased incidence of malformations at any dosage.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(15)

Species : Rabbit
Sex : Female
Strain : New Zealand white
Route of admin. : Gavage
Exposure period : Days 6-18 of gestation
Frequency of treatm. : Daily
Duration of test : 24 days
Doses : 0, 5, 50, 100 mg/kg bw/day; 14 inseminated females/group
Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle
NOAEL maternal tox. : 5 mg/kg bw
NOAEL developmental : 50 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OPP 83-3
Year : 1988

GLP : Yes
Test substance : Other TS: o-cresol, purity = 98.93%

Remark : o-Cresol was administered in corn oil.
Result : Maternal toxicity including audible respiration, ocular discharge were seen at 50 mg/kg bw/day or above. o-Cresol had no effects on the developing embryos at any of the doses tested.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(16)

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APPENDIX J
ROBUST SUMMARY FOR MIXED CRESOL ISOMERS
TOXICITY STUDIES
SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY

Type	:	Repeat dose
Species	:	Rat
Sex	:	Male/female
Strain	:	Fischer 344
Route of admin.	:	oral feed
Exposure period	:	28 days
Frequency of treatm.	:	ad libitum
Post exposure period	:	None
Doses	:	0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm
Control group	:	yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL	:	300 ppm
LOAEL	:	1000 ppm nasal respiratory hyperplasia in females
Method	:	EPA OTS 795.2600
Year	:	1992
GLP	:	Yes
Test substance	:	m/p-cresol, 60%-40% mix TS: purity > 98%
Remark	:	<p>Groups of five rats/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.</p> <p>At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.</p>
Result	:	<p>There were no deaths. Decreased mean final body weights in high-dose males; body weight gains and feed consumption occurred in both the top-dose males and females. Increased relative kidney weights were recorded in the top two dose groups of each sex. Relative liver weights were increased in the top three and top four dose groups for males and females, respectively. High-dose males had an increased relative testes weight. No gross lesions were noted at necropsy. Hyperplasia of the respiratory, epithelium of the nasal cavity was observed in the top three dose levels, both sexes. Mild-to-moderate bone marrow hypoplasia was seen in the top three male dose groups and the top two female dose groups. Minimal-to-mild esophagus and forestomach hyperplasia was reported for males and females of the top three dose groups.</p>

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 28 days
Frequency of treatm. : ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 50-60 mg/kg bw
LOAEL : 60-163 mg/kg bw
Method : EPA OTS 795.2600
Year : 1992
GLP : Yes
Test substance : m/p-cresol, 60%-40% mix TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of five mice/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : There were no unschedule deaths in the study. Mean final body weights and mean body weight gains were reduced for high-dose males and females. Body weight gain was suppressed in the top three dose groups of males. Feed consumption was depressed at the beginning of the study. Clinical signs of toxicity in high-dose animals were: alopecia, dehydration, hunched posture, rough hair coat, hypothgermia and lethargy. Relative liver weight was increased in the four highest dose groups of males and the three highest dose groups of females. High-dose males had a relative increase in testes weight. High-dose females had increased relative kidney weights. No gross lesions were noted at necropsy. Histopathological evaluation revealed epithelial hyperplasia of varying degrees throughout the respiratory tract.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Rat
Sex : male/female
Strain : Fischer 344

Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 90 days
Frequency of treatm. : Ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 1880, 3750, 7500, 15000 or 30000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
LOAEL : 7500 ppm (relative and absolute liver weight)
NOAEL : 15000 ppm

Year : 1992
GLP : No
Test substance : m/p-cresol, 60%-40% mix TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of 20 rats/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : There were no deaths. Decreased mean final body weights in the two highest-dose males and female groups; feed consumption suppressed in high-dose groups of both sexes in first week of study. Increased relative kidney weights were recorded in the top three male dose groups and the top female dose group. Relative liver weight was elevated for animals of the top three dose groups. Relative testes weight was increased in the top two male dose groups. There was dose-related evidence of hyperplasia of the nasal respiratory epithelium. Thyroid follicle changes (increased colloid formation) was reported for males and females in a dose-related manner. Minimal increased bone marrow hypocellularity was reported for males of the top dose and females of the top dose group. Minimal-to-mild uterine atrophy was reported for the two top dose groups.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : oral feed
Exposure period : 90 days
Frequency of treatm. : Ad libitum
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000, 10000 ppm
Control group : yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 2500 ppm (female body weight)
LOAEL : 5000 ppm

Year : 1992
GLP : No
Test substance : m/p-cresol, 60%-40% mix TS: purity > 98%

Remark : Groups of 10 mice/sex/dose were tested. Feed consumption was recorded twice weekly, the rats were observed for signs of toxicity twice daily and weighed at study initiation, weekly and at study termination.

At necropsy, the brain, heart, right kidney, liver, lungs, thymus and right testis were weighed in all animals. Complete histopathological examination was made on all controls, all animals in the highest dose group with at least 60% survivors at study termination and all animals in the higher dose groups, inclusive of early deaths. For the lower dosed animals, target organs and gross lesions were examined.

Result : There were no unscheduled deaths during the study. Mean final body weights and mean body weight gain (males) were reduced for high-dose animals; feed consumption was slightly depressed in the high-dose groups. Male dose groups (top two dose groups) and females of the highest dose groups had relative liver weight increases. There were no liver lesions reported from microscopic examination. Histopathological evaluation revealed hyperplasia of the nasal respiratory epithelium.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(1)

GENETIC TOXICITY 'IN VITRO'

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 97, TA 98, 100, 1535.
Test concentration : 0.0, 10.0, 33.0, 100.0, 333.0, 1000 and 3333 or 6666 ug/plate

Metabolic activation : with and without hamster and rat S-9
Result : Negative
Method : Method of Zeiger, et al., 1988.
Year : 1990
GLP : no data
Test substance : m-/p-cresol 60%/40% mixture; other TS: purity >97%
Remark : This endpoint had been studied by other investigators and results are similar to the study mentioned above.
Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

Type : Mouse lymphoma assay
System of testing : L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Positive with, weakly positive without
Method : other: similar to OECD Guideline 476
Year : 1980
GLP : Yes
Test substance : 1:1:1 mixture of o-, m-, p-cresol iosmers

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

Type : Sister chromatid exchange assay
System of testing : Chinese hamster ovary cells

(2)

Metabolic activation : With and without
Result : Positive with and without
Method : Other
Year : 1980
GLP : Yes
Test substance : 1:1:1 mixture of o-, m-, p-cresol iosmers

Type : Cell transformation
System of testing : Mouse BALB/C 3T3 cells

(2)

Metabolic activation : With
Result : Positive
Method : Other
Year : 1980
GLP : Yes
Test substance : 1:1:1 mixture of o-, m-, p-cresol iosmers

Type : Unscheduled DNA Synthesis
System of testing : Rat hepatocytes

(2)

Result : Positive
Method : Other
Year : 1980
GLP : Yes
Test substance : 1:1:1 mixture of o-, m-, p-cresol iosmers

(3)

GENETIC TOXICITY "IN VIVO"

Type : Micronuclei in peripheral blood erythrocytes
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : B6C3F1
Route of admin. : Oral feed
Exposure period : Daily for 13 weeks
Doses : 0, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000, 10000 ppm
Result : Negative

Method : MacGregor et al, 1983; 10000 normochromic erythrocytes were scored for each animal
Year : 1990
GLP : Yes
Test substance : m/p-cresol, 60%-40% mix TS: purity > 98%
Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

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APPENDIX K
ROBUST SUMMARY FOR XYLENOL ISOMERS
TOXICITY STUDIES
SUPPORTING THE MIXED XYLENOL CATEGORY

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA100.

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : Not stated
Year : 1979
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,3-xylenol
Reliability : Limited

(1)

Type : Acute aquatic invertebrate
System of testing : Static bioassay
Test Organism : Daphnia magna
Duration of test : 48 hr

Result : LC50 = 16.0 mg/L

Year : 1975
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,3-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(2)

Type : Acute toxicity
System of testing : Oral gavage
Test species : Rat

Result : Acute oral LD50 = 2300 mg/kg
Method : Not stated
Year : 1996
GLP : no data
Test substance : 2,4-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(3)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Mouse
Sex : male/female
Strain : Albino
Route of admin. : oral gavage
Exposure period : 90 days
Frequency of treatm. : Once per day

Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 5, 50 or 250 mg/kg/day
Control group : Yes, concurrent no treatment and corn oil (vehicle) control
NOAEL : 50 mg/kg bw
LOAEL : 250 mg/kg bw
Method : Not stated
Year : 1989
GLP : No
Test substance : 2,4-xylenol

Remark : Groups of 30 mice/sex/dose were tested. Mortality, clinical signs, body weight, feed consumption, ophthalmology, hematology, clinical chemistry, organ weights and gross and microscopic pathology were recorded.

Result : No significant differences were found between treated and the vehicle control group in body weight, body weight gain, food consumption or ocular effects. High-dose animals displayed squinting, lethargy, prostration, and ataxia. There were no gross or microscopic differences in organ weights due to treatment.

Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(4)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA100.

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : Not stated
Year : 1979
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,4-xylenol
Reliability : Limited

(1)

Type : Acute aquatic vertebrate
System of testing : Flowthrough bioassay
Test Organism : Fathead minnow
Duration of test : 96 hr

Result : LC50 = 17.0mg/L

Year : 1981
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,4-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(5)

Type : Acute toxicity
System of testing : Oral gavage
Test species : Rat

Result : Acute oral LD50 = 444 mg/kg
Method : Not stated
Year : 1996
GLP : no data
Test substance : 2,5-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(3)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA100.

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : Not stated
Year : 1979
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,5-xylenol
Reliability : Limited

(1)

Type : Acute aquatic invertebrate
System of testing : Static bioassay
Test Organism : Daphnia magna
Duration of test : 48 hr

Result : LC50 = 10.0 mg/L

Year : 1975
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,5-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(2)

Type : Acute aquatic vertebrate
System of testing : Static bioassay
Test Organism : Rainbow trout
Duration of test : 96 hr

Result : LC50 = 3.2-5.6 mg/L

Year : 1983
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,5-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(6)

Type : Acute toxicity
System of testing : Oral gavage

Test species : Rat
Result : Acute oral LD50 = 296 mg/kg
Method : Not stated
Year : 1996
GLP : no data
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(3)

Type : Repeat dose
Species : Rats
Sex : Not stated
Strain : Not stated
Route of admin. : Oral gavage
Exposure period : 8 months
Frequency of treatm. : Once per day
Post exposure period : None
Doses : 0, 0.6 or 6.0 mg/kg/day
Control group : Yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 0.6 mg/kg bw
LOAEL : 6.0 mg/kg bw
Method : Not stated
Year : 1979
GLP : No
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol

Result : No effects were reported for the low dose group. The high-dose group was reported to exhibit body weight changes, blood pressure changes, changes in protein sulfhydryl groups in blood serum and internal organs, and histopathological changes in the kidney, liver and spleen.

Reliability : Limited

(7)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA100.

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : Not stated
Year : 1979
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol
Reliability : Limited

(1)

Type : Mammalian bone marrow cytogenetics
Species : Rats
Sex : Male and female
Strain : CD Sprague-Dawley

Route of admin. : Oral gavage
Exposure period : One day
Frequency of treatm. : Once per day
Post exposure period : 36 hours
Doses : 0, 350, 700 or 1400 mg/kg/day (males);
 0, 300, 600 or 1200 mg/kg/day (females)
Control group : Yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 1400 mg/kg bw (males)
 1200 mg/kg/day (females)
LOAEL : Not determined
Method : OECD 475 (1984)
Year : 1996
GLP : Not stated
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol
Result : Bone marrow cells collected at 12, 24 or 36 hours post dosing were examined microscopically for structural chromosome aberrations. No significant increases in percentage of aberrant cells were observed in any treatment group or at any marrow harvest time.
Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(8)

Type : Developmental toxicity
Species : Rats
Sex : Female
Strain : CD Sprague-Dawley
Route of admin. : Oral gavage
Exposure period : Gestation days 6-15
Frequency of treatm. : Once per day
Post exposure period : 5 days
Doses : 0, 60, 180 and 540 mg/kg/day
Control group : Yes, concurrent no treatment
NOAEL : 60 mg/kg bw (maternal)
 180 mg/kg/day (developmental)
LOAEL : Not determined
Method : OECD 414
Year : 1997
GLP : Not stated
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol
Result : 24 rats per group. Maternal body weight (during gestation) and weight gain were depressed in the mid-dose group. Maternal mortality occurred (2/24) in the high-dose group; body weight loss, weight gain suppression and decreased food consumption occurred. Pups from high-dose females had a reduction in fetal body weight.
Reliability : (1) valid without restriction

(9)

Type : Acute aquatic vertebrate
System of testing : Flow through bioassay
Test Organism : Rainbow trout
Duration of test : 96 hr

Result : LC50 = 27 mg/L

Year : 1983
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(5)

Type : Acute aquatic invertebrate
System of testing : Static bioassay
Test Organism : Daphnia magna
Duration of test : 48 hr

Result : LC50 = 11.2 mg/L

Year : 1974
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(10)

Type : Acute aquatic plant
System of testing : Static bioassay
Test Organism : Tetrahymena pyriformis
Duration of test : 24 hr

Result : LC100 = 325 mg/L

Year : 1978
GLP : No data
Test substance : 2,6-xylenol

Remark : Another investigator reports a duckweed LC50 of 460,000 mg/L for 2,6-xylenol (Blackman, G. E. et al, Arch, Biochem. Biophysics., 54, 45-54, 1955)

Reliability : Limited

(11)

Type : Acute toxicity
System of testing : Oral gavage
Test species : Mouse

Result : Acute oral LD50 = 400 mg/kg
Method : Not stated
Year : 1996
GLP : no data
Test substance : 3,4-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(3)

Type : Ames test
System of testing : Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA100.

Metabolic activation : with and without
Result : Negative
Method : Not stated
Year : 1979
GLP : No data
Test substance : 3,4-xylenol
Reliability : Limited

(1)

Type : Acute aquatic vertebrate
System of testing : Static
Test Organism : Fathead minnow
Duration of test : 48 hr

Result : LC50 = 15 mg/L

Year : 1983
GLP : No data
Test substance : 3,4-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(6)

Type : Acute toxicity
System of testing : Oral gavage
Test species : Rat

Result : Acute oral LD50 = 608 mg/kg
Method : Not stated
Year : 1996
GLP : no data
Test substance : 3,5-xylenol

Reliability : Limited

(3)

Type : Acute aquatic vertebrate
System of testing : Not stated
Test Organism : Crucian carp

Duration of test : 24 hr
Result : TLm = 53 mg/L
Year : 1983
GLP : No data
Test substance : 3,5-xylenol
Reliability : Limited

(6)

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