

I. Objectives

The study's objectives are to determine whether

- a. Pregnancy outcome among female Washington Works employees is causally related to their occupational exposure to C-8.
- b. Pregnancy outcome among wives of Washington Works employees is causally related to their husbands' exposure to C-8.

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II. Background and Rationale

There have been five toxicologic experiments in which C-8 was administered repeatedly to experimental animals and in which the male reproductive system was examined. In none of the studies were treatment-related testicular changes observed.

Recently 3M conducted an oral rangefinder study of C-8. The purpose of this study was to determine the upper dose level of C-8 for a subsequent oral teratology study in rats. Suspensions of C-8 and corn oil were given by oral intubation to 5 groups of time-mated female rats (Charles River Sprague-Dawley derived). The doses received were 150, 100, 75, 50, or 25 mg/kg/day of C-8. These doses were given on days 6 through 15 of gestation (i.e., the period of organogenesis). There was one control group that received only corn oil by intubation on these same days. Each dosed and control group consisted of 6 time-mated female rats.

At day 20 of gestation the rats from the 3M study were sacrificed. Four fetuses were examined from each of four dams in the 150 and 25 mg/kg/day dose groups. All of the readable fetuses

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