

124, and  $909 \pm 209$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$  in the 3, 10 and 30/20 mg/kg/day groups, respectively, and during week 26, the levels were  $51.6 \pm 13.7$ ,  $109 \pm 75.2$ , and  $19.2 \pm 27.0$   $\mu\text{g/g}$ , respectively, in these same groups. During week 2, the levels in the feces were less than the limit of quantitation in the control animals, and  $7.43 \pm 6.54$ ,  $15.4 \pm 10.2$  and  $56.6 \pm 73.7$   $\mu\text{g/g}$  in the 3, 10, and 30/20 mg/kg/day groups, respectively; during week 26 the levels were  $2.92 \pm 1.35$ ,  $43.0 \pm 36.9$  and  $10.3 \pm 20.8$   $\mu\text{g/g}$  in the 3, 10, and 30/20 mg/kg/day groups, respectively. There is no explanation for the high levels of PFOA seen in the feces of the control animals during week 22. During the recovery period, PFOA levels in both urine and feces fell to levels that were comparable to control levels.

Under the conditions of the study, the LOAEL was 3 mg/kg/day (liver toxicity and possibly mortality) and a NOAEL was not established.