

Tan areas occurred in the left lateral and/or median lobes of the liver in 6*, 10** and 9** male rats in the 3, 10 and 30 mg/kg/day dosage groups, respectively. One of these rats in the 30 mg/kg/day dosage group also had a small spleen. One 30 mg/kg/day dosage group rat had an enlarged liver. Moderate to slight dilation of the pelvis of one or both kidneys occurred in 4** and 1 rats in the 10 and 30 mg/kg/day dosage groups, respectively. A tan area in the parenchyma of the spleen occurred in one 10 mg/kg/day dosage group rat.

All other necropsy observations were considered unrelated to the test substance because: 1) the incidences were not dosage-dependent; and 2) the observation occurred in only one male rat in any dosage group. These observations included small prostate for one 1 mg/kg/day dosage group rat, small and flaccid left testis and small left epididymides for another 1 mg/kg/day dosage group rat, large left testis for one 3 mg/kg/day dosage group rat, ulceration of the cardiac region of the stomach, intestines distended with gas and small thymus for one rat that was moribund sacrificed in the 10 mg/kg/day dosage group. Mottled dark red lung lobes occurred in one 0 mg/kg/day dosage group rat that was found dead.

A.7. Terminal Body Weights, Organ Weights and Ratios (%) of Organ Weights to Terminal Body Weight and Brain Weight - F1 Generation Male Rats (Summaries - Tables D9 through D11; Individual Data - Tables D20 and D21)

Terminal body weights of the F1 generation male rats were significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in a dosage-dependent manner in the 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg/kg/day dosage groups.

The absolute weights of the liver were significantly increased ($p \leq 0.01$) and the absolute weights of the spleen were significantly decreased ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in the 1 mg/kg/day and higher dosage groups, compared to the control group values. The absolute weights of the left and/or right kidneys were significantly increased ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in the 1 and 3 mg/kg/day dosage groups and significantly decreased ($p \leq 0.01$) in the 30 mg/kg/day dosage group, compared to control group values. The absolute weight of the thymus was also significantly decreased ($p \leq 0.01$) in the 10 and 30 mg/kg/day dosage groups. The absolute weight of the prostate, brain and left adrenal gland were significantly decreased ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in the 30 mg/kg/day dosage group.

The ratios of the weights of the seminal vesicles, with and without fluid, liver and left and right kidneys to the terminal body weights were significantly increased ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in the 1 mg/kg/day and higher dosage groups, compared to the control group values. The ratios of the weights of the left testis, with and without the tunica albuginea and the right testis to the terminal body weight, were significantly increased ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in the 3 mg/kg/day and higher dosage groups. The ratios of the weights of the left epididymis, left cauda epididymis, right epididymis and brain to the terminal body weight were significantly increased ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) in the 10 mg/kg/day and higher dosage groups.

* Significantly different from the Group I value ($p \leq 0.05$).

** Significantly different from the Group I value ($p \leq 0.01$).