A significant increase ($p \leq 0.01$) in the incidence of red perivaginal substance in the 3 mg/kg/day dosage group during the lactation period was not considered treatment-related because it was not dosage-dependent.

B.2. Body Weights and Body Weight Changes - F1 Generation Female Rats (Figure 4; Summaries - Tables E2 through E7; Individual Data - Tables E27 through E29)

B.2.a. Precohabitation

Body weights and body weight gains during the precohabitation period were significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) by 30 mg/kg/day dosages of the test substance. Body weight gain for the entire precohabitation period (DP 1 to precohabitation) was significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$). Within this period, body weight gains were significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.01$) on DPs 1 to 8 and 8 to 15. Body weights in this group were significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) on DPs 8, 15, 22, 29, 50, 57 and precohabitation.

Body weights and body weight gains during the precohabitation period were unaffected by dosages of the test substance as high as 10 mg/kg/day. Body weight gains in the 1 mg/kg/day dosage group were significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) on DPs 1 to 8 and 8 to 15 and in the 10 mg/kg/day dosage group were significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.01$) on DPs 8 to15. Body weights in the 1 mg/kg/day dosage group were also significantly reduced ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) on DPs 8, 15, 22 and 29. These reductions in the 1 and 10 mg/kg/day dosage groups were not considered treatment-related because: 1) they were not dosage-dependent; and 2) they did not persist.