Rat 1575 was found dead on the morning of DP 3 before administration of the third daily dosage. There were no adverse clinical observations before death. This rat was one of the smallest in this group at weaning, weighing only 23 g. All tissues examined appeared normal at necropsy. This death was attributed to a failure to thrive postweaning.

**B.1.b. Clinical Observations**

All clinical observations during the precohabitation, gestation and lactation periods were considered unrelated to the test substance because: 1) the incidences were increased to statistically significant levels; 2) the incidences were not dosage-dependent; and/or 3) the observation occurred in only one to two female rats in any dosage group. These observations included abdominal distention, urine-stained abdominal fur, cold to touch, chromorphinorrhea, rales, tip of tail missing, scab on the head or back, localized alopecia on the limbs, neck or head, decreased motor activity, emaciation, bent tail, missing/broken and/or misaligned incisors, lacrimation, swollen eye, labored breathing, soft or liquid feces, chromodacryorrhea, swollen ear, dehydration, annular constriction of the tail, swollen head or snout, ptosis, mass in the right axilla and red perivaginal substance.

A significant increase (p≤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≤0.05 or p≤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≤0.05). Within this period, body weight gains were significantly reduced (p≤0.01) on DPs 1 to 8 and 8 to 15. Body weights in this group were significantly reduced (p≤0.05 or p≤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≤0.05 or p≤0.01) on DPs 1 to 8 and 8 to 15 and in the 10 mg/kg/day dosage group were significantly reduced (p≤0.01) on DPs 8 to 15. Body weights in the 1 mg/kg/day dosage group were also significantly reduced (p≤0.05 or p≤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.