covaried with gestational age at time of acquisition, to determine if this group was younger and more immature than the control group, there was no significant difference in sexual maturation.

B.5. Estrous Cycling, Mating and Fertility - F1 Generation Female Rats
(Summary - Table E15; Individual Data - Table E34)

The average numbers of estrous stages per 21 days were significantly increased ($p \leq 0.01$) in the 30 mg/kg/day dosage group (4.7 versus 5.4 stages). The Testing Facility historical control average and range for this parameter is 5.0 stages and 4.8 to 5.2 stages, respectively (7 studies; 1992 to 2002). When this observation in the 30 mg/kg/day dosage group was covaried with the day 64 body weight or age, the difference was still significant, but at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

Evaluation of the number of rats with 6 or more consecutive days of diestrus or estrus and estrous stages at sacrifice did not reveal any differences among the five dosage groups.

All mating and fertility parameters (numbers of days in cohabitation, rats that mated, fertility index, rats with confirmed mating dates during the first week of cohabitation and rats pregnant per rats in cohabitation) were unaffected by dosages of the test substance as high as 30 mg/kg/day.

B.6. Necropsy Observations - F1 Generation Female Rats (Summary - Table E16; Individual Data - Table E35)

All necropsy observations for the F1 generation female rats were considered unrelated to the test substance because: 1) the incidences were not dosage-dependent; and 2) the observation occurred in only one female rat in any dosage group. The observations included a small spleen for a 0 mg/kg/day dosage group rat, a mass on the left lateral lobe of the liver with adhesion of the caudate lobe for a 1 mg/kg/day dosage group rat; slight dilation of the pelvis of both kidneys for a 3 mg/kg/day dosage group rat; moderate dilation of the pelvis of the right kidney, thickened urinary bladder walls and moderate dilation of both ureters with one calculi at the caudal end for a 30 mg/kg/day dosage group rat. One rat in the 1 mg/kg/day dosage group that was found dead had distended stomach and intestines with a depressed white area on the lungs, as previously described.

B.7. Terminal Body Weights, Organ Weights and Ratios (%) of Organ Weights to Terminal Body Weight and Brain Weight - F1 Generation Female Rats (Summaries - Tables E17 through E19; Individual Data - Tables E36 and E37)

Terminal body weights of the F1 generation female rats were comparable among the five dosage groups and did not differ significantly.

The absolute weight of the pituitary and the ratios of the pituitary weight to the terminal body weight and to the brain weight were significantly ($p \leq 0.05$ or $p \leq 0.01$) decreased in the 3 mg/kg/day and higher dosage groups, as compared to the control group values.