

NO SIGNIFICANT RISK LEVEL (NSRL) FOR THE PROPOSITION 65 CARCINOGEN *p*-CHLORO-*o*-TOLUIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE

August 2002

Reproductive and Cancer Hazard Assessment Section
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
California Environmental Protection Agency

The strong acid salts of *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine (CAS number 95-69-2) were listed on May 15, 1998 as chemicals known to the State to cause cancer under Proposition 65 (California Health and Safety Code 25249.5 *et seq.*). *p*-Chloro-*o*-toluidine hydrochloride (CAS number 3165-93-3) has been the only commercially available strong acid salt of *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine (IARC, 2000). Production of both chemicals appears to have ceased in most countries. IARC (2000) located information dating from 1999 that indicated production of *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine in China.

“*p*-Chloro-*o*-toluidine” was listed on January 1, 1990 as a chemical known to the State to cause cancer under Proposition 65 (California Health and Safety Code 25249.5 *et seq.*). A cancer potency of 0.27 (mg/kg-day)⁻¹ for *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine was generated using the expedited approach (OEHHA, 1992). The cancer potency for *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine was based on bioassay results for the hydrochloride salt, adjusted for molecular weight differences. A geometric mean was taken of four potencies derived from dose-response data for vascular tumors in male and female CD-1 HaM/ICR and B6C3F₁ mice (Weisburger *et al.*, 1978; NCI, 1979). Survival was poor in the NCI study of male B6C3F₁ mice, so the potency for that study was derived using a time-to-tumor analysis (Crump *et al.*, 1991).

To obtain the cancer potency for *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine hydrochloride, a molecular weight adjustment was applied to the cancer potency for *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine published previously by OEHHA (1992):

$$q_{\text{human}} (\text{HCl salt}) = q_{\text{human}} (\text{parent compound}) \times \left(\frac{\text{MW (parent compound)}}{\text{MW (HCl salt)}} \right) \quad (1)$$

The molecular weights of the parent compound and its hydrochloride salt are 141.6 and 178.1, respectively.

The no significant risk level (NSRL) in units (mg/day) for a 70 kg person was calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{NSRL} = \frac{10^{-5} \times 70 \text{ kg}}{q_{\text{human}}} \quad (2)$$

where q_{human} is the human cancer potency in units (mg/kg-day)⁻¹.

The cancer potency and NSRL for *p*-chloro-*o*-toluidine hydrochloride are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Cancer Potency and NSRL for *p*-Chloro-*o*-Toluidine Hydrochloride.

| Chemical | Cancer Potency (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹ | NSRL (µg/day) |
|---|--|---------------|
| <i>p</i> -Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine hydrochloride | 0.21 | 3.3 |

REFERENCES

Crump KS, Howe RB, Van Landingham C, Fuller WG (1991). **TOX_RISK** Version 3. TOXicology **RISK** Assessment Program. KS Crump Division, Clement International Corporation, 1201 Gaines Street, Ruston, Louisiana 71270.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 2000). *IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans. Some Industrial Chemicals*. Volume 77. IARC, Lyon, France.

National Cancer Institute (NCI, 1979). *Bioassay of 4-Chloro-*o*-Toluidine Hydrochloride for Possible Carcinogenicity*. Carcinogenesis Technical Report Series No. 165. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (NIH) 79-1716. NCI Carcinogenesis Testing Program, Bethesda, MD.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA, 1992). *Expedited Cancer Potency Values and Proposed Regulatory Levels for Certain Proposition 65 Carcinogens*. Reproductive and Cancer Hazard Assessment Section, OEHHA.

Weisburger EK, Russfield AB, Homburger F, Weisburger JH, Roger E, Van Dongen CG, Chu K (1978). Testing of twenty-one aromatic amines or derivatives for long-term toxicity or carcinogenicity. *J Environ Pathol Toxicol* 2:325-356.