

**G013**  
**Bisphenol A [80-05-7]**

**Results of Testing**

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Study Code/Type	Protocol/Guideline	Species	Exposure	Dose/Concentration	No. per Group	Results	Reference
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	EEATOX Acute fish toxicity (Voluntary test)	Non-TSCA Protocol/ Guideline	Atlantic silverside	96 hr, flow-through	5.4, 8.2, 13.0, 20.0, 30.0 mg/L (nominal)	Not specified	The 96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> value was 9.4 mg/L with its corresponding 95% confidence interval between 8.3-11.0 mg/L.	50 FR 46699; 11/12/85, OTS0510008
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	EEATOX Mysid shrimp acute toxicity (Voluntary test)	40 CFR 797.1930	Mysid shrimp	96 hr, flow-through	0.51, 0.86, 1.4, 1.9, 3.3 mg/L (nominal)	Not specified	The 96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> value was calculated to be 1.1 mg/l with a corresponding 95% confidence interval between 0.92 and 1.2 mg/L. After 96 hours, one mortality was observed in the control group. Mortality of 20% was observed at a concentration of 0.86 mg/L in the exposed population.	50 FR 46699; 11/12/85, OTS0510008
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	EEATOX Acute fish toxicity (Voluntary test)	40 CFR 797.1400	Fathead minnows	96 hr, flow-through	1.00, 1.54, 2.37, 3.65, 5.62, 8.65 mg/L (nominal)	Not specified	The 96-hour LC <sub>50</sub> and 95% confidence interval values were 4.7 and 3.6-5.4 mg/L respectively. At the 3.58 mg/L exposure level, 9 out of the 10 test animals experienced loss of equilibrium at the 24 hour mark. The test animals however, continued to recover throughout the remainder of the test and appeared normal at the end of the study.	50 FR 46699; 11/12/85, OTS0510594
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	EEATOX Acute invertebrate toxicity (Voluntary test)	40 CFR 797.1300	<i>Daphnid magna</i>	48 hr, static	0.93, 1.55, 2.60, 4.32, 7.20, 12.0, 20.0 mg/L (nominal)	Not specified	The EC <sub>50</sub> value and 95% confidence interval were 10.2 mg/L and 9.2-11.4 mg/L respectively. There was no significant toxic effect at or below analyzed test concentration of 6.97 mg/L.	50 FR 46699; 11/12/85, OTS0510594
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	EEATOX Algae acute toxicity (Voluntary test)	40 CFR 797.1050	green algae	96 hr, static	0.78, 1.30, 2.16, 3.6, 6.0, 10.0 mg/L (nominal)	Not applicable	Algal growth was inhibited at concentrations of 1.99 mg/L and higher. The EC <sub>50</sub> values were based on 50% inhibition of cell count and total cell volume compared to the controls. The 96-hour EC <sub>50</sub> values were 2.73 and 3.10 mg/L.	50 FR 46699; 11/12/85, OTS0510594
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	HECTOXCARC Carcinogenicity study	National Toxicology Program (NTP)	F344 rats	Diet, 103 weeks	1000 and 2000 ppm,	50 male, 50 female at each concentration.	No convincing evidence of carcinogenicity. Mean body weight of all groups of rats were lower than controls, probably due to lower food consumption. Leukemias occurred at increased incidence in both sexes, but the increase was marginally significant in males and not statistically significant in females. A statistically significant increase in interstitial-cell tumors of the testes in male rats was suggestive of but was not considered convincing evidence of a compound-related effect because this lesion normally occurs in high incidence in aging F344 rats.	NTP TR-215, March 1982 NTIS PB82-184060

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Bisphenol A	80-05-7	HECTOXCARC Carcinogenicity study	National Toxicology Program (NTP)	B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice	Diet, 103 weeks	1000, 5000, 10,000 ppm	50 male/ 1000 or 5000 ppm 50 female/ 5000 or 10,000 ppm	No convincing evidence of carcinogenicity. In male mice, there was an increased incidence of leukemias or lymphomas, but this was not statistically significant. There was a compound-related increase in incidence of multinucleated giant hepatocytes in male mice, but there were no increase of liver tumors.	NTP TR-215, March 1982 NTIS PB82-184060
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	HESTOX Subchronic inhalation toxicity	40 CFR 798.2450 (modified)	rats	Inhalation 6 hr/d, 2 wk	0, 10.0, 50.0, 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20/sex	No mortalities were observed at any concentration level. Clinical observations include a porphyrin like material around the nose of males exposed to 50 or 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Perineal soiling was observed in females exposed to 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Males exposed to 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> had statistically significant decreases in body weight gain which returned to normal limits within one week following exposure. Histological observations included minor inflammation of the epithelial lining of the nasal cavity in males exposed to 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , and in females exposed to 50 or 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Very slight hyperplasia of squamous epithelium in the nasal cavity were observed in males and females exposed to 50 or 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . All treatment related changes were reversible within the 29-day recovery period.	50 FR 46699; 11/12/85, OTS0510594
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	HESTOX Subchronic inhalation toxicity	40 CFR 798.2450 (modified)	rats	6 hr/d; 5 d/wk; 13 wks, inhalation, whole-body exposure	0, 10, 50, 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	30/sex	No mortalities were seen at any level. Decreased body weight gain and perineal soiling from urine and porphyrin-like material around the nose and eyes were noted at all concentrations. Except for decreased body weight of high-dose males, all effects disappeared shortly after cessation of exposure. Transient epithelial hyperplasia and chronic inflammation of nasal submucosa were seen in mid- and high-dose animals.	53 FR 13319; 4/22/88, OTS0531639