

G068
Naphthenate Salts

Results of Testing

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Study Code/Type	Protocol/Guideline	Species	Exposure	Dose/Concentration	No. per Group	Results	Reference
Calcium naphthenate	61789-36-4	HEDIRR Sebaceous gland suppression test	Non-TSCA Protocol/ Guideline (voluntary test)	mice	epidermal application; duration not reported	0.2 mL (neat)	30 females	Test animals were treated with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 epidermal applications of the test material. The application of the test material (neat) induced active sebaceous gland suppression. Sebaceous glandular suppression rose quickly after 2 or 3 doses obtaining 88% suppression by the 4th application. Almost complete suppression (97%) was reached after the 6th application.	52 FR 13311; 5/22/87 OTS0512234
Calcium naphthenate	61789-36-4	HECTOXCARC Carcinogenicity study	Non-TSCA Protocol/ Guideline (voluntary test)	mice	epidermal application; 2x/d; 2 years	0.05 mL (neat)	50 females	Clinical observations included mild irritation, hair loss, shiny patches on the skin, and flaking skin surfaces. This progressed to moderate irritation (observed with sores and scabs on the treated site), or severe irritation caused by large sores or visible ulcers. In the negative control group, no cutaneous tumors developed at or distant to treated sites. Twelve epidermal and one dermal tumor at the treated sites were observed in eight mice that were exposed to the test material. Four of the tumors were malignant and nine were benign. The first of these neoplasms were reported after 392 days of treatment. No metastatic tumors were present.	52 FR 13311; 5/22/87 OTS0512234
Calcium naphthenate	61789-36-4	HERTOX 1-Generation reproduction study	Non-TSCA Protocol/ Guideline (voluntary test)	rabbits	dermal; 6 hr/d; 5d/wk; 10 weeks; followed by mating	2 mL (neat)	10 males; 2 untreated females	There were no systemic toxicity, application site toxicity, or statistically significant changes in body weights observed in the test animals during the 10 week exposure period or the 12 week post-exposure period. In the male animals, there were no significant changes in testes weights. In the females, there were no significant differences in the number of implantations, or in pre- and post- implantation losses. In addition, there were no differences in viable fetuses to those females that were mated with exposed males compared to those mated with unexposed males. The study also reported that there were no macroscopic or microscopic pathological findings in the male reproductive tract.	49 FR 30114; 7/26/84 OTS0507494