

**FINAL**

**Report on Carcinogens  
Background Document for**

***o*-Nitrotoluene**

**June 20, 2008**



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Public Health Services  
National Toxicology Program  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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## FOREWORD

1 The Report on Carcinogens (RoC) is prepared in response to Section 301 of the Public  
2 Health Service Act as amended. The RoC contains a list of identified substances (i) that  
3 either are known to be human carcinogens or are reasonably be anticipated to be human  
4 carcinogens and (ii) to which a significant number of persons residing in the United  
5 States are exposed. The Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), has  
6 delegated responsibility for preparation of the RoC to the National Toxicology Program  
7 (NTP), which prepares the report with assistance from other Federal health and  
8 regulatory agencies and nongovernmental institutions.

9 Nominations for (1) listing a new substance, (2) reclassifying the listing status for a  
10 substance already listed, or (3) removing a substance already listed in the RoC are  
11 reviewed in a multi-step, scientific review process with multiple opportunities for public  
12 comment. The scientific peer-review groups evaluate and make independent  
13 recommendations for each nomination according to specific RoC listing criteria. This  
14 background document was prepared to assist in the review of *ortho*-nitrotoluene. The  
15 scientific information used to prepare Sections 3 through 5 of this document must come  
16 from publicly available, peer-reviewed sources. Information in Sections 1 and 2,  
17 including chemical and physical properties, analytical methods, production, use, and  
18 occurrence may come from published and/or unpublished sources. For each study cited in  
19 the background document from the peer-reviewed literature, information on funding  
20 sources (if available) and the authors' affiliations are provided in the reference section.  
21 The draft background document was peer reviewed in a public forum by an *ad hoc* expert  
22 panel of scientists from the public and private sectors with relevant expertise and  
23 knowledge selected by the NTP in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act  
24 and HHS guidelines and regulations. This document has been finalized based on the peer-  
25 review recommendations of the expert panel and public comments received on the draft  
26 document. Any interpretive conclusions, comments, or statistical calculations made by  
27 the authors or peer reviewers of this document that are not contained in the original  
28 citation are identified in brackets [ ].

1 A detailed description of the RoC nomination review process and a list of all substances  
2 under consideration for listing in or delisting from the RoC can be obtained by accessing  
3 the 12<sup>th</sup> RoC at <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/9732>. The most recent RoC, the 11th Edition  
4 (2004), is available at <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/19914>.

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## PEER REVIEW

The draft background document on *ortho*-Nitrotoluene was peer reviewed by the Report on Carcinogens expert panel for Captafol and *ortho*-Nitrotoluene. The panel met in a public forum at the Sheraton Chapel Hill Hotel, Chapel Hill, NC on October 15–16, 2007. Members of the expert panel are as follows:

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## Criteria for Listing Agents, Substances or Mixtures in the Report on Carcinogens

### U.S. Department of Health and Human Services National Toxicology Program

The criteria for listing an agent, substance, mixture, or exposure circumstance in the RoC are as follows:

***Known To Be Human Carcinogen:***

There is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans<sup>\*</sup>, which indicates a causal relationship between exposure to the agent, substance, or mixture, and human cancer.

***Reasonably Anticipated To Be Human Carcinogen:***

There is limited evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans<sup>\*</sup>, which indicates that causal interpretation is credible, but that alternative explanations, such as chance, bias, or confounding factors, could not adequately be excluded,

or

there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals, which indicates there is an increased incidence of malignant and/or a combination of malignant and benign tumors (1) in multiple species or at multiple tissue sites, or (2) by multiple routes of exposure, or (3) to an unusual degree with regard to incidence, site, or type of tumor, or age at onset,

or

there is less than sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans or laboratory animals; however, the agent, substance, or mixture belongs to a well-defined, structurally related class of substances whose members are listed in a previous Report on Carcinogens as either known to be a human carcinogen or reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen, or there is convincing relevant information that the agent acts through mechanisms indicating it would likely cause cancer in humans.

**Conclusions regarding carcinogenicity in humans or experimental animals are based on scientific judgment, with consideration given to all relevant information. Relevant information includes, but is not limited to, dose response, route of exposure, chemical structure, metabolism, pharmacokinetics, sensitive sub-populations, genetic effects, or other data relating to mechanism of action or factors that may be unique to a given substance. For example, there may be substances for which there is evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animals, but there are compelling data indicating that the agent acts through mechanisms which do not operate in humans and would therefore not reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer in humans.**

\* This evidence can include traditional cancer epidemiology studies, data from clinical studies, and/or data derived from the study of tissues or cells from humans exposed to the substance in question that can be useful for evaluating whether a relevant cancer mechanism is operating in people.

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## Executive Summary

### 1 Introduction

2 *o*-Nitrotoluene is a nitro aromatic compound consisting of a benzene ring, with a methyl  
3 and a nitro group attached ortho to each other. It is one of three isomers of nitrotoluene,  
4 with *m*-nitrotoluene and *p*-nitrotoluene being the other two. *o*-Nitrotoluene is an  
5 important chemical intermediate used in the synthesis of dyes that are used in the textile,  
6 paper, and other industries and also in the synthesis of agricultural, rubber, and other  
7 chemicals.

8 *o*-Nitrotoluene was nominated for possible listing in the Report on Carcinogens based on  
9 the results of a 2002 National Toxicology Program (NTP) two-year feeding bioassay  
10 study demonstrating clear evidence of carcinogenicity in rats and mice.

### 11 Human Exposure

12 *o*-Nitrotoluene is a chemical intermediate used in the synthesis of azo dyes. It is also used  
13 (either directly or as an intermediate) in the production of other dyes, agricultural  
14 chemicals, rubber chemicals, pesticides, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and  
15 explosives. *o*-Nitrotoluene is produced principally by the nitration of toluene with a  
16 mixture of nitric acid and either sulfuric, aromatic sulfonic, or phosphoric acid. *o*-  
17 Nitrotoluene is a high production volume (HPV) chemical, and its U.S. production was  
18 10 to 50 million pounds per year for every four-year reporting period from 1986 to 2002.

19 Exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene in the United States is primarily a result of occupational  
20 exposure during the production and use of this chemical. Little information is available  
21 on environmental occurrence of *o*-nitrotoluene or on human exposure. The compound has  
22 been detected in the ambient air in Idaho and at U.S. chemical manufacturing plants  
23 where it is used, and in surface water and groundwater in the United States, France, the  
24 Netherlands, and Germany. *o*-Nitrotoluene, which can be formed as a breakdown product  
25 of di- or trinitrotoluenes, has been detected in the effluent or wastewater of plants  
26 producing these chemicals. The uses of di- and trinitrotoluenes include the production of  
27 commercial and military explosives, and *o*-nitrotoluene has been found in the

1 groundwater, private well water, and surface water and soil at or near munitions  
2 production facilities and/or military training grounds. *o*-Nitrotoluene also was detected in  
3 mainstream smoke of a U.S. nonfilter cigarette in one study.

#### 4 **Human Cancer Studies**

5 No studies on the relationship between human cancer and specific exposure to *o*-  
6 nitrotoluene were identified. *o*-Nitrotoluene may be used to manufacture magenta and  
7 thus magenta manufacturing workers may be exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene. IARC reviewed  
8 magenta manufacturing in 1987 and 1993 and concluded that there is *sufficient evidence*  
9 in humans that the manufacture of magenta entails exposures that are carcinogenic. Their  
10 assessment was based on two cohort studies and a case-control study, all of which  
11 reported an excess risk of bladder cancer; however, only one study specifically  
12 mentioned that the workers were exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene as a part of the manufacturing  
13 process. [These studies are limited for the evaluation of the carcinogenicity of *o*-  
14 nitrotoluene in humans because the workers were also exposed to other chemicals, such  
15 as *o*-toluidine, 2,5-diaminotoluene, and 4,4'-methylenebis(2-methylaniline), and exposure  
16 to *o*-nitrotoluene was not specifically assessed.]

#### 17 **Studies in Experimental Animals**

18 The carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene was evaluated in feeding studies in rats and mice.  
19 Malignant mesothelioma was first observed in male rats administered *o*-nitrotoluene for  
20 13 weeks. Tumors at multiple tissues sites were observed in a stop-exposure study in  
21 male rats and two-year chronic studies in both sexes of rats and mice. The NTP  
22 concluded that there was *clear evidence of carcinogenic activity* of *o*-nitrotoluene in male  
23 and female rats, based on increased incidences of subcutaneous skin neoplasia and  
24 mammary-gland fibroadenoma in both sexes, and malignant mesothelioma and liver  
25 tumors in males. Increased incidences of lung tumors in males and hepatocellular  
26 adenoma in female rats also were considered to be exposure related. The NTP also  
27 concluded that there was *clear evidence of carcinogenic activity* of *o*-nitrotoluene in male  
28 and female mice, based on increased incidences of hemangiosarcoma in both sexes,  
29 carcinoma of the large intestine (cecum) in males, and hepatocellular tumors in females.

## 1 **Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion**

2 Metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene, which include *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl  
3 alcohol, have been detected in the urine of factory workers, indicating that absorption  
4 occurs in humans from skin contact and inhalation. *o*-Nitrotoluene is absorbed after oral  
5 administration to rats and mice. The half-life of *o*-nitrotoluene in plasma of rats is fairly  
6 short, approximately 1.5 hours, and the primary route of excretion is in urine, occurring  
7 mainly in the first 24 hours after exposure. Excretion of *o*-nitrotoluene metabolites also  
8 occurs through feces and expired air. A study in rats showed that more than 85% of the  
9 total oral dose of *o*-nitrotoluene was recovered in the urine within 24 hours, with lesser  
10 amounts in the feces (4.6%) and expired air (0.1%). Metabolites excreted into the feces  
11 are subject to reabsorption and further metabolism, most likely leading to urinary  
12 excretion. *o*-Nitrotoluene or its metabolites are distributed to the liver, as indicated by  
13 recovery of radiolabel from *o*-nitrotoluene in the bile after oral administration and by its  
14 binding to hepatic DNA. No data documenting the distribution of *o*-nitrotoluene to other  
15 tissues was found. However, it has been reported that *o*-nitrotoluene or its metabolites  
16 may also form hemoglobin adducts in humans and rats implying distribution to other  
17 tissues.

18 The major urinary metabolites found in rats and mice are *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-  
19 nitrobenzyl glucuronide; however, other metabolites, such as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-  
20 acetylcysteine and *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol, are found only in rats. Female rats excreted  
21 less than half as much of the dose as *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol or as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-  
22 acetylcysteine as did male rats. The major biliary metabolite of *o*-nitrotoluene was *o*-  
23 nitrobenzyl glucuronide, which accounted for 22.1% of the dose in males and 8.3% of the  
24 dose in females. The next most abundant metabolite was *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl) glutathione,  
25 which accounted for 4.9% of the dose in males and 0.4% in females.

## 26 **Toxicity**

27 *o*-Nitrotoluene caused more treatment-related toxicity in male rats than in female rats,  
28 and most toxic effects occurred at or greater than 2,500 ppm in a 13-week study. *o*-  
29 Nitrotoluene exposure resulted in toxic effects in the kidney (hyaline droplet nephropathy

1 and increased renal  $\alpha_{2u}$ -globulin levels) and liver (hepatocyte vacuolization, oval-cell  
2 hyperplasia, PGST+ foci, and increased serum bile acids, sorbitol dehydrogenase, and  
3 alanine aminotransferase. Hematopoiesis and pigmentation in the spleen were noted in  
4 male and female rats exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene for two years, but no liver lesions were  
5 noted in female rats at any concentration (up to 10,000 ppm tested). No kidney or splenic  
6 lesions occurred in females at concentrations less than 2,500 ppm.

## 7 **Genotoxicity and Mechanistic Data**

8 *o*-Nitrotoluene did not cause mutations in prokaryotic systems. In mammalian *in vitro*  
9 systems, it induced (1) sister chromatid exchange in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells;  
10 (2) chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster lung cells (CHL) and human peripheral  
11 lymphocytes (but not in CHO cells); (3) micronuclei in CHL cell line (but not in CHO-  
12 K1 cells), and (4) DNA damage in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells. It did not induce  
13 DNA repair in rat or human hepatocytes. In rats exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene *in vivo*, DNA  
14 adducts and increased DNA repair were detected in males but not females. *o*-Nitrotoluene  
15 induced a slight increase in normochromatic micronuclei in high-dose male mice  
16 (equivocal response) but did not induce micronuclei in the bone marrow of male rats  
17 (polychromatic), male mice (polychromatic), or female mice (normochromatic).

18 The genotoxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene, as measured by the *in vivo*–*in vitro* DNA repair assay  
19 in rats, depends on metabolism (both mammalian and bacterial) and is sex specific. DNA  
20 repair was induced only in male rats with an intact intestinal microflora. Incubation of *o*-  
21 nitrotoluene *in vitro* with hepatocytes isolated from male rats failed to induce DNA  
22 repair. Biliary excretion is an important step in the activation of *o*-nitrotoluene.  
23 Interruption of bile flow into the intestine by cannulation of the bile duct decreased the  
24 covalent binding of *o*-nitrotoluene–related material at 12 hours post-administration to 7%  
25 (in males) or 22% (in females) of that seen in sham-operated animals. Moreover,  
26 deleterious effects of *o*-nitrotoluene generally are more severe in male rats than in  
27 females and include changes in hepatic, renal, or splenic histopathology, and tumor  
28 incidence. The toxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene, particularly in male rats, likely involves its  
29 metabolism by oxidation of the methyl group to an alcohol, conjugation of *o*-nitrobenzyl  
30 alcohol with glucuronic acid and excretion in bile, deconjugation of *o*-nitrobenzyl

1 glucuronide and reduction of the nitro group by intestinal bacteria, and final activation of  
2 *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol by the formation of *o*-aminobenzyl sulfate.

3 *o*-Nitrotoluene caused significantly increased incidences of tumors in tissues other than  
4 the liver in both rats and mice, including mammary gland, skin, lung, large intestine, and  
5 hemangiosarcomas in various tissues. This suggests that there are other mechanisms of  
6 activation for *o*-nitrotoluene.

7 Mutations in the *p53* and *β-catenin* genes and production of these proteins in mice were  
8 detected in *o*-nitrotoluene–induced hemangiosarcomas and colon tumors from mice but  
9 not in spontaneous hemangiosarcomas; *K-ras* gene mutations and cyclin D1 protein  
10 production also were detected in the colon tumors. Mutations in *p53*, *β-catenin*, and *K-*  
11 *ras* genes may be a result of the genotoxic effects of *o*-nitrotoluene. The pattern of  
12 mutations is consistent with targeting of guanine for adduct formation since mutations in  
13 the *p53* gene in hemangiosarcomas mainly involved G·C→A·T transitions, and almost all  
14 the mutations in the *K-ras* gene in cecal carcinomas were G·C→T·A transversions.  
15 Human colorectal cancers also have a high frequency of mutations in the *K-ras* and *p53*  
16 genes, and the *β-catenin* and *cyclin D1* genes are upregulated. As a result of these genetic  
17 effects, both human and mouse colon tumors have alterations in pathways that are  
18 considered important for the progression of cells from a normal state to cancer; these  
19 pathways include the *β-catenin/Wnt* signaling pathway, *ras/MAP* kinase pathway, and  
20 cell-cycle checkpoint genes (e.g., the *cyclin D1* and *p53* genes).

21 Studies in rats have also provided evidence that cellular and molecular events involved in  
22 the induction of mesotheliomas are similar in both experimental animals (rats exposed to  
23 *o*-nitrotoluene) and humans. Microarray analysis of peritoneal mesotheliomas from F344  
24 rats treated with *o*-nitrotoluene identified the following carcinogenic pathways: insulin-  
25 like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), p38 MAPK, Wnt/β-catenin, and integrin signaling  
26 pathways.

27 In studies of early gene expression in mouse liver, a dose-dependent loss of expression of  
28 the fragile histidine triad gene (*Fhit*) and the WW domain-containing oxidoreductase

1 (*Wwox*) gene was seen from *o*-nitrotoluene exposure. The authors noted that these genes  
2 are human tumor suppressor genes and are often lost together in many human cancers.  
3 Further, *o*-nitrotoluene treatment also resulted in strong up-regulation of the cell-cycle  
4 genes, cyclin G1 (*Ccng1*) and p21 (*Cdkn1a*), down-regulation of the epidermal growth  
5 factor (*Egfr*) gene, down-regulation of the transcription factor early growth response 1  
6 (*Egr1*) gene, and down-regulation of inhibin  $\beta$ -A (*Inhba*), a member of the TGF- $\beta$   
7 superfamily, and Jun-B oncogene (*Junb*), a negative regulator of proliferation genes.

8 The NTP has conducted bioassay studies in experimental animals on another nitrotoluene  
9 isomer, *p*-nitrotoluene. Based on the results from this study of *p*-nitrotoluene, the NTP  
10 stated that there was *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* in male rats and male  
11 mice, *some evidence of carcinogenic activity* in female rats, and *no evidence of*  
12 *carcinogenic activity* in female mice. The NTP concluded that *o*-nitrotoluene had greater  
13 carcinogenic potential than *p*-nitrotoluene and that the differences between the two  
14 isomers may be due to (1) greater stability of the ortho adduct, (2) higher covalent  
15 binding of *o*-nitrotoluene to rat hepatic macromolecules, or (3) greater metabolism of *o*-  
16 nitrotoluene to the *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide, which gives rise to *o*-aminobenzyl sulfate,  
17 the proposed proximal reactive metabolite.

## Abbreviations

ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
APC:	adenomatous polyposis coli
b.w.:	body weight
CHO:	Chinese hamster ovary
CIIT	Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology
CRASF:	Charles River altered Schaedler flora
DOT:	Department of Transportation
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
g:	gram
GI:	gastrointestinal
HPV	high production volume
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
kg:	kilogram
K <sub>oc</sub> :	soil organic adsorption coefficient
L:	liter
m <sup>3</sup> :	cubic meter
mg:	milligram
mL:	milliliter
mol wt:	molecular weight
NADPH:	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
NCEs:	normochromatic erythrocytes
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NIEHS:	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

ng:	nanogram
NTP:	National Toxicology Program
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAPS:	3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate
PCEs:	polychromatic erythrocytes
PGST:	placental glutathione <i>S</i> -transferase
ppb:	parts per billion
ppm:	parts per million
RR	relative risk
RTECS:	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SCE:	sister chromatid exchange
SIR:	standardized incidence ratio
SMR:	standardized mortality ratio
TNT:	trinitrotoluene
UDS:	unscheduled DNA synthesis
μg:	microgram



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# 1 Introduction

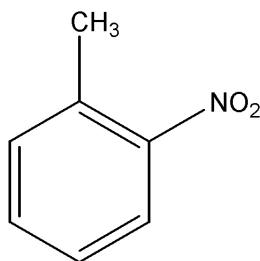
2 *o*-Nitrotoluene is a nitro aromatic compound used as an important chemical intermediate  
3 in the synthesis of azo dyes. It is also used (either directly or as an intermediate) in the  
4 production of other dyes, agricultural chemicals, rubber chemicals, pesticides,  
5 petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and explosives. Based on data reported under U.S.  
6 EPA's Inventory Update Rule, production of *o*-nitrotoluene in the United States was in  
7 the range of 10 million to 50 million pounds per year from the mid 1980s until 2002 (the  
8 most recent available data) (EPA 2007).

9 *o*-Nitrotoluene was nominated by the National Institute of Environmental Health  
10 Sciences for possible listing in the *Report on Carcinogens* based on the results of a  
11 National Toxicology Program (NTP) bioassay (NTP 2002b), which reported *clear*  
12 *evidence of carcinogenic activity*, based on the occurrence of malignant tumors at a  
13 variety of tissue sites in male and female mice and rats.

## 14 1.1 Chemical identification

15 *o*-Nitrotoluene (also known as 2-nitrotoluene) is a nitro aromatic compound with the  
16 structure illustrated in Figure 1-1. It is one of three isomers of nitrotoluene; the other two  
17 are *m*-nitrotoluene (also known as 3-nitrotoluene) and *p*-nitrotoluene (also known as 4-  
18 nitrotoluene). The other two nitrotoluene isomers (*m*- and *p*-nitrotoluene) and other  
19 nitrotoluene analogues are described in Section 1.3.

20 Table 1-1 lists chemical identifying information for *o*-nitrotoluene.

**Figure 1-1. Chemical structure of *o*-nitrotoluene****Table 1-1. Chemical identification of *o*-nitrotoluene**

Characteristic	Information
CAS Registry number	88-72-2
Molecular formula	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>
Synonyms	1-methyl-2-nitrobenzene 2-methylnitrobenzene 2-methyl-1-nitrobenzene 2-nitrotoluene 2-nitrotoluol benzene, 1-methyl-2-nitro <i>o</i> -mononitrotoluene <i>o</i> -nitrotoluol <i>o</i> -methylnitrobenzene ONT NSC 9577 RTECs No.: XT3150000 DOT/UN No.: 1664

Source: ChemIDplus 2007, CAS 2008

## 1 1.2 Physical-chemical properties

2 *o*-Nitrotoluene is a yellow liquid at room temperature with an odor of bitter almonds. It is  
3 slightly soluble in water and soluble in acetone, benzene, chloroform, diethyl ether,  
4 ethanol, and petroleum ether. It has a flash point of 106°C (closed cup) and an  
5 autoignition temperature of 305°C (PTCL 2003). It does not ignite easily; however, it  
6 may burn, and containers may explode when heated (HSDB 2008). The physical and  
7 chemical properties of *o*-nitrotoluene are summarized in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2. Physical and chemical properties of *o*-nitrotoluene**

Property	Information
Molecular weight	137.14
Melting point (°C)	-9.5 (needles); -2.9 (crystals)
Boiling point (°C)	222 at 760 mm Hg
Critical temperature (°C)	NA
Specific gravity	1.162 at 19°C/15°C
Solubility in water (at 30°C)	650 mg/L
Octanol-water partition coefficient (log K <sub>ow</sub> )	2.30
Dissociation constant (pK <sub>a</sub> )	NA
Vapor pressure (mm Hg)	0.188 at 25°C
Vapor density relative to air	4.73
Henry's law constant	1.25 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> atm-cu m/mole @ 25°C

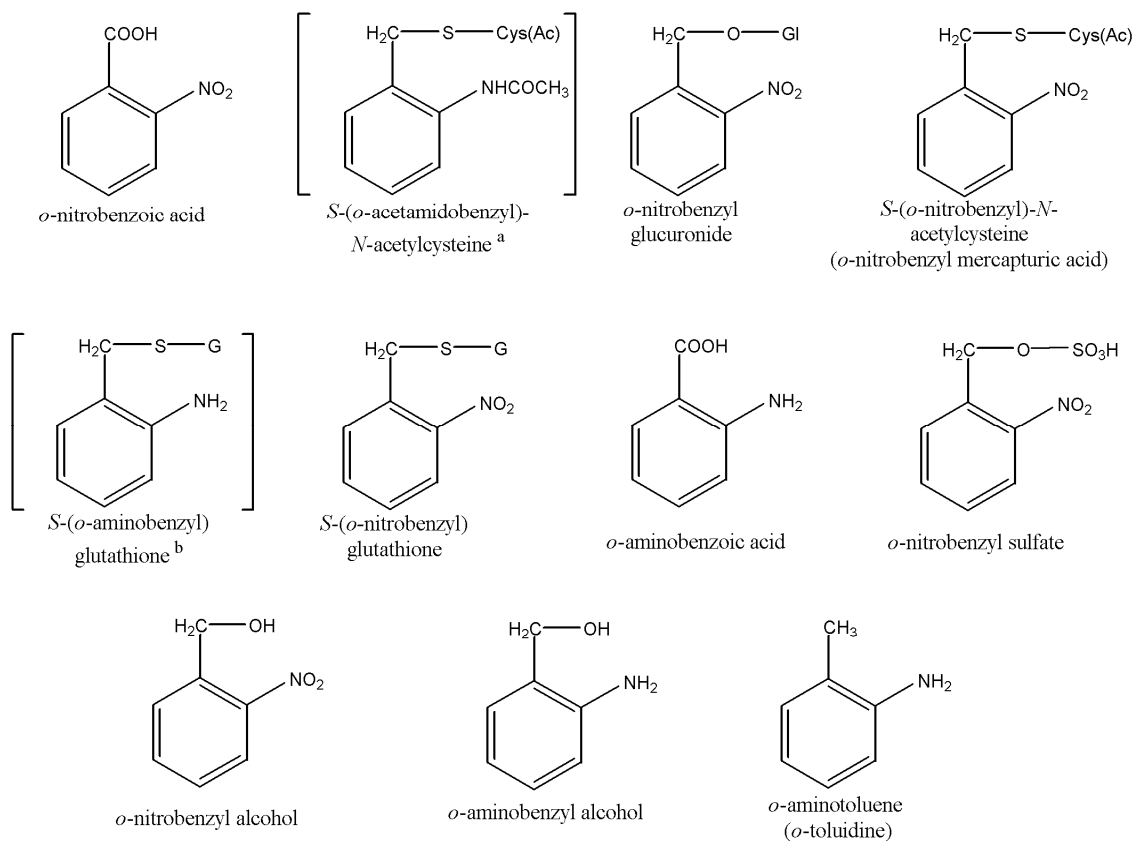
Source: HSDB 2008.

NA = not available.

### 1 1.3 Identification of metabolites and analogues

2 Urinary metabolites in workers exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene include *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and  
3 *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol (Jones *et al.* 2005b, Sabbioni *et al.* 2006). The urinary metabolites  
4 of *o*-nitrotoluene identified following oral administration to rats and mice include *o*-  
5 nitrobenzoic acid, a sulfur-containing conjugate of *o*-acetamidotoluene (tentatively  
6 identified as *S*-(*o*-acetamidobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine), *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide, *S*-(*o*-  
7 nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine (*o*-nitrobenzyl mercapturic acid), a sulfur-containing  
8 conjugate of *o*-aminotoluene (tentatively identified as *S*-(*o*-aminobenzyl) glutathione), *S*-  
9 (*o*-nitrobenzyl) glutathione, *o*-aminobenzoic acid, *o*-nitrobenzyl sulfate, *o*-nitrobenzyl  
10 alcohol, *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol, and *o*-aminotoluene (*o*-toluidine) (Chism *et al.* 1984,  
11 NTP 2002a). See Figure 1-2 for the structures of these metabolites and Section 5.1 for  
12 further discussion of metabolism.

13 The structures of two other nitrotoluene isomers (*m*- and *p*-nitrotoluene), *o*-toluidine (*o*-  
14 aminotoluene, prepared by reduction of *o*-nitrotoluene), and the isomers of dinitrotoluene  
15 (2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4-, and 3,5-dinitrotoluene), are shown in Figure 1-3.



**Figure 1-2. Chemical structures of urinary metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene in rats and mice**

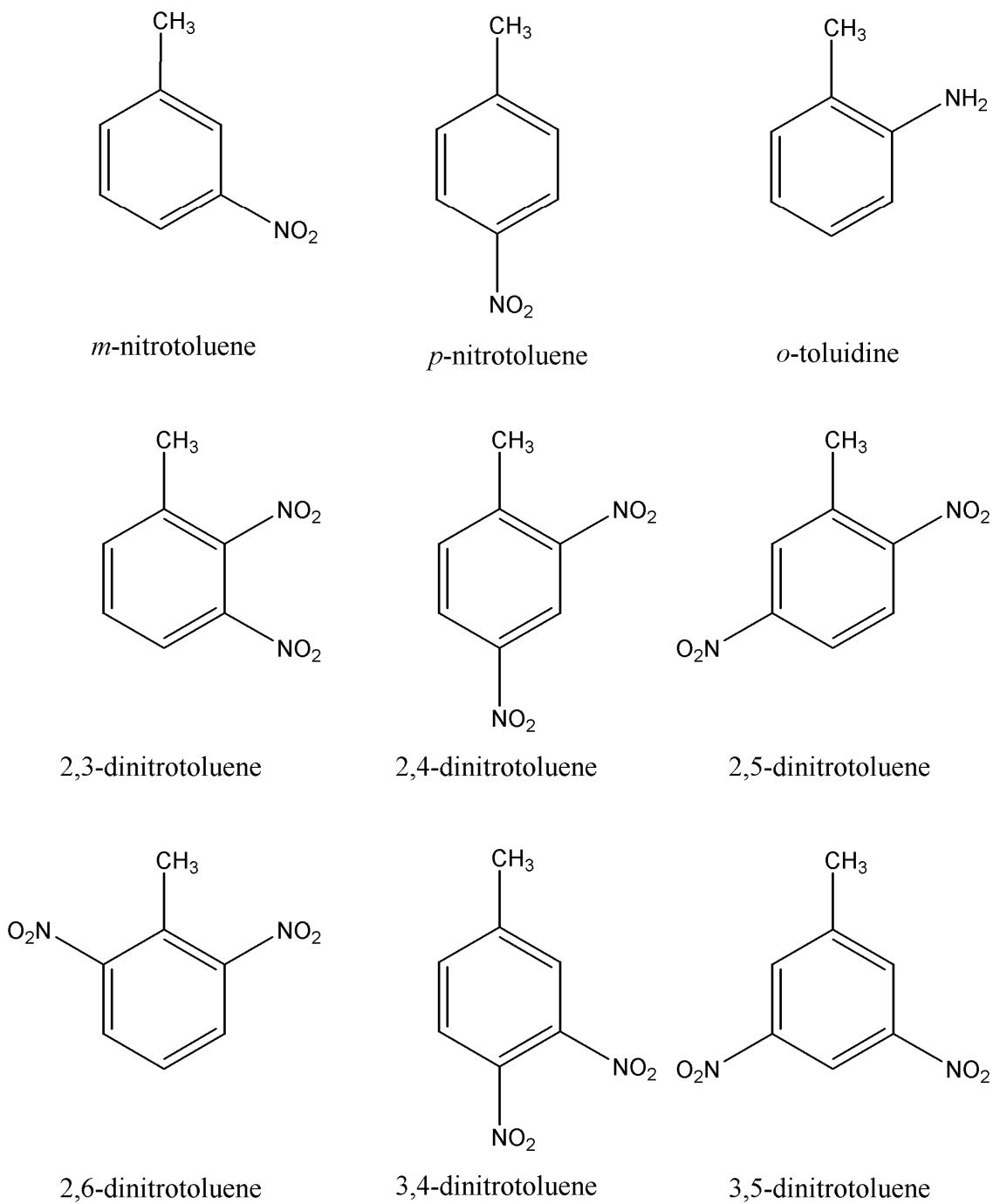
Chemical structures of urinary metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene (see Table 5-3 for data on percent of dose excreted as these metabolites by F344 rats and B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice) are illustrated above. The two bracketed structures indicate structures tentatively identified by Chism and Rickert (1985).

Cys(Ac) = acetylcysteine, G = glutathione, Gl = glucuronide.

<sup>a</sup>Tentatively identified by Chism and Rickert (1985) as the structure of the metabolite listed as a sulfur-containing conjugate of *o*-acetamidotoluene in Table 5-3.

<sup>b</sup>Tentatively identified by Chism and Rickert (1985) as the structure of the metabolite listed as a sulfur-containing conjugate of *o*-aminotoluene in Table 5-3.





**Figure 1-3. Chemical structures of *o*-nitrotoluene analogues**

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## 2 Human Exposure

1 Exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene in the United States is primarily a result of occupational  
2 exposure during the production and use of this chemical. The United States produces  
3 large quantities of *o*-nitrotoluene (greater than 10 million pounds annually), which is used  
4 primarily in the production of important chemical intermediates used in the synthesis of  
5 dyes. Thus, there is the potential for significant exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene. This section  
6 discusses information related to human exposure, including uses, production,  
7 concentrations of *o*-nitrotoluene in the environment (environmental occurrence) and in  
8 occupational facilities (occupational exposure), numbers of potentially exposed workers,  
9 biological indices of exposure, and regulations and guidelines to reduce exposure. [Note  
10 that for some studies, information was available only in a foreign language publication,  
11 and the information reported here was extracted from an English translation of the  
12 abstract as noted below.]

### 13 2.1 Use

14 *o*-Nitrotoluene is primarily used in the production of derivatives, including *o*-toluidine (*o*-  
15 aminotoluene), 2-amino-4-chlorotoluene, 2-amino-6-chlorotoluene, and *o*-toluidine-4-  
16 sulfonic acid, which are intermediates in the production of various azo dyes (IARC  
17 1996). It is used in the manufacture (or manufacture of intermediates) for other dyes such  
18 as magenta (which is produced by at least two companies in the United States) and  
19 various sulfur dyes for cotton, wool, silk, leather, and paper (HSDB 2008, IARC 1996).  
20 Other uses include as an intermediate in the synthesis of (or synthesis of intermediates  
21 for) explosives and of a variety of organic chemicals, including compounds used in the  
22 agricultural, petrochemical, pesticide, pharmaceutical, and rubber industries (HSDB  
23 2008).

### 24 2.2 Production

25 The nitrotoluenes are produced principally by the nitration of toluene with a mixture of  
26 nitric acid and either sulfuric, aromatic sulfonic, or phosphoric acid (Kirk-Othmer 1996).  
27 Production can be either a batch or a continuous process. In a batch process, toluene is  
28 fed into a nitrator and cooled to about 25°C. The acid mixture is added slowly, and the

1 temperature of the reaction mixture is maintained at 25°C by adjustment of the acid feed  
2 rate and the amount of cooling. After the acids are added, the temperature is slowly raised  
3 to 35°C to 40°C. The reaction mixture is then put in a separator, where the acids are taken  
4 from the bottom, and the product is steam distilled to remove excess toluene and then  
5 dried by distillation of the remaining traces of water. The isomers are separated by a  
6 combination of fractional distillation and crystallization. The ratio of the isomers depends  
7 on the production conditions and the catalyst used, but generally is in the range of 45% to  
8 62% *o*-nitrotoluene, 2% to 5% *m*-nitrotoluene, and 33% to 50% *p*-nitrotoluene. *o*-  
9 Nitrotoluene is available commercially at a purity of 99.2% to 99.5% and typically  
10 contains the following impurities: *m*- and *p*-nitrotoluenes (0.8%), water (0.2%), and  
11 toluene (0.1%) (IARC 1996).

12 Other processes that have been used to produce nitrotoluenes include (1) reaction of  
13 toluene with nitronium salts in the presence of crown ethers or polyethers and (2) reaction  
14 of toluene with nitric acid in the gas phase in the presence of solid silica-alumina  
15 catalysts (Kirk-Othmer 1996). The main advantage of these processes is that sulfuric acid  
16 is not used.

17 U.S. production of *o*-nitrotoluene was calculated as 13 billion grams (29 million pounds)  
18 for 1981 (HSDB 2008). U.S. production of *o*- and *p*-nitrotoluene combined was estimated  
19 at 20 billion grams (44 million pounds) in 1983 (HSDB 2008), and production of *o*-  
20 nitrotoluene only was estimated at 16,120 metric tons (35.5 million pounds) in 1993  
21 (Kirk-Othmer 1996). *o*-Nitrotoluene is listed as a High Production Volume (HPV)  
22 chemical, and according to data submitted by companies under the Inventory Update  
23 Rule, U.S. production of *o*-nitrotoluene was between 10 million and 50 million pounds  
24 for every four-year reporting period from 1986 to 2002 (EPA 2007). SRI (2007) reported  
25 that in 2007 *o*-nitrotoluene was produced in only one U.S. facility. Eleven suppliers of *o*-  
26 nitrotoluene were identified in the United States in 2007 (ChemSources 2007).

27 No data specific for U.S. imports or exports of *o*-nitrotoluene were found. U.S. imports of  
28 nitrated benzene, nitrated toluene, and nitrated naphthalene were 270 million grams  
29 (602,000 pounds) in 1984 (HSDB 2008), and 95,000 kilograms (209,400 pounds) in 2005

1 (2005 data did not include *p*-nitrotoluene) (ITC 2007a). No imports of this group of  
2 compounds were reported in 2006. In 2006, the United States exported approximately  
3 12.9 million kilograms (28 million pounds) of hydrocarbon derivatives containing only  
4 nitro or nitroso groups (excluding *p*-nitrotoluene and trinitrotoluene) (ITC 2007b).

### 5 **2.3 Environmental occurrence and fate**

6 *o*-Nitrotoluene is expected to exist as a vapor in ambient air and has been observed to be  
7 completely degraded in aqueous sewage treatment systems, rivers, and streams. There are  
8 limited data on environmental levels of *o*-nitrotoluene. Some data show that *o*-  
9 nitrotoluene has been released into the air and water, primarily from occupational  
10 settings, but it may also be formed from toluene vapor and nitrogen oxides in air (see  
11 Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2). *o*-Nitrotoluene also may be formed through the degradation or  
12 combustion of military munitions (NAVFAC 2003, USACE 2002). In soil, *o*-nitrotoluene  
13 is expected to have moderate mobility and to volatilize slowly. *o*-Nitrotoluene is not  
14 listed in EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), and no data were available from that  
15 source for its release into the environment.

16 The National Response Center (NRC) serves as the sole national point of contact for  
17 reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiologial (i.e., biologically  
18 hazardous) spills into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories  
19 (<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrcback.html>). A query of NRC's (2008) online database  
20 (<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.html>) using the keyword "nitrotoluene" yielded 69 results.  
21 Of these 69 spills, 2 were reported as *o*-nitrotoluene (both in 1990), 1 was reported as  
22 nitrotoluene (*o*-, *p*- and mixtures) (in 2000), and the rest were for other chemicals (the  
23 majority being for 2,4- or 2,6-dinitrotoluene). The level of information provided in the  
24 response to the query was not sufficient to estimate the extent of environmental  
25 contamination or the number of people exposed; however, it does suggest that the  
26 potential exists for environmental contamination and general public exposure from  
27 inadvertent spills of *o*-nitrotoluene or chemical mixtures containing *o*-nitrotoluene.]

### 1 2.3.1 Air

2 Little information is available on concentrations of *o*-nitrotoluene in ambient air. Two  
3 ambient air samples collected in Boise, Idaho in the winter of 1986–1987 contained 0.03  
4 and 0.29 ng/m<sup>3</sup> of *o*-nitrotoluene vapor (Nishioka and Lewtas 1992). *o*-Nitrotoluene was  
5 also found in ambient-air at a manufacturing plant in New Jersey (IARC 1996) (see  
6 Section 2.5, Occupational Exposure). *o*-Nitrotoluene also has been found to sorb to snow  
7 (Roth *et al.* 2004). In a laboratory investigation, Atkinson *et al.* (1989) found that minor  
8 amounts of *o*-nitrotoluene were formed when toluene vapor and nitrogen oxides were  
9 mixed in air: *m*-nitrotoluene was the major isomer formed.

10 According to a model of gas-particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in  
11 the atmosphere, *o*-nitrotoluene released to air is expected to exist in the vapor phase and  
12 to be removed mainly by direct photolysis and reaction with photochemically generated  
13 hydroxyl radicals (HSDB 2008). The main photoproducts are expected to be 2-methyl-6-  
14 nitrophenol and 2-methyl-4-nitrophenol (Nojima and Kanno 1977) and a half-life of 42  
15 days has been estimated for removal by reaction with hydroxyl radicals (HSDB 2008).

### 16 2.3.2 Water

17 *o*-Nitrotoluene was detected in a paper-mill waste-treatment lagoon (concentration and  
18 location not reported). *o*-Nitrotoluene, which can be formed as a breakdown product of  
19 di- or trinitrotoluenes, has been detected in the effluent or wastewater of plants producing  
20 these chemicals. *o*-Nitrotoluene was detected at concentrations ranging from 320 to  
21 16,000 µg/L in effluent from a U.S. plant manufacturing 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (IARC  
22 1996, HSDB 2008). Other reports included concentrations ranging from 20 to 140 µg/L  
23 in wastewater from a plant producing and purifying 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene, and 7,800 µg/L  
24 in raw effluent from a plant manufacturing dinitrotoluene (geographic locations not  
25 specified).

26 The uses of di- and trinitrotoluenes include the production of commercial and military  
27 explosives. In the United States, *o*-nitrotoluene has been found in groundwater and  
28 surface water at munitions production facilities, in groundwater at a military training  
29 facility, and in groundwater at a nuclear weapons assembly/disassembly facility that

1 previously had been a World War II munitions factory (ATSDR 2007, Pantex 2004,  
2 2006, WDHFS 2002). Maximum onsite groundwater levels seen at three munitions  
3 manufacturing facilities were 4,600 µg/L for a plant in Texas, 21,000 µg/L for a plant in  
4 Illinois, and 140,000 µg/L for a plant in Tennessee (years of analyses not provided)  
5 (ATSDR 2007). *o*-Nitrotoluene was found at a mean concentration of 42.6 mg/L (42,600  
6 µg/L) from one well at an army ammunition plant in Tennessee (Best *et al.* 2001), and  
7 Spain *et al.* reported “typical” *o*-nitrotoluene levels of 2.9 mg/L (2,900 µg/L) in  
8 remediation studies of groundwater highly contaminated with explosives and their  
9 impurities at the same Tennessee munitions arsenal. At a former munitions production  
10 site in Wisconsin between 1999 and 2002, *o*-nitrotoluene was detected in offsite, private  
11 well-water at a maximum concentration of 0.095 µg/L. For the same facility and the same  
12 time period, *o*- and *p*-nitrotoluene combined was detected in 4 of 17 groundwater samples  
13 with levels ranging from 0.16 to 17.0 µg/L (ATSDR 2007, WDHFS 2002). The  
14 maximum surface water concentration measured at a munitions manufacturing facility in  
15 Missouri was 0.12 µg/L (years of analyses not provided), and the maximum groundwater  
16 level measured at a military training facility in Massachusetts was 25 µg/L (ATSDR  
17 2007).

18 *o*-Nitrotoluene has been routinely monitored in groundwater since 1995 at a facility in the  
19 Texas panhandle where conventional munitions were produced for World War II and  
20 where nuclear-weapons assembly and disassembly activities have been performed since  
21 the mid-1970s. Testing has been performed on groundwater from both the Ogallala  
22 aquifer and from a perched aquifer above the Ogallala. Since 1999, *o*-nitrotoluene has  
23 been detected sporadically in water from both the Ogallala and the perched aquifer.  
24 Concentrations in water from the perched aquifer that exceeded the detection limit ranged  
25 from a minimum of 0.14 µg/L in 2003 to a maximum of 5 µg/L in 2004, while  
26 concentrations in water from the Ogallala aquifer ranged from a minimum of 0.12 µg/L  
27 to a maximum of 2.9 µg/L, both in 2004 (Pantex 2003, 2004). *o*-Nitrotoluene was  
28 detected in a small percentage of samples (between 1% and 7%) in 2001 to 2004 in the  
29 perched aquifer and in 1999 and 2002 in the Ogallala aquifer (Pantex 1996, 1997, 1998,

1 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005) but was not detected in 2005, the last year for  
2 which data were available (Pantex 2006).

3 Nitrotoluene (*o*- and *p*-nitrotoluene combined) was detected in the Netherlands (in the  
4 1970s) in the Rhine River at a concentration of 10 µg/L, in the River Waal at 4.5 µg/L,  
5 and in the River Maas at 0.3 µg/L (IARC 1996). In Germany, *o*-nitrotoluene was detected  
6 at 0.4 and 7.4 µg/L in surface water near a former munitions plant and at 1.2 µg/L in an  
7 adjacent river. Two ponds had concentrations of 0.4 and 22.0 µg/L; these ponds fed into  
8 the River Oder, which had a concentration of < 0.01 µg/L. The concentration of *o*-  
9 nitrotoluene in three samples from the River Elbe ranged from 0.05 to 0.4 µg/L.  
10 Concentrations detected in groundwater in France (in 1987) ranged from 90 to 165 µg/L.

11 In water, *o*-nitrotoluene may undergo direct or indirect photolysis, volatilization, or  
12 aerobic biodegradation (HSDB 2008). It is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids or  
13 sediment. Half-lives for volatilization of *o*-nitrotoluene were estimated to be 56 hours  
14 from a model river (1 m deep, flowing 1 m/s, wind velocity of 3 m/s) and 30 days from a  
15 model lake (1 m deep, flowing 0.05 m/s, wind velocity of 0.5 m/s). The half-life for  
16 removal by indirect photolysis from a river with a high concentration of humic  
17 substances was calculated to be 45 minutes. *o*-Nitrotoluene is not expected to  
18 bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms; a bioconcentration factor of 12 was calculated, and  
19 experimentally determined bioconcentration factors in fish were low.

### 20 2.3.3 Soil

21 A soil contaminated with 39,100 ppm of trinitrotoluene (TNT) at a historical testing  
22 ground in Idaho contained 1.4 ppm of *o*-nitrotoluene (Radtke *et al.* 2002a). *o*-  
23 Nitrotoluene can result from anaerobic reduction of TNT (ACE 2004) and is a constituent  
24 of concern at former munitions sites. In December 2001, Congress passed the National  
25 Defense Authorization Act (for fiscal year 2002), which, in part, requires the Department  
26 of Defense (DoD) to develop an inventory of DoD sites that are no longer in use but are  
27 known or suspected to contain military munitions that will require clean-up. In a 2002  
28 Annual Report, DoD provided a list of the 20 munitions constituents of greatest concern  
29 at contaminated military munitions sites due to their widespread use and potential



1 environmental impacts, and *o*-nitrotoluene was included in that list. Development of the  
2 inventory of sites for clean-up does not require any analytical measurements for the  
3 constituents of concern, and therefore, to-date, there are no data on the frequency or  
4 levels of *o*-nitrotoluene at these sites. However, there are over 15 million acres in the  
5 United States that are either known or suspected to be contaminated with military  
6 munitions and “much of the land on which these sites are located has been or will be  
7 converted to nonmilitary uses such as farming, residential or commercial development,  
8 and recreation” (GAO 2002, 2003). A similar situation exists in other countries where  
9 munitions manufacture and ammunition testing have been done historically (Spiegel *et al.*  
10 2005, Toze *et al.* 1999).

11 *o*-Nitrotoluene is expected to be moderately mobile in soil, with an estimated soil  
12 adsorption coefficient ( $K_{oc}$ ) of 420, and may volatilize from moist soil surfaces (HSDB  
13 2008). Obernosterer *et al.* (2000)<sup>1</sup> used air stripping to remove 20% of *o*-nitrotoluene  
14 from quartz sand and loess loam. [This implies that *o*-nitrotoluene’s volatility could be an  
15 important transport and remediation mechanism.] Under aerobic conditions, *o*-  
16 nitrotoluene persisted for more than 64 days in a silt loam inoculum (HSDB 2008). Under  
17 anaerobic conditions, *o*-nitrotoluene in soil has been observed to degrade to toluidine. A  
18 review on sorption, mobility, and biodegradation of nitrotoluenes in soil is available  
19 (Toze *et al.* 1999).

#### 20 **2.4 General population exposure**

21 The general population may be exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene via inhalation of ambient air in  
22 the vicinity of production sites, and by oral ingestion, particularly of contaminated water  
23 (HSDB 2008), as well as via skin contact with contaminated substances. In one  
24 experiment in which 115 volatile organic chemicals were measured in expired air  
25 samples from 54 healthy individuals from an urban population, 19.1% of 387 expired air  
26 samples contained *o*-nitrotoluene at a mean concentration of 0.04 ng/L; [however, no  
27 effort was made to elucidate the source of exposure, i.e., ambient air was not monitored,  
28 and no other potential sources of exposure were assessed] (Krotoszynski *et al.* 1979).  
29 Since *o*-nitrotoluene has a log bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 1.30 in fish (Guo *et al.*

<sup>1</sup> Information extracted from an abstract in English available from CAplus.

1 2004), [ingestion of fish should not be a very important source of human exposure to *o*-  
2 nitrotoluene]. Accumulation and depletion of *o*-nitrotoluene in carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)  
3 has been modeled (Hou *et al.* 1997).

4 *o*-Nitrotoluene has been reported to be present in the mainstream smoke of an 85-mm  
5 U.S. nonfilter cigarette at a level of 21.4 ng/cigarette (Hoffmann and Rathkamp 1970);  
6 however, no other report of *o*-nitrotoluene in cigarette smoke was identified. [As noted  
7 above in Section 2.3.2, *o*-nitrotoluene has been detected in private well-water, suggesting  
8 the potential for exposure via groundwater ingestion.]

## 9 **2.5 Occupational exposure**

10 Limited information is available on occupational exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene via  
11 inhalation. As noted above, the compound was detected in ambient air at a chemical  
12 manufacturing plant in New Jersey, where a concentration of 47 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (0.000047 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
13 was reported (IARC 1996). It also was detected in the air at concentrations of up to 2.0  
14 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in the nitrotoluene production area of a chemical plant producing pharmaceuticals  
15 and explosives. Jones *et al.* (2005b) reported a mean 8-h TWA exposure level for *o*-  
16 nitrotoluene of 0.759 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (ranging from undetected to 4.29 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for a group of 98  
17 workers in a Chinese factory (Lianing Province) manufacturing dinitrotoluene and 2,4,6-  
18 trinitrotoluene.

19 As noted above (Section 2.2), production of *o*-nitrotoluene was reportedly carried out in  
20 only one U.S. facility, which according to its website has 134 employees, 50 contractors,  
21 and 20 retirees (FirstChem 2008). No additional information was found for the number of  
22 workers exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene in the production of chemical intermediates.

## 23 **2.6 Biological indices of exposure**

24 *o*-Nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol [probably present as *o*-nitrobenzyl  
25 glucuronide] have been detected in the urine of workers exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene and  
26 were considered to provide a good marker for recently absorbed doses (Jones *et al.*  
27 2005b, Sabbioni *et al.* 2006). Three potential biomarkers of exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene  
28 have been assessed in rats and mice: the urinary metabolites *o*-nitrobenzylmercapturic  
29 acid (*S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine), *o*-aminobenzoic acid, and *o*-nitrobenzoic acid.

1 In a two-year study of dietary exposure of rats and mice to *o*-nitrotoluene (NTP 2002b),  
2 the concentrations of *o*-nitrobenzylmercapturic acid and *o*-aminobenzoic acid in the urine  
3 of mice were below the limit of quantitation at most time points, and the ratio of *o*-  
4 nitrobenzoic acid to creatinine in the urine of rats at 2 weeks and at 3, 12, and 18 months  
5 was linearly related to *o*-nitrotoluene exposure levels. The NTP did not consider *o*-  
6 aminobenzoic acid to be a good biomarker for exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene because *o*-  
7 aminobenzoic acid is a product of catabolism of tryptophan (White *et al.* 1978) and is a  
8 relatively minor metabolite of *o*-nitrotoluene (Chism *et al.* 1984).

9 Jones *et al.* (2005a) measured hemoglobin adducts in Chinese workers exposed to the  
10 nitrotoluenes in a trinitrotoluene factory and found that for the mononitrotoluenes, the  
11 hemoglobin adduct of *o*-nitrotoluene was present in the highest concentrations. The  
12 authors concluded that quantitation of hemoglobin adducts provides an effective  
13 biomarker of exposure to the nitrotoluenes.

14 Jones *et al.* (2005b) measured *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol in the urine  
15 of Chinese workers manufacturing dinitrotoluene and 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene. Mean  
16 concentrations of *o*-nitrobenzoic acid increased from 1,070 nmol/g creatinine preshift to  
17 2,952 nmol/g creatinine postshift, while concentrations of *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol increased  
18 from 55 to 213 nmol/g creatinine between pre- and post-shift samples. However, the  
19 authors noted that no significant correlation ( $r = 0.17$ ) was found for air concentrations of  
20 *o*-nitrotoluene and the urinary metabolites. The importance of skin exposure was  
21 unknown.

22 The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) considers  
23 *o*-nitrotoluene to be an inducer of methemoglobin and recommends that methemoglobin  
24 in blood be used as a biological index of exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene (and the other  
25 nitrotoluene isomers) (ACGIH 2003). French *et al.* (1995) reported that *o*-nitrotoluene  
26 caused methemoglobin in sheep erythrocytes *in vitro* both with and without an NADP-  
27 bioactivation system; however, work in other animal species such as rabbit and rat has  
28 shown that *o*-nitrotoluene has low to no methemoglobin-activating potency (Akahori

1 1954<sup>2</sup>, Mlynarczyk and Sadowski 2001, Vasilenko 1976<sup>2</sup>). [Where exposures are to  
2 technical grade nitrotoluene, most of the methemoglobin activity will be related to the  
3 concentration of the *para*- and *meta*- isomers rather than the *ortho*- isomer.]

## 4 **2.7 Regulations and guidelines**

### 5 *2.7.1 Regulations*

#### 6 **U.S. Department of Homeland Security**

7 Minimum requirements have been established for the safe transport of *o*-nitrotoluene on  
8 barges

#### 9 **U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

10 Considered a hazardous material; special requirements have been set for marking,  
11 labeling, and transporting

12 Safety measures after spills or leaks are prescribed in accordance with *o*-nitrotoluene  
13 being a combustible toxic hazardous material

#### 14 **U.S. EPA<sup>3</sup>**

15 *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*

16 Reportable quantity (RQ) = 1,000 lb

#### 17 **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

18 Permissible exposure limit (PEL) = 5 ppm (30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [skin]<sup>4</sup>

### 19 *2.7.2 Guidelines*

#### 20 **ACGIH**

21 Threshold limit value–time-weighted average (TLV-TWA) limit = 2 ppm [skin]

22 Biological Exposure Index (BEI): methemoglobin in blood not to exceed 1.5% of  
23 hemoglobin measured during or at the end of a shift

<sup>2</sup> Information extracted from an abstract in English available from CAplus.

<sup>3</sup> EPA has not carried out an Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessment for *o*-nitrotoluene.

<sup>4</sup> The [skin] designation indicates the potential for dermal absorption; skin exposure should be prevented as necessary through the use of good work practices and gloves, coveralls, goggles, and other appropriate equipment.

**1 NIOSH**

2 Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) = 200 ppm

3 Recommended exposure limit (REL) = 2 ppm (11 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [skin]

**4 2.8 Summary**

5 *o*-Nitrotoluene is used primarily to produce intermediates, such as *o*-toluidine, for the  
6 manufacture of azo dyes. It is also used (either directly or as an intermediate) in the  
7 production of other dyes, agricultural chemicals, rubber chemicals, pesticides,  
8 petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and explosives. *o*-Nitrotoluene is a HPV chemical, and  
9 production in the United States was reported to be greater than 10 million pounds in  
10 2002. Little information is available on environmental occurrence of *o*-nitrotoluene or on  
11 human exposure; however, since *o*-nitrotoluene is produced at high levels and is used in  
12 the production of many important chemicals, human exposure is expected to be  
13 significant. *o*-Nitrotoluene has been detected in workplace and ambient air, surface water,  
14 groundwater, and soils. In the United States, it has been measured in ambient air in Idaho  
15 and New Jersey (at a manufacturing plant). It has been detected in surface water or  
16 groundwater in the United States, France, the Netherlands, and Germany. It also can be  
17 formed as a breakdown product of di- or trinitrotoluenes, and *o*-nitrotoluene has been  
18 detected in the effluent or wastewater of plants producing these chemicals. The uses of  
19 di- and trinitrotoluenes include the production of commercial and military explosives, and  
20 *o*-nitrotoluene has been detected in groundwater, private well water, surface water, and  
21 soil at or near munitions production facilities and/or military training grounds in the  
22 United States and other countries. Environmental contamination and human exposure  
23 could also result from spills of *o*-nitrotoluene-containing materials in the environment. *o*-  
24 Nitrotoluene also was detected in mainstream smoke of a U.S. nonfilter cigarette in one  
25 study. Biological indices of exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene include *o*-nitrobenzylmercapturic  
26 acid (*S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine), *o*-aminobenzoic acid (also a product of  
27 catabolism of tryptophan and therefore not very useful as a biomarker for *o*-nitrotoluene),  
28 and *o*-nitrobenzoic acid in urine, and methemoglobin in blood. Hemoglobin adducts are  
29 another potential biomarker of exposure. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security,

- 1 DOT, EPA, and OSHA have set regulations, and ACGIH and NIOSH have set guidelines
- 2 for *o*-nitrotoluene.

### 3 Human Cancer Studies

1 No human studies on the relationship between cancer and specific exposure to *o*-  
2 nitrotoluene were identified; however, *o*-nitrotoluene may be used to manufacture  
3 magenta (see Section 2), and thus magenta manufacturing workers may be exposed to *o*-  
4 nitrotoluene. IARC (1987, 1993) reviewed magenta manufacturing and concluded that  
5 there is *sufficient evidence* in humans that the manufacture of magenta entails exposures  
6 that are carcinogenic (Group 1). As part of their assessment, they reviewed a case-control  
7 study and two cohort studies, one of which specifically identified *o*-nitrotoluene as an  
8 intermediate in the chemical processes. [The utility of these studies for evaluating the  
9 carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene is limited because the workers were also exposed to  
10 other chemicals, such as *o*-toluidine, 2,5-diaminotoluene, and 4,4'-methylenebis(2-  
11 methylaniline), and exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene was not specifically assessed.] Studies on  
12 magenta manufacturing workers are described in Section 3.1. Studies of workers exposed  
13 to dinitrotoluenes or *o*-toluidine are briefly reviewed in Section 3.2. (The bioactivation of  
14 2,4-dinitrotoluene is similar to that of *o*-nitrotoluene, and *o*-toluidine is a metabolite of *o*-  
15 nitrotoluene [see Section 5.5]). Section 3.3 discusses and summarizes the overall  
16 findings.

#### 17 3.1 Studies of magenta manufacturing workers

18 This section describes the cohort study (Rubino *et al.* 1982) that specifically mentions  
19 exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene, and briefly reports the findings from the other two studies  
20 (Case and Pearson 1954, Vineis and Magnani 1985) that do not mention whether *o*-  
21 nitrotoluene was used in the manufacture of magenta. Rubino *et al.* conducted a cohort  
22 study of 906 male dyestuff factory workers in northern Italy. Workers were included in  
23 the study if they had worked at least 1 month any time between 1922 and 1970, and the  
24 numbers of deaths were observed from 1946 to 1976; expected numbers of deaths were  
25 calculated using national rates for 1951 to 1976. Exposure was assessed based on  
26 knowledge of chemical processes for each job listed in personnel records. Workers ever  
27 exposed to benzidine and naphthylamines were excluded from the analysis. A significant  
28 excess of mortality due to bladder cancer was observed among the 53 fuchsin (magenta)  
29 and safranin T manufacturing workers (standardized mortality ratio [SMR] = 62.5;  $P <$

1 0.001; 5 deaths). Laryngeal, esophageal, and lung cancer also showed statistically  
2 significant elevations in the entire cohort, but the small number of subjects in the  
3 magenta/safranine sub-cohort did not permit evaluation of these other cancer types. The  
4 authors stated that the type of fuchsin manufactured at the plant was New Fuchsin or  
5 New Magenta. The manufacture of fuchsin and safranine T was carried out in two  
6 sections, and workers in both sections were potentially exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene. The  
7 first section (intermediates manufacture) involved the synthesis of *o*-toluidine and 4,4'-  
8 methylenebis(2-methylaniline); *o*-nitrotoluene was an intermediate in the manufacture of  
9 *o*-toluidine from toluene. In the second section (fuchsin and safranine T manufacture), a  
10 mixture of *o*-toluidine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-methylaniline), and *o*-nitrotoluene was heated  
11 to obtain fuchsin, and a mixture of *o*-toluidine and 2,5-diaminotoluene was oxidized in  
12 the presence of aniline to obtain safranine T. [This study had an excellent follow-up rate  
13 (96%). However, like all occupational cohort SMR-based studies, the effect estimates  
14 utilized an external comparison group (to determine expected disease rates). Rubino *et al.*  
15 used expected death rates for all Italy, in order to give more precise estimates, but the  
16 workers were males from Northern Italy. A strength of the study is the fact that the  
17 authors studied a group of workers who were specifically exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene,  
18 although also exposed to *o*-toluidine and 4,4'-methylenebis(2-methylaniline) (but not to  
19 naphthylamines or benzidines).] Decarli *et al.* (1985) and Piolatto *et al.* (1991) reported  
20 on additional follow-up of the Italian dyestuff workers, but no additional cases of bladder  
21 cancer in workers exposed to fuchsin or safranine T were identified.

22 Case and Pearson (1954) conducted a cohort study of men who had worked at least 6  
23 months in the manufacture of auramine and magenta in the British chemical industry  
24 between 1910 and 1952; workers exposed to benzidine or  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ -naphthylamine were  
25 excluded from the study. The authors observed an earlier age at diagnosis, as well as an  
26 excess of bladder-cancer mortality, in the cohort compared with the general population. A  
27 significant excess of bladder-cancer mortality was observed among the 85 magenta  
28 manufacturing workers that were not involved in auramine manufacturing (SMR = 23.8;  
29  $P < 0.005$ ; 3 observed cases; statistics reported by IARC 1993). [No information  
30 regarding exposure levels or duration or potential confounders was provided. It is



1 unknown whether the workers were exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene in this study because the  
2 authors did not describe the magenta manufacturing process.]

3 The third study on magenta manufacturing was a hospital-based, case-control study  
4 conducted in Italy between 1978 and 1983 that included 512 cases of bladder cancer in  
5 males and 596 hospital controls (Vineis and Magnani 1985). Exposure to specific  
6 chemicals was assessed using job titles, job activities, and knowledge of industrial use of  
7 chemicals from the published literature. Vineis and Magnani looked at 74 chemicals as  
8 part of a job exposure matrix. [No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons.] An  
9 increased risk of bladder cancer was found among workers potentially exposed to  
10 magenta (relative risk [RR] = 1.8, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.1 to 2.9, when  
11 calculated using industrial branches and RR = 3.0, 95% CI = 0.4 to 20.0, when calculated  
12 from job titles). [It is not clear whether the workers exposed to magenta were only  
13 involved in the manufacturing of magenta or also included workers using the dye  
14 magenta (who probably would not be exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene).]

## 15 **3.2 Studies of workers exposed to dinitrotoluenes or *o*-toluidine**

### 16 *3.2.1 Dinitrotoluenes*

17 Several studies have investigated the potential for dinitrotoluenes to cause cancer in  
18 human subjects. In the first of these (Levine *et al.* 1986), the cause of death in 457  
19 workers at two ammunition plants who had been exposed to dinitrotoluenes (76% to 98%  
20 2,4-dinitrotoluene and 1% to 19% 2,6-dinitrotoluene, depending on the process stage) for  
21 at least a month over a 10-year period was investigated. No significant increases in  
22 cancer mortality at specific sites were observed; however, the numbers of expected  
23 deaths were small. The authors did observe a non-significant excess of colon cancer  
24 (SMR = 186). A later study (Stayner *et al.* 1993), which examined nearly 5,000  
25 munitions factory workers (< 10% of whom were part of the Levine *et al.* study) exposed  
26 to technical-grade dinitrotoluenes (76% 2,4-dinitrotoluene, 19% 2,6-dinitrotoluene, and  
27 5% of the remaining four isomers), demonstrated an excess of hepatobiliary cancer in  
28 exposed workers (standardized rate ratio = 3.88, 95% CI = 1.04 to 14.41) compared with  
29 7,500 unexposed workers. No exposure-response relationship was demonstrated in this  
30 study; the authors noted a lack of workers with long durations of exposure and a lack of

1 quantitative exposure information as possible reasons for this. Potential exposure to  
2 carcinogens other than dinitrotoluenes was a concern. A smaller study (Brüning *et al.*  
3 1999, Brüning *et al.* 2002) of 500 underground miners exposed to dinitrotoluenes through  
4 inhalation and direct skin contact with the explosive Donarit, which contains 30%  
5 technical-grade dinitrotoluenes (75% 2,4-dinitrotoluene and 20% 2,6-dinitrotoluene),  
6 found a 4.5-fold increased incidence of urothelial cancer (6 cases) and a 14.3-fold  
7 increased incidence of renal-cell cancer (14 cases). [Confidence intervals were not  
8 provided.] Harth (2005) reported a cluster of 3 urothelial cancers among 60 workers  
9 exposed to 2,4-dinitrotoluene, with a calculated standardized incidence ratio (SIR) =  
10 15.9. [Confidence intervals were not provided.] These data suggest the possibility of  
11 carcinogenicity of dinitrotoluenes in humans.

### 12 3.2.2 *o*-Toluidine hydrochloride

13 In an epidemiological study, Ward *et al.* (1991) evaluated the incidence of bladder cancer  
14 in a chemical plant where the workers were exposed to two potential bladder carcinogens,  
15 *o*-toluidine and aniline. An excess of bladder cancer cases was observed (7 cases  
16 observed versus 1.08 expected) among all the 1,749 workers in the plant (SIR = 3.60,  
17 90% CI = 2.13 to 5.73). The SIR for bladder cancer among the definitely exposed was  
18 6.48 (95% CI = 3.0 to 12.2), which increased to 27.2 (95% CI = 11.8 to 53.7) for workers  
19 who were employed in the department with *o*-toluidine and aniline exposure for  $\geq 10$   
20 years. Increased risk of bladder cancer was strongly associated with increased length of  
21 employment in the departments where *o*-toluidine and aniline were used. The authors  
22 collected smoking history on a 5% sample of workers using company medical records,  
23 and used modeling techniques to estimate that only a small proportion of the elevated SIR  
24 (1.05) could be attributed to higher smoking in the cohort versus the general population.  
25 [This study has the advantage of calculating the SIRs (using incidence rates) rather than  
26 SMRs (using death certificates).] The authors concluded that *o*-toluidine was more likely  
27 than aniline to be responsible for the bladder cancer excess, in view of the greater  
28 carcinogenic potency of *o*-toluidine than aniline in animals. Stasik (1988) found excess  
29 bladder cancer incidence (SIR = 72.7, 95% CI = 31.4 to 153.3) among workers exposed  
30 to 4-chloro-*o*-toluidine, *o*-toluidine and two other monocyclic amines. *o*-Toluidine and its  
31 hydrochloride salt are listed in the Report on Carcinogens as *reasonably anticipated to be*

1 *a human carcinogen* based on limited evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in  
2 animals (NTP 2004), and *o*-toluidine is classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) by  
3 IARC (Baan *et al.* 2008).

### 4 **3.3 Discussion and summary**

5 Two cohort studies and one case-control study have reported excess risk of bladder  
6 cancer among magenta manufacturing workers. Efforts were made to exclude workers  
7 exposed to benzidine and  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -naphthylamine in the cohort studies, but there were  
8 limited exposure data (e.g., levels, durations, etc.), limited information on potential  
9 exposure to other agents, and small numbers of exposed workers. Most of the  
10 aforementioned studies did not address other potential confounders such as cigarette  
11 smoking or genetic acetylator phenotype (e.g., NAT1, NAT2 genotypes). However, the  
12 relative risks associated with smoking and genetic susceptibility as well as other risk  
13 factors are small (RR = 2 to 4) relative to those associated with dye manufacture.  
14 However, the risk estimates in the cohorts were very high, and the IARC working group  
15 concluded that the manufacture of magenta *entails exposures that are carcinogenic*  
16 (Group 1). Suspected substances used in the manufacturing process and thought to cause  
17 cancer include *o*-nitrotoluene, magenta, *o*-toluidine, and 4,4'-methylenebis(2-  
18 methylaniline) (Siemiatycki *et al.* 2004). These studies are limited for the evaluation of  
19 the carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene in humans. While *o*-nitrotoluene was specifically  
20 mentioned in the Italian cohort study, it was not specifically mentioned in the British  
21 chemical workers or the case-control study. Even in the Italian cohort study, in which it  
22 was known that the workers were exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene, the workers were also  
23 exposed to other suspected human carcinogens, such as *o*-toluidine, and 4,4'-  
24 methylenebis(2-methylaniline), so it is not possible to evaluate whether specific exposure  
25 to *o*-nitrotoluene contributed to the increased risk of bladder cancer in these workers. *o*-  
26 Toluidine is classified by IARC as *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1) and listed in the  
27 Report on Carcinogens as *reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen*. 4,4'-  
28 Methylenebis(2-methylaniline) is classified by IARC as *possibly carcinogenic to humans*  
29 (Group 2B).

Limited epidemiologic studies on dinitrotoluenes are available and suggest elevations in hepatobiliary, urothelial, renal, and possibly colon cancer. Two studies on *o*-toluidine reported excess bladder cancer incidence.

## 4 Studies of Cancer in Experimental Animals

The results of publicly available, peer-reviewed studies of the carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene in experimental animals are summarized in this section. No studies of exposure by routes other than oral administration were found. IARC (1996) evaluated *o*-nitrotoluene (2-nitrotoluene) and considered it *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans* (Group 3) based on inadequate evidence in humans and limited evidence in experimental animals. At the time of the IARC review, no chronic bioassays were available (this was prior to the publication of the NTP two-year bioassay), and IARC's conclusions were based on NTP's sub-chronic study (13 weeks), which reported rare mesotheliomas in male rats receiving *o*-nitrotoluene.

Section 4.1 summarizes the studies with rats, and Section 4.2 summarizes the studies with mice. Findings in experimental animals are summarized in Section 4.3. The carcinogenicity of the other nitrotoluene isomers and related compounds is discussed in Section 5.5.

### 4.1 Rats

The NTP conducted 13-week studies with F344/N rats exposed to *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-nitrotoluene to compare clinical toxicity, histopathology, and reproductive system toxicity among the isomers (NTP 1992). A follow-up subchronic exposure study was conducted (NTP 1996) to confirm carcinogenic effects observed in the 1992 study and to compare the carcinogenicity and toxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene and *o*-toluidine hydrochloride (Section 4.1.1). Finally, NTP conducted a two-year toxicology and carcinogenesis bioassay of *o*-nitrotoluene in the diets of male and female F344/N rats (NTP 2002a) (Section 4.1.2). [The NTP chronic bioassays are conducted under FDA Good Laboratory Practice regulations and represent a high quality data set for making conclusions about the potential carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene.] The findings of these studies related to the carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene are summarized in this section.

#### 4.1.1 Subchronic exposure

In 13-week studies, groups of 10 male and 10 female F344/N rats per treatment group received diets *ad libitum* containing *o*-nitrotoluene (> 96% purity) at concentrations of 0,

1 625, 1,250, 2,500, 5,000, or 10,000 ppm [approx. 40 to 700 mg/kg per day] (Dunnick *et*  
2 *al.* 1994, NTP 1992). The animals were 6 to 8 weeks old at the beginning of the study.  
3 All animals survived to the end of the studies and there were no treatment-related clinical  
4 signs of toxicity. Final body weights of treated males and females were significantly  
5 reduced in a dose-related fashion [1,250 ppm,  $P \leq 0.05$ ; 2,500 ppm and greater doses,  $P \leq$   
6 0.01]. No treatment-related lesions were found in female rats. Two male rats in the high-  
7 dose group had mesothelial-cell hyperplasia of the *tunica vaginalis* on the surface of the  
8 epididymis (which was considered to be a preneoplastic lesion), and mesothelioma  
9 occurred at the same anatomic location in three male rats in the 5,000-ppm group. No  
10 other treatment-related lesions were found in male rats in the other dose groups. At the  
11 time of this study, mesothelioma had not previously been identified in exposed or control  
12 rats from any of the 13-week toxicity studies conducted by NTP (with any substance).  
13 The authors concluded that *o*-nitrotoluene was carcinogenic in male rats, based on the  
14 occurrence of mesothelioma and mesothelial hyperplasia.

15 In a subsequent study (NTP 1996), male rats (45 days old at the beginning of the study)  
16 received *o*-nitrotoluene (99% purity) in feed for either 13 or 26 weeks at a concentration  
17 of 5,000 ppm [292 to 296 mg/kg per day]. The dose was based on the results of the 1992  
18 study, in which *o*-nitrotoluene in the diet at 5,000 ppm caused mesothelioma but had little  
19 effect on survival or body weight. *o*-Nitrotoluene was administered to 60 rats, and the  
20 control group consisted of 20 rats. After 13 weeks of *o*-nitrotoluene exposure, 10 control-  
21 group rats and 20 treated rats were killed for a 13-week interim evaluation. Following the  
22 13-week evaluation, administration of *o*-nitrotoluene was discontinued for 20 rats for the  
23 remaining 13 weeks (stop-exposure group), and the remaining 20 rats continued to  
24 receive *o*-nitrotoluene (26-week exposure). After 26 weeks, all remaining rats were  
25 killed, and necropsies and histopathologic exams were performed.

26 All rats survived until the scheduled evaluations. Mean body-weight gain was lower in all  
27 exposed groups than in controls. No other clinical effects of exposure were observed in  
28 either group.

1 Mesothelial-cell hyperplasia (described as a potential preneoplastic lesion) or  
2 mesothelioma occurred on the mesothelial surface of the *tunica vaginalis* of the testis or  
3 epididymis of rats in both the 13-week stop-exposure and the 26-week-exposure groups.  
4 No tumors were observed after 13 weeks; however, by 26 weeks, mesothelioma in the  
5 epididymis was seen in 7 of 20 rats in the continuous-exposure group and in 5 of 20 in  
6 the stop-exposure group (epididymis and testis combined). At 26 weeks, focal  
7 hyperplasia of the epididymal mesothelium also was seen in 4 rats from these two groups.  
8 Significant increases in the number of rats with mesothelioma of the epididymis were  
9 noted in the 26-week exposure group. At 26 weeks, 3 cholangiocarcinomas were  
10 observed (2 from the stop-exposure group and 1 from the 26-week-exposure group). The  
11 authors concluded that these studies confirmed the carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene,  
12 based on the high incidence of mesothelioma and occurrence of cholangiocarcinoma in  
13 male rats after short-term exposure. The results are shown in Table 4-1.

14 The NTP (1996) also conducted 13-week and stop-exposure studies using rats with  
15 altered flora to assess the potential role of metabolism by gastrointestinal (GI) flora in *o*-  
16 nitrotoluene-induced toxicity. Rats in the altered-flora groups received a single gavage  
17 dose of an antibiotic mixture in water daily for 6 days before the start of the study and  
18 daily for 13 weeks thereafter. Exposure conditions were similar to those described above  
19 (normal flora) except that there was no 26-week-exposure group. All rats survived until  
20 the scheduled evaluations. A consistent finding in rats with normal or altered intestinal  
21 flora was mesothelial-cell hyperplasia or mesothelioma. These lesions occurred on the  
22 mesothelial surface of the *tunica vaginalis* of the testis or epididymis of rats in 25% to  
23 40% of the 13-week stop-exposure groups (Table 4-1). Mesothelioma also occurred in 2  
24 of 20 rats with altered intestinal flora after 13 weeks. In contrast to the study using rats  
25 with normal intestinal flora, no cholangiocarcinomas were observed. The NTP was not  
26 able to draw any conclusions about the involvement of GI flora in the pathogenesis of *o*-  
27 nitrotoluene-induced lesions because of the lower effectiveness of the antibiotic mixture  
28 against obligate anaerobic bacteria and the possible development of resistant aerobic  
29 bacteria after one week of antibiotic administration.

**Table 4-1. Neoplastic lesions identified in F344/N male rats following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene for 13 or 26 weeks**

Exposure/GI flora status	Conc. (ppm)	N	Tumor incidence (%)			
			Mesothelioma			Liver
			Testis	Epididymis	Combined	Cholangio-carcinoma
<b>Normal flora</b>						
13 weeks	0	10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	5,000	20	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Stop exposure <sup>a</sup>	0 <sup>b</sup>	10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	5,000	20	2 (10)	4 (20)	5 (25)	2 (10)
26 weeks	0 <sup>b</sup>	10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	5,000	20	2 (10)	7 (35)*	7 (35)*	1 (5)
<b>Altered flora<sup>c</sup></b>						
13 weeks	0	10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	5,000	20	0 (0)	2(10)	2(10)	0 (0)
Stop exposure <sup>a</sup>	0	10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	5,000	20	4 (20)	8 (40)*	8 (40)*	0 (0)

Source: NTP 1996.

\*  $P \leq 0.05$  (compared with the control group by Fisher's exact test).

<sup>a</sup> Rats were exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene in feed for 13 weeks and allowed to recover for 13 weeks.

<sup>b</sup> The group of 10 control rats with normal GI flora killed at 26 weeks served as the control group for both the stop-exposure and 26-week groups.

<sup>c</sup> Rats in the altered-flora groups received a single gavage dose of an antibiotic mixture in water daily for 6 days before the start of the study and daily for 13 weeks thereafter.

1 After 13 weeks, liver weight was greater in rats exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene than in controls  
2 [ $P \leq 0.01$ ], and oval-cell hyperplasia was observed. Liver weight continued to increase  
3 and oval-cell hyperplasia persisted in both the stop-exposure and 26-week-exposure  
4 groups [ $P \leq 0.01$ ]. Placental glutathione *S*-transferase positive (PGST+) foci  
5 (preneoplastic lesions) in the liver were significantly increased in exposed groups. At the  
6 end of the 13-week recovery period, the numbers of foci observed in the stop-exposure  
7 groups (with both normal and altered flora) were less than in the 13-week-exposure  
8 groups but significantly greater [ $P \leq 0.01$ ] than in controls (NTP 1996). In a separate  
9 analysis of the data on PGST+ foci in the rats with normal flora (Ton *et al.* 1995), the 26-  
10 week continuous-exposure group had more and larger foci than the 13-week continuous-  
11 exposure group [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Although the stop-exposure group at 26 weeks had fewer foci,  
12 the mean volume of foci was larger than in the 13-week continuous-exposure group.



1 4.1.2 Chronic exposure

2 NTP (2002b) performed a two-year study to investigate the chronic toxicity and  
3 carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene in the diet of rats. *o*-Nitrotoluene concentrations were  
4 based on the results of the subchronic toxicity studies (NTP 1992). In the core study,  
5 groups of 60 male and 60 female F344/N rats were fed diets containing *o*-nitrotoluene (>  
6 99% purity) at a concentration of 625, 1,250, or 2,000 ppm for 105 weeks. These dietary  
7 concentrations were equivalent to average daily doses of approximately 25, 50, or 90  
8 mg/kg body weight (b.w.) for males and 30, 60, or 100 mg/kg b.w. for females. In a stop-  
9 exposure study, groups of 70 male rats were fed diets containing *o*-nitrotoluene at a  
10 concentration of 2,000 or 5,000 ppm (equivalent to an average daily dose of roughly 125  
11 or 315 mg/kg b.w.) for 13 weeks, after which *o*-nitrotoluene administration was  
12 discontinued for the remainder of the study (two years). Control groups consisted of 70  
13 males and 60 females. All animals were 6 to 7 weeks old at the beginning of the study.  
14 After 13 weeks, 10 males from each stop-exposure group and 10 control males were  
15 killed for evaluation.

16 In the stop-exposure study, all rats in the 5,000-ppm group died before the end of the  
17 study, and only 11 rats in the 2,000-ppm group survived. Early deaths were attributed to  
18 the development of neoplasms (Dunnick *et al.* 2003). Absolute and relative liver weights  
19 of the rats in the 5,000-ppm group were significantly greater than those of the controls [*P*  
20  $\leq 0.01$ ].

21 In the two-year chronic-exposure study, survival was reduced in all exposure groups  
22 among males and in the highest exposure group among females because of the  
23 development of neoplasms. Feed consumption was similar between exposed and control  
24 groups; however, mean body weights were lower in all exposed groups (except the 625-  
25 ppm group of males). Non-neoplastic lesions included alveolar epithelial hyperplasia in  
26 males and females and mammary hyperplasia in females.

27 As shown in Tables 4-2a and b, similar tumor profiles were observed in males in the  
28 stop-exposure study and in the two-year chronic-exposure study. Significantly increased  
29 incidences of malignant mesothelioma (most were associated with the *tunica vaginalis* of

1 the testis or epididymis, but some were observed on the abdominal wall or surface of  
2 abdominal organs) and skin subcutaneous neoplasia (both lipoma and fibroma or  
3 fibrosarcoma) were observed in all exposure groups; mammary-gland fibroadenomas also  
4 were increased in all exposure groups other than high-dose males in the two-year  
5 chronic-exposure study. High incidences of subcutaneous skin fibroma or fibrosarcoma  
6 and malignant mesothelioma were observed in the high-dose groups (over 70%,  
7 compared with less than 10% in controls). Significantly increased incidences of  
8 hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) were observed in the high-dose groups  
9 in both the chronic and stop-exposure studies, and increased incidences of liver  
10 cholangiocarcinoma and alveolar/bronchiolar lung tumors were observed in the high-dose  
11 (5,000-ppm) group in the stop-exposure study. Hepatocholangiocarcinoma occurred in  
12 two male rats, one exposed to 625 ppm and the other to 2,000 ppm. Even though the  
13 incidence was low, the NTP considered these to be exposure related. No  
14 hepatocholangiocarcinomas or cholangiocarcinomas had been observed in male controls  
15 fed either the NTP-2000 or NIH-07 diet in two-year bioassays. The incidence of  
16 hemangioma or hemangiosarcoma (combined) was significantly increased in the high-  
17 dose males in the stop-exposure study, but these tumors were not considered by the  
18 authors to be exposure related.

19 In females, a significantly increased incidence of mammary-gland fibroadenoma was  
20 observed in all exposure groups, and the incidence of subcutaneous skin fibroma or  
21 fibrosarcoma was significantly increased at the two highest dose levels. The incidence of  
22 hepatocellular adenoma in females was significantly increased only in the high-dose  
23 (2,000-ppm) group. The incidence of mononuclear-cell leukemia was significantly  
24 reduced in all exposure groups of males and females in the two-year chronic exposure  
25 study and in the males in the stop-exposure study. In the stop-exposure study, the  
26 combined incidence of bilateral or unilateral interstitial-cell adenoma of the testis also  
27 was significantly decreased in the high-dose (5,000-ppm) group. The NTP suggested that  
28 these decreased tumor incidences were associated with toxicity at the tissue site (spleen  
29 or testis).

1 The NTP concluded that there was *clear evidence of carcinogenic activity* of *o*-  
2 nitrotoluene in male and female rats, based on increased incidences of malignant  
3 mesothelioma (in males only), subcutaneous skin neoplasia, mammary-gland  
4 fibroadenoma, and liver neoplasia (in males only). The increased incidences of lung  
5 neoplasia in male rats and hepatocellular adenoma in female rats also were considered to  
6 be exposure related.

Table 4-2a. Neoplastic lesions identified in F344/N rats following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene for two years

Sex	N	Conc. (ppm)	Tumor incidence (%) <sup>a</sup>			
			Malignant mesothelioma	Mammary gland	Skin subcutaneous	
				Fibroadenoma	Lipoma	Fibroma/fibrosarcoma
M	<b>Chronic exposure</b>					
	60	0	2 (3.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (9.3)
	60	625	20 (40.6)***	7 (15.6)**	4 (8.9)*	47 (86.3)***
	60	1,250	29 (62.4)***	10 (26.2)***	13 (33)***	55 (98.7)***
	60	2,000	44 (87.1)***	2 (9.0)	13 (44.8)***	59 (99.8)***
	609	HC	23 (3.7)	26 (3.8)	8 (1.5)	41 (6.4)
	trend test <sup>b</sup>		$P < 0.001$	$P < 0.001$	$P < 0.001$	$P < 0.001$
	<b>Stop exposure</b>					
	60	2,000	44 (80.3)***	13 (31.2)***	10 (24.6)***	47 (89)***
	60	5,000	54 (95.1)***	20 (61.1)***	12 (44.7)***	53 (97.8)*** <sup>c</sup>
trend test <sup>b</sup>		$P < 0.001$	$P < 0.001$	$P < 0.001$	$P < 0.001$	
F	<b>Chronic exposure</b>					
	60	0	0 (0)	23 (40)	0 (0)	3 (5.3)
	60	625	0 (0)	47 (82.8)***	0 (0)	3 (5.4)
	60	1,250	0 (0)	52 (91.7)***	0 (0)	21 (37.6)***
	60	2,000	0 (0)	56 (96.2)***	0 (0)	22 (40.6)***
	659	HC	NR	284 (41.1)	NR	18 (2.6)
trend test <sup>b</sup>		–	$P < 0.001$	–	$P < 0.001$	

Sources: Dunnick *et al.* 2003, NTP 2002b.

\*  $P \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  (compared with the concurrent control group by the Poly-3 test).

HC = historical controls – incidences include data from all NTP contract laboratories for all F344/N rat control groups given the NTP-2000 diet (1995 to the present).

NR = historical incidence data not reported in NTP 2002b.

<sup>a</sup> Poly-3 estimated incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality.

<sup>b</sup> Poly-3 test used to test for significant dose-related trend.

<sup>c</sup> Includes one sarcoma in an animal that also had a fibroma.

**Table 4-2b. Neoplastic lesions identified in F344/N rats following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene for two years (continued)**

Sex	N	Conc (ppm)	Tumor incidence (%) <sup>a</sup>				
			Liver			Lung	
			Hepatocellular adenoma	Hepatocellular adenoma/carcinoma <sup>c</sup>	Cholangiocarcinoma	Hepatocholangio-carcinoma	Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma/carcinoma
M	<b>Chronic exposure</b>						
	60	0	2 (3.7)	3 (5.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.7)
	60	625	3 (6.8)	3 (6.8)	0 (0)	1 (2)	5 (11.2)
	60	1,250	3 (8.4)	3 (8.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2.9)
	60	2,000	7 (27.1)**	8 (30.2)**	0 (0)	1 (2)	2 (8.7)
	609	HC	5 (0.8)	10 (1.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	26 (4.5)
	trend test <sup>b</sup>		<i>P</i> = 0.007	<i>P</i> = 0.009	–	NR	<i>P</i> = 0.39
	<b>Stop-exposure</b>						
	60	2,000	3 (7.6)	3 (7.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (7.6)
60	5,000	4 (18.4)*	6 (25.9)*	3 (13.9)*	0 (0)	11 (42)***	
trend test <sup>b</sup>		<i>P</i> = 0.062	<i>P</i> = 0.03		–	<i>P</i> < 0.001	
F	<b>Chronic exposure</b>						
	60	0	1 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.8)
	60	625	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.6)
	60	1,250	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	60	2,000	6 (11.2)*	6 (11.2)*	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (7.5)
	659	HC	4 (0.7)	NR	NR	NR	NR
trend test <sup>b</sup>		<i>P</i> = 0.005	<i>P</i> = 0.005	–	–	<i>P</i> = 0.126	

Sources: Dunnick *et al.* 2003, NTP 2002b.\*  $P \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  (compared with the concurrent control group by the Poly-3 test).HC = historical controls – incidences include data from all NTP contract laboratories for all F344/N rat control groups given the NTP-2000 diet (1995 to the present). NR = historical incidence data not reported in NTP 2002b. <sup>a</sup>Poly-3 estimated incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality (adjusted rates were not reported for hepatocholangiocarcinoma).<sup>b</sup>Poly-3 test used to test for significant dose-related trend.<sup>c</sup>No hepatocellular carcinomas reported in female mice; therefore, combined incidence is the same as adenoma incidence.

## 1 4.2 Mice

2 NTP (1992) conducted a 13-week subchronic study of *o*-nitrotoluene in B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice.  
3 No tumors were reported; therefore, this study is summarized in Section 5.6. In a two-  
4 year study to investigate the chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene in  
5 B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice (NTP 2002b), groups of 60 male and 60 female mice were fed diets  
6 containing *o*-nitrotoluene (> 99% purity) at a concentration of 0, 1,250, 2,500, or 5,000  
7 ppm for 105 weeks. These concentrations were based on the results of the subchronic  
8 exposure study and were equivalent to average daily doses of approximately 165, 360, or  
9 700 mg/kg b.w. for males and 150, 320, or 710 mg/kg b.w. for females. The mice were 6  
10 to 7 weeks old at the beginning of the study. In addition to the concurrent controls, NTP  
11 (2002b) also maintains a database of tumor incidences in untreated or control groups  
12 from all NTP-sponsored carcinogenicity studies. The tumor incidences in historical  
13 controls were reported by NTP (2002b) for all studies that used the NTP-2000 diet and  
14 are included in data summary tables below. The NTP-2000 diet contains less protein and  
15 more fiber than the previous diet and was first used in 1995.

16 All males in the two highest-exposure groups died before the end of the study. Survival  
17 of males in the 1,250-ppm group and females in the 5,000-ppm group was significantly  
18 less than that of controls. Early development of neoplasms was the primary cause of  
19 reduced survival in treated animals (Dunnick *et al.* 2003). Mean body weights were less  
20 for all exposed groups of males than for controls, and females in the 5,000-ppm group  
21 generally weighed less than controls. Non-neoplastic pathology findings in males and  
22 females included significantly increased incidences of eosinophilic and basophilic foci in  
23 the liver, renal tubule pigmentation, edema of the subcutaneous tissue, olfactory epithelial  
24 degeneration, and, in males only, chronic inflammation of the prostate gland.

25 The neoplastic pathology findings for both male and female mice are summarized in  
26 Table 4-3a for hemangiosarcomas and Table 4-3b for other significant neoplasms. All of  
27 the males and 50 out of 60 of the females in the high-dose (5,000-ppm) groups developed  
28 hemangiosarcoma, and the incidence was significantly increased in all exposure groups  
29 of males and in the high-dose group of females (the tumor incidence rate in the females  
30 after adjustment for survival by the Poly-3 test was 90%). The hemangiosarcomas

1 occurred primarily in the mesentery, skeletal muscle, and subcutis of the skin. Incidences  
2 at each location were significantly increased in all male treatment groups and the high-  
3 dose females (Table 4-3a). Some mice with multiple or large hemangiosarcomas had  
4 small hemangiosarcomas in other tissues, including the lung, liver, spleen, uterus, or  
5 prostate. Most of these were considered to be metastases. A few male mice in the control  
6 group had hemangiosarcomas in the spleen or liver. The incidence of carcinoma of the  
7 large intestine (cecum) was significantly increased in the low-dose (1,250-ppm) and mid-  
8 dose (2,500-ppm) groups of males, and the incidences of hepatocellular adenoma and  
9 hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) were significantly increased in the mid-  
10 dose (2,500-ppm) and high-dose (5,000-ppm) groups of females. The incidence of  
11 hepatocellular carcinoma was significantly increased in the high-dose females (16 out of  
12 60 animals positive with a survival-adjusted rate of 36.2%). Nonsignificantly increased  
13 incidences of carcinoma of the large intestine (cecum) in females were considered by the  
14 NTP to be exposure related, because this neoplasm is extremely rare and had not been  
15 seen in females in the historical control groups. [The incidence of large-intestine  
16 carcinoma in both the 2,500-ppm and 5,000-ppm female mice was significantly increased  
17 ( $P < 0.001$ ) compared with historical controls by Fisher's exact test.] These tumors were  
18 characterized by proliferation of glandular structures composed of moderately  
19 pleomorphic mucosal epithelial cells that invaded the cell wall.

20 Based on these results, the NTP concluded that there was *clear evidence of carcinogenic*  
21 *activity* of *o*-nitrotoluene in male and female mice, based on increased incidences of  
22 hemangiosarcoma (in males and females), carcinoma of the large intestine (cecum) (in  
23 males), and hepatocellular neoplasia (in females).

**Table 4-3a. Hemangiosarcomas in B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene for two years**

Sex	N	Conc. (ppm)	Hemangiosarcoma incidence (%) <sup>a</sup>			
			Mesentery	Skeletal muscle	Subcutis	All organs <sup>b</sup>
Male	60	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (7)
	60	1,250	8 (15.8)**	6 (11.7)*	4 (8)*	17 (32.7)***
	60	2,500	38 (83)***	33 (79.1)***	8 (29.4)***	55 (97.9)***
	60	5,000	38 (92.8)***	45 (95.3)***	20 (77)***	60 (100)***
	659	HC	NR	NR	NR	37 (5.8)
Female	60	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	60	1,250	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.6)
	60	2,500	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.5)	3 (5.2)
	60	5,000	32 (65.5)***	16 (35.6)***	19 (43.2)***	50 (90.2)***
	659	HC	NR	NR	NR	15 (2.6)

**Table 4-3b. Neoplastic lesions of the large intestine and liver in B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene for two years**

Sex	N	Conc. (ppm)	Tumor incidence (%) <sup>a</sup>	
			Large-intestine carcinoma	Hepatocellular adenoma/carcinoma
Male	60	0	0 (0)	27 (46.1)
	60	1,250	12 (22.7)***	28 (53.7)
	60	2,500	9 (31.6)***	7 (26.7)
	60	5,000	0 (0) <sup>c</sup>	2 (18.5)
	659	HC	1 (0.2)	304 (47.8)
Female	60	0	0 (0)	9 (15.7)
	60	1,250	1 (1.9)	9 (16.9)
	60	2,500	4 (7.0) <sup>d</sup>	24 (42.1)***
	60	5,000	3 (7.4) <sup>d</sup>	39 (79.1)***
	655–659	HC	0 (0)	143 (22.8)

Source: Dunnick *et al.* 2003, NTP 2002b.

\*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  (compared with concurrent controls by the Poly-3 test).

HC = historical controls – incidences include data from all NTP contract laboratories for all B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mouse control groups given the NTP-2000 diet (1995 to the present).

NR = historical control incidence not reported in NTP 2002b.

<sup>a</sup> Poly-3 estimated percent incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemangiosarcomas of the liver, lung, spleen, and prostate in males and the uterus in females.

<sup>c</sup> Dunnick *et al.* (2003) and NTP (2002b) suggested that the high-dose male mice did not survive long enough for tumors to develop in the large intestine.

<sup>d</sup> [Significantly different ( $P < 0.001$ ) from historical controls (0/659) by Fisher's exact test.]



### 1 4.3 Summary

2 The carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene was evaluated in feeding studies in rats and mice.  
 3 Malignant mesothelioma was first observed in male rats administered *o*-nitrotoluene for  
 4 13 weeks. Tumors at multiple tissues sites were observed in a stop-exposure study in  
 5 male rats and two-year chronic studies in both sexes of rats and mice. *o*-Nitrotoluene  
 6 caused tumors of the mammary gland, skin (subcutaneous), liver, lung, and mesothelium  
 7 of the epididymis and testis in rats and of the large intestine (cecum), liver, and  
 8 circulatory system (hemangiosarcoma) in mice. The findings are summarized in Table 4-  
 9 4.

**Table 4-4. Neoplastic lesions identified in rats and mice following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene**

Organ or system	Tumor type	F344/N rats		B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Mesothelium	malignant mesothelioma	✓			
Skin (subcutaneous)	lipoma	✓			
	fibroma or fibrosarcoma	✓	✓		
Mammary gland	fibroadenoma	✓	✓		
Liver	hepatocellular carcinoma				✓
	hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma <sup>a</sup>	✓	✓ <sup>a</sup>		✓
	cholangiocarcinoma	✓			
	hepatocholangiocarcinoma	+ <sup>b</sup>			
Lung	alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma	✓			
Large intestine (cecum)	carcinoma			✓	+ <sup>c</sup>
Circulatory system	hemangiosarcoma			✓	✓

✓ = Significantly greater incidence than in the concurrent control group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

+ = Higher incidence than in the control group.

<sup>a</sup> Based on adenomas found in female F344/N rats.

<sup>b</sup> Only 2 tumors were observed but they are very rare, and the NTP used them as part of their call.

<sup>c</sup> Not significantly different from concurrent controls, [but highly significant ( $P < 0.001$ ) compared with NTP historical controls (0/659)].

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## 1 **5 Other Relevant Data**

2 This section discusses relevant mechanistic and other information needed to understand  
3 the toxicity and potential carcinogenicity of *o*-nitrotoluene. It includes information on  
4 absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of *o*-nitrotoluene (Section 5.1);  
5 bioactivation of *o*-nitrotoluene (Section 5.2); genetic damage and related effects (Section  
6 5.3); mechanistic studies and considerations (Section 5.4); carcinogenicity and  
7 genotoxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene metabolites and analogues and metabolites (Section 5.5);  
8 and other toxic effects of *o*-nitrotoluene (Section 5.6). Differences in metabolism among  
9 the three nitrotoluene isomers offer insight into possible mechanisms of carcinogenicity  
10 or mutagenicity. Therefore, the discussions of metabolism and mechanisms include data  
11 on *m*- and *p*-nitrotoluene, in addition to *o*-nitrotoluene. The data in this section are  
12 summarized in Section 5.7.

### 13 **5.1 Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion**

14 This section reviews the available information for the absorption, distribution, and/or  
15 excretion of *o*-nitrotoluene in humans (Section 5.1.1) and in rodents (Section 5.1.2). This  
16 is followed by a description of the *in vitro* metabolism of the three nitrotoluene isomers  
17 (Section 5.1.3), the *in vivo* metabolism in rodents of *o*-nitrotoluene (Section 5.1.4) and  
18 the other two nitrotoluene isomers (Section 5.1.5), a summary of the comparative  
19 metabolism data (Section 5.1.6), and a description of biliary excretion (Section 5.1.7) of  
20 the three nitrotoluene isomers. Additional information on the *in vitro* and *in vivo*  
21 metabolism of nitrotoluenes can be found in reviews from the mid 1980s by Rickert *et al.*  
22 (1986) and Rickert (1987).

#### 23 *5.1.1 Human data*

24 Limited data in humans were available. Information on absorption of *o*-nitrotoluene in  
25 humans is based on evidence that hemoglobin adducts in humans were increased after  
26 exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene and/or 2,4- and 2,6-dinitrotoluene (Jones *et al.* 2005a). Jones  
27 *et al.* (2005b) also reported that the *o*-nitrotoluene metabolites *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-  
28 nitrobenzyl alcohol [probably present as *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide] were detected in the  
29 urine of 97% and 99%, respectively, of the workers occupationally exposed to

1 *o*-nitrotoluene in a factory in China (see Section 2.6). The average concentration of the  
2 nitrobenzoic acid metabolite was more than 10-fold higher than the nitrobenzyl alcohol  
3 derivative. Post-shift urine samples contained about 3- to 4-fold higher concentrations of  
4 the metabolites than measured in pre-shift urine samples. Based on the lack of significant  
5 correlation between *o*-nitrotoluene detected in the air and the concentrations of urinary  
6 metabolites, the authors suggested that dermal exposure makes up a large proportion of  
7 total exposure. Ahlborg *et al.* (1988) also reported that levels of diazo-positive  
8 compounds in the urine of workers exposed to aromatic nitroamino compounds,  
9 including nitrotoluenes, were significantly higher after a work shift than in unexposed  
10 workers, but no data on exposure specifically to *o*-nitrotoluene were reported.

### 11 5.1.2 Rodent data

12 Absorption of *o*-nitrotoluene after oral administration has been studied in rats and mice.  
13 In the NTP (2002b) study male and female F344 rats and male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice received  
14 [<sup>14</sup>C]-*o*-nitrotoluene by gavage at a dose of either 2 or 200 mg/kg b.w. The concentration  
15 of *o*-nitrotoluene in plasma peaked at 10,000 ng/g between 15 and 60 minutes post-  
16 administration of the 200 mg/kg b.w. dose in male rats but was not measurable at 24  
17 hours post-administration. Male F344 rats excreted approximately 86% of the 200-mg/kg  
18 b.w. dose in urine within the first 24 hours while urinary excretion in female rats was  
19 slightly higher at 92%. Male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice excreted approximately 66% of a 200-mg/kg  
20 b.w. dose during the first 24 hours. Excretion of radioactivity (parent compound and  
21 metabolites) following a 2-mg/kg b.w. gavage dose of [<sup>14</sup>C]-*o*-nitrotoluene was similar to  
22 that with the higher dose, with about 98% of the dose excreted in the urine of rats and  
23 60% of the dose in mice in the first 24 hours after dosing. Fecal elimination accounted for  
24 3% of the dose in male rats, 4% in female rats, and 9% in male mice. Absorption of  
25 *o*-nitrotoluene also was reflected in the excretion of metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene by male  
26 F344 rats after oral administration of [<sup>14</sup>C]-*o*-nitrotoluene at a dose of 200 mg/kg b.w.  
27 More than 85% of the total oral dose was recovered in the urine within 24 hours, with  
28 lesser amounts in the feces (4.6%) and expired air (0.1%) (Chism *et al.* 1984). These  
29 results indicate that most of the dose of *o*-nitrotoluene was absorbed and metabolized in  
30 rats and mice.

1 Another study in male and female F344 rats (Chism and Rickert 1985) demonstrated that  
2 29% of an oral dose (200 mg/kg b.w.) was excreted in the bile in 12 hours; however,  
3 these metabolites are subject to reabsorption and further metabolism, most likely leading  
4 to urinary excretion (see Section 5.1.7 for a discussion of biliary excretion of *o*-  
5 nitrotoluene metabolites).

6 The half-life of *o*-nitrotoluene in plasma of F344 rats receiving a 200-mg/kg b.w. dose  
7 was calculated as 1.5 hours (NTP 2002b). *o*-Nitrotoluene or its metabolites are distributed  
8 to the liver, as indicated by recovery of radiolabel from *o*-nitrotoluene in the bile after  
9 oral administration (Chism and Rickert 1985) and by its binding to hepatic DNA (Rickert  
10 *et al.* 1984a). No data documenting the distribution of *o*-nitrotoluene to other tissues was  
11 found. However, it has been reported that *o*-nitrotoluene or its metabolites may also form  
12 hemoglobin adducts in humans (Jones *et al.* 2005a) and rats (NTP 2002b, Sabbioni 1994,  
13 Sabbioni and Sepai 1995) implying distribution to other tissues. The hemoglobin binding  
14 index for *o*-nitrotoluene in female Wistar rats was  $0.72 \pm 0.19$  (mmol compound/mol  
15 Hb)/(mmol compound/kg b.w.).

### 16 5.1.3 *In vitro* metabolism of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-nitrotoluene

17 The metabolism of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-nitrotoluene has been studied in rat hepatic microsomes  
18 and in isolated rat hepatocytes (deBethizy and Rickert 1984). In rat hepatic microsomes,  
19 the only metabolites formed from the nitrotoluenes were the corresponding nitrobenzyl  
20 alcohols. The formation was NADPH dependent, and it was inhibited by carbon  
21 monoxide, suggesting that the reaction was catalyzed by cytochrome(s) P450.  
22 *o*-Nitrobenzyl alcohol was formed at a rate intermediate between the rates for *m*- and  
23 *p*-nitrobenzyl alcohol, but differences in the initial rates of formation were small.

24 There were no large differences in the rates of disappearance of the nitrotoluenes from  
25 incubations with isolated rat hepatocytes. However, there were quantitative and  
26 qualitative differences in the metabolites formed. *o*-Nitrotoluene was metabolized to  
27 *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol and the corresponding glucuronide conjugate. These two  
28 metabolites accounted for approximately 80% of the metabolism of *o*-nitrotoluene. In  
29 addition, small amounts of *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and an unidentified metabolite were

1 formed. *m*-Nitrotoluene also was metabolized to the corresponding nitrobenzyl alcohol  
2 and its glucuronide, but those two metabolites accounted for only about 43% of the *m*-  
3 nitrotoluene metabolized. The major metabolite of *m*-nitrotoluene was *m*-nitrobenzoic  
4 acid, which accounted for approximately 56% of the *m*-nitrotoluene metabolized.  
5 *p*-Nitrotoluene was converted to *p*-nitrobenzyl alcohol and its glucuronide conjugate, but  
6 only about 14% of the *p*-nitrotoluene metabolized followed this pathway. About 2% was  
7 converted to *p*-nitrobenzoic acid, and the incubation mixture also contained a small  
8 amount of *p*-nitrobenzyl sulfate (4% of the metabolized *p*-nitrotoluene). The major  
9 metabolite of *p*-nitrotoluene was *S*-(*p*-nitrobenzyl) glutathione. This metabolite  
10 apparently arose from a glutathione *S*-transferase-catalyzed reaction between  
11 *p*-nitrobenzyl sulfate and glutathione. The reaction did not proceed without glutathione  
12 *S*-transferase, suggesting that unlike some arylmethyl sulfates, *p*-nitrobenzyl sulfate is  
13 stable (deBethizy and Rickert 1983).

14 Rat liver microsomal cytochromes P450 oxidized the isomeric aminobenzyl alcohols,  
15 metabolites of the nitrotoluenes, to hydroxylamine and/or aminophenol metabolites  
16 (Kedderis and Rickert 1985). The metabolites were extractable into ethyl acetate and  
17 capable of reducing ferric iron, consistent with the formation of hydroxylamines and/or  
18 aminophenols. The oxidation rates of the aminobenzyl alcohols were one-fifth those of  
19 the aminonitrobenzyl alcohols (metabolites of dinitrotoluenes). The rate of aminobenzyl  
20 alcohol oxidation varied as 2- (*o*-) > 3- (*m*-) > 4- (*p*-). Thus the *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol  
21 metabolite of *o*-nitrotoluene (0.5 mM) was oxidized at a greater rate ( $0.29 \pm 0.01$  nmol  
22 formed/min per mg protein) than the aminobenzyl alcohol metabolites of *m*-nitrotoluene  
23 ( $0.18 \pm 0.00$ ) or *p*-nitrotoluene ( $0.04 \pm 0.00$ ). These results are consistent with the toxic  
24 potency of the mononitrotoluene isomers.

25 Examination of the metabolism of the nitrobenzyl alcohols by glucuronyl transferase, rat  
26 hepatic alcohol dehydrogenase, and sulfotransferase demonstrated that, based on the  
27 second-order rate constants for binding and catalysis ( $V/K$ ) (see Table 5-1), *o*-nitrobenzyl  
28 alcohol was the best substrate of the three for glucuronyl transferase ( $V/K = 11.28$ ),  
29 *m*-nitrobenzyl alcohol was the best for alcohol dehydrogenase ( $V/K = 3.15$ ), and  
30 *p*-nitrobenzyl alcohol was the best for sulfotransferase ( $V/K = 37.21$ ) (Rickert *et al.*

1 1985), further supporting the predominance of glucuronidation in metabolism of *o*-  
 2 nitrotoluene.

**Table 5-1. Metabolism of nitrobenzyl alcohols by rat hepatic glucuronyltransferase and sulfotransferase**

Substrate	V/K ( $10^3 \cdot \text{nmoles/min/mg}/\mu\text{M}$ )		
	Glucuronyltransferase	Alcohol dehydrogenase	Sulfotransferase
<i>o</i> -nitrobenzyl alcohol	11.28 $\pm$ 3.08	NM	4.87 $\pm$ 0.10
<i>m</i> -nitrobenzyl alcohol	5.25 $\pm$ 0.23	3.15 $\pm$ 0.38	4.23 $\pm$ 0.13
<i>p</i> -nitrobenzyl alcohol	6.00 $\pm$ 0.76	1.87 $\pm$ 0.54	37.21 $\pm$ 6.09

Source: Rickert *et al.* 1985.

NM = no metabolism observed; V/K = second order rate constant for binding and catalysis.

Note: Values are means ( $\pm$  S.E.) for 4 to 6 experiments.

### 3 5.1.4 *In vivo* metabolism of *o*-nitrotoluene in rodents

4 Male and female F344 rats and male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice excreted urine containing several  
 5 metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene after administration of single oral doses of 2 or 200 mg/kg  
 6 b.w. (NTP 2002b). Major metabolites in male and female rats and male mice were  
 7 *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide. The male and female rats also  
 8 excreted *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine and *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol. [Minor  
 9 metabolites can be converted into major metabolites (see Figure 5-1).] Similar  
 10 metabolites in similar percentages of the dose were seen in rats after either dose at 24  
 11 hours after administration (see Table 5-2). Although the percentages of the dose excreted  
 12 in 24 hours as *o*-nitrobenzoic acid (30.6% vs. 19.1%) and *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide  
 13 (28% vs. 15.3%) were a little higher at the low dose than the high dose, there did not  
 14 seem to be a dose-dependent change in metabolism between 2 and 200 mg/kg b.w. in  
 15 male rats. The percentage of the dose excreted in urine was similar for male and female  
 16 rats, as was the metabolite profile at both doses. However, female rats excreted less than  
 17 half as much of the dose as *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol or as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-  
 18 acetylcysteine as did male rats.

19 Male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice administered a single gavage dose of 200 mg/kg b.w. *o*-nitrotoluene  
 20 excreted *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide in the 24-hour period after

1 administration (NTP 2002b). The specific metabolites and their percentages were similar  
 2 after a dose of 2 mg/kg b.w., except that the percentages excreted as *o*-nitrobenzoic acid  
 3 and *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide were somewhat higher than after the 200-mg/kg b.w. dose  
 4 (Table 5-2).

**Table 5-2. Metabolites excreted in urine (% of dose) by male and female F344 rats and male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice 24 hours after an oral dose of *o*-nitrotoluene**

Metabolite	Sex	F344 rats		B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice	
		Dose (mg/kg b.w.)		Dose (mg/kg b.w.)	
		200	2	200	2
<i>o</i> -nitrobenzoic acid	M	19.1	30.6	38.2	20.1
	F	21.8	43.9	NT	NT
<i>o</i> -nitrobenzyl glucuronide	M	15.3	28.0	23.9	27.9
	F	22.1	26.5	NT	NT
<i>S</i> -( <i>o</i> -nitrobenzyl)- <i>N</i> -acetylcysteine	M	9.9	12.4	–	–
	F	3.7	4.9	NT	NT
<i>o</i> -nitrobenzyl alcohol	M	1.8	1.9	–	–
	F	0.8	1.0	NT	NT
<i>o</i> -aminobenzyl alcohol	M	17.0	11.0	–	–
	F	7.9	4.4	NT	NT
<i>o</i> -aminotoluene ( <i>o</i> -toluidine)	M	1.1	–	–	–
	F	1.4	–	NT	NT

Source: NTP 2002b.

– = metabolite not found; NT = not tested.

5 Exposure concentrations were compared with levels of the urinary metabolites *o*-  
 6 nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl mercapturic acid (*S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine)  
 7 at different time points in rats and mice from the NTP bioassay (see Section 2.6 for  
 8 details related to use of these metabolites as potential biomarkers) (NTP 2002b). The  
 9 ratios of urinary *o*-nitrobenzoic acid to creatinine determined at 2 weeks and at 3, 12, and  
 10 18 months were linearly related to exposure concentration in male and female rats and  
 11 mice, while the ratio of *o*-nitrobenzyl mercapturic acid to creatinine was related to  
 12 exposure in male and female rats only; the concentration of *o*-nitrobenzyl mercapturic  
 13 acid in urine of mice was generally below the limit of quantitation.

14 The metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene identified in urine after a single oral dose are  
 15 summarized in Figure 5-1. There were some quantitative and qualitative differences



1 among rats and mice in the metabolites excreted in urine, however, the relative  
2 proportions of the urinary metabolites did not appear to be dose dependent between 2 and  
3 200 mg/kg b.w.

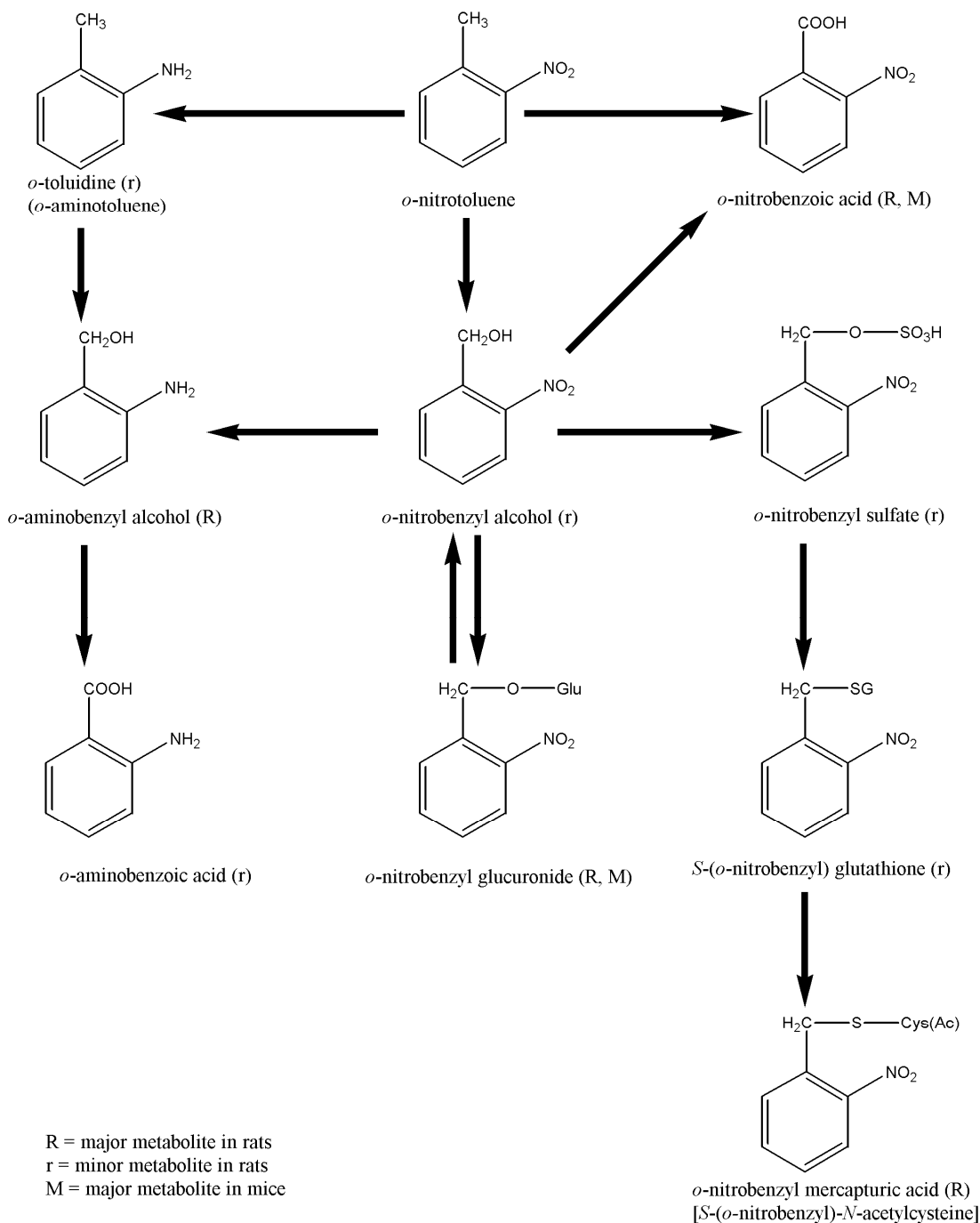
4 When male F344 rats were given 11 daily doses of unlabeled *o*-nitrotoluene (200 mg/kg  
5 b.w.) followed on the 12th day by a dose of [<sup>14</sup>C]-*o*-nitrotoluene and then by two more  
6 daily doses of unlabeled compound, excretion of radioactivity was similar to that found  
7 after a single dose of the compound (NTP 2002b). However, the percentage of the  
8 radiolabeled dose excreted as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine (*o*-nitrobenzyl  
9 mercapturic acid) in this study was only half that seen after a single radiolabeled dose.

10 When rats were pretreated with buthionine sulfoxamine, an inhibitor of glutathione  
11 synthesis, about half as much of the radioactive dose was excreted in the urine in  
12 24 hours as in untreated rats (NTP 2002b). Excretion of *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-  
13 acetylcysteine was half that seen in untreated rats, while excretion of *o*-nitrobenzyl  
14 alcohol tripled. Excretion of the other identified metabolites was not greatly altered. This  
15 study also investigated the urinary excretion of [<sup>14</sup>C]-*o*-nitrotoluene after pretreatment of  
16 male rats with pentachlorophenol, an inhibitor of sulfotransferase. Pretreated rats  
17 excreted significantly less of the dose in the urine in 24 hours than did untreated rats. The  
18 percentage of the dose excreted as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine was about 15% of  
19 that seen in untreated rats. The authors suggested that nitrobenzyl alcohol was converted  
20 by *O*-sulfation to a metabolite that could react with glutathione, resulting in the decreased  
21 excretion of *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine after pretreatment with buthionine  
22 sulfoxamine or pentachlorophenol. After pentachlorophenol pretreatment, excretion of *o*-  
23 nitrobenzyl glucuronide was decreased by about half, as was excretion of *o*-aminobenzyl  
24 alcohol; the authors attributed these decreases to competition between *o*-nitrobenzyl  
25 alcohol and pentachlorophenol for glucuronyl transferase.

26 An earlier report by Chism *et al.* (1984) described similar results for urinary metabolites  
27 for male F344 rats given an oral dose of [<sup>14</sup>C]-*o*-nitrotoluene (200 mg/kg b.w.); however,  
28 there were some differences (see Table 5-3). The NTP (2002b) identified *o*-aminobenzyl  
29 alcohol as a major metabolite, whereas Chism *et al.* (1984) identified the sulfur-

1 containing conjugates of *o*-acetamidotoluene and aminotoluene as major metabolites.  
2 Section 5.1.5 describes the metabolites of *m*- and *p*-nitrotoluene identified in these  
3 studies.

4 Excretion rates for the metabolites that had not undergone nitro-group reduction peaked  
5 within the first 4 hours after administration, while those for metabolites that had  
6 undergone nitro-group reduction peaked between 4 and 12 hours after administration  
7 (Chism *et al.* 1984). These findings are in contrast to the *in vitro* results discussed in  
8 Section 5.1.4, which showed smaller percentages metabolized to *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and  
9 higher percentages metabolized to *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol and *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide.



**Figure 5-1. Urinary metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene in rats and mice**

Source: NTP 2002b.

The urinary metabolites found in rats and mice are shown above. The letters in parentheses after the name of the molecule denote whether the metabolite is a major or minor metabolite in a particular species. Note that two sulfur-containing metabolites for which quantitative data are included in Table 5-2 are not illustrated above. The sulfur-containing conjugates of *o*-acetamidotoluene and *o*-aminotoluene have been tentatively identified by Chism and Rickert (1985) (see Figure 1-2), but the metabolic pathways giving rise to these urinary products have not been established.

1 5.1.5 *In vivo metabolism of m- and p-nitrotoluene in rodents*

2 The *in vivo* disposition of *m*- and *p*-nitrotoluene after a 200-mg/kg b.w. oral dose also has  
3 been studied in male F344 rats (Chism *et al.* 1984). The major urinary metabolites of *m*-  
4 nitrotoluene were *m*-nitrohippuric acid, *m*-nitrobenzoic acid, and *m*-acetamidobenzoic  
5 acid, and the major urinary metabolites of *p*-nitrotoluene were *p*-nitrobenzoic acid,  
6 *p*-acetamidobenzoic acid, *p*-nitrohippuric acid, and *S*-(*p*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine  
7 (Table 5-3).

8 The NTP (2002a) studied the *in vivo* metabolism of *p*-nitrotoluene in male and female  
9 F344 rats and male and female B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice after oral doses of 2 or 200 mg/kg b.w. At  
10 the higher dose, the major metabolites in male rats were *p*-nitrobenzoic acid, *p*-  
11 acetamidobenzoic acid, *p*-nitrohippuric acid, and *p*-nitrobenzylmercapturic acid (*S*-(*p*-  
12 nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine) along with other unidentified but more polar metabolites  
13 that accounted for approximately 5% of the dose; the results reported by NTP and by  
14 Chism *et al.* (1984) were generally consistent (Table 5-3). The metabolites excreted by  
15 female rats were similar, except that females excreted somewhat more *p*-nitrobenzoic  
16 acid and somewhat less *S*-(*p*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine. The patterns of excretion in  
17 both male and female rats were similar after a 2-mg/kg b.w. dose (data not shown). Male  
18 mice given a 200-mg/kg b.w. dose of *p*-nitrotoluene excreted the following major  
19 metabolites in urine: *p*-nitrohippuric acid, 2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl sulfate, 2-methyl-5-  
20 nitrophenyl glucuronide, *p*-nitrobenzoic acid, and *p*-acetamidobenzoic acid (Table 5-3).  
21 Female mice excreted somewhat less of the dose as *p*-nitrohippuric acid or 2-methyl-5-  
22 nitrophenyl sulfate and somewhat more of the dose as 2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl  
23 glucuronide, *p*-nitrobenzoic acid, or *p*-acetamidobenzoic acid.

24 The NTP (2002a) also studied the metabolism of *p*-nitrotoluene after multiple 200-mg/kg  
25 b.w. doses. After a single radiolabeled dose on day 9, the major urinary metabolite in the  
26 urine of male F344 rats was *p*-nitrobenzoic acid; smaller portions of the dose were  
27 excreted as *p*-acetamidobenzoic acid, *p*-nitrohippuric acid, and *S*-(*p*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-  
28 acetylcysteine. The half-life of total radioactivity in plasma after an oral dose of  
29 radiolabeled *p*-nitrotoluene (200 mg/kg b.w.) to rats was about 1 hour (NTP 2002a),  
30 similar to that for *o*-nitrotoluene (NTP 2002b).

1    5.1.6    *Comparison of o-, m-, and p-nitrotoluene metabolism in rodents*

2    Taken together, the *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies on nitrotoluene metabolism demonstrated  
3    some differences in the excretion of *o*-, *m*- and *p*-nitrotoluene metabolites and across  
4    species and sex for *o*- and *p*-nitrotoluene metabolites (the results of the *in vivo* studies for  
5    all three isomers are summarized in Table 5-3). The first step in nitrotoluene metabolism  
6    is conversion of the methyl group to an alcohol. In contrast to what is observed in  
7    isolated rat hepatocytes, the main metabolic pathway for each of the isomers *in vivo* is  
8    oxidation of the alcohol group to an acid moiety. [Whereas very little of a dose of *m*- or  
9    *p*-nitrotoluene is converted to a nitrobenzyl glucuronide, this is an important pathway for  
10    *o*-nitrotoluene. Furthermore, the appearance of reduced metabolites in the *in vivo* studies,  
11    but not in studies with microsomes or isolated hepatocytes, suggests that nitro-group  
12    reduction occurs at a site other than the liver. ]

**Table 5-3. Metabolites excreted in urine (% of dose) by rats and mice after an oral dose of 200 mg/kg b.w. of *o*-, *m*-, or *p*-nitrotoluene**

Metabolite	Sex	o-nitrotoluene			m-nitrotoluene	p-nitrotoluene		
		F344 rats		B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice	F344 rats	F344 rats		B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice
		Ch.	NTP	NTP	Ch.	Ch.	NTP	NTP
<i>x</i> -nitrobenzoic acid <sup>a</sup>	M	28.6	19.1	38.2	21.1	28.0	36.2	5.5
	F	NT	21.8	NT	NT	NT	45.0	10.3
sulfur-containing conjugate of <i>x</i> -acetamidotoluene	M	15.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>x</i> -nitrobenzyl glucuronide	M	14.1	15.3	23.9	2.0	1.4	–	–
	F	NT	22.1	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>S</i> -( <i>x</i> -nitrobenzyl)- <i>N</i> -acetylcysteine	M	11.6	9.9	–	–	3.7	7.1	–
	F	NT	3.7	NT	NT	NT	1.2	–
sulfur-containing conjugate of <i>x</i> -aminotoluene	M	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>S</i> -( <i>x</i> -nitrobenzyl) glutathione	M	3.9	–	–	1.3	–	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>x</i> -aminobenzoic acid	M	1.8	–	–	1.2	0.8	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>x</i> -nitrobenzyl sulfate	M	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>x</i> -nitrobenzyl alcohol	M	0.4	1.8	–	–	–	–	–
	F	NT	0.8	NT	NT	NT	–	–
<i>x</i> -aminobenzyl alcohol	M	–	17.0	–	–	–	–	–
	F	NT	7.9	NT	NT	NT	–	–

Metabolite	Sex	<i>o</i> -nitrotoluene			<i>m</i> -nitrotoluene	<i>p</i> -nitrotoluene		
		F344 rats		B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice	F344 rats	F344 rats		B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice
		Ch.	NTP	NTP	Ch.	Ch.	NTP	NTP
<i>x</i> -nitrohippuric acid	M	–	–	–	23.6	13.0	10.3	20.5
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	8.7	14.7
<i>x</i> -acetamidobenzoic acid	M	–	–	–	11.6	27.1	16.1	5.2
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	19.3	7.0
<i>x</i> -aminotoluene	M	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	–
	F	NT	1.4	NT	NT	NT	NT	–
5-methyl-2-nitrophenyl glucuronide	M	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	NT	–
5-methyl-2-nitrophenyl sulfate	M	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	NT	–
2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl glucuronide	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.7
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	NT	18.7
2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl sulfate	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.0
	F	NT	–	NT	NT	NT	NT	12.0

Sources: Ch. = Chism *et al.* 1984 (72-h data), NTP = NTP 2002b (24-h data) for *o*-nitrotoluene and NTP 2002a (24-h data) for *p*-nitrotoluene.

– = metabolite not found; NT = not tested.

<sup>a</sup>*x*- represents *o*-, *m*-, or *p*-nitrotoluene metabolites.

1 5.1.7 Biliary excretion of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-nitrotoluene in rats

2 In F344 rats given an oral dose (200 mg/kg b.w.) of radiolabeled *o*-nitrotoluene, bile-duct  
3 cannulation decreased urinary excretion of radiolabel by about one-quarter in males and  
4 by about one-half in females after 12 hours, compared with sham-operated animals  
5 (Chism *et al.* 1984). Urinary excretion of radiolabel from *m*- or *p*-nitrotoluene in bile-  
6 duct-cannulated F344 rats was also decreased by one-quarter to one-half. In the studies in  
7 male rats, 28.6% of an *o*-nitrotoluene dose was eliminated in the bile, while in female rats  
8 only 9.6% was eliminated in the bile. Biliary excretion of radiolabel dose due to *m*- or *p*-  
9 nitrotoluene accounted for about 10% of the dose in male rats and from 1.3% to 4.3% of  
10 the dose in female rats. The major biliary metabolite of *o*-nitrotoluene was *o*-nitrobenzyl  
11 glucuronide, which accounted for 22.1% of the dose in males and 8.3% of the dose in  
12 females. The next most abundant metabolite was *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl) glutathione, which  
13 accounted for 4.9% of the dose in males and 0.4% in females. The nitrobenzyl  
14 glucuronides formed from *m*- or *p*-nitrotoluene accounted for only 0.1% of the dose in  
15 males and 2.8% in females. The major biliary metabolite of *m*-nitrotoluene was *m*-  
16 nitrobenzoic acid (3.4% of the dose in males and 1.7% in females). *p*-Nitrotoluene was  
17 excreted in the bile primarily as *p*-nitrobenzoic acid and *S*-(*p*-nitrobenzyl) glutathione;  
18 each accounted for 2.8% of the dose in male rats.

19 In another study (NTP 2002a), biliary excretion accounted for 7.7% of a 200-mg/kg b.w.  
20 oral dose of [<sup>14</sup>C]-*p*-nitrotoluene in male rats in 6 hours; the major metabolite was *S*-(*p*-  
21 nitrobenzyl) glutathione (4.4% of the dose), followed by *p*-nitrobenzoic acid (2.5%) and  
22 *p*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide (0.4%).

23 These results indicate differences in the biliary excretion of the three nitrotoluene  
24 isomers; *o*-nitrotoluene metabolites are excreted via this route in approximately twice the  
25 amount as *m*- or *p*-nitrotoluene metabolites. There is also a sex difference in biliary  
26 excretion of *o*-nitrotoluene; males excrete about three times as much as *o*-nitrobenzyl  
27 glucuronide in the bile as females.



## 1   **5.2    Bioactivation of *o*-nitrotoluene**

2    Biliary excretion is an important step in the activation of *o*-nitrotoluene (see Figure 5-2).  
3    Interruption of bile flow into the intestine by cannulation of the bile duct decreased the  
4    covalent binding of *o*-nitrotoluene-related material at 12 hours post-administration to 7%  
5    (in males) or 22% (in females) of that seen in sham-operated animals (Chism and Rickert  
6    1985). In intact rats, females tended to excrete *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide in the urine to a  
7    greater extent than male rats; in bile duct–cannulated animals, similar amounts were  
8    excreted in the urine of both sexes.

9    When covalent binding to hepatic macromolecules was used as an indicator of potential  
10    genotoxicity in male F344 rats, 2 to 6 times as much radiolabel from *o*-nitrotoluene was  
11    bound to hepatic macromolecules as from *m*- or *p*-nitrotoluene (Rickert *et al.* 1984a).  
12    Only *o*-nitrotoluene was bound to hepatic DNA at concentrations above the assay’s limit  
13    of quantitation. When sulfotransferase activity was inhibited by pretreatment of rats with  
14    pentachlorophenol or 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol, the binding of *o*-nitrotoluene–related  
15    material to total hepatic macromolecules was decreased to less than half that seen with no  
16    pretreatment, and the binding of *o*-nitrotoluene–related material to hepatic DNA was  
17    below the limit of quantitation. The binding of *m*- or *p*-nitrotoluene–related material to  
18    total hepatic macromolecules was unaffected by pretreatment. These results suggest that  
19    sulfotransferase is an important enzyme in the activation of an *o*-nitrotoluene metabolite  
20    to a compound capable of reacting with DNA.

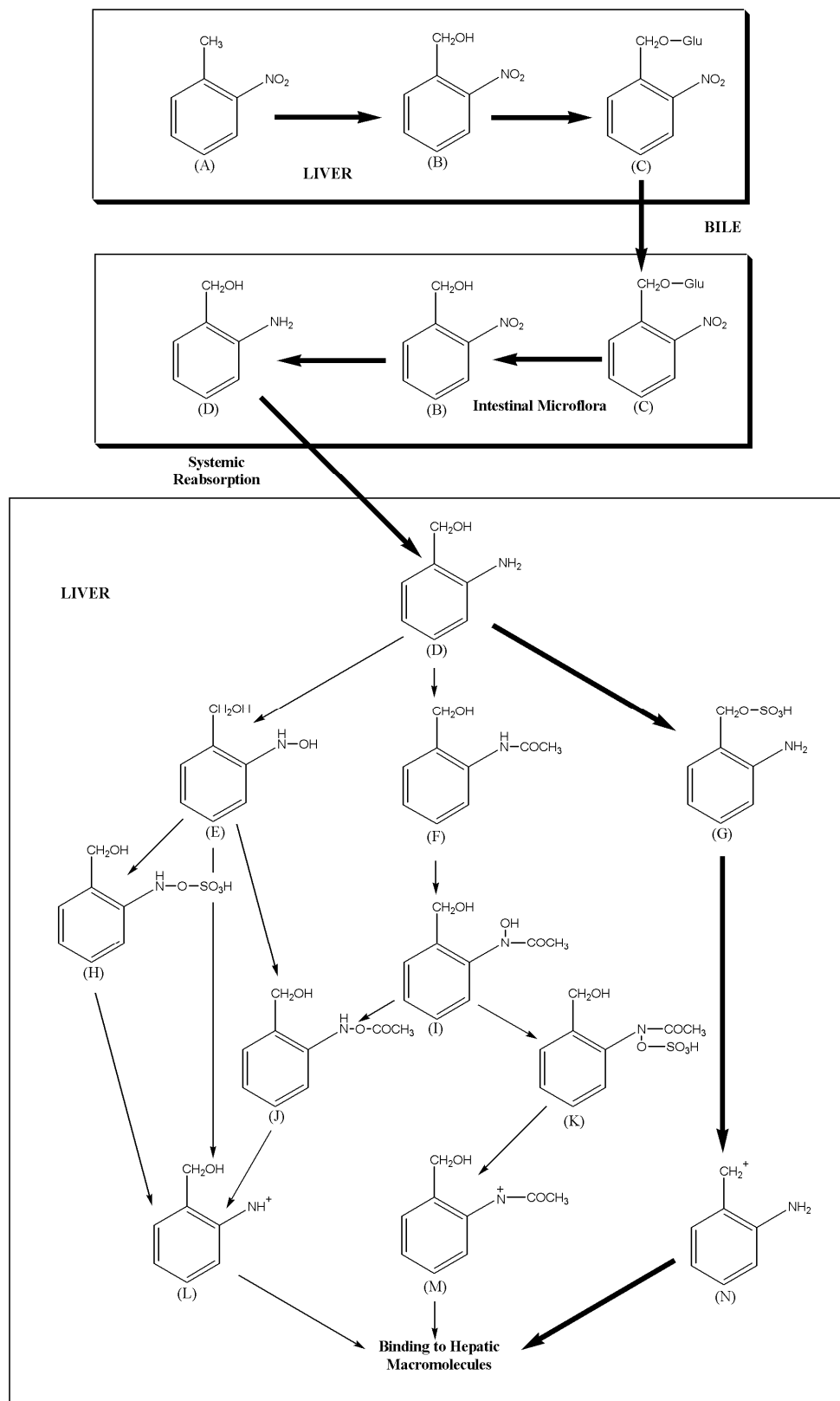
21    [All the above data suggest that, like the activation of 2,6-dinitrotoluene (reviewed in  
22    Rickert *et al.* 1984b), the activation of *o*-nitrotoluene to a compound capable of  
23    covalently interacting with DNA requires metabolism to a benzyl alcohol, conjugation  
24    with glucuronic acid, elimination in bile, deconjugation, reduction of the nitro group, and  
25    reabsorption for delivery to the liver. Once in the liver, the final activation of  
26    *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol requires the action of sulfotransferase. The involvement of  
27    sulfotransferase is suggested by the experiments measuring covalent binding to hepatic  
28    DNA in rats pretreated with pentachlorophenol or 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol (Rickert *et*  
29    *al.* 1984a). It is also supported by *in vitro* studies of the binding of *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol  
30    to calf thymus DNA (Chism and Rickert 1989). In those experiments, *o*-aminobenzyl

**Figure 5-2. Formation and potential bioactivation routes for *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol from *o*-nitrotoluene**

Source: Adapted from Chism and Rickert (1985).

*o*-Nitrobenzyl glucuronide formed from *o*-nitrotoluene in the liver (uppermost box on opposite page) is excreted via the bile into the small intestine (middle box) where intestinal bacteria deconjugate the glucuronide and reduce the nitro group to an amine, forming *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol. *o*-Aminobenzyl alcohol is reabsorbed from the intestine and carried by the portal circulation to the liver (lowermost box) where three potential pathways may be followed for further metabolism culminating in the two nitrenium ions and one carbonium ion illustrated. As noted in the text, the pathway through the *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol sulfate (heavier arrows on the right side of the lowermost box) is considered the predominant pathway for bioactivation.

- (A) *o*-nitrotoluene
- (B) *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol
- (C) *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol glucuronide
- (D) *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol
- (E) *o*-(*N*-hydroxylamino)benzyl alcohol
- (F) *o*-(*N*-acetylamino)benzyl alcohol
- (G) *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol sulfate
- (H) *o*-(*N*-hydroxylamino-*N*-sulfoxyl)benzyl alcohol
- (I) *o*-(*N*-hydroxy-*N*-acetylamino)benzyl alcohol
- (J) *o*-*N*-acetoxy benzyl alcohol
- (K) *o*-acetamido(*N*-sulfoxyl)benzyl alcohol
- (L) nitrenium ion
- (M) nitrenium ion
- (N) carbonium ion



1 alcohol-related material became bound to calf thymus DNA when incubated with rat  
2 hepatic cytosol and 3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate (PAPS), a source of sulfate  
3 for sulfotransferase. No binding was seen when the sulfotransferase inhibitor  
4 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenol was added to the incubation mixture. The final reactive  
5 intermediate does not appear to be the *N,O*-sulfate, as addition of NADPH and  
6 microsomes (necessary to produce the precursor hydroxylamine) did not increase  
7 covalent binding to calf thymus DNA above that seen in incubations containing cytosol  
8 and PAPS. The addition of acetyl coenzyme A did not result in covalent binding,  
9 suggesting that the proximal reactive metabolite was not an acetoxarylamine. Although  
10 binding to macromolecules through an *N*-hydroxy intermediate cannot be ruled out,  
11 binding in the presence of NADPH and microsomes was much lower than binding in the  
12 presence of PAPS and cytosol. This suggests that the proximal reactive metabolite is  
13 *o*-aminobenzyl sulfate (see Figure 5-2). This pathway only describes the situation in the  
14 liver because other tissues may not have the necessary enzymes to activate aminobenzyl  
15 alcohol. Similar structures are proposed to be the reactive intermediates formed from  
16 7,12-dimethylbenz[*a*]anthracene (Watabe *et al.* 1982) and 1'-hydroxysafrole (Boberg *et*  
17 *al.* 1983).]

18 DNA adducts are formed when *o*-aminotoluene is incubated with calf thymus DNA;  
19 however, no hepatic DNA adducts were detected in rats treated with *o*-aminotoluene  
20 (Jones *et al.* 2003, Jones and Sabbioni 2003). Furthermore, the adducts formed when *o*-  
21 aminotoluene was incubated with calf thymus DNA were different from those present in  
22 hepatic DNA after *o*-nitrotoluene was administered to rats (Jones *et al.* 2003). [These  
23 data add support to the possibility that an *o*-nitrotoluene metabolite(s) modifies DNA  
24 through the methyl group, rather than an amino group.]

### 1 **5.3 Genetic damage and related effects**

2 *o*-Nitrotoluene has been tested for genotoxicity in a number of *in vitro* and *in vivo* test  
3 systems. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC 1996) reviewed the  
4 available literature and concluded that *o*-nitrotoluene was not genotoxic to bacteria but  
5 induced sister chromatid exchange (SCE) in cultured mammalian cells, and formed DNA  
6 adducts and induced unscheduled DNA synthesis *in vivo* in rats. This section reviews the  
7 available genotoxicity studies of *o*-nitrotoluene in prokaryotic and mammalian *in vitro*  
8 and *in vivo* systems, including those cited in the IARC review and studies published  
9 subsequently. Studies of mutations and gene expression in oncogenes and tumor  
10 suppressor genes are discussed in Section 5.4.2. Genotoxicity studies of nitrotoluene  
11 isomers and related compounds are discussed in Section 5.5.

#### 12 *5.3.1 Prokaryotic systems*

13 *o*-Nitrotoluene has been tested for the ability to induce reverse mutation in several strains  
14 of *Salmonella typhimurium* and for differential toxicity in *Bacillus subtilis*. Table 5-4  
15 summarizes the results of tests in prokaryotic systems.

#### 16 *Reverse mutation in Salmonella typhimurium*

17 In studies with *S. typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538  
18 (see Table 5-4 for the concentrations tested), *o*-nitrotoluene did not induce reverse  
19 mutation, either with or without exogenous metabolic activation (Chiu *et al.* 1978,  
20 Haworth *et al.* 1983, Shimizu and Yano 1986, Spanggord *et al.* 1982a, Spanggord *et al.*  
21 1982b, Suzuki *et al.* 1983, Tokiwa *et al.* 1981). In the presence of norharman  
22 (200 µg/plate), a co-mutagen found in tobacco tar and in pyrolysate of tryptophan, and  
23 with S9 metabolic activation, *o*-nitrotoluene (at concentrations of 100 to 300 µg/plate)  
24 induced mutations in *S. typhimurium* strain TA98 but not in TA100 (Suzuki *et al.* 1983).  
25 Norharman may alter metabolic activation by the S9 mixture or increase the susceptibility  
26 of DNA to damage by intercalation into DNA. The lack of positive results with TA100  
27 may indicate that norharman was effective as a co-mutagen only for the frameshift  
28 mutations detectable in strain TA98.

- 1 *Differential toxicity in Bacillus subtilis*  
 2 Shimizu and Yano (1986) reported negative results for *o*-nitrotoluene (concentration not  
 3 reported) in the *rec* assay in *B. subtilis* strains H17 and M45 without metabolic activation.

**Table 5-4. Results of genotoxicity testing of *o*-nitrotoluene in prokaryotic systems**

Test system	End point (concentration)	Results		Reference
		with S9	without S9	
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA100	reverse mutation (0.1–10 µmol)	–	–	Chiu <i>et al.</i> 1978
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA100	reverse mutation (NR)	–	–	Tokiwa <i>et al.</i> 1981
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA100	reverse mutation (100–300 µg/plate)	–	–	Suzuki <i>et al.</i> 1983
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98 with norharman	reverse mutation (100–300 µg/plate)	+	NT	Suzuki <i>et al.</i> 1983
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA100 with norharman	reverse mutation (100–300 µg/plate)	–	NT	Suzuki <i>et al.</i> 1983
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA1537, TA1538	reverse mutation (0.01–5 µL/plate)	–	–	Shimizu and Yano 1986
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537	reverse mutation (3–333 µg/plate)	–	–	Haworth <i>et al.</i> 1983
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, TA1538	reverse mutation (10–5,000 µg/plate)	–	–	Spanggard <i>et al.</i> 1982a, 1982b
<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA98, TA1535	reverse mutation (33–1,000 µg/plate)	–	–	Lee <i>et al.</i> 2007
<i>B. subtilis</i> H17, M45	differential toxicity (NR)	NT	–	Shimizu and Yano 1986

NR = not reported; NT = not tested; + = positive; – = negative.

- 4 **5.3.2 Mammalian systems**  
 5 *o*-Nitrotoluene has been tested for genotoxicity in a number of mammalian *in vitro*  
 6 systems, including Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and lung (CHL/IU) cells, rat and  
 7 human hepatocytes, and rat pachytene spermatocytes and round spermatids. Mammalian  
 8 *in vivo* tests of *o*-nitrotoluene included DNA adduct formation in rat livers, the  
 9 unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) assay in rat hepatocytes, and the acute micronucleus  
 10 test in bone marrow in rats and mice.

1 *In vitro systems*

2 Table 5-5 summarizes the results of tests in *in vitro* mammalian systems. Galloway *et al.*  
3 (1987) observed significantly increased incidences of SCE with S9 metabolic activation  
4 at *o*-nitrotoluene concentrations from 355 to 423  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  and equivocal results without S9  
5 at concentrations ranging from 117 to 282  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  in cultured CHO cells.

6 Chromosomal aberrations were evaluated in several studies. In cultured CHO cells, the  
7 incidence of chromosomal aberrations was not increased, either with S9 at *o*-nitrotoluene  
8 concentrations from 375 to 422  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  or without S9 at concentrations from 201 to  
9 394  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  (Galloway *et al* 1987). *o*-Nitrotoluene did not induce structural chromosomal  
10 aberrations but did induce polyploidy in CHL cells exposed to 250  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  for 48 h.  
11 Huang *et al.* (1996) reported an increase in chromosomal aberrations in human peripheral  
12 lymphocytes exposed to 0.005 to 1 mM *o*-nitrotoluene for 24 h (Ishidate *et al.* 1988).

13 Matsushima *et al.* (1999) conducted a validation study of the *in vitro* micronucleus test  
14 for 66 chemicals using CHL/IU cells. CHL cells exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene at  
15 concentrations of 2 to 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  for 6 h followed by 18 h recovery had an increased  
16 frequency of micronuclei. However, Lee *et al.* (2007) did not find an increase in  
17 micronuclei (cytokinesis-block assay) in CHO-K1 cells exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene at 50 to  
18 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  with or without S9 for 4 h.

19 Lee *et al.* (2007) reported that *o*-nitrotoluene (50 to 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  for 2 h with and without  
20 S9) induced DNA damage (as measured by the Olive Tail Moment in the comet assay) in  
21 L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells. Negative results were reported for *o*-nitrotoluene in a  
22 number of tests measuring DNA repair as UDS (all of which used concentrations of 10 to  
23 1,000  $\mu\text{M}$ ), including tests in male and female F344/N rat hepatocytes (Doolittle *et al.*  
24 1983), human hepatocytes (Butterworth *et al.* 1989), and rat pachytene spermatocytes and  
25 round spermatids (Working and Butterworth 1984). Parton *et al.* (1995) reported that  
26 culturing rat hepatocytes in serum-free media for 24 hours before exposure increased the  
27 assay's sensitivity; these investigators reported that *o*-nitrotoluene induced DNA repair.

**Table 5-5. Results of genotoxicity testing of *o*-nitrotoluene in *in vitro* mammalian systems**

Test system (tissue or cell type)	End point (conc. or dose)	Results		Reference
		with S9	without S9	
CHO cells	SCE (355–423 µg/mL)	+	NT	Galloway <i>et al.</i> 1987
CHO cells	SCE (117–282 µg/mL)	NT	±	Galloway <i>et al.</i> 1987
CHO cells	chromosomal aberrations (375–422 µg/mL)	–	NT	Galloway <i>et al.</i> 1987
CHO cells	chromosomal aberrations (201–394 µg/mL)	NT	–	Galloway <i>et al.</i> 1987
CHL/IU cells	chromosomal aberrations (250 µg/mL)	NT	+ <sup>a</sup>	Ishidate <i>et al.</i> 1988
Human peripheral lymphocytes	chromosomal aberrations (0.005–1.0 mM)	NT	+	Huang <i>et al.</i> 1996
CHL/IU cells	micronuclei (2–50 µg/mL)	NT	+	Matsushima <i>et al.</i> 1999
CHO-K1 cells	micronuclei (50–200 µg/mL)	–	–	Lee <i>et al.</i> 2007
L5178Y mouse lymphomacells	DNA damage (comet assay) (50–200 µg/mL)	+	+	Lee <i>et al.</i> 2007
F344/N rat hepatocytes	DNA repair (10–1,000 µM)	NT	–	Doolittle <i>et al.</i> 1983
F344/N rat hepatocytes (serum-free media)	DNA repair (0.1–500 µg/mL)	NT	+	Parton <i>et al.</i> 1995
Human hepatocytes	DNA repair (10–1,000 µM)	NT	–	Butterworth <i>et al.</i> 1989
Rat spermatocytes and spermatids	DNA repair (10–1,000 µM)	NT	–	Working and Butterworth 1984

NT = not tested; + = positive; – = negative; ± = equivocal.

<sup>a</sup> Positive for numerical aberrations (polyploidy) but not structural aberrations.

#### 1 *In vivo systems*

2 The results of tests for DNA adduct formation, DNA repair, and micronucleus formation  
3 in *in vivo* mammalian systems are summarized below and in Table 5-6.

#### 4 *DNA adduct formation in rats*

5 Rickert *et al.* (1984a) measured covalent binding of the nitrotoluenes to hepatic  
6 macromolecules and DNA in male F344/N rats. A single oral dose (200 mg/kg b.w.) of  
7 *o*-nitrotoluene resulted in its covalent binding to hepatic macromolecules and hepatic



1 DNA. Jones *et al.* (2003) reported dose-dependent formation of DNA and hemoglobin  
2 adducts in the livers of WELS-Fohm male rats administered *o*-nitrotoluene at a daily oral  
3 dose of 40 to 250 mg/kg b.w. for 12 weeks. In another study (Jones and Sabbioni 2003),  
4 DNA adduct formation was not observed in the livers of female Wistar rats administered  
5 *o*-nitrotoluene (0.1 mL/100 g b.w.) by gavage; however, an exposure marker,  
6 hydrolyzable hemoglobin adducts, was detected.

#### 7 *DNA repair in rats*

8 The effects of *o*-nitrotoluene and intestinal bacteria on UDS were assessed in male and  
9 female F344 rats, germ-free male F344 rats, and germ-free male F344 rats treated with  
10 Charles River Altered Schaedler Flora (CRASF), a mixture of eight bacterial strains used  
11 to simulate the autochthonous (native) GI flora (Doolittle *et al.* 1983). *o*-Nitrotoluene was  
12 administered via gavage (200 to 500 mg/kg b.w.), and DNA repair was assessed 12 hours  
13 later by the *in vivo*–*in vitro* rat hepatocyte UDS assay in primary cultures of hepatocytes  
14 isolated from exposed animals. *o*-Nitrotoluene induced a dose-dependent increase in both  
15 the percentage of hepatocytes undergoing DNA repair and the extent of the repair in male  
16 rats, but not in female rats. Increases in DNA repair were observed in CRASF rats (albeit  
17 to a lesser extent than in rats with conventional flora) but not in the germ-free rats. [The  
18 inability of *o*-nitrotoluene to induce DNA repair in germ-free rats and the results of  
19 previous studies showing that it did not induce DNA repair in rat hepatocytes *in vitro* led  
20 the authors to suggest that intestinal bacteria are needed for the metabolic activation of  
21 *o*-nitrotoluene to a hepatic genotoxicant.] Sex differences in the DNA repair responses  
22 did not appear to be due to intestinal bacteria, because males and females had nearly  
23 identical types of intestinal flora. The authors suggested that differences between sexes  
24 were probably in the hepatic metabolism and/or disposition of *o*-nitrotoluene.

#### 25 *Micronucleus formation in rats and mice*

26 The acute micronucleus test, measuring the frequency of micronucleated polychromatic  
27 erythrocytes (PCEs) in bone marrow following a single intraperitoneal (i.p.) dose of  
28 *o*-nitrotoluene dissolved in corn oil, was carried out in male F344/N rats according to two  
29 protocols: (1) a dose of 625, 1,250, or 2,500 mg/kg b.w. and bone marrow analysis  
30 24 hours post-injection and (2) a dose of 625 or 2,500 mg/kg b.w. and bone marrow

1 analysis 48 hours post-injection. Negative results were reported for both protocols (NTP  
2 2002b).

3 Male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice injected i.p. with *o*-nitrotoluene dissolved in corn oil (100 to 400  
4 mg/kg b.w.) three times at 24-hour intervals showed no significant increase in the  
5 frequency of micronucleated PCEs in bone marrow, although small increases were  
6 observed at all exposure levels. In a study of mice administered *o*-nitrotoluene in the feed  
7 for 13 weeks at concentrations of 625 to 10,000 ppm, no increase in the frequency of  
8 micronucleated normochromatic erythrocytes (NCEs) was seen in the peripheral blood of  
9 females. In males, the frequency of micronucleated NCEs was slightly increased at the  
10 highest exposure level (10,000 ppm); this result was judged to be equivocal (NTP  
11 2002b).

**Table 5-6. Results of genotoxicity testing of *o*-nitrotoluene in *in vivo* mammalian systems**

Test system (tissue or cell type)	End point (conc. or dose)	Results	Reference
Male F344 rats (liver, cell type not specified)	Covalent binding to hepatic macromolecules (200 mg/kg b.w.)	+	Rickert <i>et al.</i> 1984a
Male F344 rats (liver, cell type not specified)	Covalent binding to DNA (200 mg/kg b.w.)	+	Rickert <i>et al.</i> 1984a
Male WELS-Fohm rats (whole liver, cell type not specified)	DNA adducts (40–250 mg/kg b.w.)	+	Jones <i>et al.</i> 2003
Female Wistar rats (whole liver, cell type not specified)	DNA adducts (0.1 mL/100 g b.w.)	–	Jones and Sabbioni 2003
Male F344/N rats (hepatocytes)	DNA repair (200–500 mg/kg b.w.)	+	Doolittle <i>et al.</i> 1983
Female F344/N rats (hepatocytes)	DNA repair (200–500 mg/kg b.w.)	–	Doolittle <i>et al.</i> 1983
Germ-free male F344/N rats (hepatocytes)	DNA repair (200–500 mg/kg b.w.)	–	Doolittle <i>et al.</i> 1983
Male F344/N rats raised germ-free but inoculated with CRASF (a mixture of 8 bacteria) 2 weeks pre-exposure (hepatocytes)	DNA repair (200–500 mg/kg b.w.)	+	Doolittle <i>et al.</i> 1983
Male F344/N rats (bone marrow)	micronucleated PCEs (625–2,500 mg/kg b.w.)	–	NTP 2002b
Male B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice (bone marrow)	micronucleated PCEs (100–400 mg/kg b.w.)	–	NTP 2002b
Male B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice (bone marrow)	micronucleated NCEs (625–10,000 ppm)	±	NTP 2002b
Female B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice (bone marrow)	micronucleated NCEs (625–10,000 ppm)	–	NTP 2002b

+ = positive; – = negative; ± = equivocal.

## 1 **5.4 Mechanistic studies and considerations**

2 This section discusses potential mechanisms of carcinogenicity and genotoxicity of *o*-  
3 nitrotoluene including mechanisms related to the bioactivation of *o*-nitrotoluene  
4 (discussed in Section 5.2) and studies in rodents evaluating mutations and gene  
5 expression from *o*-nitrotoluene–induced tumors.

### 6 *5.4.1 Potential mechanisms of carcinogenicity and genotoxicity related to the* 7 *bioactivation of o-nitrotoluene*

8 The genotoxicity of the nitrotoluenes as measured by the *in vivo*–*in vitro* DNA repair  
9 assay in rats depends on isomer, sex, and intestinal microflora (Doolittle *et al.* 1983) (see  
10 Section 5.3.2). Of the three nitrotoluene isomers, DNA repair was induced only by *o*-  
11 nitrotoluene and only in male rats with an intact intestinal microflora. Incubation of *o*-  
12 nitrotoluene *in vitro* with hepatocytes isolated from male rats failed to induce DNA  
13 repair. [These results suggest that DNA damage and subsequent repair is dependent on  
14 metabolism, both mammalian and bacterial.]

15 [The activation scheme discussed in Section 5.2 and depicted in Figure 5-2 explains the  
16 observations on sex and isomer differences in the covalent binding of nitrotoluene-related  
17 material in hepatic DNA, and it also explains the sex, isomer, and intestinal flora  
18 dependency of the *in vivo*–*in vitro* DNA repair assay. The significantly increased  
19 incidences of tumors in other tissues of rats or mice, including mammary gland, skin,  
20 lung, large intestine, and hemangiosarcomas in various tissues, support the concept that  
21 other activation pathways may exist.]

### *5.4.2 Gene expression and mutation studies*

22 This section discusses gene expression studies in cultured mouse cells or non-tumor  
23 tissue from mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene and gene expression and mutation studies  
24 using *o*-nitrotoluene–induced tumors.

#### *Cultured mouse cells or non-tumor cells*

26 Kim *et al.* (2005) used cDNA microarray analysis in L5178Y Tk<sup>+/-</sup> mouse lymphoma  
27 cells to evaluate gene expression profiles for *o*-nitrotoluene, which they considered a  
28 nongenotoxic carcinogen. Genes were considered differentially expressed when

1 logarithmic gene expression ratios in four independent hybridizations showed a two-fold  
2 difference in expression. Exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene consistently affected four genes.  
3 *Cyp2j6* (an unstable cytochrome P450 isoform), *S100a4* (S100 calcium binding protein  
4 A4), which is linked to the invasive and metastatic phenotype of cancer cells, and *IL7*,  
5 which has antitumor properties, were upregulated. *Akap10*, a protein kinase A anchoring  
6 protein, was downregulated.

7 Lee *et al.* (2007) also performed cDNA microarray analysis in L5178Y cells exposed to  
8 200 µg/mL of *o*-nitrotoluene for 24 h. Data was analysed by hierarchical clustering, and a  
9 few pathways (see Table 5-7) were identified in which gene expression was increased  
10 (greater than 2-fold log change) by *o*-nitrotoluene. The authors did not identify the  
11 specific genes or discuss their findings in details.

12 Iida *et al.* (2005) investigated early gene expression involved in mouse liver  
13 carcinogenesis. Mice were treated for 2 weeks with several animal carcinogens (including  
14 *o*-nitrotoluene and oxazepam) and non-carcinogens (including *p*-nitrotoluene). Female  
15 mice were treated with 1,250- or 5,000-ppm *o*-nitrotoluene. Gene-expression changes  
16 from *o*-nitrotoluene occurred in only 26 genes from the 1,250-ppm dose and 33 genes  
17 from the 5,000-ppm dose; in comparison, expression of 221 genes was noted in male  
18 mice and 183 genes in female mice from oxazepam treatment. A dose-dependent loss of  
19 expression of the fragile histidine triad gene (*Fhit*) and the WW domain-containing  
20 oxidoreductase (*Wwox*) gene was seen from *o*-nitrotoluene exposure. The authors noted  
21 that these genes are human tumor suppressor genes and are often lost together in many  
22 human cancers. *o*-Nitrotoluene treatment also resulted in strong up-regulation of the cell  
23 cycle genes, cyclin G1 (*Ccng1*) and p21 (*Cdkn1a*), down-regulation of the epidermal  
24 growth factor (*Egfr*) gene, down-regulation of the transcription factor early growth  
25 response 1 (*Egr1*) gene at 5,000 ppm in males only, and down-regulation of inhibin β-A  
26 (*Inhba*), a member of the TGF-β superfamily, and Jun-B oncogene (*Junb*), a negative  
27 regulator of proliferation genes. There were 20 gene expression changes that were  
28 common to both male and female mice treated with 5,000 ppm *o*-nitrotoluene. These  
29 included *Fhit*, *Wwox*, deoxyribonuclease IIα (*Dnase2a*), and cytokine inducible SH2-

1 containing protein (*Cish*), all of which were down-regulated and have a role in promoting  
 2 apoptosis.

3 Iida *et al.* (2007) investigated the role of transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ )–  
 4 stimulated clone 22 (*Tsc-22*) in carcinogenesis in mouse liver. Previous studies had  
 5 indicated that *Tsc-22* was a putative tumor suppressor and transcriptional repressor and  
 6 was down-regulated in B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mouse liver following treatment with carcinogenic doses  
 7 of oxazepam or Wyeth-14,643. *Tsc-22* expression was not changed in mice treated with  
 8 1,250 or 5,000 ppm *o*-nitrotoluene for 2 weeks.

**Table 5-7. Gene expression in cultured cells or tissues from mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene**

Test system (tissue)	Gene or Pathway	Results	Reference
L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells	<i>Cyp2j6</i> gene	↑ expression	Kim <i>et al.</i> 2005
	<i>S100a4</i> gene	↑ expression	
	<i>IL7</i> gene	↑ expression	
	<i>Akap10</i> gene	↓ expression	
L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells	Pathways: <i>Purine metabolism</i>	↑ expression	Lee <i>et al.</i> 2007
	<i>SNARE interactions in vesicular transport</i>	↑ expression	
	<i>MAPK signaling pathway</i>	↑ expression	
B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice – <i>in vivo</i> (liver)	fragile histidine triad gene ( <i>Fhit</i> )	↓ expression	Iida <i>et al.</i> 2005
	WW domain-containing oxidoreductase gene ( <i>Wwox</i> )	↓ expression	
	cyclin G1 ( <i>Ccng1</i> )	↑ expression	
	<i>p21 (Cdkn1a)</i>	↑ expression	
	<i>epidermal growth factor gene (Egr1)</i>	↓ expression	
	<i>early growth response 1 gene (Egfr)</i>	↓ expression <sup>a</sup>	
	<i>inhibin <math>\beta</math>-A gene (Inhba)</i>	↓ expression	
<i>Jun-B gene (Junb)</i>	↓ expression		

<sup>a</sup>In 5,000-ppm males only.

1 *Gene expression and mutations in oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, and other critical genes*  
2 *in rodents*

3 Several studies have examined the potential molecular mechanisms underlying the  
4 development of tumors in rodents exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene. Hong *et al.* (2003) and Sills  
5 *et al.* (2004) analyzed gene mutations in colon tumors from the same chronic study. Kim  
6 *et al.* (2006) characterized the gene expression profile in mesotheliomas collected from  
7 rats treated with *o*-nitrotoluene.

8 In an attempt to evaluate the underlying molecular mechanisms for development of *o*-  
9 nitrotoluene-induced tumors, Hong *et al.* (2003) analyzed mutations in the *K-ras*, p53,  
10 and  $\beta$ -catenin (*Catnb*) genes and production of p53 and  $\beta$ -catenin protein in 15  
11 hemangiosarcomas (from skeletal muscle, subcutaneous tissue, and mesentery) from  
12 B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene in the NTP two-year bioassay (see Section 4.2.2)  
13 and in 15 spontaneously occurring subcutaneous hemangiosarcomas. Protein production  
14 (indicating gene expression) was assessed by immunohistochemical staining, and  
15 mutations were detected by sequencing. All of the *o*-nitrotoluene-induced tumors tested  
16 positive for p53 protein, and 73% (11 of 15) of the tumors had missense mutations in the  
17 p53 gene while none of the spontaneous hemangiosarcomas showed these changes. The  
18 majority of the 15 identified p53 mutations (which included 4 double mutations) involved  
19 G-A base pairs. Deletions in the  $\beta$ -catenin gene (most in exon 2 splice sites) were  
20 identified in 47% (7 of 15) of the *o*-nitrotoluene-induced hemangiosarcomas, and a point  
21 mutation in the *K-ras* gene (in codon 61) was identified in 1 tumor. Production of  $\beta$ -  
22 catenin protein also was detected in 47% of the *o*-nitrotoluene-induced tumors (in 6 of  
23 the 7 tumors with a deletion and 1 tumor without a deletion) but not in any of the  
24 spontaneous hemangiosarcomas (see Table 5-8). The authors concluded that the p53 and  
25  $\beta$ -catenin gene mutations were likely a result of the genotoxic effect of *o*-nitrotoluene.

26 Sills *et al.* (2004) characterized the molecular profile of oncogenes and tumor suppressor  
27 genes in carcinomas of the large intestine (cecum) from the same NTP two-year bioassay  
28 of *o*-nitrotoluene. Eleven colon tumors from B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene  
29 were analyzed for mutations in the p53, *K-ras*, and  $\beta$ -catenin genes and for expression of  
30 these three proteins and the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) protein, and compared

1 with normal colon tissue. Most of the colon tumors had increased protein levels of p53,  
2  $\beta$ -catenin, and cyclin D1, but no difference in protein expression was found for APC.  
3 Mutations in all three genes were identified in most of the *o*-nitrotoluene-induced  
4 tumors. All but one of the *K-ras* gene mutations were G→T transversions (Gly to Val)  
5 (see Table 5-9).



**Table 5-8. p53,  $\beta$ -catenin, and K-*ras* mutations in hemangiosarcomas (subcutaneous tissue, skeletal muscle, and mesentery) from B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice orally exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene**

Treatment group, mutations	p53 (exon 6-8), number (%) <sup>b</sup>	Catnb <sup>a</sup> , number (%) <sup>b</sup>	K-ras (codon 61), number (%) <sup>b</sup>
Controls	0	0	0
<i>o</i> -Nitrotoluene	15	8	1
<b>Total mutations according to dose (ppm)</b>			
1,250	1 (6.7)	1 (12.5)	0
2,500	1 (6.7)	0	0
5,000	13 (86.7)	7 (87.5)	1 (100)
<b>Type of mutations identified</b>			
Transitions (all)	12 (80)	1 (12.5)	0
G·C→A·T	9 (60) <sup>c</sup>	0	0
A·T→G·C	3 (20)	1 (12.5)	0
Transversions (all)	3 (20)	0	1 (100)
G·C→T·A	2 (13.3)	0	0
G·C→C·G	0	0	0
A·T→C·G	0	0	0
A·T→T·A	1 (6.7)	0	1 (100)
Deletions	0	7 (87.5)	0

Source: Hong *et al.* 2003.

<sup>a</sup>5 deletions in exon 2 splice sites and 2 deletions in other sites, 1 base substitution in codon 28.

<sup>b</sup>Percent of total mutations identified, not percent of hemangiosarcomas with mutations. Fifteen mutations in *p53* were identified in 11 hemangiosarcomas (4 hemangiosarcomas had double mutations), 8 mutations in *Catnb* were identified in 7 hemangiosarcomas (1 hemangiosarcoma had a double mutation), 1 mutation in *K-ras* was identified in 1 hemangiosarcoma.

<sup>c</sup>6 mutations were G→A transitions and 3 mutations were C→T transitions.

- 1 [The pattern of mutations in both of these studies is consistent with targeting of guanine
- 2 for adduct formation since mutations in the p53 gene in hemangiosarcomas (see Table 5-
- 3 7) mainly involved G·C→A·T transitions and almost all the mutations in the K-*ras* gene
- 4 in cecal carcinomas (see Table 5-8) were G·C→T·A transversions.]

**Table 5-9. p53,  $\beta$ -catenin, and K-*ras* mutations in cecal carcinomas from B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice orally exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene**

Treatment group, Mutations	p53 (exon 7), number (%) <sup>b</sup>	Catnb <sup>a</sup> , number (%) <sup>b</sup>	K-ras (codon 10-13), number (%) <sup>b</sup>
Controls <sup>c</sup>	0	0	0
<i>o</i> -nitrotoluene	12	14	10
<b>Total mutations according to dose (ppm)</b>			
1,250	4	6	5
2,500	8	8	5
<b>Type of mutation identified</b>			
Transitions (all)	4 (33.3)	1 (7.1)	1 (10)
G·C→A·T	3 (25.0)	1 (7.1)	1 <sup>d</sup> (10)
A·T→G·C	1 (8.3)	0	0
Transversions (all)	8 (66.7)	3 (21.4)	9 (90)
G·C→T·A	2 (16.7)	0	9 <sup>e</sup> (90)
G·C→C·G	0	1 (7.1)	0
A·T→C·G	0	0	0
A·T→T·A	6 (50)	2 (14.3)	0
Deletions	0	10 (71.4)	0

Source: Sills *et al.* 2004.

<sup>a</sup> 10 deletions occurred in exon 2 and/or 5, and 4 base-pair substitutions occurred in codons 15, 25, 37, and 41.

<sup>b</sup> Percent of total mutations identified, not percent of cecal carcinomas with mutations. Twelve mutations in *p53* were identified in 9 carcinomas (3 carcinomas had double mutations), 14 mutations in *Catnb* were identified in 11 carcinomas (3 carcinomas had double mutations), 10 mutations in *K-ras* were identified in 9 carcinomas (1 carcinoma had a double mutation).

<sup>c</sup> No cecal carcinomas occurred in control animals, so normal colon tissue from non-treated mice or non-tumor regions from mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene was used as controls.

<sup>d</sup> Codon 13.

<sup>e</sup> 1 mutation in codon 10 and 8 mutations in codon 12.

1 Human colorectal cancers also have a high frequency of mutations in the *K-ras* and p53  
2 genes, and the  $\beta$ -catenin and cyclin D1 genes are upregulated. Therefore, both human and  
3 mouse colon tumors have alterations in the  $\beta$ -catenin/Wnt signaling pathway, *ras*/MAP  
4 kinase pathway, and cell-cycle checkpoint genes (e.g., the cyclin D1 and p53 genes).  
5 Specifically, these pathways may interact in the formation of large-intestine tumors to  
6 provide self-sufficiency in growth signaling through the *K-ras* oncogene, upregulation of  
7 growth and avoidance of apoptosis through the p53 gene, and increased cyclin D1  
8 production through the combination of  $\beta$ -catenin and *ras* activation. Sills *et al.* (2004)  
9 concluded that the acquisition of similar genetic alterations in both human and mouse  
10 large-intestinal cells suggests that the chemically induced tumors in mice model the  
11 human cancer quite well, and the results are likely to be relevant to humans.

12 Kim *et al.* (2006) investigated the genes involved in peritoneal mesotheliomas induced in  
13 male F344 rats by exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene or bromochloroacetic acid. Mesotheliomas  
14 were collected from four rats, RNA was isolated, and gene expression analysis was  
15 conducted. The analysis identified 169 differentially expressed cancer-related genes that  
16 were categorized according to cancer-related function. The major carcinogenic pathways  
17 involved in peritoneal mesothelioma formation were identified as insulin-like growth  
18 factor 1 (IGF-1), p38 MAP kinase, Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin, and integrin signaling pathways. The  
19 authors noted that similar signaling pathways were activated in studies of human  
20 mesotheliomas and mesothelioma cell lines.

21 The results of the studies by Hong *et al.* (2003), Sills *et al.* (2004), and Kim *et al.* (2006)  
22 are summarized in Table 5-10.

**Table 5-10. Gene mutations and gene expression in *o*-nitrotoluene-induced tumors in rodents.**

Test system (species and tumor type )	End point	Results	Reference
B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice (hemangiosarcomas)	p53 gene mutation	+	Hong <i>et al.</i> 2003
	p53 protein	+	
	β-catenin gene mutation	+	
	β-catenin protein	+	
	K- <i>ras</i> gene mutation	- <sup>a</sup>	
B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice (colon tumors)	p53 gene mutation	+	Sills <i>et al.</i> 2004
	p53 protein	+	
	β-catenin gene mutation	+	
	β-catenin protein	+	
	K- <i>ras</i> gene mutation	+	
	cyclin D1 protein	+	
	APC protein	-	
F344 rats (peritoneal mesotheliomas)	<u><i>IGF-1 signaling pathway</i></u> akt2, igf-1, igfb2, igfbp3, igfbp6, prkcz	↑ expression	Kim <i>et al.</i> 2006
	fos	↓ expression	
	<u><i>P38 MAPK pathway</i></u> mapkapk2, stat1, tgfr2	↑ expression	
	tgfb2, tgfb3, tnfrsf6	↓ expression	
	<u><i>Wnt/β-catenin pathway</i></u> akt2, ppp2r2, tgfr2, wnt4	↑ expression	
	fzd2, gnaq, ilk, tgfb2, tgfb3	↓ expression	
	<u><i>Integrin pathway</i></u> itgb2, akt2	↑ expression	
	actn1, actn4, itga8, itgb1, actg2, arf4, colla2	↓ expression	

+ = positive; - = negative.

<sup>a</sup> one mutation was detected.

**1 5.5 Carcinogenicity and genotoxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene analogues and metabolites**

2 An NTP (1992) study included comparative toxicity evaluations of the *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-  
3 nitrotoluene isomers in rats and mice. The NTP conducted a two-year carcinogenicity  
4 study of rats and mice exposed to *p*-nitrotoluene; however, no studies describing chronic  
5 exposure to *m*-nitrotoluene were found. A great deal of research also has been done on  
6 the metabolism, mutagenicity, and carcinogenicity of the dinitrotoluenes, and the  
7 bioactivation of 2,4-dinitrotoluene is similar to that of *o*-nitrotoluene. The NTP has  
8 studied one metabolite of *o*-nitrotoluene, *o*-toluidine (as its hydrochloride), in a  
9 subchronic exposure study in male rats. This section briefly discusses the findings of  
10 these studies of *o*-nitrotoluene analogues and metabolites.

**11 5.5.1 *p*-Nitrotoluene**

12 Rats and mice exposed to *p*-nitrotoluene in the diet for two years had increased  
13 incidences of tumors in a number of organs and systems (e.g., clitoral gland, skin,  
14 hematopoietic system or spleen, testis, and lung) (NTP 2002a). However, most of the  
15 increased incidences either were not significantly higher than the incidences in  
16 concurrent or historical controls or were inconsistent among exposure groups. The NTP  
17 concluded that there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of *p*-nitrotoluene in  
18 male F344/N rats, based on increased incidences of subcutaneous skin neoplasia, and  
19 some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female F344/N rats, based on increased  
20 incidences of clitoral-gland neoplasia (see Table 5-11). There was equivocal evidence of  
21 carcinogenic activity of *p*-nitrotoluene in male B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice, based on increased  
22 incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasia, and no evidence of carcinogenicity in  
23 female mice.

**Table 5-11. Neoplastic lesions identified in rats and mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene and *p*-nitrotoluene**

Organ or system	<i>o</i> -Nitrotoluene		<i>p</i> -Nitrotoluene	
	F344/N rats	B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice	F344/N rats	B6C3F <sub>1</sub> mice
Mesothelium	✓			
Skin (subcutaneous)	✓		✓	
Mammary gland	✓			
Liver	✓	✓		
Lung	✓			✓
Large intestine (cecum)		✓		
Circulatory system		✓		
Clitoral gland			✓	

Source: NTP 2002a, 2002b.

1 The NTP also concluded that *o*-nitrotoluene had greater carcinogenic potential than  
2 *p*-nitrotoluene (*o*-nitrotoluene was tested in male and female rats at 625, 1,250, and 2,000  
3 ppm in the diet, and *p*-nitrotoluene was tested at 1,250, 2,500, and 5,000 ppm; male and  
4 female mice were exposed to 1,250, 2,500, and 5,000 ppm in the diet for both isomers).  
5 The authors noted that this greater carcinogenic potential was predicted from studies  
6 showing that covalent binding of *o*-nitrotoluene to total rat hepatic macromolecules was  
7 3.5 times higher than that of *p*-nitrotoluene and that *o*-nitrotoluene, but not *p*-  
8 nitrotoluene, also binds to male F344 rat hepatic DNA (see Section 5.2). In addition,  
9 quantitative differences in metabolism of *o*-nitrotoluene and *p*-nitrotoluene have been  
10 observed, such as greater metabolism of *o*-nitrotoluene to the nitrobenzyl glucuronide,  
11 which is thought to give rise to *o*-aminobenzyl sulfate, the proximal reactive metabolite  
12 (see Section 5.2 and Figure 5-2) (NTP 2002a).

13 Additionally, aromatic amine carcinogens upon metabolic activation yield electrophilic  
14 intermediates that bind to DNA yielding *N*-(deoxyguanosin-8-yl)arylamines (Marques *et al.*  
15 *al.* 1997). DNA binding studies have suggested that while *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-substituted  
16 arylamines all bind to DNA, the substitution in the ortho position yields a more stable  
17 DNA adduct (Marques *et al.* 1997). The Marques *et al.* study did not look at the  
18 comparative stability of the *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-nitrotoluene DNA adducts. However, the results  
19 suggest that further studies on the stability of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-nitrotoluene DNA adducts are

1 warranted and may help to explain why *o*-nitrotoluene is a more potent chemical  
2 carcinogen than *p*-nitrotoluene.

### 3 5.5.2 *Dinitrotoluenes*

4 In 1984 Rickert *et al.* reviewed the metabolism, mutagenicity, and carcinogenicity of  
5 dinitrotoluenes. At the time of their review, three independent chronic bioassays, all of  
6 which were feeding studies, had been completed: (1) a National Cancer Institute (NCI)  
7 (1978) study of 2,4-dinitrotoluene in F344 rats and B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice, (2) a Chemical  
8 Industry Institute of Toxicology (CIIT) study of technical-grade dinitrotoluene in F344  
9 rats, and (3) a U.S. Army-funded (conducted at Midwest Research Institute) study of 2,4-  
10 dinitrotoluene in Sprague-Dawley rats and Swiss mice.

11 In the NCI study, 2,4-dinitrotoluene (95% pure, contaminants not specified) was  
12 administered in the feed at time-weighted average dietary concentrations of 0.02% and  
13 0.008% for 50 male and 50 female F344 rats and at 0.04% and 0.008% for 50 male and  
14 50 female B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice for 78 weeks followed by an additional 26 weeks of observation  
15 for rats and 13 weeks for mice. In male rats, a significantly increased incidence of  
16 fibroma of the skin and subcutaneous tissue occurred in both dose groups, and a  
17 statistically significant incidence of fibroadenoma of the mammary gland occurred in the  
18 high-dose female rats. No tumors associated with 2,4-dinitrotoluene exposure were  
19 reported in mice.

20 In the CIIT study, male and female F344 rats (10 per exposure group) were administered  
21 technical-grade dinitrotoluene (a mixture containing 2,4-, 2,6-, 3,4-, 2,3-, 2,5- and 3,5-  
22 dinitrotoluene at 76.4%, 18.8%, 2.4%, 1.5%, 0.7%, and < 0.1%, respectively) at 0, 3.5,  
23 14, and 35 mg/kg per day for 2 years. High incidences of hepatic neoplasms  
24 (hepatocellular carcinomas or neoplastic nodules) were observed in high- and mid-dose  
25 males and females. Technical-grade dinitrotoluene also induced cholangiocellular  
26 carcinoma in both sexes.

27 In the third study (U.S. Army funded) reviewed by Rickert *et al.*, a mixture of 98% 2,4-  
28 and 2% 2,6-dinitrotoluene was administered in the feed to Sprague-Dawley rats and  
29 Swiss mice for 2 years. In rats, the average intake of 2,4-dinitrotoluene (mg/kg per day)

1 was 0.575, 3.92, or 34.5 for males and 0.706, 5.14, or 45.3 for females. High-dose female  
2 rats had significantly increased incidences of hepatocellular carcinoma. In mice, the  
3 average intake of 2,4-dinitrotoluene (mg/kg per day) was 13.3, 96.9, or 885 for males and  
4 13.7, 93.8, or 911 for females. An increase in kidney tumors was reported in mid-dose  
5 males. It was noted that high-dose males had early deaths.

6 Initiation-promotion studies in male F344 rats have demonstrated that technical-grade  
7 dinitrotoluene and 2,6-dinitrotoluene have initiating and promoting activity in the rat  
8 liver, whereas 2,4-dinitrotoluene had only promoting activity (reviewed by Rickert *et al.*  
9 1984b). Leonard *et al.* (1987) noted that 2,4-dinitrotoluene did not induce hepatic tumors  
10 in F344 rats in the NCI study. However, technical-grade dinitrotoluene caused a 100%  
11 liver tumor incidence by 55 weeks in F344 rats in the CIIT study. Leonard *et al.* noted  
12 that rats in the CIIT study received a 5- to 10-times higher dose of 2,6-dinitrotoluene than  
13 the rats in the NCI study, which was based on the relatively high 2,6-dinitrotoluene  
14 concentration in the CIIT study (~19%) vs. the lower concentration ( $\leq 5\%$ ) as a  
15 contaminant in the NCI study, and on the dosing rate of 5.6 or 14.0 mg/kg per day for the  
16 NCI study as compared with 3.5, 14, or 35 mg/kg per day for the CIIT study). Because of  
17 the contrasting results in the three chronic bioassays, Leonard *et al.* (1987) conducted a  
18 feeding study in F344 rats to compare the carcinogenic activity of technical-grade  
19 dinitrotoluene (a mixture of 76.5% 2,4-dinitrotoluene and 18% 2,6-dinitrotoluene), and  
20 the two purified isomers (2,4- and 2,6-dinitrotoluene). Rats were fed diets containing the  
21 dinitrotoluenes resulting in average intakes (mg/kg per day) of 27 for 2,4-dinitrotoluene,  
22 7 or 14 for 2,6-dinitrotoluene, and 35 for technical-grade dinitrotoluene for 52 weeks. At  
23 52 weeks, hepatocellular carcinomas were observed in the 2,6-dinitrotoluene-treated  
24 animals (100% of high-dose and 85% of low-dose rats) and technical-grade  
25 dinitrotoluene-treated animals (47%) but not the 2,4-dinitrotoluene-treated animals.

26 In addition to the chronic bioassays, 2,4- and 2,6-dinitrotoluene were tested in short-term  
27 bioassays for their ability to produce pulmonary tumors. Both compounds were inactive  
28 by oral or intraperitoneal administration in strain A (Schut *et al.* 1983, Schut *et al.* 1982)  
29 and A/J mice (Stoner *et al.* 1984).



1 Mutagenicity studies of the dinitrotoluenes in bacterial and yeast systems showed activity  
2 for all the isomers (Rickert *et al.* 1984b). The increased activity of putative reduced  
3 metabolites of the dinitrotoluenes together with the inactivity in systems lacking  
4 nitroreductase suggests that nitroreduction is necessary for mutagenic activity. Studies in  
5 *in vitro* mammalian systems gave uniformly negative results for all isomers of  
6 dinitrotoluene, suggesting that extrahepatic metabolism was necessary for activation of  
7 these compounds. Studies in the *in vivo*–*in vitro* rat hepatocyte DNA repair assay yielded  
8 results analogous to those obtained by Doolittle *et al.* (1983) for *o*-nitrotoluene (Section  
9 5.3.2). The majority of the activity to induce DNA repair resided with 2,6-dinitrotoluene;  
10 the activity was greater in male than in female rats and depended upon an intact intestinal  
11 microflora.

12 These studies showed that sulfotransferase inhibition *in vivo* decreased the covalent  
13 binding of the hepatocarcinogen 2,6-dinitrotoluene to hepatic DNA by > 95% and  
14 indicate that sulfation is involved in the bioactivation of 2,6-dinitrotoluene. These studies,  
15 along with the *in vitro* studies of *N*-oxidation cited above (see Section 5.1.3), helped  
16 clarify the complex bioactivation mechanisms of the dinitrotoluenes (Kedderis *et al.*  
17 1984). Kedderis and Rickert (1985) noted that the rate of metabolism of 2-amino-6-  
18 nitrobenzyl alcohol to hydroxylamines and aminophenols was significantly lower with  
19 microsomes from female rats compared with male rats. Thus, sex differences in the rate  
20 of metabolism of 2,6-dinitrotoluene may be related to sex differences in tumor formation.

21 The metabolism of 2,6-dinitrotoluene and related isomers is also analogous to that of  
22 *o*-nitrotoluene and related isomers (Rickert *et al.* 1984b). Activation of 2,6-dinitrotoluene  
23 is thought to involve oxidation of the methyl group to an alcohol, followed by  
24 conjugation with glucuronic acid and excretion in bile. As with *o*-nitrotoluene, male rats  
25 excrete more of a dose of 2,6-dinitrotoluene in the bile as 2,6-dinitrobenzyl glucuronide  
26 than do females. Once in the intestine, the glucuronic acid moiety is cleaved, and one of  
27 the nitro groups is reduced before reabsorption. The final activation may involve  
28 sulfation at the benzyl alcohol group or via *N*-hydroxylamine formation (Chism and  
29 Rickert 1989).

1 Several studies have investigated the potential for dinitrotoluenes to cause cancer in  
2 human subjects (see Section 3.2.1). These data suggest the possibility of carcinogenicity  
3 of dinitrotoluenes in humans.

#### 4 5.5.3 *o*-Toluidine hydrochloride

5 *o*-Toluidine (*o*-aminotoluene) hydrochloride administered in feed to F344 rats and  
6 B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice for 101 to 104 weeks (NCI 1979) increased the incidences of mesothelioma  
7 of the abdominal cavity or scrotum in male rats, transitional-cell carcinoma of the urinary  
8 bladder in female rats, and several types of sarcoma in both male and female rats. In  
9 mice, hemangiosarcoma was induced at various sites in males, and hepatocellular  
10 carcinoma or adenoma was induced in females. The NCI concluded that *o*-toluidine  
11 hydrochloride was carcinogenic in both rats and mice, producing a significantly increased  
12 incidence of one or more types of neoplasia.

13 In a later study (NTP 1996), the toxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene and *o*-toluidine hydrochloride  
14 administered in feed at approximately equimolar doses (5,000 ppm) for 13 or 26 weeks to  
15 male F344/N rats was examined because of the structural similarity of these two  
16 molecules. Both *o*-nitrotoluene and *o*-toluidine hydrochloride caused mesothelial  
17 hyperplasia and mesothelioma in male rats after 13 or 26 weeks of dietary exposure.  
18 However, the incidence of mesothelioma was greater and the latency was less in rats  
19 administered *o*-nitrotoluene than in rats administered *o*-toluidine hydrochloride. The two  
20 chemicals had similar toxic effects on the spleen; however, their morphologic effects on  
21 the testis, epididymis, liver, kidney, and urinary bladder differed.

22 Epidemiological data indicate an increased risk of bladder cancer in workers exposed to  
23 *o*-toluidine and aniline (see Section 3.2.2). *o*-Toluidine and its hydrochloride salt are  
24 listed in the Report on Carcinogens as *reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen*  
25 based on limited evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in animals, and *o*-toluidine  
26 is classified by IARC (Baan *et al.* 2008) as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

## 27 5.6 Toxicity

28 Groups of 10 male and 10 female F344/N rats per exposure group received diets *ad*  
29 *libitum* containing *o*-nitrotoluene at concentrations of 0, 625, 1,250, 2,500, 5,000, or

1 10,000 ppm (consumption of *o*-nitrotoluene was estimated by NTP to range from  
2 approximately 40 to 700 mg/kg b.w. per day) for 13 weeks (Dunnick *et al.* 1994, NTP  
3 1992). All animals survived to the end of the studies but males showed more treatment-  
4 related toxicity than females. Toxic effects were graded on a scale of 1 to 4 where 1  
5 represented minimal effects and 4 represented severe effects. Most of the effects occurred  
6 at concentrations of 2,500 ppm or greater. The most severe lesions were liver  
7 vacuolization (grade 3 at 10,000 ppm), kidney nephropathy (grade 2.8 at 5,000 ppm and  
8 2.6 at 10,000 ppm), and testis degeneration (grade 4 at 10,000 ppm). In addition to  
9 hepatocyte vacuolization, other hepatotoxic effects included oval-cell hyperplasia,  
10 PGST+ foci, and increased serum bile acids, sorbitol dehydrogenase, and alanine  
11 aminotransferase. Kidney pigmentation (grade 1.8 at 10,000 ppm) and spleen  
12 pigmentation (grade 2 at 5,000 and 10,000 ppm) were the predominant effects in females.  
13 *o*-Nitrotoluene also resulted in hematopoiesis and pigmentation in the spleen in male and  
14 female rats exposed for 2 years (NTP 2002b). No kidney or spleen lesions occurred in  
15 females at concentrations less than 2,500 ppm, and no liver lesions were observed in  
16 females at any concentration tested.

17 All three isomers of nitrotoluene have caused kidney toxicity in male rats, characterized  
18 by hyaline droplet nephropathy. Exposure to *o*- or *p*-nitrotoluene also increased renal  $\alpha_{2u}$ -  
19 globulin levels in male rats (the *m*-isomer was not tested) (Dunnick *et al.* 1994, NTP  
20 1992, 1996).

21 NTP (1992) conducted 13-week studies with B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene (<  
22 96% purity), to compare clinical toxicity, histopathology, and reproductive-system  
23 toxicity among the nitrotoluene isomers (*o*-, *m*-, and *p*-). Each compound was  
24 administered separately in feed to groups of 10 males and 10 females per isomer per  
25 exposure group at a concentration of 0, 625, 1,250, 2,500, 5,000, or 10,000 ppm  
26 (consumption of *o*-nitrotoluene was estimated by NTP to range from approximately 100  
27 to 1,700 mg/kg b.w. per day). The mice were 6 to 8 weeks old at the beginning of the  
28 studies and all animals survived to the end of the studies. Body-weight gain was lower in  
29 the two highest-exposure groups of males than in controls. The only treatment-related  
30 histopathological lesions were olfactory epithelium degeneration/metaplasia in both male

1 and female mice (see Table 5-12). The observed changes included moderate thinning of  
 2 the olfactory nuclear layer, decreased diameter of the associated nerve fiber bundles in  
 3 the lamina propria, replacement of the olfactory epithelium by cuboidal respiratory  
 4 epithelium, and dilation of the submucosa underlying Bowman's glands (Dunnick *et al.*  
 5 1994).

**Table 5-12. Treatment-related lesions in B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice following dietary exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene for 13 weeks<sup>a</sup>**

Sex	Concentration (ppm)	Nose
		Olfactory epithelium degeneration/metaplasia
Male	0	0
	625	0
	1,250	1 (1.0) <sup>b</sup>
	2,500	2 (1.0)
	5,000	10 (2.0)
	10,000	10 (3.0)
Female	0	0
	625	0
	1,250	2 (1.5)
	2,500	9 (1.0)
	5,000	10 (1.9)
	10,000	10 (2.9)

Source: NTP 1992, Dunnick *et al.* 1994.

<sup>a</sup>Ten animals per treatment group/sex per species.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers in parentheses represent average severity grade; 1 = minimal, 2 = mild, 3 = moderate, 4 = severe.

## 6 5.7 Summary

### 7 5.7.1 Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion

8 *o*-Nitrotoluene has been shown to be absorbed after oral administration to rats and mice,  
 9 and evidence suggests that absorption also occurs in humans exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene.  
 10 Metabolites of *o*-nitrotoluene, which include *o*-nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl  
 11 alcohol, have been detected in the urine of factory workers and indicate that absorption  
 12 occurs from skin contact and inhalation. The half-life of *o*-nitrotoluene in plasma of rats  
 13 is fairly short, approximately 1.5 hours, and the primary route of excretion is urinary,  
 14 occurring mainly in the first 24 hours after exposure, with lesser amounts in feces and  
 15 expired air. *o*-Nitrobenzoic acid and *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide are major metabolites of  
 16 *o*-nitrotoluene in both rats and mice, but other metabolites, such as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-  
 17 acetylcysteine and *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol, are found only in rats. Female rats were found  
 18 to excrete less than half as much of an oral dose of *o*-nitrotoluene as *o*-aminobenzyl

1 alcohol or as *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl)-*N*-acetylcysteine as did male rats. The major biliary  
2 metabolite of *o*-nitrotoluene was *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide, which accounted for 22.1%  
3 of the dose in males and 8.3% of the dose in females. The next most abundant metabolite  
4 was *S*-(*o*-nitrobenzyl) glutathione, which accounted for 4.9% of the dose in males and  
5 0.4% in females. Metabolites excreted through the bile can be reabsorbed and further  
6 metabolized.

### 7 5.7.2 *Bioactivation of o-nitrotoluene*

8 Deleterious effects of *o*-nitrotoluene generally are more severe in male rats than in  
9 females and include changes in hepatic, renal, or splenic histopathology, tumor incidence,  
10 macromolecular covalent binding, or DNA repair. The toxicity of *o*-nitrotoluene,  
11 particularly in male rats, likely involves its metabolism by oxidation of the methyl group  
12 to an alcohol, conjugation of *o*-nitrobenzyl alcohol with glucuronic acid and excretion in  
13 bile, deconjugation of *o*-nitrobenzyl glucuronide and reduction of the nitro group by  
14 intestinal bacteria, and final activation of *o*-aminobenzyl alcohol by the formation of  
15 *o*-aminobenzyl sulfate. This activation scheme adequately explains the observations on  
16 sex and isomer differences in the covalent binding of nitrotoluene-related material in  
17 hepatic DNA, and it also explains the sex, isomer, and intestinal flora dependency of the  
18 *in vivo*–*in vitro* DNA repair assay. In rats exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene *in vivo*, DNA adducts  
19 and increased DNA repair were detected in males but not females.

### 20 5.7.3 *Genetic damage and related effects*

21 *o*-Nitrotoluene did not cause mutations in prokaryotic systems. In mammalian *in vitro*  
22 systems, it induced (1) sister chromatid exchange in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells;  
23 (2) chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster lung cells (CHL) and human peripheral  
24 lymphocytes (but not in CHO cells); (3) micronuclei in CHL cell line (but not in CHO-  
25 K1 cells), and (4) DNA damage in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells. It did not induce  
26 DNA repair in rat or human hepatocytes.

27 *In vivo* genotoxicity studies in laboratory rodents indicated covalent binding to hepatic  
28 macromolecules and DNA in male but not female rats treated with *o*-nitrotoluene. Other  
29 studies indicated that *o*-nitrotoluene induced a dose-dependent increase in the percentage

1 of hepatocytes undergoing DNA repair and the extent of DNA repair in male rats. Studies  
2 with germ-free male rats did not show an increase in DNA repair and suggest that  
3 intestinal bacteria are needed for metabolic activation. Differences between males and  
4 females were likely due to differences in hepatic metabolism and/or disposition because  
5 there were no significant differences in the intestinal flora of male and female rats.  
6 Cytogenetic studies indicated that *o*-nitrotoluene did not cause an increase in  
7 micronucleus frequency in F344 rats or B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice except for a slight increase in the  
8 frequency of micronucleated NCEs in male mice exposed to 10,000 ppm in one study.

9 Gene expression studies with mouse L5178Y Tk<sup>+/−</sup> lymphoma cells *in vitro* identified  
10 four genes and a few pathways whose expression was consistently affected by *o*-  
11 nitrotoluene. A study of early changes in gene expression in mouse liver after exposure to  
12 *o*-nitrotoluene *in vivo* for 2 weeks identified changes in tumor suppressor genes, cell-  
13 cycle genes, and apoptosis-promoting genes.

#### 14 5.7.4 Mechanistic studies and considerations

15 [The activation of *o*-nitrotoluene to *o*-aminobenzyl sulfate by a combination of  
16 mammalian and bacterial metabolism appears adequate to explain the carcinogenicity of  
17 *o*-nitrotoluene in male rats; however, based on results of chronic bioassay studies in male  
18 and female rats and male and female mice, there appear to be other mechanisms of  
19 activation of *o*-nitrotoluene. The significantly increased incidences of tumors in other  
20 tissues of rats or mice, including mammary gland, skin, lung, large intestine, and  
21 hemangiosarcomas in various tissues support the concept that other activation pathways  
22 may exist.]

23 In gene expression studies on mouse liver, a dose-dependent loss of expression of the  
24 fragile histidine triad gene (*Fhit*) and the WW domain-containing oxidoreductase (*Wwox*)  
25 gene was observed with exposure to *o*-nitrotoluene. The authors noted that these genes  
26 are human tumor suppressor genes and are often lost together in many human cancers.  
27 *o*-Nitrotoluene treatment also resulted in strong up-regulation of the cell-cycle genes,  
28 cyclin G1 (*Ccng1*) and p21 (*Cdkn1a*), down-regulation of the epidermal growth factor  
29 (*Egfr*) gene, down-regulation of the transcription factor early growth response 1 (*Egr1*)

1 gene at 5,000 ppm in males only, and down-regulation of inhibin  $\beta$ -A (*Inhba*), a member  
2 of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily, and Jun-B oncogene (*Junb*), a negative regulator of  
3 proliferation genes.

4 Mutations in the p53 and  $\beta$ -catenin genes and production of these proteins in mice were  
5 detected in *o*-nitrotoluene-induced hemangiosarcomas and colon tumors but not in  
6 spontaneous hemangiosarcomas. *K-ras* gene mutations and cyclin D1 protein production  
7 also were detected in the colon tumors. Mutations in p53,  $\beta$ -catenin, and *K-ras* genes  
8 may be a result of the genotoxic effects of *o*-nitrotoluene. The pattern of mutations is  
9 consistent with targeting of guanine for adduct formation since mutations in the p53 gene  
10 in hemangiosarcomas mainly involved G·C→A·T transitions, and almost all the  
11 mutations in the *K-ras* gene in cecal carcinomas were G·C→T·A transversions. Human  
12 colorectal cancers also have a high frequency of mutations in the *K-ras* and p53 genes,  
13 and the  $\beta$ -catenin and cyclin D1 genes are upregulated. As a result of these genetic  
14 effects, both human and mouse colon tumors have alterations in pathways that are  
15 considered important for the progression of cells from a normal state to cancer; these  
16 pathways include the  $\beta$ -catenin/Wnt signaling pathway, *ras*/MAP kinase pathway, and  
17 cell-cycle checkpoint genes (e.g., the cyclin D1 and p53 genes). Major carcinogenic  
18 pathways involved in peritoneal mesothelioma formation in mice exposed to *o*-  
19 nitrotoluene also were similar to pathways activated in human mesotheliomas, including  
20 IGF-1, p38 MAPK, Wnt/B-catenin, and integrin signaling pathways.

#### 21 5.7.5 *Carcinogenicity and genotoxicity of o-nitrotoluene analogues and metabolites*

22 The NTP also conducted cancer studies in experimental animals on another nitrotoluene  
23 isomer, *p*-nitrotoluene, and found *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* in male  
24 rats and male mice, *some evidence of carcinogenicity* in female rats and *no evidence of*  
25 *carcinogenic activity* in female mice. The NTP concluded that *o*-nitrotoluene had greater  
26 carcinogenic potential than *p*-nitrotoluene and that the differences in carcinogenicity  
27 potential between the two isomers may be due to (1) greater stability of the ortho adduct,  
28 (2) higher covalent binding of *o*-nitrotoluene to rat hepatic macromolecules, or (3) greater  
29 metabolism of *o*-nitrotoluene to the nitrobenzyl glucuronide, which gives rise to *o*-  
30 aminobenzyl sulfate, the proposed proximal reactive metabolite.

1 5.7.6 Toxicity

2 *o*-Nitrotoluene caused more treatment-related toxicity in male rats than in female rats,  
3 and most toxic effects occurred at or greater than 2,500 ppm in a 13-week study. *o*-  
4 Nitrotoluene exposure resulted in toxic effects in the kidney (hyaline droplet nephropathy  
5 and increased renal  $\alpha_{2u}$ -globulin levels) and liver (hepatocyte vacuolization, oval-cell  
6 hyperplasia, PGST+ foci, and increased serum bile acids, sorbitol dehydrogenase, and  
7 alanine aminotransferase). Hematopoiesis and pigmentation in the spleen were noted in  
8 male and female rats exposed to *o*-nitrotoluene for two years, but no liver lesions were  
9 noted in female rats at any concentration (up to 10,000 ppm tested). No kidney or splenic  
10 lesions occurred in females at concentrations less than 2,500 ppm.



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## Glossary of Terms

**Adenoma:** An ordinarily benign neoplasm of epithelial tissue in which the tumor cells form glands or gland-like structures in the stroma.

**Autoignition temperature:** The minimum temperature required to cause self-sustained combustion without any other source of heat.

**Boiling point:** The boiling point of the anhydrous substance at atmospheric pressure (101.3 kPa) unless a different pressure is stated. If the substance decomposes below or at the boiling point, this is noted (dec). The temperature is rounded off to the nearest °C.

**Carcinoma:** Any of the various types of malignant neoplasms derived from epithelial tissue in several sites.

**Cholangiocarcinoma:** An adenocarcinoma, primarily in intrahepatic bile ducts, composed of ducts lined by cuboidal or columnar cells that do not contain bile.

**Covalent binding:** A bond in which each atom of a bound pair contributes one electron to form a pair of electrons.

**Critical temperature:** The temperature at and above which a gas cannot be liquefied, no matter how much pressure is applied.

**Density:** The density for solids and liquids is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ) and is generally assumed to refer to temperatures near room temperature unless otherwise stated. Values for gases are generally the calculated ideal gas densities in grams per liter at 25°C and 101.325 kPa.

**Diazo-positive compounds:** Non-specific markers of exposure to aromatic amines.

**Fibroma:** A benign neoplasm derived from fibrous connective tissue.

**Flash point:** The lowest temperature at atmospheric pressure (101.3 kPa) at which a liquid gives off so much combustible vapor at the liquid surface that this vapor, when mixed intimately with air, can be ignited by a flame or spark.

**Half-life:** The time required for one half of a given material to undergo chemical reactions.

**Isomer:** One of two or more chemical substances having the same elementary percentage composition and molecular weight but differing in structure.

**Hemangiosarcoma:** A malignant tumor characterized by rapidly proliferating cells derived from the blood vessels and lining irregular blood-filled spaces.

**Henry's Law constant at 25°C:** The ratio of the aqueous-phase concentration of a chemical to its equilibrium partial pressure in the gas phase. The larger the Henry's law constant the less soluble it is (greater tendency for vapor phase).

**Hepatocarcinoma:** A malignant neoplasm containing cells resembling both hepatocytes and biliary epithelium.

**Hepatocyte:** A parenchymal liver cell.

**Hyperplasia:** An increase in the number of cells in a tissue or organ, excluding tumor formation.

**Inventory Update Rule (IUR):** The purpose of the Inventory Update Rule is to assist EPA in keeping an inventory of chemical substances in commerce in the United States. Initially, the rule required any company that produced or imported any chemical in the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory List (TSCA Inventory) at a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more to report to EPA some basic information on that chemical. Reporting was required every four years. Amendments to the rule enacted in 2003 raised the threshold limit to 25,000 pounds and increased the reporting period to every 5 years.

**K<sub>oc</sub>:** Soil organic adsorption coefficient, which is calculated as the ratio of the concentration of a chemical adsorbed to the organic matter component of soil or sediment to that in the aqueous phase at equilibrium.

**Lipoma:** A benign neoplasm of adipose tissue, comprised of mature fat cells.

**Lipophilic:** Having a strong affinity for fats.

**Log octanol-water partition coefficient (log K<sub>ow</sub>):** The ratio of concentrations of a substance in octanol and in water, when dissolved in a mixture of octanol and water. For convenience, the logarithm of K<sub>ow</sub> is used. The octanol/water partition coefficient of a substance is useful as a means to predict soil adsorption, biological uptake, lipophilic storage, and bioconcentration.

**Melting point:** The melting point of the substance at atmospheric pressure (101.3 kPa). When there is a significant difference between the melting point and the freezing point, a range is given. In case of hydrated substances (i.e., those with crystal water), the apparent melting point is given. If the substance decomposes at or below its melting point, this is noted (dec). The temperature is rounded off to the nearest °C.

**Mesothelioma:** A neoplasm derived from the lining cells of the pleura and peritoneum that is composed of either epithelial-like cells, spindle cells, or both.

**Methemoglobin:** A compound formed from hemoglobin by oxidation of the iron atom from the ferrous (Fe<sup>2+</sup>) to the ferric (Fe<sup>3+</sup>) state with essentially ionic bonds, rendering it incapable of functioning reversibly as an oxygen carrier. Methemoglobin is present in small amounts in blood normally, but injury or toxic agents can increase the conversion.



**Molecular weight:** The molecular weight of a substance is the weight in atomic mass units of all the atoms in a given formula. The value is rounded to the nearest tenth.

**Neoplasm:** Tumor.

**Negative log acid dissociation constant (pK<sub>a</sub>):** A measure of the degree to which an acid dissociates in water (a measurement of acid strength). The pK<sub>a</sub> is the negative logarithm (to the base 10) of the acid dissociation constant (K<sub>a</sub>); the lower the pK<sub>a</sub>, the stronger the acid.

**Norharman:** A co-mutagen found in tobacco tar and in pyrolysate of tryptophan.

**Perched aquifer:** An aquifer that has a confining layer below the groundwater and sits above the main water table.

**Physical state:** Substances may either be gases, liquids, or solids according to their melting and boiling points. Solids may be described variously as amorphous, powders, pellets, flakes, lumps, or crystalline; and the shape of the crystals is specified if available. Solids also may be described as hygroscopic or deliquescent depending upon their affinity for water.

**Pleomorphic:** Occurring in various distinct forms.

**Poly-3 test:** Poly-3 test: A survival-adjusted statistical test that takes survival differences into account by modifying the denominator in the numerical (quantal) estimate of lesion incidence to reflect more closely the total number of animal years at risk. For analysis of a given tumor site, each animal is assigned either (1) a risk weight of one if the animal had a lesion at that site or if it survived until terminal sacrifice or (2) a risk weight that is the fraction of the entire study time that it survived, raised to the 3rd power, if the animal died prior to terminal sacrifice and did not have a lesion at that site. The resulting test is similar to the Cochran-Armitage trend test, with the adjusted tumor rates replacing the observed tumor rates in the test statistic (Bieler and Williams 1993, Portier and Bailer 1989).

**Specific gravity:** the ratio of the density of a material to the density of a standard material, such as water at a specified temperature; when two temperatures are specified, the first is the temperature of the material and the second is the temperature of water.

**Subcutaneous:** Beneath the skin.

**Tunica vaginalis:** The serous membrane covering the front and sides of the testis and epididymis.

**Ubiquitination:** Post-translational modification of a protein by covalent attachment of one or more ubiquitin monomers, which functions to mark the protein for proteolytic destruction.

**Vapor density, relative:** A value that indicates how many times a gas (or vapor) is heavier than air at the same temperature. If the substance is a liquid or solid, the value applies only to the vapor formed from the boiling liquid.

**Vapor pressure:** The pressure of the vapor over a liquid (and some solids) at equilibrium, usually expressed as mm Hg at a specific temperature (°C).