CPSA 6 (b)(1) Cleared 3/21/96
No Mfrs/PrvtLbls or Products Identified
Excepted by
Firms Notified,
Comments Processed.

MMETING LOG

WHAT: Man Made Mineral Fibers. Presentation of the 90 day data of the inhalation study on fiber glass and amosite asbestos in hamsters by the North American Insulation Manufactureres Association (NAIMA).

WHERE/WHEN: EPA Headquarters. March 7, 1996

ATTENDEES:

CPSC: Lori Saltzman, Marilyn Wind, Michael Babich

EPA: Vanessa Vu, David Lai, others by conference line

OSHA: Loretta Schumann, Peter Infante

NIEHS: by phone

NAIMA: Charles Axton, Tom Hesterberg, Gene McConnell

LOG ENTRY: Lori Saltzman (301 504-0477 X 1203)
March 11, 1996

NAIMA requested a meeting with EPA as part of their submission to EPA/OPPT under TSCA 8(e). EPA asked staff of other federal agencies to attend the meeting in order to increase our knowledge base of animal studies involving fibers.

NAIMA presented preliminary data from an ongoing inhalation study in hamsters being conducted for NAIMA by the Research and Consulting Company in Basel, Switzerland. Administration of the test articles began in August 1995. The test articles were MMVF10a (insulation glass fiber), MMVF33 (a special purpose glass fiber, found in HEPA filters), and amosite asbestos. The purpose of the study was to assess the fibrogenic and tumorigenic potential of fibrous glass and amosite in hamsters. MMVF10a and MMVF33 were adminstered at one dose (250 fibers/cc) and the amosite asbestos at three doses (25, 125, and 250 fibers/cc). Animals were exposed by nose only, 6 hr/day, 5 days/week. There were 140 animals per test group. Preliminary histopathology was conducted on animals at three months and on animals who died from a bacterial infection (wet tail) since that sacrifice.

NAIMA reported the following results: MMVF10a - inflammatory lesions were consistent with the introduction of foreign body, no fibrosis or pleural changes were noted; MMVF33 - pulmonary fibrosis was noted at 6 months, pleural changes were noted and appeared to progress from 3 months to 6 months; amosite - pulmonary fibrosis in all dose groups at three months with progression at five to six months, prominent pleural fibrosis, mesothelial hypertrophy and hyperplasia. Possible confounders

include: bacterial infection in animals; only one dose tested for MMVF10a and MMVF33; and MMVF10a, MMVF33, and air control animals were housed separately from amosite asbestos animals. Discussion followed about the use of maximum tolerated dose and whether it was achieved for MMVF10a.

NAIMA requested comments from EPA staff and others about what doses to test next, whether lower doses for amosite asbestos should be added or if other doses for MMVF33 should be added. Staff from all agencies will discuss. EPA may followup with letter to NAIMA.