

Guidelines/Criteria	
	Reference: Chernoff N, Rogers E, Carver B, Kavlock R, Gray E. 1979. The fetotoxic potential of municipal drinking water in the mouse. <i>Teratology</i> 19(2):165-169.
In vivo Study Type Route of Administration Species & age of animals	Mouse developmental toxicity study Drinking water CD-1 mice, 60days old
Study Duration	From at least 2 weeks before mating until day 18 of gestation (males and females were treated). Further animals were added to the study over an 8 month period (to evaluate any changes in tapwater quality over time).
Type of Mixture Binary >2 components Similar acting or dissimilar What Mode of Action was investigated?	No Yes, whole water was tested Unknown Developmental toxicity in general
Parameters/End points Measured Target organs/Critical effects Pharmacological changes or adverse effects	Pregnancy rate, dam body weight, weight gain and relative liver weight, number of implants, live and dead fetuses, foetal mortality, weight, external, visceral and skeletal malformations Depends on endpoint
Individual Components Characterisation of individual compounds Name, exact chemical name, CAS no. Were dose responses established for individual components? Were no effect levels established? Were doses below the NO(A)ELs investigated?	None, whole water was tested Tap water from the municipality of Durham, North Carolina, was compared to a purified water control No No No
Mixtures Investigated Number of dose levels How does the mixture make-up compare to individual components? (e.g. low dose) equivalents used?) No. of technical replicates per exposure condition (<i>in vitro</i>) No. of animals per dose group (<i>in vivo</i>)	One, i.e. whole tap water as supplied, including its variation over 8 months Only whole water was tested 236 dams were made pregnant in the treated group, 257 in the control
Observations/Findings	There was a decrease in the weight gain of dams on tapwater during the study, but compared to controls they were significantly heavier at the start of the study. The only significant effect on the foetus was an increase in the incidence of supernumary ribs compared to the purified water control. There was some month to month variation in a number of parameters for both tapwater and purified water, which is not suggestive of an effect of tapwater quality.
Overall opinion (e.g. sufficient numbers of groups investigated, group sizes adequate, observations reproducible, low dose levels used investigated)	Good study of an environmental mixture.