Overall Conclusion

In this guide

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35. Overall, the COT concluded that the NOAEL of 6,000 µg Sb/kg bw/day, from the Poon et al. (1998) study based on decreased body weight gain and reduced food and water consumption in adult rats, was the appropriate point of departure to use as the basis of a HBGV for antimony.

36. The Committee also highlighted that the pentavalent form of antimony, which is predominant in drinking water, exhibits lower toxicity compared to the trivalent form. As Poon et al. (1998) utilized the trivalent form of antimony (antimony potassium tartrate) in their study, a HBGV derived from the NOAEL of 6,000 µg Sb/kg bw/day was considered a sufficiently protective for antimony in drinking water.

37. The Committee recommended a UF of 300, comprising a factor of 10 for interspecies variation, 10 for intraspecies variation, and 3 for subchronic to chronic extrapolation. This results in a TDI of 20 µg Sb/kg bw/day.

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