**A Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test of Project F**

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The objective of this study was to assess the potential of Project F to induce gene mutation in the bacteria.

A bacterial reverse mutation test was performed with 5 test strains of bacteria [*Salmonella typhimurium* (TA100, TA1535, TA98, and TA1537) and *Escherichia coli* (WP2*uvrA*)] using the pre-incubation method with and without metabolic activation (S9 mix). Based on the results of the dose range-finding test at 78.1 to 5000 μg/plate as PROJECT F (free form of Project F), the main test was performed at the following doses as PROJECT F:

156 to 5000 μg/plate in TA1535 with S9 mix and TA100 and TA98 without S9 mix; 78.1 to 5000 μg/plate in TA1535 without S9 mix and TA1537 with and without S9 mix; 313 to 5000 μg/plate in TA100 and TA98 with S9 mix and WP2*uvrA* with and without S9 mix.

No test article precipitation was observed at up to 5000 μg/plate with or without metabolic activation upon addition of the test article formulation or on the plates after incubation.

Growth inhibition was observed at 5000 μg/plate in TA100 and TA98 without metabolic activation and in TA1535 with metabolic activation, and at 2500 μg/plate and greater in TA1535 and TA1537 without metabolic activation and in TA1537 with metabolic activation.

The number of revertant colonies did not increase 2-fold or greater when compared with that in the negative control in any test strain with or without metabolic activation.

It was concluded that, under the conditions of this study, Project F has no potential to induce gene mutation in the bacteria.