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

**10 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The objective of this study was to assess the potential of Project G for inducibility of gene mutation.

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. Based on the results of the dose-finding test at 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500, and 5000 μg/plate as PROJECT G, the main test was performed at 156, 313, 625, 1250, 2500, and 5000 μg/plate as PROJECT G.

Test article precipitation was observed at 5000 μg/plate upon addition of the test article formulation with and without metabolic activation, but no test article precipitation was observed at up to 5000 μg/plate on the plates after incubation for 48 hours with or without metabolic activation.

Growth inhibition was not observed at up to 5000 μg/plate in any test stain with or without metabolic activation.

In comparison with the negative control, no 2-fold or greater increase in the number of revertant colonies was observed in any test strain with or without metabolic activation.

It was concluded that Project G has no potential to induce gene mutation in bacteria

under the conditions of this study.