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

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The objective of this study was to assess the potential of Project L to induce 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 range-finding test at 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500, and 5000 µg/plate as PROJECT L with and

without metabolic activation, the main test was performed at 39.1, 78.1, 156, 313, 625, 1250, and 2500 µg/plate as PROJECT L in TA100, and at 9.77, 19.5, 39.1, 78.1, 156, 313, and 625 µg/plate as PROJECT L in TA1535, WP2*uvrA*, and TA98, and at 2.44, 4.88, 9.77, 19.5, 39.1, 78.1, and 156 µg/plate as PROJECT L in TA1537 without metabolic activation, and at 156, 313, 625, 1250, 2500, and 5000 µg/plate as PROJECT L in TA100 and WP2*uvrA*, and at 78.1, 156, 313, 625, 1250, 2500, and 5000 µg/plate as PROJECT L in TA1535, TA98, and TA1537 as PROJECT L with 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.

No test article precipitation was observed on the plates with or without metabolic activation.

Growth inhibition was observed at 78.1 µg/plate and greater in TA1537, and at 313 µg/plate and greater in TA1535, and at 625 µg/plate in WP2*uvrA* and TA98, and at 1250 µg/plate and greater in TA100 without metabolic activation, and at 2500 µg/plate and greater in TA98 and TA1537, and at 5000 µg/plate in TA1535 with metabolic activation.

It was concluded that Project L did not induce gene mutation in bacteria under the conditions of this study.