KUREBAYASHI et al hatten 1985 TCP bei Ratten nachgewiesen, denen man TCP oral durch Trinken zugeführt hatte. Dies betraf aber a) nur die Ausgangssubstanz TpCP (Tri-p-Cresylphosphat) und b) deren Metabolite p-Hydroxybenzoe-Säure, DCP und p-Cresyl p-carboxyphenyl phosphat sowie T-p-CP. Ihr Ergebnis:

Im Urin fanden sich: „*The major urinary metabolites were p-hydroxybenzoic acid, di-p-cresyl phosphate (DCP), and p-cresyl p-carboxyphenyl phosphate (1coDCP)*.“

In der Galle: “*The biliary metabolites were DCP, 1coDCP, and the oxidized triesters, di-p-cresyl p-carboxyphenyl phosphate (1coTPCP), and p-cresyl di-p-carboxyphenyl phosphate (2coTPCP).”*

Im Kot war dies der Hauptmetabolit: *“The main fecal metabolite was TPCP, and the others were similar to those of bile.”*

Zusammengefasst: *“Following oral administration, TPCP was absorbed from the intestine, distributed to the fatty tissues, and moderately metabolized to a variety of products of oxidation and dearylation of TPCP, which were then excreted in the urine, feces, bile, and expired air*.”