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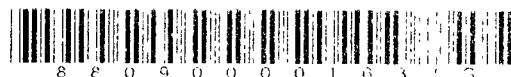
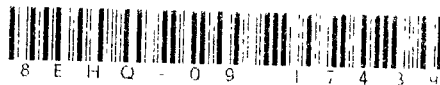
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March 6, 2009

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Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (Mail Code 7407M)
Room 6428
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004



Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

Fluoroalkyl Alcohol

This letter is to inform you of the results of an acute oral toxicity study in rats and mice with the R&D test substance referenced above.

Rats:

In this acute oral toxicity study (up-and-down procedure per OPPTS 870.1100), a single dose of test substance was administered by oral gavage to fasted male and female rats at a dose of 175 mg/kg (1 rat/sex), 550 mg/kg (1 rat/sex), 1750 mg/kg, (2 males, 3 females), or 5000 mg/kg (6 males, 4 females). The rats were dosed one at a time. The dose progression for each sex was determined separately. The decision to dose the next animal was based on the survival of the previous animal. The rats were observed for mortality, body weight effects, and clinical signs for up to 14 days after dosing. The rats were necropsied to detect grossly observable evidence of organ or tissue damage.

Death occurred in 1 of the 6 male rats dosed at 5000 mg/kg. The estimated oral LD₅₀ in male rats is 5000 mg/kg. Death occurred in 3 of the 4 female rats dosed at 5000 mg/kg. The estimated oral LD₅₀ in female rats is 5000 mg/kg.

One male rat dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited hypoactivity on the day of dosing, prone posture on the day after dosing, and was found dead 2 days after dosing. A surviving male rat dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited hypoactivity, piloerection, and oral discharge (red/clear) on the day of dosing. Another surviving male rat dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited oral discharge (clear) and hypoactivity on the day of dosing. The remaining 3 surviving males dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited hypoactivity on the day of dosing. A surviving female rat dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited piloerection and hypoactivity on the day of dosing. Two females dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited hypoactivity on the day of dosing and were found dead 1 or 3 days after dosing. The remaining female dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited hypoactivity on the day of dosing and moribundity on the day after dosing. This rat was euthanized on the day after dosing due to imminent death.

Mice:

In this acute oral toxicity study (up-and-down procedure per OPPTS 870.1100), a single dose of test substance was administered by oral gavage to fasted male and female mice at a dose of 175 mg/kg (1 mouse/sex), 550 mg/kg (1 mouse/sex), 1750 mg/kg (3 mice/sex), or 5000 mg/kg (3 mice/sex). The mice were dosed one at a time. The dose progression for each sex was determined separately. The decision to dose the next animal was based on the survival of the previous animal. The mice were observed for mortality, body weight effects, and clinical signs for up to 14 days after dosing. The mice were necropsied to detect grossly observable evidence of organ or tissue damage.

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All male and female mice dosed at 5000 mg/kg were found dead on the day after dosing. The estimated oral LD₅₀ for both sexes is 3129 mg/kg.

Piloerection was observed on the day of dosing in one male mouse dosed at 1750 mg/kg. Piloerection and hypoactivity were observed on the day of dosing in all 3 male mice dosed at 5000 mg/kg. One male mouse dosed at 5000 mg/kg also exhibited hunched and prone posture on the day of dosing and another also exhibited hunched posture on the day of dosing. All 3 female mice dosed at 5000 mg/kg exhibited piloerection, hypoactivity, hunched posture, and prone posture on the day of dosing. One of these mice also exhibited ataxia on the day of dosing.

Sincerely,