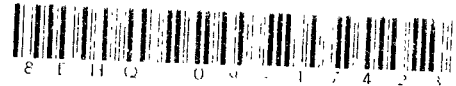


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March 1, 2009

Document Control Officer 8(e) Coordinator
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency – East
Confidential Business Information Center
Mail Code: 7407M
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460



Dear Sir:

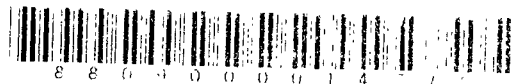
In accordance with TSCA 8(e) requirements, [REDACTED] is submitting [REDACTED]

The purpose of the study was to assess the acute inhalation toxicity of the test substance using rats. A 2-week post exposure period allowed for examination of any recovery of treatment related findings.

The information submitted in this study is considered "Confidential Business Information". A sanitized, as well as a confidential version, is being submitted.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Company Sanitized

317554

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COMPOUND: [REDACTED]

STUDY TITLE: [REDACTED]

REPORT OR STUDY NO.: [REDACTED]

The purpose of the study was to assess the acute inhalation toxicity of the test substance using rats. A 2-week post exposure period allowed for examination of any recovery of treatment related findings.

The study was conducted in accordance with OECD test guideline 403. Separate groups of male and female rats were exposed for 4 hours to the test substance at concentrations of 0, 237, 299, 392, 435, 489 and 540 mg/m³ (MMAD = 1.6 – 1.8µm). The LC50 for males and females combined is 310.2mg/m³. Mortalities were attributed to pulmonary edema. Reporting of study results under TSCA 8(e), given the range of LC50 values reported for this study, is indicated if there is actual or reasonable anticipation of exposure to the chemical or if a clinical sign indicative of certain serious effects is observed in two or more non-moribund animals (rats that survive to termination of study) and that lasts for at least two days post exposure. In this study, high legged gait observed in males meets the criterion described above. This sign was no longer observed on day 5 post exposure. Based on the information provided in this study, it is not clear whether this clinical observation can be considered a specific neurologic effect induced by the test substance. Furthermore, it was observed at a dose where mortality occurred and that speaks to the likelihood that the relevance of these findings to human experience is expected to be remote.