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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, Bayer [REDACTED] is submitting "[REDACTED]"
[REDACTED]

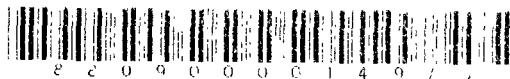
The purpose of the study was to assess the acute inhalation toxicity of the test substance using rats. A 2-week post exposure period allowed for examination of any recovery of treatment related findings.

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,

Attachment



Company Sanitized

317556

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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, 431, 546, 570 and 825 mg/m³ (MMAD = 2.7-3.6 um). The LC50 for males was 527 mg/m³ and that for females was estimated to be 686 mg/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 last for at least two days post exposure. In this study, high legged gait observed in males and females meets the criterion described above. Full recovery was observed by day 4 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 in surviving animals at a dose where there was at least 80% mortality and the relatively rapid recovery of this effect in such animals speaks to the likelihood that the relevance of these findings to human experience is remote.