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CONFIDENTIAL		
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INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FR [] TO USEPA RE ACUTE & SUBACUTE TOXICITY TESTING OF DI-SEC-BUTYLAMINE, TRI-N-BUTYLAMINE, & MONO-SEC-BUTYLAMINE, W/ATTCHMTS & DATED 9/10/99 (SANITIZED)		
Chemical Category		
DI-SEC-BUTYLAMINE; TRI-N-BUTYLAMINE; MONO-SEC-BUTYLAMINE		

A 02

INITIAL SUB-MISSION

A 03

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Document Control Office (7407)
Attn: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460-0001

9/10/99

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Dear Sir:

The information provided in this letter is submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by [redacted] under Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

[redacted] Some of the clinical signs from the acute and subacute toxicity testing of di-sec-butylamine (CASRN 626-23-3), tri-n-butylamine (CASRN 102-82-9), and mono-sec-butylamine (CASRN 13952-84-6) are described in the attachment.

A summary of the test results and a "sanitized" copy of this letter are attached. If you need additional information, please feel free to contact me at [redacted].

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Attachment

8EHQ-99-14554
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Company Sanitized

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Test material information

Sample ID: di-sec-butylamine

CAS #: 626-23-3

Study descriptions and results

Acute subcutaneous and inhalation toxicity studies were conducted on di-sec-butylamine.

Subcutaneous (sc) injection of neutralized di-sec-butylamine produced an LD_{50} of approximately 300 mg/kg in rats. Deaths were preceded by convulsions.

Rats survived four daily sc injections of 162 mg/kg. Muscle tremors and weight loss were observed. Histopathology revealed congestion of the kidneys with the tubules full of blood and proteinous castes.

Seven daily sc injections of 80 mg/kg only produced slight weight loss.

Rats exposed via inhalation to approximately 50 mg/l experienced breathing difficulties followed by convulsions and died within 10 minutes.

Rats exposed via inhalation for 13 days to 260 ppm exhibited breathing difficulties and tremors but showed recovery between exposures. No effects were seen at necropsy or following microscopic examination.

Rats exposed 6.5 hours per day for 14 days at a concentration of 105 ppm showed signs of irritation and distress with occasional muscle tremors. Body weight gain was minimal.

Rats exposed 6.5 hours per day for 14 days at a concentration of 50 ppm only showed slight signs of irritation.

Test material information

Sample ID: tri-n-butylamine

CAS #: 102-82-9

Study descriptions and results

A subacute inhalation study was conducted on tri-n-butylamine. Groups of four male and four female rats received 19 daily exposures of 6.5 hours, spread over four weeks, at the following vapor concentrations:

120 ppm - Soon after entering the test atmosphere the rats showed signs of irritation and discomfort and some loss of muscular control. During the first two weeks of the experiment, some of the rats showed generalized muscular tremors which ceased during the later exposures.

62 ppm - Towards the end of each exposure the rats became lethargic with some loss of muscular control.

29 ppm - After the sixth day, the rats began to show signs of lethargy towards the end of each exposure.

At the end of the exposures all the rats were killed; nothing abnormal was observed at post mortem examination. A histological study of the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys of each animal revealed no pathological changes.

Test material information

Sample ID: mono-sec-butylamine

CAS #: 13952-84-6

Study descriptions and results

Acute subcutaneous and inhalation toxicity studies were conducted on mono-sec-butylamine.

Subcutaneous (sc) injection of neutralized mono-sec-butylamine produced an LD_{50} > 448 mg/kg in rats. Rats were sacrificed following four daily injections at 244 and 488 mg/kg. With the exception of irritation at the injection site no adverse effects were seen. Necropsy findings were normal. Histopathology revealed kidney congestion with blood in the collecting tubules and proteinous casts.

Rats exposed via inhalation to approximately 280 mg/l convulsed and died within five minutes. At necropsy, corneal opacities were the only observed adverse effect.

Rats exposed 6.5 hours per day for 13 days to 233 ppm exhibited some lethargy but showed recovery between exposures. Histopathology revealed one animal with cellular vacuolation in the liver and congestion of the blood vessels in the kidney.

Rats exposed 6.5 hours per day for 14 days at a concentration of 140 ppm showed no adverse effects.

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