

## CODING FORMS FOR SRC INDEXING

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Document Title	INITIAL SUBMISSION: LETTER FR [ ] TO USEPA REPORTING RESULTS OF ACUTE INHALATION STUDY IN RATS OF PERFLUORO-2-(2-FLUOROSULFONYLETHOXY) PROPYL VINYL ETHER, DATED 5/22/00 (SANITIZED)		
Chemical Category	PERFLUORO-2-(2-FLUOROSULFONYLETHOXY) PROPYL VINYL ETHER		

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May 22, 2000

Via Federal Express

Document Control Office (7407)  
Room G99 East Tower  
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street SW  
Washington, DC 20460-0001

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Company Sanitized

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

Perfluoro-2-(2-fluorosulfonylethoxy) Propyl Vinyl Ether  
CAS # 16090-14-5

This letter is to inform you of the results of a recently completed acute inhalation study with the above referenced test substance.

An inhalation four-hour Approximate Lethal Concentration (ALC) was conducted with five groups of six male rats each, exposed to atmospheres containing the test substance at concentrations of 2390, 2860, 3240, 3970, or 5230 ppm. After the exposure, the surviving rats were held for a two-week recovery period during which they were weighed daily until weight gains occurred and on approximately test day 7 and 14 post exposure. The rats were observed daily for clinical signs.

No deaths occurred at concentrations of 2390 and 2860 ppm. Fractional mortalities for the 3240, 3970, and 5230 ppm exposures were 3/6, 4/6 and 5/6, respectively. The ALC was determined to be 3240 ppm.

During the 2390 ppm exposure, the rats were responsive to external sound stimulus throughout the four-hour exposure. However, during all the other exposures, rats eventually became unresponsive to an external sound stimulus. Rats that survived exposures greater than 2390 ppm showed abnormal gait, weakness, and irregular respiration immediately after the exposures were terminated, and showed slight to severe weight loss from one to three days post exposure followed by a normal weight gain.

In addition, we recently became aware of a pre-1977 (1969) acute skin absorption toxicity study with the above referenced test substance. The undiluted test substance was applied to the clipped skin of male albino rabbits and wrapped with gauze. Doses ranged from 670 to 17,000 mg/kg of body weight. There were no deaths and the Approximate

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Lethal Dose (ALD) was considered  $> 17,000$  mg/kg. The rabbits showed mild initial weight loss with subsequent slow weight gain, lethargy, slight incoordination on the first day of dosing and stiffness in the hind legs lasting as long as 9 days, and mild to moderate skin erythema lasting 1-2 days after treatment. There were no significant pathological changes.

Under these experimental conditions, the clinical signs described above appear to be reportable, based upon guidance given in the EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Reporting Guide (June, 1991).

Sincerely,