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DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER	DATE RECEIVED
8EHQ- 92-12297	89110000123	2/24/11

COMMENTS: COMMUN S (DECLASS)

**DOES NOT CONTAIN CBI**



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MR# 333426

February 18, 2011

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

8EHQ-0211-12297B

DCN: 89110000123

Attn: TSCA Declassification Coordinator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
Document Control Office (7407M)  
Washington, D.C. 20460

RECEIVED  
EPA  
11 FEB 24 PM 1:02

Re: **Declassification Activity-TSCA §8(e) Submission**  
**8EHQ Number: 8EHQ-1092-12297s (Bar Code 88920010507)**  
**Supplemental Submission - Revised Public Copy of Submission**

Dear TSCA Declassification Coordinator:

This submission is submitted in connection with the EPA 2010 CBI Declassification Challenge program.

Please find enclosed a revised public copy of the above-identified submission. Any information still claimed as confidential business information (CBI) in the attached revised public copy has been redacted and replaced by brackets. The originally assigned 8EHQ number has been added by the submitter to the first page of the enclosed revised public copy of the submission. The test substance description, as identified in an Index provided to submitter by EPA, is provided on the Attachment to this letter.

Very truly yours,

Andrea V. Malinowski

Attachment – Test Substance Description (1 page)  
Enclosure – revised public copy of report HLR 750-85



CONTAINS NO CBI

**Attachment**

8EHQ Number: 8EHQ-1092-12297s (Bar Code 88920010507)

Test Substance identified in EPA Index – Mixture of:

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>
102-71-6	TRIETHANOLAMINE
107-41-5	HEXYLENE GLYCOL POE (15) C-12-16 ALKYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED ALKYL AMINE METHOSULFATE QUATERNARY
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
65545-80-4	PERFLUOROALKYL ETHOXYLATE
67-63-0	ISOPROPANOL 3-CHLORO-2- HYDROXYPROPYLMETHACRYLATE/FLUOROALKYL METHACRYLATE 75-25 COPOLYMER
7732-18-5	WATER
9082-00-2	OLEATE CAPPED CASTOR OIL

Revised Public Copy  
Originally Assigned 8EHQ Number: 8EHQ-1092-12297s  
Company Sanitized - No CBI

FOR DU PONT USE ONLY

Inhalation Approximate Lethal Concentration (ALC) of  
Finish SFX-408

Haskell Laboratory Report No. 750-85

MR No. 7255-001

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company  
Haskell Laboratory for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine  
P. O. Box 50, Elkton Road  
Newark, Delaware 19714

Date Issued: January 17, 1986

Inhalation Approximate Lethal Concentration (ALC) of  
Finish SFX-408

SUMMARY

Groups of 6 male Crl:CD®(SD)BR rats were exposed to aerosol atmospheres of Finish SFX-408 for a single, 4-hour period. Under the conditions of this test, the ALC for Finish SFX-408 was 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of particulate. This material is considered highly toxic by inhalation.

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**Acknowledgement:** Bruce A. Burgess also participated in the conduct of this study.

LAK:smk:HLR17.2

Haskell Laboratory Report No. 750-85

MR No. 7255-001

Haskell No. 15,414

Material Tested:

Finish SFX-408

Sponsor:

Textile Fibers Department  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company  
Wilmington, Delaware

Material Submitted By:

J. R. Alender  
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Test Facility:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company  
Haskell Laboratory for Toxicology and  
Industrial Medicine  
P. O. Box 50, Elkton Road  
Newark, Delaware 19714

Study Initiated - Completed:

6/6/84 - 6/27/84

Notebook E-35881, pp. 85-121

There are 7 pages in this report.

Distribution:

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to determine a 4-hour inhalation ALC for Finish SFX-408 in male rats. The ALC was defined as the lowest atmospheric concentration tested that caused the death of 1 or more rats either on the day of exposure or within 14 days post exposure. Except as documented in the study records, this study was conducted according to the applicable Good Laboratory Practice Regulations. None of the deviations noted affected the validity of this study.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. Animal Husbandry

Young adult male CrI:CD<sup>0</sup>(SD)BR rats were received from Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Kingston, New York. Each rat was assigned a unique 6-digit identification number which corresponded to a numbered card affixed to the cage. Rats were quarantined for one week prior to testing, and were weighed and observed twice during the quarantine period. During the test, rats were housed in pairs in 8" x 14" x 8" suspended, stainless steel, wire-mesh cages. The rat assigned the lower number in each cage was identified by a slash in the right ear. Rats' tails and cage cards were color-coded with water-insoluble markers so that individual rats could be identified after exposure. Except during exposure, Purina Certified Rodent Chow<sup>®</sup> #5002 and water were available ad libitum.

### B. Exposure Protocol

Groups of 6 rats, 8 weeks old and weighing between 223 and 258 grams, were restrained in perforated, stainless steel cylinders with conical nose pieces. Each group was exposed nose-only for a single, 4-hour period to an aerosol atmosphere of Finish SFX-408 in air. Rats were weighed prior to exposure, and were observed for clinical signs of toxicity during exposure. Surviving rats were weighed and observed daily for 14 days post exposure, weekends included when deemed necessary by the rats' condition.

### C. Test Material

Physical Form: Off-white liquid

Composition: An aqueous suspension containing approximately 15% active ingredient and 85% water. The active

**ingredient contains:**

9.75% Synlube 6277A  
0.39% Mergol® HCS  
1.95% Avitex® DN  
0.39% Zonyl® FSN  
1.95% MPD 5737D  
0.05% Formaldehyde  
0.02% Triethanolamine

**Synonym:** Finish SFX-408 (15%)  
**Other Code:** Finish SFX-408-15%  
**Stability:** The test material was assumed to be stable throughout the exposure phase of the test.

**D. Atmosphere Generation**

Aerosol atmospheres of Finish SFX-408 were generated by pumping the liquid test material into a Spraying Systems® nebulizer. Air introduced at the nebulizer (approximately 25-36 L/min) aerosolized the test material, and swept the aerosol stream through a 1-liter glass cyclone elutriator. The cyclone removed large particles by inertial impaction, while aerodynamic particles passed through the cyclone and into the 38-liter glass exposure chamber. The chamber exhaust was scrubbed through a cold trap and a MSA cartridge filter prior to being discharged into the hood.

**E. Analytical**

The atmospheric concentration of Finish SFX-408 was determined at approximately 30-minute intervals during each exposure. Calibrated volumes of chamber atmosphere were drawn through preweighed Gelman® glass fiber filters. Filters were weighed on a Cahn Model 26 Automatic Electrobalance®. The atmospheric concentration of particulate was calculated from the difference between the pre- and post-sampling filter weights.

Particle size (mass median aerodynamic diameter and percent respirable) was determined with a Sierra Series 210 cascade impactor during each exposure.<sup>1</sup> During each exposure, chamber temperature was measured with a mercury thermometer, relative humidity was measured with a Bendix Model 566 psychrometer, and chamber oxygen content was measured with a BioMarine® Model 225 oxygen analyzer.

## F. Records Retention

All raw data and the final report will be stored in the archives of Haskell Laboratory for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine, Newark, Delaware, or in the Du Pont Hall of Records, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

## RESULTS

### A. Exposure Conditions and Associated Mortality

A mist was visible in the chamber during all exposures. Chamber temperature ranged between 22-25°C, relative humidity ranged from 51-66%, and chamber oxygen content was 21%. Atmospheric characterization and associated rat mortality data are summarized below.

#### Characterization of SFX-408 Atmospheres and Associated Rat Mortality

Particulate <sup>a</sup> Concentration (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )			% Respirable <sup>b</sup>	MMAD(um) <sup>c</sup>	Mortality (# deaths/# exposed)
Mean	S.D.	Range			
46	18	30 - 88	98	1.5	0/6
87	19	66 - 120	96	2.0	0/6
100	19	76 - 130	96	2.1	3/6
120	36	44 - 150	97	1.8	6/6
140	28	86 - 190	98	1.7	6/6

a Represents the concentration of the active ingredients only (water excluded).

b Percent by weight of particles with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 um.

c Mass median aerodynamic diameter.

### B. Clinical Observations

During or immediately following exposure, rats in all groups had a dry red nasal discharge. Within 1 hour after exposure, rats exposed to 120 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and rats exposed to 140 mg/m<sup>3</sup> had labored breathing and pale extremities.

During the postexposure period, 3 of 6 rats exposed to 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and all rats exposed to 120 or 140 mg/m<sup>3</sup> died within 1 day after exposure.

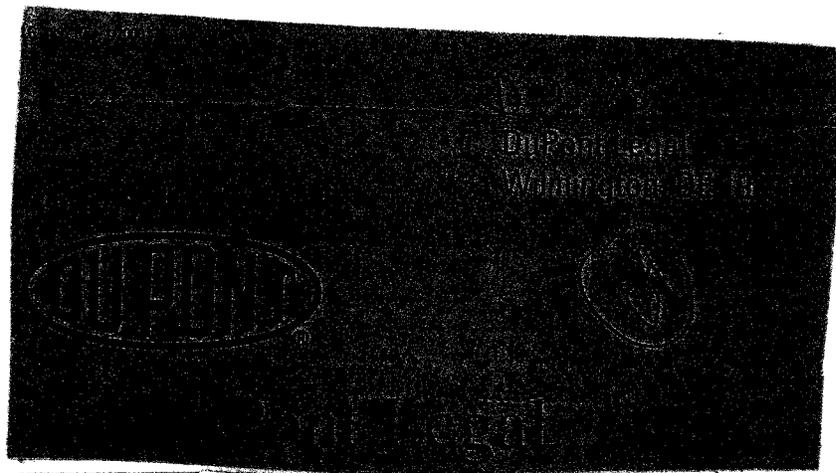
Rats exposed to non-lethal concentrations had minimal weight loss (average less than 2%) 1 day after exposure, followed by normal weight gain. Rats that survived exposure to 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> lost an average of 10% of initial body weight 1 day after exposure, and 1 rat continued to lose weight for 1 more day. No significant adverse clinical signs were observed in rats exposed to 46 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Two rats exposed to 87 had lung noise for 1-2 days after exposure. At 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2 of 3 surviving rats had lung noise and/or labored breathing 1 day after exposure, and 1 of 3 surviving rats had labored breathing, red nasal discharge, wet perineum, rapid breathing and pallor 1 or 2 days after exposure.

#### CONCLUSION

Under the conditions of this study, the ALC for Finish SFX-408 was 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of particulate. This material is considered highly toxic by inhalation (ALC between 80 and 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>).

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<sup>1</sup> Calculation described in Sierra Instruments, Inc., Bulletin 7-79-219IM, Instruction Manual: Series 210 Ambient Cascade Impactors and Cyclone Preseparators.



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US POSTAGE

Attn: TSCA Declassification Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  
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Washington, D.C. 20460

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