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DATA EVALUATION RECORD

TRICHLORFON

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

CITATION: Von Rumker R. 1961. Dipterex: Inhalation toxicity data (unpublished study); prepared by Farbenfabriken, Bayer, AG, West Germany, submitted by Mobay Chemical Corp., Kansas City, MO. CDL: 100895E. Received February 13, 1961.

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3 pages

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

STUDY TYPE: Acute inhalation toxicity in rabbit, cat guinea pig, rat, and mouse.

CITATION: Von Rumker R. 1961. Dipterex: Inhalation toxicity data (unpublished study); prepared by Farbenfabriken, Bayer, AG, West Germany, submitted by Mobay Chemical Corp., Kansas City, MO. CDL: 100895E. Received February 13, 1961.

ACCESSION NUMBER: Not available.

MRID NUMBER: 00081189.

LABORATORY: Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G., West Germany.

TEST MATERIAL: The test material was Dipterex (trichlorfon); purity was not stated.

PROTOCOL:

1. One rabbit, one cat, guinea pig, two rats, and four mice were exposed for 1 hour to 1 mg/l Dipterex vapor.

2. Two rats and four mice were exposed to 10 mg/l Dipterex vapor for 1 hour.

3. Exposure was in a 400-liter cabinet at 25°C and vapor was generated by means of a Flury gun and a 5 or 10 percent solution of Dipterex in ethyl alcohol.

RESULTS:

No symptoms were observed during or after exposure to 1 mg/l of the test material. At 10 mg/l there were slight signs of intoxication but no deaths, and the animals recovered rapidly.

CONCLUSIONS:

Various mammalian species were exposed to 1 mg/l Dipterex vapor for 1 hour, while rodents were exposed to 1 or 10 mg/l for 1 hour. Insufficient data are given on details of the experiment.

Slight intoxication but not mortality was produced at 10 mg/l. However, a NOEL for inhalation toxicity is 1 mg/l for one hour exposure in all species studied.

CORE CLASSIFICATION: The study is classified Core ~~Invalid.~~ Supplementary (Jzn, 07.30.83)

The study was deficient since insufficient numbers of animals were used and the period of observation was not stated. Also insufficient numbers of doses were studied and no controls were included. There was no analysis of chamber concentrations, nor was the chamber design described. According to core guidelines, 5 animals per sex should be exposed to monitored concentrations as high as 20 mg/l for one hour and observed for 14 days or until all signs of toxicity subside.