

Wacker Chemicals (USA), Inc.

WACKER

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2 Studies

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March 24, 1987



Document Control Officer (TS-790)
Attn: Section 8 (e) Coordinator
Office of Toxic Substances
US Environmental Protection Agency
401 M. Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed one hour inhalation toxicity studies of chloroacetaldehyde, C_2H_3ClO , (CAS # 107-20-0) and chloroacetone, C_3H_5ClO , (CAS # 78-95-5) submitted to you under TSCA Section 8 (e).

Wacker Chemicals (USA), Inc. considers this data to be reportable under Section 8 (e) of TSCA as the data shows a significant risk of injury by inhalation, despite the fact the extent of toxicity of these chemicals is already well recorded by oral and dermal toxicity studies.

Sincerely,

Dr. Hans Pommerening
Product Manager
WACKER CHEMICALS (USA), INC.

HP/sl

J
civo institutes tno

netherlands organization
for applied scientific
research



division for nutrition and
food research tno

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3700 AJ zeist
netherlands

Report no. V 87.094/261236

ACUTE (one-hour) INHALATION TOXICITY
STUDY OF CHLORACETALDEHYDE IN RATS

Author : Ir J.H.E. Arts

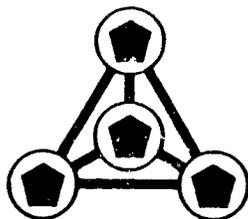
At the request of : Wacker-Chemie GmbH,
: Prinzregentenstrasse 22
: D-8000 Muenchen 22, F.R.G.

Project number : B86-1236

Start of the study : December 17, 1986

End of the study : January 21, 1987

Date : February, 1987



3

CONTENTS

page

AUTHENTICATION	3
STATEMENT OF GLP COMPLIANCE	4
SUMMARY	5
1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	6
2. MATERIALS AND METHODS	6
2.1 Material	6
2.2 Test animals	6
2.3 Exposure chamber	7
2.4 Generation of the test atmosphere	7
2.5 Analysis of the test atmosphere	7
2.6 Conduct of the study	7
2.7 Statistical procedure	8
3. RESULTS	8
3.1 Analytical results	8
3.2 Behaviour and clinical signs	8
3.3 Body weights	9
3.4 Gross pathology	9
4. CONCLUSIONS	10
5. DEVIATIONS FROM THE PROTOCOL	10
6. RETENTION OF RECORDS	11
TABLES AND ANNEXES	12

4
V 87.094

- 3 -

AUTHENTICATION

This report was prepared by:

J.H.E. Arts

Ir J.H.E. Arts

date: *March 6, 1987*

% W.M.M.

Dr A. Zwart
Study director

date: *March 6, 1987*

On behalf of Dr V.J. Feron,
Head, Dept. Biological Toxicology,

P.G.J. Reuzel

Drs P.G.J. Reuzel

date: *March 6, 1987*

0 0 0 5

TNO QUALITY ASSURANCE UNIT (TOXICOLOGY)
P.O. Box 360, 3700 AJ Zeist, the Netherlands

STATEMENT OF GLP COMPLIANCE

On : Acute (one-hour) inhalation toxicity study of chloracetaldehyde
in rats.

Report no.: V 87.094/261236

Date : February, 1987

The study was carried out under conditions of good laboratory practice.
Within reason there have been no circumstances that might have affected the
quality and integrity of the study.

Date of general process
inspection:

December 1, 1986
December 3, 1986
December 17, 1986

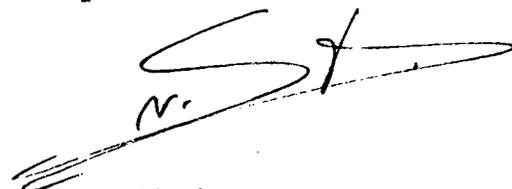
Date of report
to management:

December 1, 1986
December 3, 1986
December 17, 1986

Final report audit:

February 17, 1987

February 18, 1987


Drs S. van Straten
Quality Assurance Manager

date: *March 6, 1987*

SUMMARY

1. The acute inhalation toxicity of chloroacetaldehyde was studied by exposing different groups of 5 male and 5 female rats one single time for a period of 1 hour to test atmospheres containing chloroacetaldehyde at a concentration between 0.14 and 8.47 g/m³ in air.
2. From the results of the present study it appeared that the 1hLC50 of chloroacetaldehyde for the combined male and female responses was between 0.65 and 0.78 g/m³, the most near to the former value. As a result of the narrow range between these values it was not possible to give a better estimate of the 1-hour LC50 value with 95% confidence limits.
3. Animals which died shortly after exposure showed signs of oedema and atelectasis in the lungs after autopsy, in most cases accompanied by a hydro-thorax which could be explained by an induced hypertension. These findings together with oedema and atelectasis in lungs were signs of an impairment of lung functioning. Air in stomach as well as in intestine was due to mouth breathing.

ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY STUDY OF CHLORACETALDEHYDE IN RATS

1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

It was requested by Wacker-Chemie GmbH, to carry out an acute inhalation toxicity study into the effects of monochloroacetaldehyde (in the rest of this study: chloroacetaldehyde) in rats. Groups of male and female rats were to be exposed for a period of one hour to test atmospheres containing the appropriate concentration of chloroacetaldehyde.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Material

Chloroacetaldehyde was delivered by the sponsor. One brown coloured bottle containing one kilogram of a clear fluid packed in a polystyrene barrel arrived on October 3, 1986. It contained a 45.4% (w/w) solution of chloroacetaldehyde as specified by the sponsor (see annex).

2.2 Test animals

Thirty-five male and thirty-five female SPF-reared rats (Bor:WISW) were obtained from Winkelmann, Versuchstierzucht GmbH & Co KG, Borcheln, F.R.G. At the beginning of the study the mean body weight of the males was 168 g and that of the females 141 g. They received the Institute's stock diet for rats and unfluoridated bottled tap water ad libitum. The nutrient composition of the diet and the levels of the various contaminants are determined periodically in batches of the stock diet and in samples of drinking water.

2.3 Exposure chamber

Animals were exposed in a horizontally placed glass tube of the Institute's design. This allows observation of all animals during exposure. The animals were housed individually. Ports at the entry and exit allow sampling of the test atmosphere. The capacity of the chamber is about 0.015 m³. The exposure chamber was ventilated with 1.2 m³ air/hr. Relative humidity and temperature were measured at least once per hour.

2.4 Generation of the test atmosphere

A chloroacetaldehyde test atmosphere was generated by delivering appropriate quantities of the test material to an evaporator at the inlet port of the chamber.

2.5 Analysis of the test atmosphere

The concentration of chloroacetaldehyde in the test atmosphere was determined by vapour phase infrared spectrometry and calibrated in a closed loop system. The exposure concentration was calculated as the mean of the recorded concentration during the entire exposure period.

2.6 Conduct of the study

Seven groups of rats, each consisting of 5 males and 5 females, were exposed one single time for a period of 1 hour. Each group was exposed to chloroacetaldehyde at one concentration level between 0.14 g and 8.47 g test material/m³ in the atmosphere.

During exposure the animals were housed individually to minimize filtration of the inspired air by the adjacent animal's fur as a result of crowding. During the exposure the animals were deprived of water and food.

Immediately after the exposure, the survivors were returned to their living cages (5 males or 5 females to a cage) and were held for an observation

period of two weeks. The living cages were suspended in an open rack in an animal room. The temperature and relative humidity in the room were controlled at $22 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ and 30-70%, respectively.

The rats were inspected for reactions to treatment during the exposure, and once each day during the observation period. They were held under a 12-hour light and 12-hour dark cycle. Body weights were recorded just prior to exposure and at days 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14. At the end of the observation period the rats were killed and examined for gross pathological changes.

2.7 Statistical procedure

The statistical program used was written by Dr W.F. ten Berge DSM, the Netherlands, according to Finney (Finney, D.J., Probit Analysis, Cambridge Univ. Press, 3rd ed 1971).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Analytical results

The mean actual concentrations of chloracetaldehyde in the test atmospheres during the different exposures are given in Table 1.

The temperature of the test atmospheres was controlled at $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Relative humidity was between 51-91%.

3.2 Behaviour and clinical signs

Shortly after the start of the 1-hour exposure period the rats were restless. After a while they were sitting mostly in hump-back position rubbing their snouts. They kept their eyes closed. Three to five minutes after start of the exposure the rats showed salivation. Especially in those animals exposed to higher concentrations the nares became wet and nasal discharge could be observed. Heads and breasts also became wet and filthy.

In the highest concentration groups all animals showed laboured respiration, accompanied by dyspnea and mouth breathing. Relative humidity was very high during exposure to high concentrations of chloroacetaldehyde partly due to the high amount of water in the test material. Mortality occurred during (in the two highest concentration groups) and shortly after exposure usually within some hours or within one or two days. These animals often had blood stains around nose and mouth. During some days after the exposure the survivors of the highest concentration groups were breathing wheezingly. Two animals of the second highest concentration group became blind. Mortality figures are given in Table 1.

3.3 Body weights

Some males and females showed decreased body weights the first days after exposure, which is a normal observation in this type of experiment. Most of the survivors gained weight in a normal way, although two animals lost weight considerably.

Group mean body weights are given in Table 2.

3.4 Gross pathology

The animals which died during the exposure or during the first two days of the observation period showed oedema in the lungs, sometimes accompanied by atelectasis and in most cases accompanied by a hydro-thorax. Frequently the stomachs of these rats were observed to be filled with air, and to a lesser extent also the intestine was filled with air. Sometimes a thrombus in the heart area was found. In some animals of the three lowest concentration groups which were killed at the end of the observation period oedema was observed in the lungs.

4. CONCLUSIONS

From the mortality figures found in this acute inhalation toxicity study it was estimated that an exposure of male and female rats during 1 hour to a test atmosphere containing chloroacetaldehyde resulted in a LC50 value between 0.65 and 0.78 g/m³. As a result of the steep concentration-effect curve and natural variability between groups it was not possible to give an exact LC50 value with 95% confidence intervals. According to the decrease in weight in some animals of the lower concentration groups during the observation period which probably would have resulted into death, the LC50 value was estimated to be close to 0.65 g/m³.

The presence of a hydro-thorax could be explained by an induced hypertension. This finding together with oedema and atelectasis in lungs pointed at an impairment of lung functioning. The stomach, caecum as well as intestine observed to be filled with air were caused by mouth breathing.

5. DEVIATIONS FROM THE PROTOCOL

The following items differ from the protocol but have been processed according to the OECD guidelines:

- The air entering the chamber was controlled at 22±2°C instead of 22±3°C.
- The temperature in the room during the observation period was controlled at 22±3°C instead of 21±3°C.
- The rats were inspected for reactions to treatment during the observation period once each day instead of twice a day and once a day during weekends.
- Body weights were recorded just prior to exposure and at days 1,2,4,7 and 14 instead of just prior to exposure and at days 1,3,5,7 and 14.

12

V 87.094

- 11 -

6. RETENTION OF RECORDS

All raw data and the master copy of the final report have been filed in the archives of the Department of Biological Toxicology under the reference: chloroacetaldehyde 1hLC50.

INO-CIVO TOX. NUTR. INST.

1987-02-27/KH

13

V 87.094

- 12 -

Table 1 - Concentration of chloracetaldehyde in test atmosphere and corresponding mortality rates

Group code	Concentration g/m ³	Mortality males (%)	Mortality females (%)	Mortality total (%)
A	8.47	100	100	100
B	0.14	0	0	0
C	1.91	100	100	100
D	0.99	100	100	100
E	0.51	40	20	30
F	0.65	40	40	40
G	0.78	100	100	100

Table 2 - Group mean-weights of rats exposed to chloroacetaldehyde in air

Group code	Mean body weight (g) at day						
	0*	[min,max]**	1	2	4	7	14
<u>Males</u>							
A	172(5)	[168,177]	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
B	180(5)	[162,189]	179(5)	188(5)	202(5)	215(5)	249(5)
C	164(5)	[158,170]	152(1)	146(1)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
D	177(5)	[176,181]	156(5)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
E	171(5)	[159,178]	149(5)	143(4)	159(4)	178(4)	223(3)
F	157(5)	[154,161]	135(5)	131(4)	147(3)	158(3)	174(3)***
G	155(5)	[150,158]	142(5)	130(1)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
<u>Females</u>							
A	152(5)	[143,159]	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
B	147(5)	[138,152]	146(5)	149(5)	153(5)	156(5)	170(5)
C	139(5)	[135,144]	131(2)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
D	147(5)	[139,154]	130(5)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)	---(0)
E	143(5)	[141,146]	126(5)	126(4)	136(4)	140(4)	137(4)***
F	130(5)	[126,135]	114(5)	111(3)	123(3)	139(3)	155(3)
G	128(5)	[125,132]	114(5)	102(1)	093(1)	---(0)	---(0)

* = Just before exposure

--- = No weight available (100% mortality)

() = Number of animals

** = Minimum and maximum weight just before exposure

*** = One animal lost much weight

15

Analysecertifikaat

Order-Nr.	Versandauftrag-Nr.	Versandanzeige-Nr.
L/C-Nr.	2509979 v. 23.09.86	541 228 v. 01.10.86
I/L-Nr.		
Für: Centraal Instituut voor Voedingsonderzoek TNO., Attn. Dr. Lina, Utrechtseweg 48 NL - Zeist, N i e d e r l a n d e		
Produkt: Chloracetaldehyd 45 %ige Lösung 1 kg in 1 Glasflasche		
Chloracetaldehyd	45,4 %	Soezifikation (min 45,0 %)

Burghausen 17.11.86

WACKER-CHEMIE GmbH
Werk Burghausen
Abteilung D

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civo institutes tno

netherlands organization
for applied scientific
research



division for nutrition and
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Report no. V 87.093/261236

ACUTE (one-hour) INHALATION TOXICITY
STUDY OF CHLORACETONE IN RATS

Author : Ir J.H.E. Arts

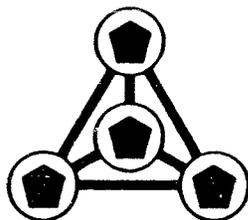
At the request of : Wacker-Chemie GmbH,
: Prinzregentenstrasse 22
: D-8000 München 22, F.R.G.

Project number : B86-1236

Start of the study : December 3, 1986

End of the study : December 18, 1986

Date : February, 1987



17

V 87.093

- 2 -

CONTENTS

page

AUTHENTICATION	3
STATEMENT OF GLP COMPLIANCE	4
SUMMARY	5
1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	6
2. MATERIALS AND METHODS	6
2.1 Material	6
2.2 Test animals	6
2.3 Exposure chamber	7
2.4 Generation of the test atmosphere	7
2.5 Analysis of the test atmosphere	7
2.6 Conduct of the study	7
2.7 Statistical procedure	8
3. RESULTS	8
3.1 Analytical results	8
3.2 Behaviour and clinical signs	9
3.3 Body weights	9
3.4 Gross pathology	9
4. CONCLUSIONS	10
5. DEVIATIONS FROM THE PROTOCOL	10
6. RETENTION OF RECORDS	11
TABLES AND ANNEXES	12

18

V 87.093

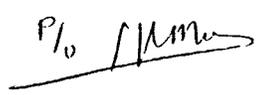
AUTHENTICATION

This report was prepared by:



Ir J.H.E. Arts

date: March 6, 1987



Dr A. Zwart
Study director

date: March 6, 1987

On behalf of Dr V.J. Feron,
Head Department of Biol. and Toxicology



Drs P.G.J. Reuzel

date: March 6, 1987

19

V 87.093

- 4 -

TNO QUALITY ASSURANCE UNIT (TOXICOLOGY)
P.O. Box 360, 3700 AJ Zeist, the Netherlands

STATEMENT OF GLP COMPLIANCE

On : Acute (one-hour) inhalation toxicity study of chloracetone
in rats.

Report no.: V 87.093/261236

Date : February, 1987

The study was carried out under conditions of good laboratory practice.
Within reason there have been no circumstances that might have affected the
quality and integrity of the study.

Date of general process
inspection:

December 1, 1986

December 3, 1986

Date of report
to management:

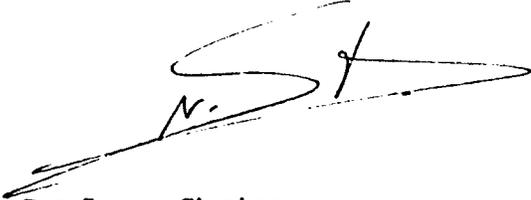
December 1, 1986

December 3, 1986

Final report audit:

February 17, 1987

February 18, 1987


Drs S. van Straten
Quality Assurance Manager

date: *March 6, 1987*

SUMMARY

1. The acute inhalation toxicity of chloracetone was studied by exposing different groups of 5 male and 5 female rats one single time for a period of 1 hour to test atmospheres containing chloracetone at a concentration between 0.5 and 7.9 g/m³ in air.

2. From the results of the present study it appeared that the 1hLC50 of chloracetone for the combined male and female responses was 1.9 g/m³ with the 95% confidence limits of 1.6 g/m³ and 2.2 g/m³. Adding sex as an extra independent variable in the original data base allowed calculation of the LC50 values for males and females. For the females the 1hLC50 was 2.7 g/m³ with the 95% confidence limits of 2.5 g/m³ and 2.9 g/m³. For the males the 1hLC50 was 1.2 g/m³ with the 95% confidence limits of 1.1 g/m³ and 1.3 g/m³.

3. Animals which died shortly after exposure showed signs of oedema in the lungs after autopsy, in most cases accompanied by a hydro-thorax. Both the hydro-thorax and the observed increased red colouring of the skin of the extremities could be explained by an induced hypertension. These findings together with oedema in lungs were signs of an impairment of lung functioning. Mouth breathing caused stomach, caecum as well as intestine to be filled with air.

ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY STUDY OF CHLORACETONE IN RATS

1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

It was requested by Wacker-Chemie GmbH, to carry out an acute inhalation toxicity study into monochloracetone (in the rest of this study: chloracetone) in rats. Groups of male and female rats were to be exposed for a period of one hour to test atmospheres containing the appropriate concentration of chloracetone.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Material

Chloracetone was delivered by the sponsor. One brown coloured bottle containing one kilogram of a clear fluid packed in a polystyrene barrel arrived on October 3, 1986. The batch analysis which was performed by the sponsor showed the following figures (see annexes):

monochloracetone	: 96.673%
1,1-dichloracetone	: 2.291%
mesityloxyde	: 0.574%
water	: 0.189%
acetone	: 0.041%

2.2 Test animals

Thirty male and thirty female SPF-reared rats (Bor:WISW) were obtained from Winkelmann, Versuchstierzucht GmbH & Co KG, Borchon, F.R.G. At the beginning of the study the mean body weight of the males was 155 g and that of the females 133 g. They received the Institute's stock diet for rats and unfluoridated bottled tap water ad libitum. The nutrient composition of the

22

V 87.093

- 7 -

diet and the levels of the various contaminants are determined periodically in batches of the stock diet and in samples of drinking-water.

2.3 Exposure chamber

Animals were exposed in a horizontally placed glass tube of the Institute's design. This allows observation of all animals during exposure. The animals were housed individually. Ports at the entry and exit allow sampling of the test atmosphere. The capacity of the chamber is about 0.015 m³. The exposure chamber was ventilated with 1.2 m³ air/hr. Relative humidity and temperature were measured at least once per hour.

2.4 Generation of the test atmosphere

A chloracetone test atmosphere was generated by delivering appropriate quantities of the test material to an evaporator at the inlet port of the chamber.

2.5 Analysis of the test atmosphere

The concentration of chloracetone in the test atmosphere was determined by vapour phase infrared spectrometry and calibrated in a closed loop system. The exposure concentration was calculated as the mean of the recorded concentration during the entire exposure period.

2.6 Conduct of the study

Six groups of rats, each consisting of 5 males and 5 females, were exposed one single time for a period of 1 hour. Each group was exposed to chloracetone at one concentration level between 0.5 g and 7.9 g test material/m³ in the atmosphere.

23

V 87.093

- 8 -

During exposure the animals were housed individually to minimize filtration of the inspired air by the adjacent animal's fur as a result of crowding.

During the exposure the animals were deprived of water and food.

Immediately after the exposure, the survivors were returned to their living cages (5 males or 5 females to a cage) and were held for an observation period of two weeks. The living cages were suspended in an open rack in an animal room. The temperature and relative humidity in the room were controlled at $22 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ and 30-70%, respectively.

The rats were inspected for reactions to treatment during the exposure, and once each day during the observation period. They were held under a 12-hour light and 12-hour dark cycle. Body weights were recorded just prior to exposure and at days 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14. At the end of the observation period the rats were killed and examined for gross pathological changes.

2.7 Statistical procedure

The statistical program used was written by Dr W.F. ten Berge DSM, the Netherlands, according to Finney (Finney, D.J., Probit Analysis, Cambridge Univ. Press, 3rd ed 1971).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Analytical results

The mean actual concentrations of chloracetone in the test atmospheres during the different exposures are given in Table 1.

The temperature of the test atmospheres was controlled at $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. In the highest concentration group the animals were exposed to a test atmosphere with a relative humidity of 83%. By using the lower concentration levels relative humidity could be controlled between 30 and 70%.

3.2 Behaviour and clinical signs

Shortly after the start of the 1-hour exposure period the rats were restless. After a while they were sitting in hump-back position rubbing their snouts. They kept their eyes closed. Three to five minutes after start of the exposure the rats showed salivation. Especially in those animals exposed to higher concentrations the nares became wet and nasal discharge could be observed. Heads and breasts also became wet and filthy. In these groups the animals were exposed to test atmospheres with high relative humidity. The skin of the extremities of these animals became clearly red in the second half of the test period. In the highest concentration groups all animals showed laboured respiration, accompanied by dyspnea and mouth breathing. Mortality occurred shortly after exposure usually within some hours or within one or two days after exposure. Mortality was higher for male rats than for female rats. Mortality figures are given in Table 1.

3.3 Body weights

Some males and females showed decreased body weights the first days after exposure, which is a normal observation in this type of experiment. The survivors gained weight in a normal way. Group mean body weights are given in Table 2.

3.4 Gross pathology

The animals which died during the exposure or during the first two days of the observation period showed oedema in the lungs, in most cases accompanied by a hydro-thorax. Frequently the stomachs of these rats were observed to be filled with air, and to a lesser extent also caecum and intestine were filled with air. In some animals which were killed at the end of the observation period only greyly discoloured lungs and small bleedings were found.

4. CONCLUSIONS

From the mortality figures found in this acute inhalation toxicity study it was calculated that an exposure of male and female rats during 1 hour to a test atmosphere containing chloracetone resulted in a LC50 of 1.9 g/m³ with 95% confidence limits of 1.6 g/m³ and 2.2 g/m³. Adding sex as an extra independent variable in the original data base allowed calculation of the LC50 values for females and males. For female and male rats the 1-hour LC50 values were 2.7 g/m³ with 95% confidence intervals between 2.5 and 2.9 g/m³ and 1.2 g/m³ with intervals between 1.1 and 1.3 g/m³ respectively.

Both the presence of a hydro-thorax and the observed increased colouring of the skin of the extremities could be explained by an induced hypertension. These findings together with oedema in lungs pointed at an impairment of lung functioning. Air in stomach, caecum as well as intestine were caused by mouth breathing.

5. DEVIATIONS FROM THE PROTOCOL

The following items differ from the protocol but have been processed according to the OECD guidelines:

- The air entering the chamber was controlled at 22±2°C instead of 22±3°C.
- The temperature in the room during the observation period was controlled at 22±3°C instead of 21±3°C.
- The rats were inspected for reactions to treatment during the observation period once each day instead of twice a day and once a day during the weekends.
- Body weights were recorded just prior to exposure and at days 1,2,4,7 and 14 instead of just prior to exposure and at days 1,3,5,7 and 14.

24

V 87.093

- 11 -

6. RETENTION OF RECORDS

All raw data and the master copy of the final report have been filed in the archives of the Department of Biological Toxicology under the reference: chloracetone 1hLC50.

TNO-CIVO TOX. NUTR. INST.

1987-02-27/KH

27

V 87.093

- 12 -

Table 1 - Concentration of chloracetone in test atmosphere and corresponding mortality rates

Group code	Concentration g/m ³	Mortality males (%)	Mortality females (%)	Mortality total (%)
A	7.9	100	100	100
B	4.2	100	100	100
C	2.1	100	20	60
D	3.1	100	60	80
E	1.0	20	0	10
F	0.5	0	0	0

Table 2 - Group mean-weights of rats exposed to chloracetone in air

Group code	Mean body weight (g) at day						
	0*	[min,max]**	1	2	4	7	14
<u>Males</u>							
A	150(5)	[141,165]	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)
B	154(5)	[143,161]	136(5)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)
C	163(5)	[152,168]	139(5)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)
D	155(5)	[140,172]	130(4)	122(1)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)
E	154(5)	[139,168]	144(4)	143(4)	163(4)	178(4)	215(4)
F	153(5)	[148,156]	155(5)	159(5)	172(5)	186(5)	223(5)
<u>Females</u>							
A	135(5)	[130,138]	121(2)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)
B	131(5)	[129,135]	117(5)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)	—(0)
C	134(5)	[129,138]	116(4)	116(4)	132(4)	140(4)	155(4)
D	133(5)	[129,137]	115(5)	114(2)	127(2)	137(2)	152(2)
E	134(5)	[127,139]	127(5)	128(5)	138(5)	146(5)	163(5)
F	131(5)	[127,134]	130(5)	132(5)	138(5)	143(5)	157(5)

* = Just before exposure

— = No weight available (100% mortality)

() = Number of animals

** = Minimum and maximum weight just before exposure

29

GC-ANALYSE MIT GERAET 5890

```

*****
TEMPERATUR: 100-250 GRAD C      PROGRAMMIRATE: 8 GRAD C/MIN
HEIZT: 0 MIN                    INT.-TEMP.: 150GRAD C
ABSCHUB: 2 CH/MIN              ABSCHW.: 3
GAS HELIUM: 1,7 ML/MIN         DETEKTOR: WLD
                                EINSPRITZHENGE: 0,4 ul
                                BEARBEITER:
50m SE30, 0,3mm, 1mu
*****

```

```

Name : CHLORACETON BEHUSTERUNG      Report No : 64.00
Ant : A/D_9                          Application : Loop
ion : Normalized                     Quantitation: AreaUnits
File : /DATA/LOOP/RESULT/CLACETON063.RES
      : 10.73 Minutes      Injected on Fri Sep 19, 1986 11:57:36

```

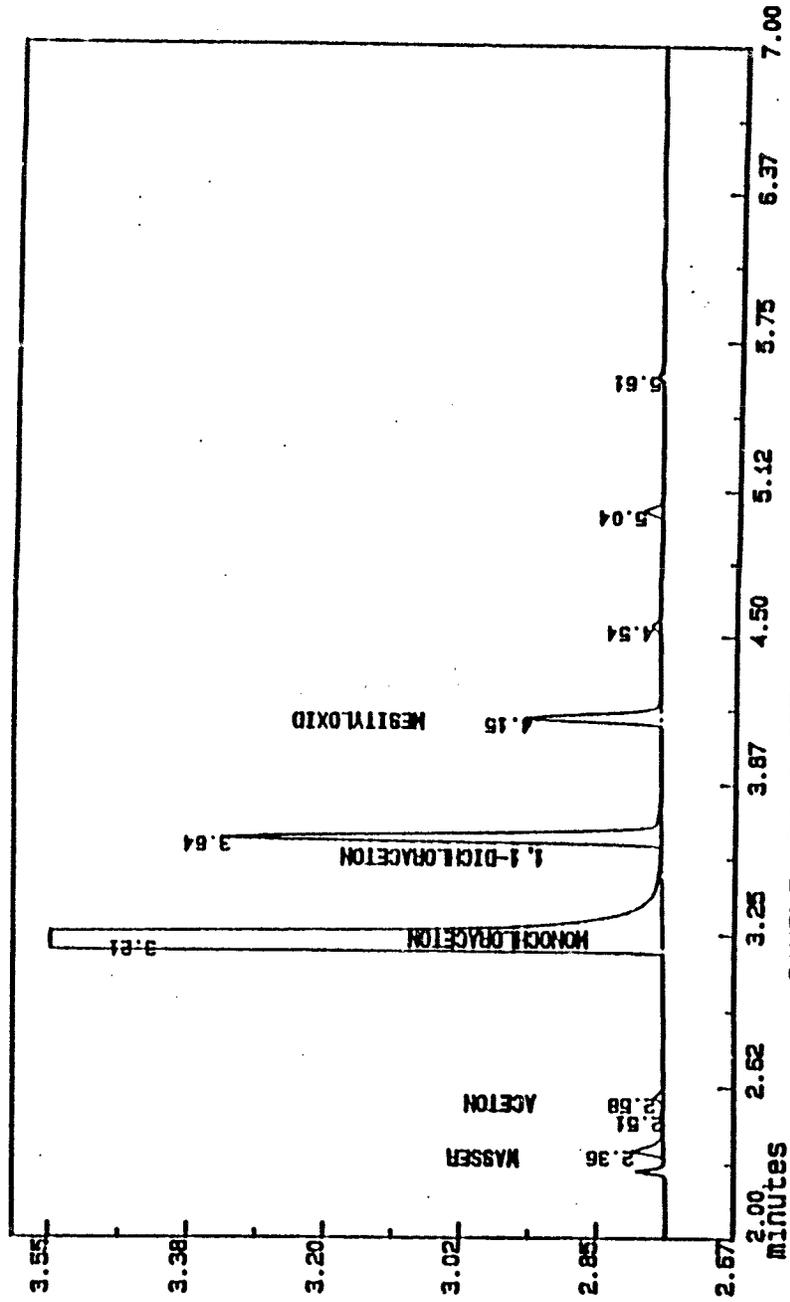
RT	ID-tm	Factor	Area	Code	GEW-%	Name
36	2.36	1.0805		390BB	.189	WASSER
51		1.0000		28BU	.013	
58	2.58	.7583		121UB	.041	ACETON
21	13.21	1.0000		215797BU	96.673	MONOCHLORACETON
64	13.64	.9742		5249UB	2.291	1,1-DICHLORACETON
15	4.15	.7890		1623BB	.574	MESITYLOXID
54		1.0000		117BB	.052	
04		1.0000		271BB	.121	
61		1.0000		105BB	.047	

Area : 223700 Total GEW-% : 100.000

Time : Fri Sep 19, 1986 12:08:42 pm

File : /DATA/LOOP/METHOD/CLACETON.MTH
: /DATA/FORMAT/TRICHLOR.FHT

30



SAMPLE: CHLORACETON BEMUSTERUNG
ANALYZED: Fri Sep 19, 1986 11:57:36 am
RESULT: /DATA/LOOP/RESULT/CLACETON063.RES

AMPLITUDE/1000 (Enlarged x 25.0)

CLACETON063