

## Errata

as of 2000.10.25

### Page 39

Reinhardt et al. indicate a NOEL from tests of twelve dogs exposed to ~~50,000-25,000~~ ppm v/v as well as a LOEL for marked responses in two of twelve dogs at ~~25,000-50,000~~ ppm v/v.<sup>57,70</sup> Clark and Tinston report a consistent EC<sub>50</sub> in dogs of 140,000 ppm v/v.<sup>53</sup>

### Page 46

Waritz and Clayton indicate a 4-hr LC<sub>50</sub> rat of 35,000 ppm v/v.<sup>119,120</sup> Hall and Moore obtained a similar ~~finding~~, but slightly lower finding.<sup>121</sup>

### Page 47

recommendation: 10-min EC<sub>50</sub> ~~rat-mouse~~ = 27,000 ppm v/v

### Page 50

recommendation: ~~10-min EC<sub>50</sub>~~ 4-hr NOEL rat = 709,000 ppm v/v

### Pages 88 and 90

134a >359 300 >359 300 49 800 75 200 ~~287~~0 000 -- 81 000 -- 50 000

### Page 95

14 - tetrafluoromethane 110 000 69 000 +3 250 16

### Page 121

184 C. P. Carpenter, H. F. Smyth, Jr., and U. C. Pozzani (Mellon Institute, University of Pittsburgh), **The Assay of Acute Vapor Toxicity and the Grading and Interpretation of Results on 96 Chemicals**, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene and ~~Toxicology~~Occupational Medicine*, 31(6):343-346, 1949 (RDB5643)

### Page 186

- acute (short-term) toxicity -----  
LC50 (lethal concentration, 50%): rat, 10 min: 440,000 ppm (fatal) concentration by inhalation for half of test animals) A309

### Page 337

C. P. Carpenter, H. F. Smyth, Jr., and U. C. Pozzani (Carnegie-Mellon Institute, then the Mellon Institute, University of Pittsburgh), **The Assay of Acute Vapor Toxicity and the Grading and Interpretation of Results on 96 Chemicals**, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene and ~~Toxicology~~Occupational Medicine*, 31(6):343-346, 1949 (4 pages with 2 tables, RDB5643)

Additional or expanded references and data are included in the ARTI Refrigerant Database. None of the new references or data change the findings or the ATEL and RCL values recommended in the report.