

Errata

as of 2000.10.25

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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.^{57,70} Clark and Tinston report a consistent EC₅₀ in dogs of 140,000 ppm v/v.⁵³

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Waritz and Clayton indicate a 4-hr LC₅₀ rat of 35,000 ppm v/v.^{119,120} Hall and Moore obtained a similar ~~finding~~, but slightly lower finding.¹²¹

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recommendation: 10-min EC₅₀ ~~rat-mouse~~ = 27,000 ppm v/v

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recommendation: ~~10-min EC₅₀~~ 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

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14 - ~~tetrafluoromethane~~ 110 000 69 000 +3 250 16

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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 ~~ToxicologyOccupational Medicine~~*, 31(6):343-346, 1949 (RDB5643)

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

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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 ~~ToxicologyOccupational 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.