CASE PM

CHEM Chlorsulfuron 002638

BRANCH TB DISC TOPIC Dermal LD_{50} - Rabbits

FORMULATION Formulated, 75% active

FICHE/MASTER ID CONTENT CAT

Acute Skin Absorption LD_{50} Test On Rabbits (EPA Pesticide Registration Guidelines), Haskell Laboratory Report No. 505-80, Ashley, P.

SUBST. CLASS =

OTHER SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS

DIRECT RVW TIME = 1 1/4 hours START-DATE END DATE

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SIGNATURE: DATE:

002638

Conclusion:

A. Core Minimum (Only one dose level tested)
B. Category II
C. The chlorsulfuron formulation applied to the abraded skin of male and female rabbits is practically non-toxic, its LD_{50} being greater than 2000 mg/kg.
D. This study generally conforms to EPA Proposed Guidelines in section 163.81-2 Acute Dermal Toxicity Study (43 Federal Register 37356, 8/22/78) with some modifications.

Methods:

Five adult male and five adult female albino rabbits were clipped free of hair over the back and trunk area and fitted with plastic collars. Doses of 2000 mg/kg of test material moistened with physiological saline were applied to abraded skin on the back of each rabbit under gauze pads. The trunk of each animal was then wrapped. After a 24-hour exposure period, the wrappings were removed and the treated site was wiped dry. Animals were observed and weighed over a 14-day recovery period and then sacrificed. Two rabbits of each sex were examined grossly at 14 days post-exposure.

Results:

When the chlorsulfuron formulation was applied to the abraded skin of five male and five female rabbits at a dose rate of 2000 mg/kg, mild to slight skin irritation was observed with no outstanding clinical signs. All rabbits survived. The skin absorption lethal dose for this material on abraded skin is greater than 2000 mg/kg.

Discussion:

The methods, scientifc principles, validity of conclusions, and adequacy of data for conclusions were adequate for the study. Variations from the guideline such as no untreated control, gross pathology on only some of the rabbits, and no dermal histological examination do not affect the validity of the study since they have no direct bearing on the LD_{50} value.