

項目名	和訳結果(EU-RAR)	原文(EU-RAR)
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1. 一般情報
GENERAL INFOMATION

1.01 物質情報
SUBSTANCE INFOMATION

CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
物質名(日本語名)	ジフルオロメタン	-
物質名(英名)	difluoromethane	difluoromethane
別名等	-	-
国内適用法令の番号	-	-
国内適用法令物質名	-	-
OECD/HPV名称	-	-
分子式	CH2F2	CH2F2
構造式	-	-
備考	EC No. : 200-839-4	EC No. : 200-839-4

1.02 安全性情報収集計画書/報告書作成者に関する情報
SPONSOR INFOMATION

機関名	製造者関連 企業名 : Atofina 作成日 : 30.07.2003 物質関連 企業名 : Atofina 作成日 : 30.07.2003	Producer related part Company : Atofina Creation date : 30.07.2003 Substance related part Company : Atofina Creation date : 30.07.2003
代表者名	-	-
所在地及び連絡先	-	-
担当者氏名	-	-
担当者連絡先(住所)	-	-
担当者連絡先(電話番号)	-	-
担当者連絡先(メールアドレス)	-	-
報告書作成日	-	-
備考	-	-

1.03 カテゴリー評価
DETAILS ON CHEMICAL CATEGORY

1.1 一般的な物質情報
GENERAL SUBSTANCE INFOMATION

物質のタイプ	有機化合物	有機化合物
物質の色・におい・形状等の情報	純度タイプ:市販物質において典型的	Purity type :typical for marketed substance
物理的状態(20°C、1013hPa)	気体	気体
	液化ガス	liquefied gas
純度(重量/重量%)	> 99.8	> 99.8
出典	ATOFINA	ATOFINA
備考	引用文献(2)	引用文献(2)

1.2 不純物
IMPURITIES

CAS番号	593-53-3	593-53-3
物質名称(IUPAC)	EINECS-Name: フルオロメタン	EINECS-Name : fluoromethane
国内適用法令の番号	EC-No : 209-796-6	EC-No : 209-796-6
適用法令における名称	-	-
含有率(%)	< 0.05 % w/w	< 0.05 % w/w
出典	-	-
備考	純度:市販物質において典型的 分子式: CH3F 引用文献(3)	Purity : typical for marketed substance Molecular formula : CH3F 引用文献(3)

CAS番号	74-87-3	74-87-3
物質名称(IUPAC)	EINECS-Name: クロロメタン	EINECS-Name : chloromethane
国内適用法令の番号	EC-No : 200-817-4	EC-No : 200-817-4
適用法令における名称	-	-
含有率(%)	< 0.025 % w/w	< 0.025 % w/w
出典	-	-
備考	純度:市販物質において典型的 分子式: CH3Cl 引用文献(3)	Purity : typical for marketed substance Molecular formula : CH3Cl 引用文献(3)

CAS番号	75-09-2	75-09-2
物質名称(IUPAC)	EINECS-Name: ジクロロメタン	EINECS-Name : dichloromethane
国内適用法令の番号	EC-No : 200-838-9	EC-No : 200-838-9
適用法令における名称	-	-
含有率(%)	< 0.02 % w/w	< 0.02 % w/w
出典	-	-
備考	純度:市販物質において典型的 分子式: CH2Cl2 引用文献(3)	Purity : typical for marketed substance Molecular formula : CH2Cl2 引用文献(3)

CAS番号	593-70-4	593-70-4
物質名称(IUPAC)	EINECS-Name: クロロフルオロメタン	EINECS-Name : chlorofluoromethan

国内適用法令の番号	EC-No : 209-803-2	EC-No : 209-803-2
適用法令における名称		-
含有率 (%)	< 0.0005 % w/w	< 0.0005 % w/w
出典		-
備考	純度:市販物質において典型的 分子式:CH2CIF 引用文献(3)	Purity : typical for marketed substance Molecular formula : CH2CIF 引用文献(3)

1.3 添加物
ADDITIVES

1.4 別名
SYNONYMS

物質名	F 32 HFC 32 フッ化メチレン R 32	F 32 HFC 32 Methylene Fluoride R 32
出典		-
備考		-

1.5 製造・輸入量
QUANTITY

製造・輸入量	推定生産能力:15,000 t (2003年)	estimated production capacity : 15,000 t in 2003
報告年		-
出典		-
備考		-

1.6 用途情報
USE PATTERN

主な用途情報	選択してください	選択してください
	空気調節&冷却	air conditioning & refrigerant
工業的用途	選択してください	選択してください
	工業用	industrial
用途分類		-
出典		-
備考		-

主な用途情報	選択してください	選択してください
		-
工業的用途	選択してください	選択してください
		-
用途分類	用途分類に関する追加詳細情報:追加詳細情報の必要なし	Extra details on use category : No extra details necessary
出典		-
備考	放出シナリオ文書:入手可能	Emission scenario document : available

1.7 環境および人への暴露情報
SOURCES OF EXPOSURE

暴露に関する情報	ばく露源:ヒト:製造によるばく露 ばく露対象:物質 注釈:データは入手されていないが、ジフルオロメタンはクロロ ズドシステムで製造されているため、ヒトばく露は無視出来るも のと考えられる。	Source of exposure : Human: exposure by production Exposure to the : Substance Remark : No data are available but as difluoromethane is produced in closed systems, human exposure is expected to be negligible
出典		-
備考		-

1.8 追加情報
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

既存分類	ラベル付け:その他、法令の通り シンボル:F+ R-フレーズ:引火性が極めて高い	Labelling : other, as in legislation Symbols : F+ R-Phrases : (12) Extremely flammable
職業暴露限界		-
廃棄方法		-
文献調査の範囲と日付		-
出典		-
備考		-

既存分類	分類:指令67/548/EECの通り 危険性クラス:引火性が極めて高い R-フレーズ:引火性が極めて高い	Classified : as in Directive 67/548/EEC Class of danger : extremely flammable R-Phrases : (12) Extremely flammable
職業暴露限界		-
廃棄方法		-
文献調査の範囲と日付		-
出典		-
備考		-

既存分類	限界値のタイプ:その他	Type of limit : other
職業暴露限界	2130 mg/m3	2130 mg/m3
廃棄方法		-
文献調査の範囲と日付		-
出典		-
備考	ATOFINA 内部被曝限界値	ATOFINA internal exposure limit value

既存分類		-
職業暴露限界		-
廃棄方法		-
文献調査の範囲と日付		-
出典		-
備考	分解/変形生成物 タイプ:大気中の分解生成物	DEGRADATION/TRANSFORMATION PRODUCTS Type : degradation product in air

既存分類		-
職業暴露限界		-
廃棄方法		-
文献調査の範囲と日付	検索のタイプ:内部 該当する章:5 検索実施日:2003年7月30日	Type of search : Internal Chapters covered : 5 Date of search : 30.07.2003
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
備考		-

2. 物理化学的性状 PHYSICAL CHEMICAL DATA

2.1 融点 MELTING POINT

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法	データなし	no data
GLP	不明	不明
試験を行った年		-
試験条件		-
結果		
融点: °C	-136	-136
分解: °C	選択してください	選択してください
昇華: °C	選択してください	選択してください
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	査読された公表データハンドブックが情報源であることから、信頼性スコア2が付けられた。	Reliability of 2 was assigned because source is peer-reviewed published data handbook.
出典		-
引用文献	(28)	(28)
備考		-

2.2 沸点 BOILING POINT

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法	その他:データなし	other: no data
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件		-
結果		
沸点: °C	-51.7	-51.7
圧力	1000 hPa	1000 hPa
分解: °C	選択してください	選択してください
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	査読されたデータハンドブックが情報源であることから、信頼性スコア2が付けられた。	Reliability of 2 assigned because source is a peer-reviewed data Handbook
出典		-
引用文献	(1)	(1)
備考		-

2.3 密度(比重) DENSITY(RELATIVE DENSITY)

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件		-
結果	959 kg/m3	959 kg/m3

タイプ	密度	密度
温度(°C)	25	25
注釈	液体: 959 kg/m ³ (25°C)(液化ガス)(蒸気圧: 16900 hPa) 蒸気: 2.98 kg/m ³ (-51° 5)	liquid : 959 kg/m ³ at 25° C (liquefied gas)(vapor pressure : 16900 hPa) vapors : 2.98 kg/m ³ at -51° 5
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください 査読されたデータハンドブックが情報源であることから、信頼性スコア2が付けられた。	選択してください Reliability of 2 because source is a peer-reviewed data handbook
出典	-	-
引用文献	(1)	(1)
備考	-	-

2.4 蒸気圧 VAPOUR PRESSURE

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	-	-
注釈	-	-
方法	-	-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年	-	-
試験条件	-	-
結果	-	-
蒸気圧	16900 hPa	16900 hPa
温度: °C	25	25
分解: °C	選択してください	選択してください
結論	-	-
注釈	-	-
注釈	31400 hPa (50°C)	31400 hPa at 50° C
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください 査読されたデータハンドブックが情報源であることから、信頼性スコア2が付けられた。	選択してください Reliability of 2 because source is a peer-reviewed data handbook
出典	-	-
引用文献	(1)	(1)
備考	-	-

2.5 分配係数(log Kow) PARTITION COEFFICIENT

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	> 99.99 %	> 99.99 %
注釈	-	-
方法	OECD ガイドライン 107 "分配係数(n-オクタノール/水)、プラスチック振とう法"	OECD Guide-line 107 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), Flaskshaking Method"
GLP	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1981	1981
試験条件	飽和保存液の調製: ※詳細は原文参照 測定条件: ※詳細は原文参照 分析方法: ※詳細は原文参照	Preparation of the saturated stock solution : As the substance is a gas, 50 ml of 1-octanol saturated with water was introduced to a 100ml vacuum tube and excess amount of test substance gas introduced through a silicon septum from the bottom until reaching saturation. Then the upper cock was closed and the concentration of the test substance was determined (5.23 mg/l). Measurement conditions Fixed volumes of 1-octanol saturated with water were injected into the vessels by a syringe. At the same time fixed volumes of water saturated with 1-octanol were taken out. 50µ g/l of the stock solution was injected into the test vessels. test test 1 test 2 test 3 volume of 1-octanol 5 10 20 saturated with water(ml) volume of water saturated 97 92 82 with 1-octanol (ml) Analytical method : Gas chromatograph Detecteur : FID Liquid Phase : n-octane/porasil-C column temperature : 80° C Injection temperature : 100° C Carrier gas : helium Flow rate : 30ml/min Sample size : 0.2 ml
結果	-	-

Log Kow	POW = Co/Cw		logPow		POW = Co/Cw		logPow		
	test	value	measured	average	test	value	measured	average	
test 1a	1.64	0.21	0.21	0.21	test 1a	1.64	0.21	0.21	
test 1b	1.62	0.21			test 1b	1.62	0.21		
test 2a	1.59	0.20	0.21		test 2a	1.59	0.20	0.21	
test 2b	1.62	0.21			test 2b	1.62	0.21		
test 3a	1.51	0.18	0.21		test 3a	1.51	0.18	0.21	
test 3b	1.75	0.24			test 3b	1.75	0.24		
全平均値 : log Pow = 0.21 (SD = 0.021)				total average : log Pow = 0.21 (SD = 0.021)					
温度: °C					-				
結論	0.21 (25°C)				0.21 at 25 ° C				
注釈	pH値: 6.4 6.1				pH value : 6.4 6.1				
信頼性スコア	1 制限なく信頼性あり				1 制限なく信頼性あり				
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください ※原文参照				選択してください Reliability of 1 assigned because the study was conducted according to the Good Laboratory Practices and a standard method				
出典					-				
引用文献	(27)				(27)				
備考					-				

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件		-
結果		-
Log Kow	EPIW IN PCKOC Program (v1.66)を用いてKocは23.74と推定された。 一次の分子結合指数: 1.414 無補正log Koc: 1.3755 フラグメント補正: なし 補正log Koc: 1.3755	A Koc of 23.74 was estimated using EPIW IN PCKOC Program (v1.66): First order molecular connectivity index : 1.414 Non corrected log Koc : 1.3755 Fragment correction : none Corrected log Koc : 1.3755
温度: °C		-
結論		-
注釈	土壌-水	soil-water
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	データがモデルから得られていることから、信頼性スコア2が付けられた。	A reliability of 2 was assigned because data were obtained by modeling
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

2.6.1 水溶解性(解離定数を含む)

WATER SOLUBILITY & DISSOCIATION CONSTANT

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件	その方法の原理は、指定された温度と圧力で、既知体積のガスと接触する液体の実測量を導くことである。平衡に達した後、ガスの体積の変化から液体に溶解したガス量を求め、そこから溶解度が導き出される。液体試料の温度は、白金抵抗温度計を用いて測定される。圧力計の水銀レベルは精密なカセットメーターで測定される。 全ての機器が真空にされた後、システムにガスが取り入れられる。作動圧力は大気圧に調節され、試水が吸収管に注入される。10~15分の機械的振とう後、水銀が3本の枝分かれた管に現れる。その後(最低8時間後)、平衡に達したことを確認するため、圧力計の右側の管の水銀レベルの変化がカセットメーターで測定される。 方法の試験精度は、酸素および二酸化炭素の水中溶解度を測定することにより試験され、約2%であることがわかった。	The principle of the method is to bring a measured volume of liquid into contact with a known volume of gas, at a given temperature and pressure. After equilibrium has been attained, the change in the gas volume yields the amount of gas dissolved in the liquid, and hence the solubility. The temperature of the liquid sample is measured with a platinum resistance thermometer. The mercury levels in the manometer are measured with a precision cathetometer. After the whole apparatus has been evacuated, the gas is introduced into the system. the working pressure is adjusted to the atmospheric pressure, and a sample of water is injected into the absorption vessel. After mechanical shaking for 10-15 min, the mercury is brought to level in the three tubing branches. The change in the mercury level on the right hand tube of the manometer is measured with a cathetometer later (at least 8 h) to make sure that equilibrium has been attained. The experimental accuracy of the method examined by measuring the solubility of oxygen and carbon dioxide in water, is found being about 2%.
結果		-
水溶解度	1900 mg/l	1900 mg/l
温度: °C	20	20
pH		-

pH測定時の物質濃度		-
結論		-
注釈	圧力 = 1000 hPa	Pressure = 1000 hPa
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	Reliability of 2 assigned because data are well documented nevertheless experimental report is not available
出典		-
引用文献	(30)	(30)
備考		-
解離定数		-
試験物質		-
同一性		-
方法		-
温度: °C		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験条件		-
試験を行った年		-
結果		-
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	選択してください 選択してください	選択してください 選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件		-
結果		-
水溶解度	4400 mg/l	4400 mg/l
温度: °C	25	25
pH		-
pH測定時の物質濃度		-
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください	2 制限付きで信頼性あり 選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	査読されたデータの編集物が情報源であることから、信頼性2が付けられた。	Reliability of 2 assigned because source is a compilation of peer-reviewed data.
出典		-
引用文献	(45)	(45)
備考		-
解離定数		-
試験物質		-
同一性		-
方法		-
温度: °C		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験条件		-
試験を行った年		-
結果		-
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	選択してください 選択してください	選択してください 選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	>99.99 %	>99.99 %
注釈		-
方法		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件		-
結果		-
水溶解度		-
温度: °C		-

pH		-
pH測定時の物質濃度		-
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	選択してください	選択してください
	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-
解離定数		-
試験物質		-
同一性		-
方法	OECD ガイドライン 112	OECD Guide-line 112
温度: °C		-
GLP	はい	はい
試験条件	1-保存液の調製 ※詳細は原文参照 2-試験液の調製 2.1 高レベル ※詳細は原文参照 2.2 低レベル ※詳細は原文参照 3-電気伝導率の測定方法 ※詳細は原文参照 4-試験液の分析はガスクロマトグラフィーを用いて行われる。	1-Preparation of the stock solution The test substance gas was injected into 100 ml vacuum tube containing about 50 ml of purified water through lower silicone septum. It was saturated and then closed upper cock of the tube to obtain the stock solution. 2-preparation of the test solution 2.1 high level The stock solution was taken out 2ml by a gaz-tight syringe and injected into the test tube. Then the test tube was filled with purified water and stopped tightly. Ratio of dilution : Volume of the test solution/ volume of the stock solution(2ml) = 18.5 2.2 low level The stock solution was taken out 0.2ml by a gaz-tight syringe and injected into the test tube. Then the test tube was filled with purified water and stopped tightly. Ratio of dilution : Volume of the test solution/ volume of the stock solution(0.2ml) = 185 3- Measurement method of electric conductivity temperature : 25° ± 1° C electric conductivity is measured using electrode with similar diameter to that of the stopper after 30 sec (n=5). Purified water used as a blank. 4- Analysis of the test solution is made using gaz chromatography
試験を行った年	1981	1981
結果	物質は水中で解離せずに残留する。	the substance remains undissociated in water
結論		-
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	本試験はGood Laboratory Practicesおよび標準法に基づいて	Reliability of 1 assigned because the study was conducted
出典		-
引用文献	(25)	(25)
備考		-

2.6.2 表面張力
SURFACE TENSION

2.7 引火点(液体)
FLASH POINT(LIQUIDS)

2.8 自己燃焼性 (固体/気体)
AUTO FLAMMABILITY(SOLIDS/GASES)

2.9 引火性
FLAMMABILITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法	その他:ASTM 681-85	other: ASTM 681-85
GLP	不明	不明
試験を行った年	1985	1985
試験条件		-
結果		-
固体の場合		-
引火性が高い	選択してください	選択してください
気体の場合		-
		-
水との接触	選択してください	選択してください
結論	極めて強い引火性	extremely flammable

注釈	分類と梱包に関するEUガイドの基準に従って、HFC32は極めて高い引火性として分類され、フレーズR12が指定された。燃焼熱が9400 kJ/kg、可燃限界の下限値が0.26~0.41 kg/m3であったため、ジフルオロメタンはカテゴリ-2に分類された。これらの結果に基づき、基準EN 378及びANSI/ASHRAE 34-2001に従って、その物質はカテゴリ-A2に分類されている。	According to the criteria of the EU guide of classification and packaging, HFC 32 has been classified as extremely flammable and the phrase R 12 was assigned. Given its heat of combustion of 9400 kJ/kg and its lower flammability limit ranging from 0.26 to 0.41 kg/m3, difluoro methane was classified in categorie 2. On the basis of these results, the substance has been classified in categorie A2 according to the standards EN 378 and ANSI/ASHRAE 34- 2001.
信頼性スコア	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください	選択してください
出典		-
引用文献	(5)	(5)
備考		-

2.10 爆発性 EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法	その他:ASTM 681-85	other: ASTM 681-85
GLP	いいえ	いいえ
試験を行った年	1985	1985
試験条件		-
結果		
火により爆発	選択してください	選択してください
		-
m-ジニトロベンゼンより摩擦に敏感	選択してください	選択してください
		-
m-ジニトロベンゼンより衝撃に敏感	選択してください	選択してください
		-
爆発性ない	選択してください	選択してください
		-
その他		-
結論	爆発限界: 下限: 12.7 % (v/v) 上限: 33.4 % (v/v)	Explosivity limits : lower: 12.7 % (v/v) Higher : 33.4 % (v/v)
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください ※原文参照	選択してください Reliability of 2 is assigned because source is a peer-reviewed data handbook
出典		-
引用文献	(35)	(35)
備考		-

2.11 酸化性 OXIDISING PROPERTIES

2.12 酸化還元ポテンシャル OXIDATION/REDUCTION POTENTIAL

2.13 その他の物理化学的性状に関する情報 ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

3. 環境運命と経路 ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND PATHWAYS

3.1 安定性 STABILITY

3.1.1. 光分解 PHOTODEGRADATION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法	その他(実測)	other (measured)
タイプ	選択してください	選択してください
		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
光源と波長(nm)		-
太陽光強度に基づいた相対強度	太陽光の強度に基づく	based on intensity of sunlight
物質のスペクトル		-
試験条件		-
結果		-

物質濃度		-
温度(°C)		-
直接光分解		-
半減期t _{1/2}		-
分解度(%)と時間		-
量子収率 (%)		-
間接光分解		-
増感剤(タイプ)	OH	OH
増感剤濃度		-
速度定数		-
半減期t _{1/2}	3.4年	3.4 year
分解生成物	はい	はい
	124-38-9 204-696-9 二酸化炭素 353-50-4 206-534-2 フッ化カルボニル 7664-39-3 231-634-8 フッ化水素	124-38-9 204-696-9 carbon dioxide 353-50-4 206-534-2 carbonyl difluoride 7664-39-3 231-634-8 hydrogen fluoride
結論	<p>大気寿命: HFC-32 (CH₂F₂)は、ラジカルOHと大気(対流圏)の低層で反応する。成層圏では、光分解によってOH、O₁Dと反応する可能性もあるが、大気中のHFC-32除去への寄与は無視できるほど小さいものと推測された(WMO 1991)。HFC-32の大気寿命は、対流圏からの除去に基づき、4.9年であると近年推定された(WMO 2002)。OHとの反応に関わるこの寿命は、基準物質としてメチルクロロホルムを用いるSpivakovskyらの方法を用いて計算される(Spivakovskyら、2000)。この方法は、272KでのメチルクロロホルムとHFC-32のOHとの速度定数を比較し、OHによる分解に関連するメチルクロロホルムの大気寿命(5.7年)を用いて物質の寿命を測定する。この寿命は、メチルクロロホルムの大気収支についての詳細な研究から推論される(Spivakovsky et al. 2000)。このアプローチは大気全体のOH濃度を考慮するため、長寿命の物質の平均寿命を最も正確に導き出すものと考えられている。なお定義によると、その値はln2x4.9または3.39年である。</p> <p>成層圏オゾンへの影響 HFC-32はその構造に塩素、臭素が含まれていないため、成層圏のオゾン層への影響はなく、ODP(オゾン破壊係数)はゼロである。</p> <p>温室効果への寄与: HFC-32は温室効果ガスである。近年、CO₂に対するGWP(質量単位ベースで定義された地球温暖化係数)は、100年間を調査対象期間として543と算出されている(WMO 2002)。しかしながら、現在京都議定書で正式に使用されている値は650であり、この値はIPCC1995報告書(IPCC 1995)から得られたものであり、あらゆる法的な要求事項において基準として用いられることとなる。</p> <p>HFC-32の温室効果への影響は、大気濃度、つまり大気への実際の排出量に左右される。IPCCによる排出シナリオ(IPCC2001)によると、大気中のHFC-32の濃度は2010年に約1pptvになるものと予測される。HFC-32の放射効率である0.09 w_m-2ppbv⁻¹(WMO 2002)に基づく、温室効果への寄与は、2010年に9.10-5 w_m-2になるものと思われる。温室効果ガス全ての寄与およびエアロゾルの直接・間接的影響を考慮する別のSRESシナリオによって、2010年に予測される総放射は1.63 w_m-2 ~ 1.85 w_m-2であった(IPCC 2001)。比較してみると、HFC-32の温室効果への寄与は9 10-5 w_m-2であり、無視できないとしても極めて小さいものと言える。</p>	<p>Atmospheric lifetime: HFC-32 (CH₂F₂) reacts in the lower part of the atmosphere (troposphere) with the radical OH. Possible reactions in the stratosphere are with OH, O₁D and by photolysis and were estimated to have a negligible contribution to the atmospheric removal of HFC-32 (WMO 1991). The atmospheric lifetime of HFC-32 was recently determined at 4.9 years (WMO 2002) on the basis of its tropospheric removal. This lifetime related to reaction with OH is calculated using Spivakovsky et al method which uses methylchloroform as a standard. (Spivakovsky et al, 2000). This methods compares the rates constant with OH at 272K of methylchloroform and HFC-32 and then scales the lifetime of the species with the atmospheric lifetime of methylchloroform related to its degradation with OH i.e. 5.7 years. This lifetime is inferred from a detailed study of the atmospheric budget of methylchloroform (Spivakovsky et al, 2000). This approach is considered to give the best average lifetime for long lived species because it takes into account the overall field of OH concentration in the atmosphere. The corresponding ½ life is by definition is ln2x4.9 or 3.39 years.</p> <p>Impact on stratospheric ozone. Due to its structure without chlorine or bromine, HFC-32 will have no impact on the stratospheric ozone layer and its ODP (ozone depletion potential) is zero.</p> <p>Contribution to the greenhouse effect: HFC-32 is a greenhouse gas. Its GWP (global warming potential defined on a mass unit basis) relative to CO₂ has been recently calculated at 543 (WMO 2002) for a integration time horizon of 100 years. However the value now officially used in the Kyoto protocol is 650 and comes from the IPCC 1995 report (IPCC 1995) and will be used as the standard for any regulatory requirements.</p> <p>The impact of HFC-32 on the greenhouse effect depends on its atmospheric concentration and therefore on the actual quantity emitted to the atmosphere. Based on emission scenarios used by IPCC (IPCC 2001) the concentration of HFC-32 in the atmosphere would be about 1pptv in 2010. On the basis of the radiative efficiency of 0.09 w_m-2ppbv⁻¹ (WMO 2002), the contribution of HFC-32 would be 9.10-5 w_m-2 in 2010. The overall expected radiative in 2010 from the different SRES scenarios which include all contributions from greenhouse gases and direct and indirect effects of aerosols ranges from 1.63 w_m-2 to 1.85 w_m-2 (IPCC 2001). In comparis on, the HFC-32 contribution of 9 10-5 w_m-2 is very small if not negligible.</p>

	<p>大気中分解生成物: HFCsの大気中分解は、産業界(AFEAS)やEU(Step Halocside プロジェクト)(STEP-HALOCSIDE/AFEAS, 1993)の異なる研究プログラムを通じて幅広く研究され、成層圏オゾンに関するWMO-UNEPの異なる科学的評価において報告された(WMO 1989, 1991, 1994)。HFC-32は、大気中の水分の中で加水分解によって中間物質のC(=O)F2に分解され、さらにHFとCO2へと変換される。ホスゲンとの類推により、降水除去によるC(=O)F2の大気寿命は、平均で70日(又は48.5日の半減期)と推定することが出来る(WMO 1998)。3次元の大気モデル計算(kanakidouら、1995)において、分解生成物の存在度は反応物質の1%程度であると推定された。HFC-32の場合、2010年にはC(=O)F2の濃度がpptvの数%になるものと思われる。</p> <p>環境中での自然の負荷とF-アニオンの流動を比較して、HCFCs及びHFCの対流圏分解によって生成されたF-の流動が、無視してよい程度であることも示されている(WMO 1989)。環境中のF-陰イオンの自然負荷や流動と比較すると、HCFCs及びHFCの対流圏分解によって生成されたF-の流動は無視できるほど小さいものと推定される。(WMO 1989)。</p> <p>対流圏オゾンの形成への寄与: OHとの反応性が低いため、HFC-32は地上オゾンの形成に大きく寄与しないものと思われる。そのPOCP(光化学的オゾン生成能)は、エチレンの100の値に対し、0.2と算出された(Haymanら、1997)。</p>	<p>Atmospheric degradation products: The atmospheric degradation of HFCs have been extensively studied through different research programmes from industry (AFEAS) and from EU (Step Halocside project) (STEP-HALOCSIDE/AFEAS, 1993) and were reported in the different WMO-UNEP scientific assessments on stratospheric ozone. (WMO 1989, 1991, 1994). HFC-32 will degrade in C(=O)F2 as intermediate product which will be further converted to HF and CO2 by hydrolysis in atmospheric water. By analogy with phosgene the atmospheric lifetime of C(=O)F2 by wet removal can be estimated at 70 days (or a ½ life of 48.5 days) as an average value (WMO 1998). In a 3 dimensions atmospheric model calculation (kanakidou et al, 1995) estimated that the abundance of the degradation product would be of the order of a 1% of that of the parent compound. In the case of HFC-32 one can assume that the concentration of C(=O)F2 would be a few % of a pptv in 2010. It has also been shown that the flux of F- produced by the tropospheric degradation of HCFCs and HFC would be negligible in comparis on with the natural burden and fluxes of F- anion in the environment. (WMO 1989)</p> <p>Contribution to the formation of tropospheric ozone: Because of its low reactivity with OH, HFC-32 will not contribute significantly to the formation of ground ozone. Its POCP (photochemical ozone creation potential) has been calculated at 0.2 with the reference of 100 for ethylene (Hayman et al, 1997).</p>
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献	(9) (22) (23) (24) (36) (36) (37) (41) (42) (43) (44)	(9) (22) (23) (24) (36) (36) (37) (41) (42) (43) (44)
備考		-

3.1.2. 水中安定性(加水分解性) STABILITY IN WATER

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験条件	タイプ: 無生物	Type : abiotic
結果		
設定濃度		-
実測濃度		-
所定時間後の分解度(%、pH、温度)		-
半減期		-
分解生成物	選択してください	選択してください
結論		-
注釈	§ 2.12を参照。 物質は水中で安定である。化学的構造により加水分解は起きないものと考えられる。	see § 2.12. The substance is stable in water no hydrolysis expected due to the chemical structure
信頼性スコア	選択してください	選択してください
	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

3.1.3. 土壌中安定性 STABILITY IN SOIL

3.2. モニタリングデータ(環境) MONITORING DATA(ENVIRONMENT)

3.3. 移動と分配 TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION

3.3.1 環境区分間の移動 TRANSPORT BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPARTMENTS

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法	Fugacity model I	Fugacity model I

結果		-
媒体	その他:下欄のセルに記載 大気:99.99%(Fugacity Model Level I) 水:0.01%(Fugacity Model Level I) 土壌:0%(Fugacity Model Level I)	その他:下欄のセルに記載 Air:99.99%(Fugacity Model Level I) Water:0.01%(Fugacity Model Level I) Soil:0%(Fugacity Model Level I)
環境分布予測と媒体中濃度 (levelIII/III)		-
結論	計算fugacity level 1 (NORDBAS1) 温度 (C) 25 分子量 52 蒸気圧 (Pa) 1690000 溶解度 (g/m3) 4400 溶解度 (mol/m3) 84.62 ヘンリー定数 (Pa.m3/mol) 19972.73 log kow 0.21 オクタノール-水分配係数 1.62 有機炭素-水分配係数 0.66 大気-水分配係数 8.06 土壌-水分配係数 0.02 底質-水分配係数 0.04 物質量 (moles) 1 フガシティ (Pa) 0.41307669E-6 全VZ生成量 2420857.97	fugacity level 1 calculation (NORDBAS1) Temperature (C) 25 Molecular weight 52 Vapor pressure (Pa) 1690000 solubility (g/m3) 4400 solubility (mol/m3) 84.62 Henry's law constant (Pa.m3/mol) 19972.73 log kow 0.21 Octanol-water partition coefficient 1.62 Organic C-water partition coefficient 0.66 Air-water partition coefficient 8.06 Soil-water partition coefficient 0.02 Sediment-water partition coefficient 0.04 Amount of chemical (moles) 1 Fugacity (Pa) 0.41307669E-6 Total VZ products 2420857.97
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください 試験結果がモデルによって得られたことから、信頼性スコア2が付けられた	選択してください Reliability of 2 was assigned because results were obtained by modeling
出典		-
引用文献	(32)	(32)
備考		-

3.3.2 分配 DISTRIBUTION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
媒体	水-空気	水-空気
方法	Mackay, Level IIに準拠して計算	Calculation according Mackay, Level I
試験条件		-
結果	ヘンリー定数 (Pa.m3/mol) : 19972.73	HENRY'S law constant (Pa.m3/mol) : 19972.73
結論		-
注釈	この値はモデルNordbase1を用いて計算された。	This value was calculated using the model Nordbase1
信頼性スコア	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	選択してください データがモデルから得られているため、信頼性スコア2が付けられた。	選択してください Reliability of 2 assigned because data were obtained by modeling
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

3.4 好気性生分解性 AEROBIC BIODEGRADATION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	> 99.99 %wt	> 99.99 %wt
注釈		-
方法	OECD ガイドライン 301 D "簡単な生物学的分解性:クローズドボトル試験"	OECD Guide-line 301 D "Ready Biodegradability: Closed Bottle Test"
培養期間	28日	28 days
植種源	活性汚泥	activated sludge
GLP	はい	はい
試験を行った年		-

試験条件	<p>培養条件 ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験液の調製 ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験条件の妥当性 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>condition of cultivation concentration of test substance : 3.38 mg/l concentration of activated sludge : one drop/l Vessel: 100 ml BOD bottle with glass stoppers temperature: 20 +/- 1 ° C Duration: 28 days Method: each test solution was kept in closed bottle in the dark Activated sludge : return sludge of city sewage plant the sample was filtered through a filter (N° 2), the first 200ml was discarded and the rest was used as inoculum Number of bacteria : 2.8E8/ml Basal culture medium : pH = 7.2 inoculated with one drop of activated sludge The final volume of inoculated basal culture medium added to each BOD bottle was 100ml</p> <p>Preparation of test solutions - control of oxygen blank to each BOD bottle (100 ml), basal culture medium was filled - blank test of sludge to each BOD bottle (100 ml), inoculated basal culture medium was filled - Water + test substance to each BOD bottle (100 ml), purified water was filled and 100 µ l (about 3.4 g/l) saturated stock solution was added - sludge + test substance to each BOD bottle (100 ml), inoculated basal culture medium was filled and 100 µ l (about 3.4 g/l) saturated stock solution was added - sludge + sodium n-dodecylsulfate (reference substance) 3mg/l of sodium n-dodecylsulfate solution was prepared by inoculated basal culture medium and then filled to each BOD bottles</p> <p>Validity of test conditions % biodegradation of sodium n-dodecylsulfate calculated by BOD value was 34, 59 and 91% at the 5th, 15th and 28th day respectively Test results Method % biodegradation Day 5 Day 15 DAY 28 BOD 1 5 5 GC - - 3</p>
試験物質濃度	3.38 mg/l	3.38 mg/l related to Test substance related to
汚泥濃度		-
培養温度 °C		-
対照物質および濃度(mg/L)		-
分解度測定方法	<p>ガスクロマトグラフィーによる分解度 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>- percentage biodegradation by Gas Chromatography % = (Sw - Ss)/Sw x 100 Sw : Residual amount of test substance in (sludge + test substance) (mg) Ss : Residual amount of test substance in (water + test substance) (mg)</p>
分解度算出方法	<p>分解度の計算 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>Calculation of percentage of degradation - percentage biodegradation by BOD % = BODx/ThOD X 100 BODx = Biochemical Oxygen Demand at (sludge + test substance) after x days (mg)</p>
結果		
最終分解度(%) 日目	5(±)%(28日目)	5(±)% after 28 days
分解速度-1		-
分解速度-2		-
分解速度-3		-
分解速度-4		-
分解生成物		-
上記結果以外の分解度測定方法及びその結果		-
対象物質の7. 14日目の分解度		-
その他	<p>分解生成物:なし ThOD = 理論的酸素要求量(mg) 試験物質のThOD = 3.12 mg/l 参照物質のThOD = 5.82 mg/l</p>	<p>Deg. product : no ThOD = Theoretical Oxygen Demand (mg) ThOD test substance = 3.12 mg/l ThOD reference substance = 5.82 mg/l</p>
結論	試験条件下で生分解性は確認されなかった。	under test conditions no biodegradation observed
注釈		-
信頼性スコア	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献	(26)	(26)
備考		-

3.5. BOD-5、CODまたはBOD-5／COD比
BOD-5、COD OR RATIO BOD-5/COD

3.6 生物濃縮性
BIOACCUMULATION

項目名	和訳結果(EU-RAR)	原文(EU-RAR)
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4-1 魚への急性毒性
ACUTE TOXICITY TO FISH

試験物質	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
同一性	-	-
方法	タイプ:その他	Type : other
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年	-	-
魚種、系統、供給者	-	-
エンドポイント	-	-
試験物質の分析の有無	選択してください	選択してください
試験物質の分析方法	-	-
結果の統計解析手法	-	-
試験条件	-	-
試験魚の月齢、体長、体重	-	-
試験用水量あたりの魚体重	-	-
参照物質での感受性試験結果	-	-
じゅん化条件	-	-
希釈水源	-	-
希釈水の化学的性質	-	-
試験溶液(及び保存溶液)とその調製法	-	-
試験物質の溶液中での安定性	-	-
溶解助剤/溶剤の種類とその濃度	-	-
暴露容器	-	-
暴露期間	96時間	96 hours
試験方式	選択してください	選択してください
換水率/換水頻度	-	-
連数、1連当たりの魚数	-	-
影響が観察された少なくとも1濃度区及び対照区における水質	-	-
試験温度範囲	-	-
照明の状態	-	-
平均測定濃度の計算方法	-	-
結果	-	-
設定濃度	-	-
実測濃度	-	-
生物学的影響観察	-	-
累積死亡率の表	-	-
統計的結果	-	-
注釈	淡水魚に対する中性有機物の96h LC50は、ECOSAR v0.99gを用い、水溶解度4786 mg/l(計算値)及びlogKow0.71(kowWin推定値)を基にして推測された。	96h LC50 for freshwater fish was estimated using ECOSAR v0.99g for neutral organics based on a water solubility of 4786 mg/l (calculated) and a logKow of 0.71 (kowWin estimate)
対照区における死亡率	-	-
異常反応	-	-
その他の観察結果	-	-
結論	-	-
結果(96h-LC50)	629.2 mg/l(計算値)	629.2 mg/l calculated
信頼性スコア	2. 制限付で信頼性あり	2. 制限付で信頼性あり
キースタディ	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	モデルから結果が得られていることから、信頼性スコア2が与えられた。	Reliability of 2 was assigned because results were obtained by modeling
出典	-	-
引用文献	-	-
備考	-	-

4-2 水生無脊椎動物への急性毒性(例えばミジンコ)
ACUTE TOXICITY TO AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES (DAPHNIA)

試験物質	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
同一性	-	-
方法	タイプ:その他	Type : other
GLP	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年	-	-
生物種、系統、供給者	-	-
エンドポイント	-	-
試験物質の分析の有無	選択してください	選択してください
試験物質の分析方法	-	-
結果の統計解析手法	-	-
試験条件	-	-
試験生物の起源、前処理、繁殖方法	-	-
参照物質での感受性試験結果	-	-
試験開始時の時間齢	-	-
希釈水源	-	-
希釈水の化学的性質	-	-
試験溶液(及び保存溶液)とその調製法	-	-
試験物質の溶液中での安定性	-	-
溶解助剤/溶剤の種類とその濃度	-	-
暴露容器	-	-
暴露期間	48時間	48 hours

試験方式	選択してください	選択してください
連数、1連当たりの試験生物数		-
対照区と影響が観察された少なくとも1濃度区における水質		-
試験温度範囲		-
照明の状態		-
平均測定濃度の計算方法		-
結果		
設定濃度		-
実測濃度		-
遊泳阻害数		-
累積遊泳阻害数の表		-
注釈	ミジンコに対する中性有機物の48h EC50は、ECOSAR v0.99gを用い、水溶解度4786 mg/l(計算値)及びlogKow0.71(kowWin推定値)を基にして推測された。	48h EC50 for daphnids was estimated using ECOSAR v0.99g for neutral organics based on a water solubility of 4786 mg/l (calculated) and a logKow of 0.71 (kowWin estimate)
対照区における反応は妥当か	選択してください	選択してください
対照区における反応の妥当性の考察		-
結論		
結果(48h-EC50)	616.4 mg/l(計算値)	616.4 mg/l calculated
信頼性スコア	2. 制限付で信頼性あり	2. 制限付で信頼性あり
キースタディ	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	モデルから結果が得られていることから、信頼性スコア2が与えられた。	Reliability of 2 was assigned because results were obtained by modeling
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

4-3 水生植物への毒性(例えば藻類)
TOXICITY TO AQUATIC PLANTS e. g. ALGAE

試験物質	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
同一性		-
方法		-
GLP	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験を行った年		-
生物種、系統、供給者		-
エンドポイント	生長速度	growth rate
毒性値算出に用いたデータの種類の		-
試験物質の分析の有無	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験物質の分析方法		-
結果の統計解析手法		-
試験条件		
試験施設での藻類継代培養方法		-
藻類の前培養の方法及び状況		-
参照物質での感受性試験結果		-
希釈水源		-
培地の化学的性質		-
試験溶液(及び保存溶液)とその調製法		-
試験物質の溶液中での安定性		-
溶解助剤/溶剤の種類とその濃度		-
暴露容器		-
暴露期間	96時間	96 hours
試験方式	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
連数		-
各濃度区の少なくとも1連における試験開始時と終了時の水質		-
試験温度範囲		-
照明の状態		-
平均測定濃度の計算方法		-
結果		
設定濃度		-
実測濃度		-
細胞密度		-
生長阻害率(%)		-
各濃度区における生長曲線		-
その他観察結果		-
注釈	藻類に対する中性有機物の96h EC50は、ECOSAR v0.99gを用い、水溶解度4786 mg/l(計算値)及びlogKow0.71(kowWin推定値)を基にして推測された。	96h EC50 for algae was estimated using ECOSAR v0.99g for neutral organics based on a water solubility of 4786 mg/l (calculated) and a logKow of 0.71 (kowWin estimate)
対照区での生長は妥当か	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
対照区における反応の妥当性の考察		-
結論		
結果(ErC50)	EC0 : = 16.985 mg/l(計算値) EC50 : = 357.9 mg/l(計算値)	EC0 : = 16.985 mg/l calculated EC50 : = 357.9 mg/l calculated
結果(NOEC)		-
信頼性スコア	2. 制限付で信頼性あり	2. 制限付で信頼性あり
キースタディ	選択してください	選択してください

信頼性の判断根拠	モデルから結果が得られていることから、信頼性スコア2が与えられた。	Reliability of 2 was assigned because results were obtained by modeling
出典	ATOFINA	ATOFINA
引用文献	-	-
備考	-	-

4-4 微生物への毒性(例えばバクテリア)
TOXICITY TO MICROORGANISMS e. g. BACTERIA

4-5 水生生物への慢性毒性
CHRONIC TOXICITY TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS

A. 魚への慢性毒性
CHRONIC TOXICITY TO FISH

試験物質	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
同一性	-	-
方法	-	-
GLP	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験を行った年	-	-
魚種、系統、供給者	-	-
試験物質の分析の有無	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験物質の分析方法	-	-
エンドポイント	その他	other
結果の統計解析手法	-	-
試験条件	-	-
試験魚の月齢、体長、体重	-	-
餌の種類、給餌量、給餌頻度	-	-
孵化後の移動までの時間	-	-
最初の給餌までの時間	-	-
試験開始2週間前までの疾病対策のための処理	-	-
胚と仔魚の取扱方法	-	-
暴露チャンバーの材質など	-	-
試験溶液(及び保存溶液)とその調製法	-	-
試験物質の溶液中での安定性	-	-
溶解助剤/溶剤の種類とその濃度	-	-
試験溶液の調製方法	-	-
希釈水源	-	-
希釈水の化学的性質	-	-
暴露期間	30 日	30 days
その他	-	-
測定項目、測定に伴うサンプル採取時期、サンプリング間隔、手順	-	-
試験方式	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
結果	-	-
用量設定試験の実施の有無	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
用量設定試験結果	-	-
設定濃度	-	-
実測濃度	-	-
影響(対照区含む)	-	-
胚、仔魚、稚魚の各成長段階及び全体における死亡/生存データ	-	-
孵化の開始時間及び終了時間	-	-
各日の孵化した仔魚数	-	-
生存個体の体長/体重	-	-
奇形の発症した仔魚数	-	-
異常行動を示す魚数	-	-
その他の影響	-	-
注釈	中性有機物の淡水魚に対する慢性毒性はECOSAR v0.99gを用いて推測された。	The chronic toxicity to fish was estimated using ECOSAR v0.99g for neutral organics
結論	-	-
EC50	-	-
NOEC, LOEC	65.8 mg/l (計算値)	65.8 mg/l calculated
信頼性スコア	2. 制限付で信頼性あり	2. 制限付で信頼性あり
キースタディ	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	モデルからデータが得られているため、信頼性スコア2が与えられた。	Reliability of 2 was assigned because data were obtained by modeling
出典	-	-
引用文献	-	-
備考	-	-

B. 水生無脊椎動物への慢性毒性
CHRONIC TOXICITY TO AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES

試験物質	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
同一性	-	-
方法	-	-
GLP	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験を行った年	-	-
試験生物種	-	-
試験物質の分析の有無	選択して下さい	選択して下さい

試験物質の分析方法		-
エンドポイント	死亡	mortality
結果の統計解析手法		-
試験条件		
助剤使用の有無	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
助剤の種類、濃度、助剤対照区の有無		-
試験温度		-
pH		-
硬度		-
試験生物の情報		-
希釈水源		-
希釈水の化学的性質		-
試験溶液(及び保存溶液)とその調製法		-
試験物質の溶液中での安定性		-
溶解助剤/溶剤の種類とその濃度		-
暴露期間	16日	16 days
暴露容器		-
連数、1連当たりの試験生物数		-
照明		-
対照区と影響が観察された少なくとも1濃度区における水質		-
平均測定濃度の計算方法		-
結果		
設定濃度		-
実測濃度		-
実測濃度の詳細		-
累積遊泳障害数		-
累積産仔数		-
対照区における反応は妥当か	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
生理的影響		-
試験の妥当性		-
注釈	中性有機物のミジンコに対する慢性毒性はECOSAR v0.99gを用いて評価された。	The chronic toxicity to daphnids was estimated using ECOSAR v0.99g for neutral organics
結論		
結果(EC50)	17.989 mg/l (計算)	17.989 mg/l calculated
結果(NOEC, LOEC)		-
信頼性スコア	2. 制限付で信頼性あり	2. 制限付で信頼性あり
キースタディ	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	Reliability of 2 because data was obtained by modeling
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

4-6 陸生生物への毒性
TOXICITY TO TERRESTRIAL ORGANISMS

A. 陸生植物への毒性
TOXICITY TO TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

B. 土壌生物への毒性
TOXICITY TO SOIL DWELLING ORGANISMS

試験物質	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
同一性		-
方法	タイプ:その他	Type : other
試験の種類	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
GLP	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験を行った年		-
種		-
試験物質の分析の有無	選択して下さい	選択して下さい
試験物質の分析方法		-
エンドポイント	死亡	mortality
暴露期間	14日	14 days
試験条件		-
結果		
毒性値	798.956 mg/kg 土壌乾燥重量(計算)	798.956 mg/kg soil dw calculated
注釈	中性有機物SARのミミズに対する14d EC50 は、ECOSAR v0.99gを用い、水溶解度4786 mg/l(計算値)及びlogKow0.71 (KowWin推定値)を基にして推測された。	14d EC50 for earthworm was estimated using ECOSAR v0.99g for neutral organic SAR using a water solubility of 4786 mg/l (calculated) and a log Kow of 0.71 (KowWin estimate)
信頼性スコア	2. 制限付で信頼性あり	2. 制限付で信頼性あり
キースタディ	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠	モデルから結果が得られているため、信頼性スコア2が与えられた。	Reliability of 2 was assigned because results were obtained by modeling
出典		-
引用文献		-
備考		-

C. 他の非哺乳類陸生種(鳥類を含む)への毒性
TOXICITY TO OTHER NON-MAMMALIAN TERRESTRIAL SPECIES (INCLUDING AVIAN)

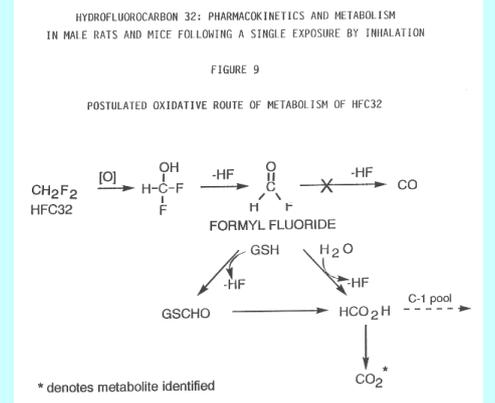
4-6-1底生生物への毒性
TOXICITY TO SEDIMENT DWELLING ORGANISMS

4-7 生物学的影響モニタリング(食物連鎖による蓄積を含む)
BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS MONITORING (INCLUDING BIOMAGNIFICATION)

4-8 生体内物質変換と動態
BIOTRANSFORMATION AND KINETICS

4-9 追加情報
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

項目名	和訳結果(EU-RAR)	原文(EU-RAR)
5-1 トキシコキネティクス、代謝、分布 TOXICOKINETICS, METABOLISM, and DISTRIBUTION		
試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	<p>その他 TS ジフルオロメタン 低温物質: 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: Y02105/010/001 純度: 99.94%</p> <p>放射標識物質: 入手先: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC バッチ番号: Y02105/012/001 純度: > 97% 比放射能: 19 mCi/mmol</p>	<p>other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE COLD SUBSTANCE: Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: Y02105/010/001 Purity: 99.94%</p> <p>RADIO-LABELLED SUBSTANCE: Source: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC Batch number: Y02105/012/001 Purity: > 97% Specific activity: 19 mCi/mmol</p>
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他: データなし	other: no data
試験形態	in vivo	in vivo
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験をおこなった年	1992	1992
方法の概略	<p>ばく露時間: 6時間 試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>各試料は下記の利用により放射能を分析された。 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>Exposure time : 6 hours EXAMINATION: - Before exposure: During the 24h acclimation period, urine was collected over dry ice for fluoride ion determination. - During exposure: Urine and faeces were collected over dry ice. - After exposure: . Urine and faeces were collected over dry ice at 6h-intervals up to 4 days and stored at -20° C. . Expired organic material was collected by dissolution into dry ice cooled acetone (100ml). . Carbon dioxide was collected by dissolution into 2M sodium hydroxide. . Carbon monoxide was collected by passing through a catalyst (Hopcalit, 10g) to convert it to carbon dioxide which was then trapped in 2M sodium hydroxide solution. At termination (4 days), the animals were killed by terminal anaesthesia followed by cervical dislocation (rat 1) or cardiac puncture (rats 2-4). The blood was collected in heparin tubes and part of each blood sample (rats 2- 4) was centrifuged at 1500g for 15 minutes at 4° C to obtain plasma. The plasma and whole blood samples were stored at -20° C until analysed for radioactivity and carboxyhaemoglobin. Rat 1 was assayed for total carcass radioactivity. Rats 2-4 were dissected and the following organs and tissues were removed and stored at -20° C until they were assayed for radioactivity: liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, testes, muscle, renal fat, spleen and bone (femur).</p> <p>Every samples were analysed for radioactivity by using: - a Tri-carb 2000 CD Liquid Scintillation system (Packard Ltd) for urine and expired air - a Hionic Fluor for carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, tissues and carcasses - a Optiphase MP for expired organic material and plasma - a Packard Sample Oxidiser Model 307 for transforming faeces to radiolabelled carbon dioxide</p>
動物種	rat	rat
試験動物: 系統	種: Alpk:APfSD Wistar-derived 系統: Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, ICI Plc (Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK)	Strain: Alpk:APfSD Wistar-derived Source: Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, ICI Plc (Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK)
性別	M	M
細胞株		-
年齢	データなし	no data
体重	204~220 g	204-220 g
試験動物数	4	4
曝露経路	吸入 吸入研究のタイプ: 全身	inhalation Type of inhalation study: whole body
溶媒(賦剤)	その他: 空気	other: air

投与量	10000 ppm ※詳細は原文参照	10000 ppm Atmosphere generation: HFC32 was mixed with radio-labelled material using the following procedure to give a specific activity in the range 5.27– 7.38 µ Ci/mmol. The vial containing the radio-labelled material was opened inside an evacuated and sealed 10 litre Tedlar gas bag (SKC, Dorset, UK). The bag was then filled with 5 litres of unlabelled HFC32 followed by 5 litres of silica gel-dried laboratory air. The contents were drawn from the bag and mixed with silica gel-dried laboratory air to give a concentration of 10000 ppm HFC32 which was drawn through the chamber at a flow rate of 1l/min.
統計手法		-
実際に投与された量	空気の分析: ※詳細は原文参照	Atmosphere analysis: The atmosphere concentration of HFC32 within the chamber was monitored by gas-chromatography at approximately 20 minute intervals throughout the exposure. During the exposure period samples of the atmosphere (1 ml) were removed every 60 minutes to determine the specific activity of the [14C]-HFC32 within the chamber.
排泄経路	※原文参照	 <p>HYDROFLUOROCARBON 32: PHARMACOKINETICS AND METABOLISM IN MALE RATS AND MICE FOLLOWING A SINGLE EXPOSURE BY INHALATION</p> <p>FIGURE 9</p> <p>POSTULATED OXIDATIVE ROUTE OF METABOLISM OF HFC32</p> <p>* denotes metabolite identified</p>
採取体液		-
採取組織		-
代謝産物	分解生成物:あり	Deg. product : yes
代謝産物 CAS No.		-
結果		
試験結果	<p>吸収: 吸収は、少なかった:吸入された用量の約1%</p> <p>分布: 放射能の分布は比較的均一である。組織のgあたりHFC32のnmolとして表される最高濃度は、以下のとおりであった。:肺(286 nmol/g)、肝臓(152 nmol/g)、腎臓(151 nmol/g)、脂肪(149 nmol/g)、脾臓(111 nmol/g)及び心臓(103 nmol/g)。血液と、筋肉、脳、骨、精巣といった他の臓器は100 nmol/g以下であった。</p> <p>代謝: 代謝物が吸入用量の約0.51%であったことから、HFC32の代謝は低かった。 放射線標識された二酸化炭素は吸入用量の0.23%であったものの、二酸化炭素が主な代謝物であることが確認された。フッ化物イオンは放出されると予測されたが、低代謝のため、ばく露したラットの尿中フッ化物の値は、ばく露していないラットの値より同等またはそれ以下であった(96 vs 114 nmol/h)。仮定された代謝は添付資料に記述されている。既知のジハロメタン代謝経路では、HFC32は生体内で、おそらくシトクロムP450によって介在され、酸化により蟻酸(主要な尿代謝物として仮定される)に変換され、その後二酸化炭素へ変換されるものと仮定された。</p>	<p>ABSORPTION: Absorption was low: approximately 1% of the inhaled dose.</p> <p>DISTRIBUTION: The distribution of radioactivity was relatively uniform. The highest concentrations, expressed as nmol of HFC32 per g of tissue, were as follows: lung (286 nmol/g), liver (152 nmol/g), kidney (151 nmol/g), fat (149 nmol/g), spleen (111 nmol/g) and heart (103 nmol/g). Blood and other organs, such as muscle, brain, bone, testes, exhibited concentrations below 100 nmol/g.</p> <p>METABOLISM: The metabolism of HFC32 was low since metabolites accounted for approximately 0.51% of the inhaled dose. Carbon dioxide was found to be the main metabolite inasmuch radiolabelled carbon dioxide accounted for 0.23% of the inhaled dose. Fluoride ions were expected to be released but due to the low metabolism, fluoride levels in urine in exposed rats were similar and even lower than levels observed in unexposed animals (96 vs 114 nmol/h). The assumed metabolism is described in attached document. From the known routes of metabolism of dihalomethanes, it is postulated that HFC 32 is biotransformed by oxidation, mediated presumably by cytochrome P450, leading to formic acid (postulated as the major urine metabolite) and then to carbone dioxide.</p>

	<p>排出:</p> <p>- 肺の排出</p> <p>放射標識有機物は、呼気中で確認され(吸入用量の0.5%まで)、当然未変化のHFC32であるものと仮定された。</p> <p>二酸化炭素の呼気は、HFC32代謝物排出の2番目に主要な経路であり、吸入用量の約0.23%を占めた。シトクロムP450に媒介された酸化代謝の結果であると仮定される。</p> <p>一酸化炭素は、呼気中に代謝物として検出されなかった。さらに、処理動物検体及び対照動物検体における一酸化炭素ヘモグロビン値は同様であった(それぞれ、2.5%、2.0%)。そのため、一酸化炭素は、もし形成された場合、HFC32の極めて微量な代謝物であると結論付けられる。</p> <p>- 尿の排出:</p> <p>HFC32代謝物の尿排出は、2番目の優先経路であることが確認された。それらの代謝物は、吸入用量の0.13%を占めた。</p> <p>- 糞便の排出</p> <p>糞便中の排泄はごく小さく、吸入用量のわずか0.03%を占めた。</p>	<p>ELIMINATION:</p> <p>- Pulmonary elimination:</p> <p>. Radio-labelled organic substance was found in exhaled air (up to 0.5% of the inhaled dose) and reasonably assumed to be unchanged HFC32.</p> <p>. Exhalation of carbon dioxide was the second major route for excretion of HFC32 metabolites and accounted for about 0.23% of the inhaled dose. It is postulated to result from oxydative metabolism mediated by cyt P450.</p> <p>. Carbon monoxide could not be detected as a metabolite in exhaled air. Besides, carboxyhaemoglobin values in treated and control animal were similar (2.5% vs 2.0% respectively). It can be concluded therefore that carbon monoxide, if formed, is an extremely minor metabolite of HFC32.</p> <p>- Urinary elimination:</p> <p>Urinary excretion of HFC32 metabolites was found to be the second most favoured route. Those metabolites accounted for 0.13% of the inhaled dose.</p> <p>- Fecal elimination:</p> <p>Elimination in faeces was minimal and accounted only for 0.03% of the inhaled dose.</p>
結論		
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	1b: Comparable to guideline study.
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(20)	(20)
備考	注釈: 査読済み 付属文書: 75-10-5 Toxicokinetics (ICI CTL-R-1137).bmp	Remark : peer reviewed Attached document : 75-10-5 Toxicokinetics (ICI CTL-R-1137).bmp

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	<p>その他 TS</p> <p>ジフルオロメタン</p> <p>低温物質:</p> <p>入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers</p> <p>バッチ番号: Y02105/010/001</p> <p>純度: 99.94%</p> <p>放射標識物質:</p> <p>入手先: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC</p> <p>バッチ番号: Y02105/012/001</p> <p>純度: > 97%</p> <p>比放射能: 19 mCi/mmol</p>	<p>other TS</p> <p>DIFLUOROMETHANE</p> <p>COLD SUBSTANCE:</p> <p>Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers</p> <p>Batch number: Y02105/010/001</p> <p>Purity: 99.94%</p> <p>RADIO-LABELLED SUBSTANCE:</p> <p>Source: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC</p> <p>Batch number: Y02105/012/001</p> <p>Purity: > 97%</p> <p>Specific activity: 19 mCi/mmol</p>
注釈		
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他: データなし	other: no data
試験形態	in vivo	in vivo
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験をおこなった年	1992	1992
方法の概略	<p>ばく露時間: 6時間</p> <p>試験:</p> <p>※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>Exposure time : 6 hours</p> <p>EXAMINATION:</p> <p>- Before exposure:</p> <p>During the 24h acclimation period, urine was collected over dry ice for fluoride ion determination.</p> <p>- During exposure:</p> <p>Urine and faeces were collected over dry ice.</p> <p>- After exposure:</p> <p>. Urine and faeces were collected over dry ice at 6h-intervals up to 4 days and stored at -20° C.</p> <p>. Expired organic material was collected by dissolution into dry ice cooled acetone (100ml).</p> <p>. Carbon dioxide was collected by dissolution into 2M sodium hydroxide.</p> <p>. Carbon monoxide was collected by passing through a catalyst (Hopcalit, 10g) to convert it to carbon dioxide which was then trapped in 2M sodium hydroxide solution. At termination (4 days), the animals were killed by terminal anaesthesia followed by cervical dislocation (mouse 5) or cardiac puncture (mice 6-8). The blood was collected in heparin tubes and part of each blood sample (mice 6-8) was centrifuged at 1500g for 15 minutes at 4° C to obtain plasma. The plasma and whole blood samples were stored at -20° C until analysed for radioactivity and carboxyhaemoglobin. Mouse 5 was assayed for total carcass radioactivity. Mice 6-8 were dissected and the following organs and tissues were removed and stored at -20° C until they were assayed for radioactivity: liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, testes, muscle, renal fat, spleen and bone (femur).</p>

	全ての試料は下記の利用により放射能を分析された。 ※詳細は原文参照	Every samples were analysed for radioactivity by using: - a Tri-carb 2000 CD Liquid Scintillation system (Packard Ltd) for urine and expired air - a Hionic Fluor for carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, tissues and carcasses - a Optiphase MP for expired organic material and plasma - a Packard Sample Oxidiser Model 307 for transforming faeces to radiolabelled carbon dioxide
動物種	mouse	mouse
試験動物:系統	種:Alpk:APfCD-1 入手先:Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, ICI Plc (Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK)	Strain: Alpk:APfCD-1 Source: Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, ICI Plc (Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK)
性別	M	M
細胞株	-	-
年齢	データなし	no data
体重	33-34 g	33-34 g
試験動物数	4	4
曝露経路	吸入 吸入研究のタイプ:全身	inhalation Type of inhalation study: whole body
溶媒(賦剤)	その他:空気	other: air
投与量	1000ppm ※詳細は原文参照	10000 ppm Atmosphere generation: HFC32 was mixed with radio-labelled material using the following procedure to give a specific activity in the range 5.27- 7.38 μ Ci/mmol. The vial containing the radio-labelled material was opened inside an evacuated and sealed 10 litre Tedlar gas bag (SKC, Dorset, UK). The bag was then filled with 5 litres of unlabelled HFC32 followed by 5 litres of silica gel-dried laboratory air. The contents were drawn from the bag and mixed with silica gel-dried laboratory air to give a concentration of 10000 ppm HFC32 which was drawn through the chamber at a flow rate of 1l/min.
統計手法	-	-
実際に投与された量	空気の分析: ※詳細は原文参照	Atmosphere analysis: The atmosphere concentration of HFC32 within the chamber was monitored by gas-chromatography at approximately 20 minute intervals throughout the exposure. During the exposure period samples of the atmosphere (1 ml) were removed every 60 minutes to determine the specific activity of the [14 C]-HFC32 within the chamber.
排泄経路	-	-
採取体液	-	-
採取組織	-	-
代謝産物	分解生成物:あり	Deg. product : yes
代謝産物 CAS No.	-	-
結果	<p>吸収: 吸収は、少なかった(吸入された用量の約1%)。</p> <p>分布: 放射能の分布は比較的均一であった。組織1gあたりのHFC32のnmol数で表される最高濃度は、以下のとおりであった。:肺(601 nmol/g)、肝臓(346 nmol/g)、腎臓(323 nmol/g)、脂肪(274 nmol/g)、脾臓(235 nmol/g)及び心臓(221 nmol/g)。血液と、筋肉、脳、骨、精巣といった他の臓器は200 nmol/g以下であった。</p> <p>代謝: 代謝物が吸入用量の約0.80%であったため、HFC32の代謝は低かった。 放射線標識された二酸化炭素は吸入用量の0.27%であったが、二酸化炭素が主な代謝物であることが確認された。 仮定される代謝反応はラットのものと同様であった。</p>	<p>ABSORPTION: Absorption was low: approximately 1 % of the inhaled dose.</p> <p>DISTRIBUTION: The distribution of radioactivity was relatively uniform. The highest concentrations, expressed as nmol of HFC32 per g of tissue, were as follows: lung (601 nmol/g), liver (346 nmol/g), kidney (323 nmol/g), spleen (274 nmol/g), fat (235 nmol/g) and heart (221 nmol/g). Blood and other organs, such as muscle, brain, bone, testes, exhibited concentrations below 200 nmol/g.</p> <p>METABOLISM: The metabolism of HFC32 was low since metabolites accounted for approximately 0.80% of the inhaled dose. Carbon dioxide was found to be the main metabolite inasmuch radiolabelled carbon dioxide accounted for 0.27% of the inhaled dose. The assumed metabolism is the same that presented for rats.</p>

試験結果	<p>排出:</p> <p>- 肺の排出</p> <p>放射標識有機物は、呼気中で確認され(吸入用量の0.45%まで)、当然未変化のHFC32であるものと仮定された。</p> <p>二酸化炭素の呼気は、HFC32代謝物排出の2番目に主要な経路であり、吸入用量の約0.27%を占めた。シトクロムP450に媒介された酸化代謝の結果であると仮定されている。</p> <p>一酸化炭素は、呼気中に代謝物として検出されなかった。さらに、処理動物検体及び対照動物検体における一酸化炭素ヘモグロビン値は同様であった(それぞれ、1.3%と1.2%)。それゆえ、一酸化炭素は、もし形成された場合、HFC32の極めて微量な代謝物であると結論付けられる。</p> <p>- 尿の排出:</p> <p>HFC32代謝物の尿排出は、最も有利な経路であると確認された。それらの代謝物は、吸入用量の0.34%を占めた。</p> <p>- 糞便の排出</p> <p>糞便中の排泄物はごく小さく、吸入用量のわずか0.07%を占めた。</p>	<p>ELIMINATION:</p> <p>- Pulmonary elimination:</p> <p>. Radio-labelled organic substance was found in exhaled air (up to 0.45% of the inhaled dose) and reasonably assumed to be unchanged HFC32.</p> <p>. Exhalation of carbon dioxide was the second major route for excretion of HFC32 metabolites and accounted for about 0.27% of the inhaled dose. It is postulated to result from oxydative metabolism mediated by cytochrome P450.</p> <p>. Carbon monoxide could not be detected as a metabolite in exhaled air. Besides, carboxyhaemoglobin values in treated and control animal were similar (1.3% vs 1.2% respectively). It can be concluded therefore that carbon monoxide, if formed, is an extremely minor metabolite of HFC32.</p> <p>- Urinary elimination:</p> <p>Urinary excretion of HFC32 metabolites was found to be the most favoured route. Those metabolites accounted for 0.34% of the inhaled dose.</p> <p>- Fecal elimination:</p> <p>Elimination in faeces was minimal and accounted for only 0.07% of the inhaled dose.</p>
結論		-
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	1b: Comparable to guideline study.
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(20)	(20)
備考	査読済み	peer reviewed

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	<p>その他 TS</p> <p>ジフルオロメタン</p> <p>低温物質:</p> <p>入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers</p> <p>バッチ番号: Y02105/010/001</p> <p>純度: 99.94% (w/w)</p> <p>放射標識物質:</p> <p>入手先: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC</p> <p>バッチ番号: Y02105/012/001</p> <p>純度: > 97% (w/w)</p> <p>比放射能: 19 mCi/mmol</p>	<p>other TS</p> <p>DIFLUOROMETHANE</p> <p>COLD SUBSTANCE:</p> <p>Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers</p> <p>Batch number: Y02105/010</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% (w/w)</p> <p>RADIO-LABELLED SUBSTANCE:</p> <p>Source: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC</p> <p>Batch number: Y02105/012</p> <p>Purity: > 97% (w/w)</p> <p>Specific activity: 19 mCi/mmol</p>
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他: データなし	other: no data
試験形態	in vivo	in vivo
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験をおこなった年	1994	1994
方法の概略	<p>ばく露時間: 6時間</p> <p>※原文参照</p>	<p>Exposure time : 6 hours</p> <p>- Blood: Blood samples were obtained after 2, 4 or 6 hours of exposure by killing rats by CO2 asphyxiation and cardiac puncture. Samples were immediately analysed by two independent methods:</p> <p>. Vial equilibration method:</p> <p>Blood samples were transferred to heparinised Reacti-vials, sealed with teflon-coated rubber septa. Those vials placed on a blood roller at room temperature for at least two hours to equilibrate the fluorocarbon between the blood and head-space. The head-space HFC32 concentration was then analysed in duplicate from each vial by gas-chromatography against standard gas sample bags containing either 5000 ppm or 10000 ppm HFC32 in laboratory air. The amount of HFC32 in the original blood sample is the sum of the amounts of fluorocarbon partitioned in the head-space and blood at equilibrium. Thus, from knowledge of the blood:air partition coefficient at the equilibration temperature, determined in a preliminary study (1.44 ± 0.08 at 21° C) and the amount of HFC32 in the head-space at equilibrium the blood concentration of HFC32 can be determined.</p> <p>. Liquid scintillation analysis method:</p> <p>Blood samples were transferred to heparinised Reacti-vials, corked with teflon-coated rubber septa and containing 3 ml tetrahydrofuran (THF). Vials were shaken to aid partitioning of the HFC32 from blood to THF prior to radiolabel determination by liquid scintillation counting.</p> <p>- Exhaled air: radio-labelled carbon dioxide was collected during and up to 11.5 hours after exposure by trapping it in 2N NaOH solutions. Every 30 minutes, solutions were changed and stored at 4° C before being purged with nitrogen, allowing thus to harvest the dissolved [14C]-CO2 for counting them in Hionic fluor with a liquid scintillation counter.</p>

		- Urine: Urine was collected during the exposure and 11.5 hours onwards. Samples were stored at -70° C before being purged with nitrogen, in order to remove dissolved [14C]-HFC32 and counting them in Optiphase MP with a liquid scintillation counter.
動物種	rat	rat
試験動物: 系統	種: Alpk:APfSD Wistar-derived 入手先: Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, ICI Plc (Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK)	Strain: Alpk:APfSD Wistar-derived Source: Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, ICI Plc (Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK)
性別	M	M
細胞株		-
年齢	データなし	no data
体重	247 ± 23 g	247 ± 23 g
試験動物数	動物検体数(雄): 9匹 用量群あたりの動物検体数: 3匹	Number of animals Males: 9 Number of animals per dose group: 3
曝露経路	吸入 吸入研究のタイプ: 全身	inhalation Type of inhalation study: whole body
溶媒(賦剤)	その他: 空気	other: air
投与量	10000, 25000及び50000 ppm 空気中発生: ※詳細は原文参照	10000, 25000 and 50000 ppm Atmosphere generation: The vial containing the radio-labelled material was opened inside an evacuated and sealed 10 litre Tedlar gas bag (SKC, Dors et, UK). To this bag was added 5 litres of unlabelled HFC32 giving a specific activity of 5.5µ Ci/mmol. Aliquots of [14C]-HFC32 from this radiolabelled stock bag were diluted with unlabelled HFC32 to give [14C]-HFC32 at the required specific activity for the individual exposures (0.57- 0.99 µ Ci/mmol for 10000 ppm exposures, 0.25-0.37 µ Ci/mmol for 25000 ppm exposures and 0.12-0.15 µ Ci/mmol for 50000 ppm exposures. The [14C]-HFC32/HFC32 was mixed with silica gel-dried laboratory air to give the desired concentration of fluorocarbon which was drawn through the chamber at a flow rate of 1 litre/min.
統計手法		-
実際に投与された量	空気の分析: ※詳細は原文参照	Atmosphere analysis: The atmosphere concentration of HFC32 within the chamber was monitored by a PYE GCD gas-chromatograph equipped with a Poropak PS column (80-100 mesh, glass, 1.5m x 2mm) [detector not mentioned] at approximately 20 minute intervals throughout the exposure.
排泄経路		-
採取体液		-
採取組織		-
代謝産物	分解生成物: あり	Deg. product : yes
代謝産物 CAS No.		-
結果	血液濃度: 空気中濃度が10000、25000及び50000ppmの[14C]-HFC32のラットへの全身ばく露において、フルオロカーボンの画分は、2時間で肺胞気腔と血液の間で平衡に達した(参照: 付属文書の表3)。 用量濃度関係は直線的であった。実際に、10000ppmのHFC32において、2~6時間のばく露期間を超えて測定されたこのフルオロカーボンの血中濃度は、23.7 ± 1.4 µ g/mlであった。空気濃度を25000ppmまで上昇させたところ、同期間ばく露させた個体の血中濃度が62.5 ± 2.6 µ g/mlを示した。したがって、HFC32の空気濃度の2.5倍の上昇に対し、血中濃度も対応して上昇することが確認された。同様に、50000ppmの空気濃度では、血中濃度は120.2 ± 5.2 µ g/mlまでの用量に直線的に上昇した。 血液からTHFへ放射標識を抽出した後、同等の血中濃度が測定された。液体シンチレーション計測によって定量化され、血液中の存在物質の大部分は未変化のHFC32であることが示唆された。	BLOOD CONCENTRATIONS: Upon whole body exposure of rats to [14C]-HFC32 at atmosphere concentrations of 10000, 25000 and 50000 ppm the partitioning of fluorocarbon between the alveolar air space of the lung and blood had reached equilibrium at 2 hours (cf. attached document, Table 3). The dose-concentration relationship was linear. Actually at 10000 ppm HFC32 the blood concentration of this fluorocarbon measured over a 2-6 hour exposure period was 23.7 ± 1.4 µ g/ml. Increasing the atmosphere concentration to 25000 ppm gave a blood concentration over the same exposure period of 62.5 ± 2.6 µ g/ml. Thus, for a 2.5-fold increase in the atmosphere concentration of HFC32 there is a corresponding increase in the blood concentration. Similarly, at an atmosphere concentration of 50000 ppm the blood concentration again increased linearly with dose to 120.2 ± 5.2 µ g/ml. Comparable blood concentrations were measured following extraction of radiolabel from blood into THF and quantification following liquid scintillation counting, suggesting that the bulk of the material present in blood was unchanged HFC32.

試験結果

呼吸(付属文書の図4を参照):
 空气中濃度10000ppm、25000ppm及び50000ppmにおいて、代謝され¹⁴C-CO₂として排出された¹⁴C-HFC32の量は直線的に増加し、ばく露開始から4~5時間以内には最大レベルまで達した。なお、その値はそれぞれ約125 μ mol/kg/hr (10000 ppm)、355 μ mol/kg/hr (25000 ppm)及び667 μ mol/kg/hr (50000 ppm)であり、最長で6時間維持された。ばく露の中断時に、¹⁴C-CO₂として排出された放射標識の量は、全ての用量において最初の2時間で最大レベルの25~30%に急激に減少し、ばく露の11.5時間後までゆっくりと減少した。二酸化炭素の呼吸は、全代謝のおよそ90%を占めると推定された。

尿:
 空气中濃度が10000ppmで、ばく露6時間以内に尿中に排泄され、ばく露11.5時間後に集められた放射能標識の量は、96.3 μ mol/kgであった。
 空气中濃度が25000ppm及び50000ppmで、尿中に排出される放射能標識の量は、それぞれ252.8 μ mol/kg及び358.0 μ mol/kg bwtまで増加した。
 放射能標識の80%に相当するこれらの値が、この経路で除去されたとすると、HFC32の空气中濃度10000、25000及び50000 ppmで6時間ばく露された結果、尿中に排出された放射能標識の全量は、それぞれ120.4 μ mol/kg、316.0 μ mol/kg及び447.5 μ mol/kgであると推定される。

表3
 原文参照

図4
 原文参照

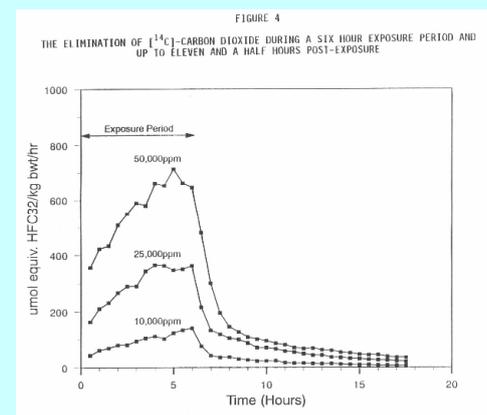
EXHALED AIR (see attached document, figure 4):
 At atmospheric concentrations of 10000 ppm, 25000 ppm and 50000 ppm the amount of ¹⁴C-HFC32 metabolised and exhaled as ¹⁴C-carbon dioxide increased linearly during the exposure period to maximum levels of around 125 μ mol/kg/hr (10000 ppm), 355 μ mol/kg/hr (25000 ppm) and 667 μ mol/kg/hr (50000 ppm) by 4-5 hours. This level was maintained up to 6 hours. Upon cessation of exposure the amount of radiolabel exhaled as ¹⁴C-CO₂ declined rapidly at all doses during the first two hours to between 25-30% of maximum levels then more slowly up to 11.5 hours post-exposure. Exhalation of carbon dioxide was estimated to account for approximately 90% of total metabolism.

URINE:
 The amount of radiolabel excreted in urine during and following a six hour exposure at an atmosphere concentration of 10000 ppm and collected at 11.5 hours post-exposure was 96.3 μ mol/kg.
 At atmosphere concentrations of 25000 ppm and 50000 ppm the amount of radiolabel excreted in urine increased to 252.8 μ mol/kg and 358.0 μ mol/kg bwt, respectively.
 Assuming these values to be equivalent to 80% of the radiolabel eliminated by this route, the total amounts of radiolabel excreted in urine resulting from a six hour exposure to HFC32 at atmosphere concentrations of 10000, 25000 and 50000 ppm are estimated to be 120.4 μ mol/kg, 316.0 μ mol/kg and 447.5 μ mol/kg respectively.

TABLE 3

Time	Blood Concentration of HFC32 (μg/ml)		
	10,000ppm	25,000ppm	50,000ppm
2hrs	22.7 +/- 1.4	64.7 +/- 2.9	120.2 +/- 5.0
4hrs	24.2 +/- 1.6	61.8 +/- 1.3	117.5 +/- 2.5
6hrs	24.1 +/- 0.9	60.8 +/- 2.0	122.9 +/- 6.6
2 to 6hrs	23.7 +/- 1.4	62.5 +/- 2.6	120.2 +/- 5.2

Blood concentrations of HFC32 are expressed as mean +/- S.D. (n=3 rats).



結論

結論

フッ素化炭化水素に対して予測されたように、HFC32について測定された液体:空気、組織:空気の分配係数は小さい。従って、肺胞気腔から血液へのHFC32の摂取は限定される。HFC32の血中レベルは、10000と50000ppmの間で、ばく露濃度とともに直線的に増加した。定常状態はばく露開始から2時間以内に到達され、試験期間中(2~6時間)その状態は保たれた。試験物質は、主に二酸化炭素に変換され、その結果肺に排出される(この経路は全代謝の約90%を占めると仮定されている)。

As expected for a fluorinated hydrocarbon, the liquid:air and tissue:air partition coefficients measured for HFC32 are small. Consequently the uptake of HFC32 from the alveolar air space of the lung into blood is limited. HFC32 blood levels increased linearly with exposure concentrations between 10000 and 50000 ppm. The steady state is reached within the first 2 hours of exposure and remaining at that level over the time period of the study (2-6 hours). The test substance is mainly transformed in carbon dioxide and therefore pulmonarily eliminated (it is assumed that this route accounts for approximately 90% of the total metabolism).

信頼性

信頼性の判断根拠

出典

引用文献(元文献)

1 制限なく信頼性あり

1b ガイドラインに相当する研究

Atofina, Paris-La Defense, France.

(31)

1 制限なく信頼性あり

1b: Comparable to guideline study.

Atofina, Paris-La Defense, France.

(31)

備考	注釈: 査読済み 付属文書: 75-10-5 Toxicokinetics (Zeneca CTL-R-1220) Blood concentrations.bmp 75-10-5 Toxicokinetics (Zeneca CTL-R-1220) Exhaled air.bmp	Remark : peer reviewed Attached document : 75-10-5 Toxicokinetics (Zeneca CTL-R-1220) Blood concentrations.bmp 75-10-5 Toxicokinetics (Zeneca CTL-R-1220) Exhaled air.bmp
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5-2 急性毒性
ACUTE TOXICITY

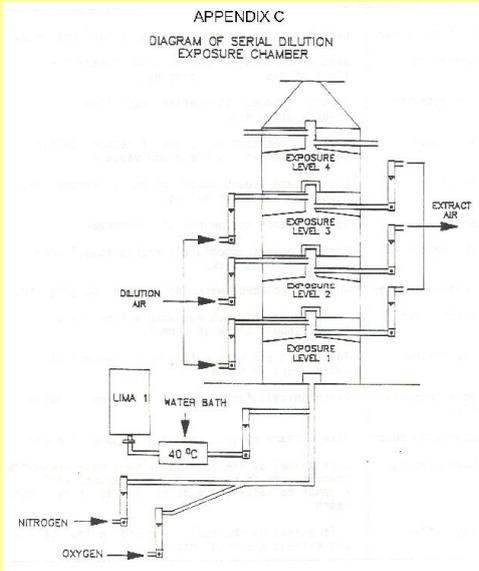
A. 急性経口毒性
ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください	選択してください
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験系(種/系統)	選択してください	選択してください
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	選択してください	選択してください
投与量		-
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路	選択してください	選択してください
観察期間(日)		-
その他の試験条件		-
統計学的処理		-
結果		
各用量群での死亡数		-
臨床所見		-
剖検所見		-
その他		-
結論		
LD50値又はLC50値		-
雌雄のLD50値又はLC50値の違い等		-
注釈	ジフルオロメタンは常温で気体であるため、得られたデータはない。	No data is available as difluoromethane is a gas at ambient temperature.
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE(ND)	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE(ND)
引用文献(元文献)		-
備考		-

B. 急性吸入毒性
ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他 TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: Y02105/009 純度: 99.94%	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: Y02105/009 Purity: 99.9%
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください その他: EPA 40.160及び40.792	選択してください other: EPA 40.160 and 40.792
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1992	1992
試験系(種/系統)	Rat その他: Wistar-derived	Rat other: Wistar-derived
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	MF	MF
投与量	7510, 85900又は520000 ppm	7510, 85900 or 520000 ppm
各用量群(性別)の動物数	動物検体数: 10匹	Number of animals : 10
溶媒(担体)	選択してください その他: 空気	選択してください other: air
投与経路	選択してください	選択してください
観察期間(日)	ばく露時間: 4時間	Exposure time : 4 hours

<p>その他の試験条件</p>	<p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>名目上/分析濃度 (NC/AC): ※詳細は原文参照 名目上及び分析濃度は次のとおり(NC/AC): ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>濃度モニタリング: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Harlan Olac Limited (Blackthorn, Bicester, Oxon, UK) - Age: "young adults" - Weight at study initiation: 264-313 g (males) and 206-251 g (females) - Number of animals: 5 males + 5 females - Controls: yes</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Type of exposure: snout only - Atmosphere generation: The test atmosphere was generated by passing HFC 32 from the stock cylinder through a copper coil (4mm id, length approximately 3-4m) immersed in a water bath maintained at 40° C. The resulting gas was metered at a flow rate of 2.5 l/min into a monitored airstream (mixture of nitrogen and oxygen at a combined flow rate of 2.5 l/min) and into the bottom level of a PERSPEX Serial Dilution Exposure Chamber (Appendix C, cf. Attached Document). At successively higher levels in the chamber, the atmosphere was further diluted by the addition of clean, dry air (dried and filtered using equipment supplied by Atlas-Copco, Sweden) and the removal of atmosphere via a vacuum line. Air flow rates were measured using variable area flowmeters, recorded at frequent intervals and were altered as necessary to maintain the target concentrations.</p> <p>- Nominal/analytical concentrations (NC/AC): The nominal atmospheric concentration is a concentration based on the known flow rates of test material and dilution air during the exposure period. This represents the maximum concentration to which the animals could be exposed assuming no losses within the generation or exposure systems. The nominal concentration of the test material during the exposure generation period was calculated from the following formula: $NC = (FR1 / (FR1 + FR2)) \times NC1$ where FR1 and FR2 are the flow rates (l/min) of atmosphere from previous level and of dilution air respectively, NC1 is the nominal concentration of previous level. For the highest exposure level (first stage in the dilution chamber), the nominal concentration of the previous level is 10E6ppm (ie the neat test material). To maintain an oxygen content of 20-21%, an "artificial" atmosphere was generated using a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen added to the stream of HFC32. Nominal and analytical concentrations are as follows (NC/AC): 17280/7510 ± 4700, 10800/85900 ± 29400 and 500000/520000 ± 19200 ppm.</p> <p>- Concentrations monitoring: every 20 minutes samples were taken during each exposure and were analysed by gas chromatography (Chromatograph: Pye Unicam Series 204, Column: Porapak PS. (80/100 Mesh) 1.5 m x 2 mm I.D., flame ionisation detector)</p> <p>EXAMINATIONS: Duration of observation: 14 days - Clinical signs: examined once daily - Mortality: recorded once daily - Body weight: measured on days 1, 2, 3, 8 and 15. - Necropsy: . macroscopic examination of the main organs with particular attention to abdominal and thoracic viscera. Lungs (with trachea and larynx attached) were weighed. . microscopic examination: lungs (with bronchi) and any abnormal tissue were fixed buffered 10% neutral buffered formaldehyde for possible examination.</p>
統計学的処理		-
結果	各用量群での死亡数	研究期間中に死亡は発生しなかった。 No deaths occurred during the study.

臨床所見	<p>- ばく露期間: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>- ばく露後直ちに: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>- メンテナンス期間 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>- During exposure: Treatment-related findings seen during exposure were confined to animals exposed to 85900 or 520000 ppm HFC 32 and these included auditory hyposaesthesia (in both groups) and increased breathing depth and reduced breathing rate in animals exposed to 520000 ppm HFC 32. Animals in the highest exposure group also showed tail erections.</p> <p>- Immediately after exposure: Minor treatment-related clinical signs seen following exposure to HFC 32 were confined to animals exposed to 85900 or 520000 ppm and were concentration-related. These included tail erections in animals exposed to 85900 or 520000 ppm HFC 32, salivation and reduced activity in animals exposed to 520000 ppm HFC 32. Shaking was also observed in a few males exposed to 520000 ppm HFC 32.</p> <p>- During the maintenance period: The clinical condition of the treated animals had in general improved greatly by day 2 after which there were no toxicologically significant effects. Reduced splay reflex was observed in 2 males exposed to 520000 ppm HFC 32 from days 6 to 15 inclusive. The same response was also observed in females exposed to the same concentration of HFC 32 on days 6 (2 animals) and 7 (1 animal). It is considered that this is not treatment-related since similar observations have been seen in stock rats of the same strain and age.</p>
剖検所見	肺の絶対・相対重量、および処理に関連すると思われる剖検時の肉眼所見においても、重大な影響は認められなかった。	There were neither significant effects on absolute or relative lung weights nor gross findings at necropsy which were considered to be related to treatment.
その他	<p>体重: 対照群と比較して、処理群の動物検体の体重に毒性学的に有意な影響は認められなかった。</p> <p>※原文参照</p>	<p>BODY WEIGHT: There were no toxicologically significant effects on bodyweights of treated animals when compared to controls.</p> 
結論		
LD50値又はLC50値	520000 ppm	520000 ppm
雌雄のLD50値又はLC50値の違い等	空气中濃度7510, 85900又は520000ppm v/vと測定されたHFC32の、鼻限定の4時間にわたるばく露では、死亡や重篤な毒性は確認されなかった。ラットにおけるHFC32の半数致死濃度は、520000 ppmを超えると結論付けられている。	Nose-only exposure for 4 hours to analysed atmospheric concentrations of 7510, 85900 or 520000 ppm v/v HFC 32 resulted in no mortalities and no severe toxicity. It is concluded that the median lethal concentration of HFC 32 in the rat exceeds 520000 ppm.
注釈		
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(13)	(13)
備考	付属文書: 75-10-5 Acute inhal. (ICI CTL-P-3456) Appendix C.bmp 注釈: 査読済み	Attached document : 75-10-5 Acute inhal. (ICI CTL-P-3456) Appendix C.bmp Remark : peer reviewed

C. 急性経皮毒性
ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	-	-
注釈	-	-

方法		
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください	選択してください
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		
試験系(種/系統)	選択してください	選択してください
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	選択してください	選択してください
投与量		
各用量群(性別)の動物数		
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路	選択してください	選択してください
観察期間(日)		
その他の試験条件		
統計学的処理		
結果		
各用量群での死亡数		
臨床所見		
剖検所見		
その他		
結論		
LD50値又はLC50値		
雌雄のLD50値又はLC50値の違い等		
注釈	ジフルオロメタンは常温で気体であるため、得られたデータはない。	No data is available as difluoromethane is a gas at ambient temperature.
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		
出典	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)
引用文献(元文献)		
備考		

D. 急性毒性(その他の投与経路)
ACUTE TOXICITY, OTHER ROUTES

5-3 腐食性/刺激性
CORROSIVENESS/IRRITATION

A. 皮膚刺激/腐食
SKIN IRRITATION/CORROSION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		
注釈		
pH		
方法		
方法/ガイドライン		
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		
試験系(種/系統)	選択してください	選択してください
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	選択してください	選択してください
投与量		
各用量群(性別)の動物数		
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路		
観察期間(日)		
その他の試験条件		
統計学的処理		
結果		
一次刺激スコア		
皮膚反応等		
その他		
結論		
皮膚刺激性	選択してください	選択してください
皮膚腐食性	選択してください	選択してください
注釈	ジフルオロメタンは常温で気体であるため、得られたデータはない。	No data is available as difluoromethane is a gas at ambient temperature.
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		
出典	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)
引用文献(元文献)		
備考		

B. 眼刺激/腐食
EYE IRRITATION/CORROSION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
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CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
方法/ガイドライン		-
試験のタイプ	選択してください	選択してください
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験系(種/系統)	選択してください	選択してください
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	選択してください	選択してください
投与量		-
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路		-
観察期間(日)		-
その他の試験条件		-
統計学的処理		-
結果		-
腐食	選択してください	選択してください
刺激点数: 角膜		-
刺激点数: 虹彩		-
刺激点数: 結膜		-
その他		-
結論		-
眼刺激性	選択してください	選択してください
眼腐食性	選択してください	選択してください
注釈	ジフルオロメタンは常温で気体であるため、得られたデータはない。	No data is available as difluoromethane is a gas at ambient temperature.
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)
引用文献(元文献)		-
備考		-

5-4 皮膚感作
SKIN SENSITISATION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等		-
注釈		-
方法		-
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください	選択してください
試験のタイプ	選択してください	選択してください
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験系(種/系統)	選択してください	選択してください
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	選択してください	選択してください
投与量		-
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路	経皮	経皮
観察期間(日)		-
その他の試験条件		-
統計学的処理		-
結果		-
試験結果		-
その他		-
結論		-
感作性	選択してください	選択してください
注釈	ジフルオロメタンは常温で気体であるため、得られたデータはない。	No data is available as difluoromethane is a gas at ambient temperature.
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)	Atofina , Paris-la-Défense, FRANCE (ND)
引用文献(元文献)		-
備考		-

5-5 反復投与毒性
REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: RB 21048/74 純度: 99.94%	DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: RB 21048/74 Purity: 99.94%

注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください その他: データなし	選択してください other: no data
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1992	1992
試験系(種/系統)	Rat その他: Alpk:APFSD (Wistar-derived)	Rat other: Alpk:APFSD (Wistar-derived)
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	MF	MF
投与量	0, 2010, 9870又は49500 ppm (v/v)	0, 2010, 9870 or 49500 ppm (v/v)
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路	選択してください 吸入	選択してください inhalation
対照群に対する処理	あり	yes, concurrent vehicle
投与期間(日)(OECD422等で、投与期間のデータ等がある場合、最長投与期間)	20日(28日間のうち)	20 days (out of a 28-day period)
投与頻度	6時間/日、5日間/週	6 hours/day, 5 days/week
回復期間(日)		-
試験条件	<p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>臨床検査及び頻度: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Alderley Park (Cheshire, UK) - Age: 5-6 weeks - Mean body weight at study initiation: 141-169 g for males, 130-151 g for females - Number of animals per dose group: 5 males + 5 females</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Type of inhalation study: whole body - Atmosphere generation: test atmospheres were generated by passing liquid HFC 32 through a copper coil immersed in a water bath maintained at 45° C. The resultant vapour was then passed through an equilibration coil to flowmeters via a copper distribution plenum. - Nominal / analytical concentrations: 2000 / 2010 ± 61, 10000 / 9870 ± 440 and 50000 / 49500 ± 1100 - Concentrations monitoring: Test atmospheres were sampled using an automated air sampling system and analysed automatically using a gas chromatograph (Hewlett Packard HP5890 Series II) including a Porapak P-S column (80/100 mesh, 1.8m x 4mm ID stainless steel, Waters Ltd.), fitted with a gas sampling valve (ICI Research Engineering Laboratory) and a flame ionisation detector. The peak area attributable to HFC 32 was used to calculate the atmosphere concentration in parts-permillion (ppm v/v), after suitable calibration (Hewlett Packard HP3396A integrator, Waters 860 Networked Vax Data System).</p> <p>CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND FREQUENCY: - Clinical signs: observed every 30 minutes during exposure then once a day on non-exposure days. A detailed clinical examination was performed on days 1, 2, 3, 8, 15, 22 and 29. - Mortality: daily noted - Body weight: recorded on days -1, 1, 2, 3, 8, 15, 22 and 29. - Food consumption: weekly measured - Ophthalmoscopic examination: no - Haematology: yes Haemoglobin, haematocrit, red blood cell count, white blood cell count, differential leukocyte count (only for control and high-dose groups), platelet count, mean cell volume, mean cell haemoglobin concentration, mean cell haemoglobin, prothrombin time, kaolin-cephalin time. - Biochemistry: yes . Electrolytes: calcium, chloride, phosphorous (as phosphate), potassium, sodium . Enzymes: alkaline phosphatase, aspartate-aminotransferase, gamma-glutamyl-transferase, creatinine kinase . Other: albumin, blood creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, glucose, total bilirubin, total cholesterol, total serum protein, triglycerides - Urinalysis: urine samples were collected on day 22 colour, urine volume, pH, specific gravity, proteins, glucose, ketones, blood, urobilinogen, fluoride.</p>

	<p>検死で調べられた臓器(肉眼的及び微視的): ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>その他の試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>ORGANS EXAMINED AT NECROPSY (MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC):</p> <p>– Weighted organs: adrenals, brain, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs (with trachea attached but larynx removed), spleen and testes.</p> <p>– Macroscopic examined</p> <p>. Cardio-vascular and hematopoietic system: heart, aorta, lymph node (cervical, mesenteric, inguinal), thymus, spleen</p> <p>. Digestive system: oral cavity, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, caecum, colon, rectum</p> <p>. Glandular system: pituitary, thyroid, parathyroids, adrenal, mammary gland, Harderian gland</p> <p>. Nervous system: brain, spinal cord, sciatic nerve, eye</p> <p>. Respiratory system: nasal turbinates, trachea, lungs, larynx</p> <p>. Uro-genital system: kidney, bladder, ovary, uterus, testes, epididymides, seminal vesicle, prostate, cervix</p> <p>. Other: skin, muscles, femur, sternum</p> <p>– Microscopic:</p> <p>. Cardio-vascular and hematopoietic system: heart, spleen</p> <p>. Digestive system: liver</p> <p>. Glandular system: adrenal</p> <p>. Nervous system: brain</p> <p>. Respiratory system: nasal turbinates, trachea, lungs, larynx</p> <p>. Uro-genital system: kidney, ovary, uterus, testes, epididymides</p> <p>OTHER EXAMINATIONS:</p> <p>CN-insensitive palmitoyl CoA oxidation activity was assessed in the appropriate liver subcellular fraction using modification to the method detailed by Bronfman et al. (1979).</p>
統計学的処理	※原文参照	<p>Bodyweights were considered by analysis of covariance on initial body weight, separately for males and females.</p> <p>Haematology and blood and urine clinical chemistry were considered by analysis of variance. With the exception of urine protein, for which there were markedly differing variances across the sexes, male and female data were analysed together and the results examined to determine whether any differences between control and treated groups were consistent between sexes.</p> <p>Organ weights were considered by analysis of variance and analysis of covariance on final bodyweight, separately for males and females.</p> <p>Differences from control were tested statistically by comparing each treatment group least square mean with control group least square mean using a two-sided Student's T-test, based on the error mean square of the analysis.</p>
結果		
体重、体重増加量	※原文参照	<p>Small but statistically significant reductions in body weight were seen in males exposed to 49500 ppm HFC 32, on days 2 and 3 (-4.0% and -3.8% respectively, when compared to control) and in females exposed to 9870 ppm HFC 32, on day 2 (-3.6%).</p> <p>A small statistically significant increase in body weight was seen in males exposed to 9870 ppm HFC 32, on day 29 (+4.5%).</p> <p>These are not considered to be of toxicological significance.</p>
摂餌量、飲水量	対照群と比べて、処理群の雌雄の摂餌量について、処理に関連する影響はみられなかった。	No treatment related effects were seen on food consumption in male or female treatment groups as compared to controls.
臨床所見(重篤度、所見の発現時期と持続時間)	※原文参照	No abnormalities were observed during exposure but a few minor effects, such as stains around the nose or piloerection, were seen on occasion in animals exposed to 9870 or 49500 ppm, but these were considered to be incidental to treatment.
眼科学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		–
血液学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	※原文参照	There was a small statistically significant reduction (-4.4%) in red blood cell count in females exposed to 49500 ppm HFC 32. This is not considered to be of any haematological significance. There was no evidence of a treatment related effect in any of the other haematological parameters measured.

血液生化学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	※原文参照	- A statistically significant increase in mean plasma alkaline phosphatase activity (+28.9%) was seen only in males exposed at the lowest concentration level 2010 ppm HFC 32. This is attributable to two very high individual values and is considered to be incidental to treatment. - A statistically significant increase in plasma potassium (+22.2%) was seen in males exposed to 49500 ppm HFC 32, however, this isolated finding is not considered to be of toxicological significance. - The other statistically significant difference between control and test animals (decreased plasma aspartate transaminase activity [-15.7%] in males exposed to 2010 ppm) is considered to be incidental to treatment.
尿検査所見(発生率、重篤度)	※原文参照	There was a small, statistically significant reduction in urine pH in females exposed to the mid concentration 9870 ppm HFC 32 (5.97 versus 6.30 in controls) and in males exposed to the top concentration 49500 ppm HFC 32 (6.50 versus 6.74 in controls). These changes are considered to be incidental to treatment. There was no evidence of a treatment related effect in any of the other urine parameters measured.
死亡数(率)、死亡時間	研究期間に死亡は発生しなかった。	No deaths occurred during the study.
剖検所見(発生率、重篤度)	※原文参照	- Organ weight: There was no evidence of a treatment related effect on any of the organ weights. - Macroscopic findings: There were no gross findings considered to be related to treatment. - Microscopic findings: There were no microscopic findings considered to be related to treatment. Minimal alveolitis was seen in two males exposed to 49500 ppm HFC 32 and in one control female and one female exposed to 2010 ppm HFC 32. This change was minimal, consistent with a mild intercurrent infection and is considered to be of no toxicological significance.
臓器重量		-
病理組織学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	肝臓の生化学 ペルオキシソーム増殖剤に対するマーカーとして用いられる、肝臓におけるシアン非感受性のパルミトイルCoA酸化活性は、対照群と処理群とで同様であった。	Liver biochemistry CN-insensitive palmitoyl CoA oxidation activity in the liver, used as a marker for peroxisome proliferation, was similar in both control and treated animals.
実際に摂取された量		-
用量反応性		-
注釈		-
結論		
NOEL (NOEL)	NOAEL = 49500 ppm	NOAEL = 49500 ppm
LOAEL (LOEL)		-
NOEL/LOAELの推定根拠		-
雌雄のNOEL(LOAEL)の違い等	HFC32の空气中濃度2010、9870及び49500ppm (v/v)に、28日間のうち全部で20日間ばく露をさせる1日6時間、週に5日の吸入ばく露は、死亡や処理に関する影響もなかった。この研究に関して、ラットにおけるHFC32の無毒性量は49500 ppm以上であった。	Inhalation exposure to HFC 32, 6h/d for 5d/w giving a total of 20 days exposure out of a 28-day period, to atmospheric concentrations of 2010, 9870 and 49500 ppm (v/v), resulted in no deaths and no treatment related effects. The no observed adverse effect level for this study is equal or greater than 49500 ppm HFC 32 in the rat.
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	1b : comparable to corresponding guidelines
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(12)	(12)
備考	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: LN 21929 3 純度: 99.89%	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: LN 21929 3 Purity: 99.89%
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください その他: データなし	選択してください other: no data
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1993	1993
試験系(種/系統)	Rat その他: Alpk:APfSD (Wistar-derived)	Rat other: Alpk:APfSD (Wistar-derived)
性別(雄: M、雌: F)	MF	MF

投与量	0, 4940, 14600及び49100 ppm (v/v)	0, 4940, 14600 and 49100 ppm (v/v)
各用量群(性別)の動物数	-	-
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路	選択してください	選択してください
対照群に対する処理	あり	yes, concurrent vehicle
投与期間(日)(OECD422等で、投与期間のデータ等がある場合、最長投与期間)	13週間	13 weeks
投与頻度	6時間/日、5日間/週	6 hours/day, 5 days/week
回復期間(日)	4週間(対照及び高用量群のみ)	4 weeks (only for control and high-dose groups)
試験条件	<p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>臨床検査及び頻度: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Alderley Park (Cheshire, UK) - Age: 5-6 weeks - Mean body weight at study initiation: 141-169 g for males, 130-151 g for females - Number of animals per dose group: 10 males + 10 females - Satellite groups: 10 additional males and 10 additional females were included with high and control groups in order to study reversibility for 4 weeks after the end of exposure.</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Type of inhalation study: whole body - Atmosphere generation: test atmospheres were generated by passing liquid HFC 32 through a copper coil immersed in a water bath maintained at 45° C. The resultant vapour was then passed through an equilibration coil to flowmeters via a copper distribution plenum. - Nominal / analytical concentrations: 5000 / 4940 ± 160, 15000 / 14600 ± 470 and 50000 / 49100 ± 1600 - Concentrations monitoring: Test atmospheres were sampled using an automated air sampling system and analysed automatically using a gas chromatograph (Hewlett Packard HP5880A) including a Porapak P-S column (80/100 mesh, 1.8m x 4mm ID stainless steel, Waters Ltd.), fitted with a gas sampling valve (Hewlett Packard) and a flame ionisation detector. The peak area attributable to HFC 32 was used to calculate the atmosphere concentration in parts-permillion (ppm v/v), after suitable calibration (Hewlett Packard HP3396A integrator, Waters 860 Network ed Vax Data System).</p> <p>CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND FREQUENCY: - Clinical signs: observed frequently during exposure and then once a day - Mortality: daily noted - Body weight: recorded every weeks (on the same day) - Food consumption: weekly measured - Ophthalmoscopic examination: on weeks 13 and 17 all animals in high and control groups were examined by using a Fison's binocular ophthalmoscope (Keeler, London) after instillation of 0.5% v/v tropicamide (Mydracil, Alcon) to dilate the pupils. - Haematology: blood samples were taken by tail bleeding from 5 males and 5 females on week 5 and 14 (every main study groups) and on weeks 18 (satellite groups). - Parameters measured by a using a Technicon H1 analyser (Bayer Diagnostics): haemoglobin, haematocrit, red blood cell count, white blood cell count, differential leukocyte count (only for control and high-dose groups), platelet count, mean cell volume, mean cell haemoglobin concentration, mean cell haemoglobin - Parameters measured on a "Coag-a-mate" (Organon-Teknika): - Blood chemistry: blood samples were taken by tail bleeding from 5 males and 5 females on week 5 and 14 (every main study groups) and on weeks 18 (satellite groups). The following parameters were measured by using a Kone specific analyser: . Electrolytes: calcium, chloride, phosphorous (as phosphate), potassium, sodium . Enzymes: alkaline phosphatase, alanine-aminotransferase, aspartateaminotransferase, gamma-glutamyl-transferase, creatinine kinase . Other: albumin, blood creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, glucose, total bilirubin, total cholesterol, total serum protein, triglycerides</p>

	<p>検死で調べられた臓器(肉眼的及び微視的): ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>– Urinalysis: urine samples were collected overnight on the last day of weeks 4 and 12 from 5 males and 5 females from each main study group and on the last day of weeks 13 and 16 from 5 males and 5 females per satellite group. . Parameters measured with a Jenway 3040 Ion Analyser: colour, urine volume and pH . Parameter measured with an ATAGO refractometer: specific gravity . Parameters measured with ames Multistix SG strips (Bayer Diagnostics): proteins, glucose, ketones, blood, urobilinogen . Parameter measured with a Russell Ion Selective Electrode in conjunction with the Jenway 3040 Ion Analyser: fluoride.</p> <p>ORGANS EXAMINED AT NECROPSY (MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC):</p> <p>– Weighted organs: adrenals, brain, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs (with trachea attached but larynx removed), spleen and testes. – Macroscopic and microscopic examination: . Cardio-vascular and hematopoietic system: heart, aorta, lymph node (mesenteric), thymus, spleen, bone marrow . Digestive system: oral cavity, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, caecum, colon, rectum . Glandular system: pituitary, thyroid, parathyroids, adrenal, mammary gland, Harderian gland . Nervous system: brain, spinal cord, sciatic nerve, eye . Respiratory system: nasal turbinates, trachea, lungs, larynx . Uro-genital system: kidney, bladder, ovary, uterus, testes, epididymides, seminal vesicle, prostate, cervix . Other: skin, muscles, femur, sternum</p>
<p>統計学的処理</p>	<p>※原文参照</p>	<p>Bodyweights were considered by analysis of covariance and food consumption by analysis of variance on initial bodyweight, separately for males and females. Haematology, blood and urine clinical chemistry were considered by analysis of variance. With the exception of urine protein, male and female data were analysed together and the results examined to determine whether any differences between control and treated groups were consistent between sexes. Organ weights were considered by analysis of variance and analysis of covariance on final bodyweight, separately for males and females. Differences from control were tested statistically by comparing each treatment group least-squares mean with control group least-squares mean using a two-sided Student's T-test, based on the error mean square of the analysis.</p>
<p>結果</p>		
<p>体重、体重増加量</p>	<p>雄・雌の体重に対し、HFC32へのばく露による影響は認められなかった。軽微な体重の変化が確認され、そのうちの数匹の体重変化は統計学的に有意であるとみなされた。ただし、これらは小さい変化であり(対照群と比較したとき-2.7%から+3.76%まで)、一貫した用量反応関係はみられなかった。</p>	<p>There were no effects of exposure to HFC 32 on male or female body weights. Minor differences in body weight, some of which achieved statistical significance, were seen but these were small (from -2.7% to +3.76% when compared to control) and showed no coherent dose response relationship.</p>
<p>摂餌量、飲水量</p>	<p>雌雄の摂餌量について、HFC32のばく露による影響はなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>There were no effects of exposure to HFC 32 on male or female food consumption. Some variation between the groups/times was seen but this is expected in studies where there are only 2 cages/sex/group, resulting in mean levels that are highly sensitive to any unusual values. A number of statistically significant differences were seen sporadically between treatment groups and control. However, the authors consider them as small (from -16.4% on week 12 in females exposed to 49100 ppm to +10.3% on week 11 in males exposed to 49100 ppm) and possibly attributed to the factors described above. Furthermore, the lack of dose-relationship make them of no toxicological relevance.</p>
<p>臨床所見(重篤度、所見の発現時期と持続時間)</p>	<p>暴露期間中、臨床的異常は認めらず、また、試験期間中HFC32のばく露に起因するものは何も認められなかった。試験中に記録された所見の数は少なく、また同年齢の同じ系統のラットで予想される所見の種類や発生であった(色素涙、尾損傷、整った歯、門歯1本の欠損)。</p>	<p>There were no clinical abnormalities observed during exposure and none observed during the study which were attributable to exposure to HFC 32. Those findings recorded during the study were few in number and were of a type and incidence normally expected in rats of this age and strain (chromodacryorrhea, damaged tails, trimmed teeth, one upper incisor missing).</p>

眼科学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	処理群及び対照群において、目の小さな変化(まぶたの着色、角膜混濁、涙の増加)が確認された。 ※詳細は原文参照	A small incidence of ocular changes (stained eyelid, hazy corneal opacity, increased lacrymation) was observed in treated and control animals. None was considered to be treatment related and the nature and incidence of these changes were consistent with expected background for this strain of rat.
血液学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	雌雄の血液学パラメータについて、HFC32のばく露による影響はなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照	There were no effects of exposure to HFC 32 on male or female haematology parameters. There was an increase of platelet count in all treated males on week 5 (+41.0% at 4940 ppm, +45.4% at 14600 ppm and +38.8% at 49100 ppm). This difference was considered attributable to individual control values which were more variable than expected, was not evident at week 14 and is therefore considered unrelated to treatment. The other occasional statistically significant changes were small, did not follow a coherent dose or time relationship and consequently are not considered to be related to treatment. They consist in: - a decrease in mean cell haemoglobin concentration (-1.8%) in exposed males and a slight increase in monocyte count in females from the satellite group, both groups exposed to 49100-ppm on week 14 - a decrease in white blood cell count (-13.1%) and lymphocyte count (-16.6%) on week 18 in males from the satellite group exposed to 49100 ppm, - a decrease in red blood cell count (-3.5%) and an increase in mean cell haemoglobin (+2.8%) on week 18 in females from the satellite group exposed to 49100 ppm.
血液生化学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	雌雄の血液生化学パラメータについて、HFC32のばく露による影響はなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照 その他の統計的有意な変化: これらの差は小さく、さらに/又は個々の高い値に起因し、用量/時間との関連はなく、処理に無関係であるものとみなされた。 ※詳細は原文参照	There were no effects of exposure to HFC 32 on male or female blood chemistry parameters. Statistically significant differences were found in some parameters : - a decrease in creatinine in males on week 5 (-30.3% at 14600 ppm and - 24.2% at 49100 ppm) and on week 14 (-14.8% at 4940 ppm and -19.7% at 49100 ppm), and in females on week 14 too (-15.5% at both 4940 ppm and 14600 ppm), - an increase in triglycerides in males on week 5 (+48.7% at 49100 ppm) and on week 14 (+ 32.2% at 49100 ppm) but a decrease in females on week 14 (-26.8% at 4940 ppm), - a decrease in bilirubin in females on week 14 (-37.8%, -35.1% and - 32.4% at 4940 ppm, 14600 ppm and 49100 ppm respectively). All of these differences are considered attributable to high individual control values (with the exception of triglycerides in males at 49100 ppm which is attributable to high individual values in this group), showed no coherent dose/time relationship and are considered to be unrelated to treatment. Other statistically significant differences consist in: - an apparent increase in alanine-aminotransferase (ALAT) in males on week 5 (+ 23.3% at 4940 ppm) ; a dose-related increase in ALAT in females on the same week (+26.0%, +30.7% and +34.4% at 4940 ppm, 14600 ppm and 49100 ppm respectively). - an increase in aspartate-aminotransferase (ASAT) in females on week 14 (+25.3% at 4940 ppm), - a decrease in gamma-glutamyl-transferase in females on week 14 (-52.0% at 4940 ppm), - an increase in alkaline phosphatase in females on week 14 (+28.0% at 49100 ppm), - a decrease in cholesterol in males on week 5 (-14.2% and - 22.3% at 4940 ppm and 14600 ppm, respectively), - a decrease in glucose in females on week 5 (-10.8% at 14600 ppm), - an increase in calcium in males on week 14 (+5.6% at 14600 ppm), - a decrease in phosphorus in the male satellite group on week 18 (-7.1%). However, these differences were small, and/or attributable to high individual values, showed no relationship with dose/time and were considered to be unrelated to treatment.
尿検査所見(発生率、重篤度)	雌雄の尿検査について、HFC32のばく露による影響はなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照	There were no effects of exposure to HFC 32 on male or female urinalysis. There was an apparent dose related increase in urine volumes in both sexes at week 5 (in males +38.2% and statistically significant at 49100 ppm only when compared to controls ; in females +73.3% and statistically significant only at 14600 ppm) with a concomitant reduction in specific gravity. These differences were not evidenced at week 13 and considered to be of no toxicological significance.
死亡数(率)、死亡時間	研究期間に死亡は発生しなかった。	No deaths occurred during the study.

剖検所見(発生率、重篤度)	<p>- 肉眼的所見: 処理に関係すると思われる肉眼的所見はなかった。</p> <p>- 顕微鏡的所見: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>- Macroscopic findings: There were no gross findings which were considered to be treatment related.</p> <p>- Microscopic findings: At termination of the study in week 14, there was a slight increase over controls of unilateral hydronephrosis in the kidneys of male rats exposed to 49100 ppm (5 cases vs 1 in control). The incidence of this finding in male control rats from the satellite group (30%) was higher than in male controls at 14 weeks (10%) and similar to the incidence in males exposed to 49100 ppm terminated after 14 weeks (50%). This was, therefore, considered to be an incidental finding. Other changes were either present to the same extent in controls or were considered to be part of the normal spectrum of changes seen in this strain of rat.</p>
臓器重量	<p>雌雄の臓器重量について、HFC32のばく露による影響はなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>There were no effects of exposure to HFC 32 on male or female organ weight. There was a statistically significant decrease in relative kidney weight in all treated female groups at week 14 (-6.1% in all groups). This change was small and consistent across all groups, showed no relationship to exposure concentration and considered not to be related to exposure. In addition, there was a statistically significant increase in relative liver weight in males at week 14 (+8.6% at 4940 ppm, +9.2% at 49100 ppm). These differences were small, showed no coherent dose relationship, did not correlate with any clinical chemistry or histopathological changes and are considered to be unrelated to treatment.</p>
病理組織学的所見(発生率、重篤度)	<p>他の時々起こる統計的有意な変化は、ばく露濃度又は時間との関係と一致せず、処理と関係がないものとみなされた。 ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>Other occasional statistically significant changes showed no consistent relationship to exposure concentration or time and are considered to be unrelated to treatment. They consist in: - a decrease in proteinuria on week 5 in females at 4940 ppm (-50.7%) and on week 17 in the satellite male group exposed to 49100 ppm (-20.2%), - a decrease in fluoride in males at 4940 ppm on weeks 5 and 13 (-22.5% and -27.3% respectively) but an increase in females on week 5 at 14600 ppm and 49100 ppm (+34.8% and +54.5% respectively), - a small decrease in pH in males and/or females occasionally on week 5, 13 or 17.</p>
実際に摂取された量		-
用量反応性		-
注釈		-
結論		-
NOAEL (NOEL)	NOAEL - 49100 ppm	NOAEL - 49100 ppm
LOAEL (LOEL)		-
NOAEL/LOAELの推定根拠		-
雌雄のNOAEL(LOAEL)の違い等	<p>実測濃度0、4940、14600及び49100 ppmのHFC32をラットに13週間(6時間/日、5日/週)吸入ばく露させた結果、HFC32のばく露に起因する影響は発生しなかった。</p>	<p>Inhalation exposure of rats to measured concentrations of 0, 4940, 14600 and 49100 ppm (v/v) HFC 32 (6 hours/day, 5 days/week) for 13 weeks produced no effects considered attributable to exposure to HFC 32.</p>
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	1b: Comparable to guideline study.
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(14)	(14)
備考	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC

5-6 *in vitro* 遺伝毒性
GENETIC TOXICITY IN VITRO

A. 遺伝子突然変異
GENE MUTATION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	<p>その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: 20764/1 純度: 99.96%</p>	<p>other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: 20764/1 Purity: 99.96%</p>
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	<p>選択してください タイプ: Ames test その他: OECD ガイドライン 471 及び 472</p>	<p>選択してください Type: Ames test other: OECD Guidelines 471 and 472</p>

GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1992	1992
細胞株又は検定菌	S. typhimurium 4種(TA 1535 & TA 1537 & TA 98 and TA 100) 大腸菌 WP2P 及び WP2P uvrA	S. typhimurium 4種(TA 1535 & TA 1537 & TA 98 and TA 100) E.coli WP2P and WP2P uvrA
代謝活性化(S9)の有無	有	有
試験条件	<p>試験濃度: 0, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75及び100% (v/v 大気中) 細胞毒性濃度: データなし</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>評価結果に対する基準: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>分析機器: コロニーは自動コロニーカウンターAMS 40-10 Image Analyser を用いて電子的に数えられた。</p> <p>統計学的試験: Studentの片側t検定に準拠</p>	<p>Test concentration : 0, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 and 100% (v/v in air) Cytotoxic concentr. : no data</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: The plate incorporation protocol was adapted for exposure of the test plates to a gaseous compound. This exposure regimen was validated by vinyl chloride as appropriate positive control showing that mutagenic activity was adequately detected in case of a gaseous compound. - Number of replicates: 3 (except 5 for negative controls and 2 for positive controls) - Metabolic activation: S9-mix (from livers of Alderley Park (Alpk:APfSD) rats treated by Aroclor 1254) - Vehicle: air - Negative control: air</p> <p>- Positive controls: prepared in DMSO without S9-mix . for TA1535: N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (5 µ g/plate) . for TA1537: acridine mutagen ICR191 (2 µ g/plate) . for TA98: daunorubicine (1 µ g/plate) . for TA100: N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (5 µ g/plate) . for WP2P: N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (2 µ g/plate) . for WP2P uvrA: N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (2 µ g/plate) with S9-mix . for TA1535: 2-aminoanthracene (2 µ g/plate) . for TA1537: 2-aminoanthracene (2 µ g/plate) . for TA98: (2 µ g/plate) (1 µ g/plate) . for TA100: 2-aminoanthracene (1 µ g/plate) . for WP2P: 2-aminoanthracene (20 µ g/plate) . for WP2P uvrA: 2-aminoanthracene (5 µ g/plate)</p> <p>- Pre-incubation time: no - Pre-incubation temperature: no - Incubation time: 3 days - Incubation temperature: 37° C - Other: inasmuch the test substance is a gas, a vinyl chloride</p> <p>EXAMINATION: - Bacterial toxicity: determined by examination of background lawn growth - Number of revertants / plate</p> <p>CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING RESULTS: Result is considered as positive when the following criteria are observed: - a statistically significant dose-related increase in revertant colony mean count - the mean number of revertant colonies per plate with the test substance is at least more than twice that of the concurrent negative control.</p> <p>ANALYTICAL DEVICE: Colonies were counted electronically using an automatic colony counter AMS 40-10 Image Analyser.</p> <p>STATISTICAL TEST: One-tailed Student's t-test</p>
結果		
細胞毒性		
代謝活性ありの場合	妥当性の基準の一部として: 重大な細胞毒性は証明されなかった(バックグラウンドの生長の著しい低下及び/又はコロニー数の減少は無し)。	as part of the validity criteria : no significant cytotoxicity was evidenced (no significant loss of background growth and/or reduction in colony numbers).
代謝活性なしの場合	同上	as part of the validity criteria : no significant cytotoxicity was evidenced (no significant loss of background growth and/or reduction in colony numbers).
変異原性		
代謝活性ありの場合	代謝活性の有無に関わらず、どんな系統、用量であってもいずれの試験においても、復帰突然変異コロニー数の著しい増加は確認されなかった(付属文書を参照)。	No significant increases in the number of revertant colonies were observed in any experiment, whatever the strain and dose with and without metabolic activation (c f. Attached Document).

代謝活性なしの場合	同上	No significant increases in the number of revertant colonies were observed in any experiment, whatever the strain and dose with and without metabolic activation (c f. Attached Document).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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B. 染色体異常
CHROMOSOMAL ABBERATION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: 20764/1 純度: 99.96%	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: 20764/1 Purity: 99.96%
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	OECD473	OECD473
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1992	1992
細胞株	選択してください ヒトリンパ球	選択してください Human lymphocytes
代謝活性化(S9)の有無	有	有
	試験濃度: 0, 10, 50及び100% (v/v空气中) 細胞培養: ※詳細は原文参照 投与: ※詳細は原文参照	Test concentration : 0, 10, 50 and 100% (v/v in air) CELL CULTURE: - Source: two healthy non-smoking human volunteers (a man and a woman) - Cell cycle length: no data - Number of passages: no data - Method of maintenanc e of cell cultures: RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 1 IU/ml heparin, 100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 µ g/ml streptomycin and 0.5 ml phytohaemagglutinin for approximately 48h at 37° C. - Absence of mycoplasma: no data ADMINISTRATION: - Number of replicates: 2 - Metabolic activation: S-9 mix, prepared by male Wistar rat liver enzyme induction by Aroclor 1254 - Vehicle: air - Cell density at seeding: no data - Positive controls: ethylene oxide (1200 ppm), mitomycin C (1 µ g/ml), cyclophosphamide (50 µ g/ml) - Negative controls: air and 100% nitrogen atmos pheres - Pre-incubation time: no - Incubation temperature: 37° C - Exposure / rec overy: . without S9 mix: 72/0 and 96/0 h . with S9 mix: 72/0 and 96/0 h - Other: the 96h-treatment was only performed on lymphocytes of the female donor (the only tested dose was 100%).

試験条件	<p>中期停止 ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>細胞処理: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>認証基準: 承諾基準: データなし 評価基準: データなし</p> <p>統計学的試験: Fisherの正確確率検定</p>	<p>METAPHASE ARREST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spindle poison used: colcemid or demecolcine (0.4 μ g/ml) - Duration of exposure: 2 h - Time before harvest: 21 h <p>CELL PROCESSING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting: <p>Cells are centrifuged at 400 G for 5 minutes and resuspended in 5 ml of 0.075 M KCl at room temperature for approximately 10 minutes to allow swelling to occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixation: <p>After centrifugation at 400 G for 5 minutes, supernatant was discarded and cells were fixed by dropping fresh methanol/glacial acetic acid (3:1, v/v). The volume was then made up to 10 ml. The fixative was changed by centrifugation and resuspension twice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slide preparation: <p>Several drops of cells suspension were spread on slides. Cells are then stained in 10% (v/v) filtered solution of buffered Giemsa stain (Gurr's R66) in double-deionised water for 7 minutes. Slides are rinsed, dried and mounted in DPX.</p> <p>EXAMINATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cytotoxicity test: <p>Cytotoxicity was evaluated using the mitotic index (which indicates whether an item induces mitotic inhibition).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chromosomal aberration test: <p>. Number of metaphases analyzed: 200 / dose. . Types of sought aberrations: gaps, chromatid and chromosome breaks and exchanges, and others (multiple aberrations and interchanges). . Microscope : no data</p> <p>VALIDATION CRITERIA:</p> <p>Acceptance criteria: no data Evaluation criteria: no data</p> <p>STATISTICAL TEST:</p> <p>Fisher's exact test</p>
結果		
細胞毒性		
代謝活性ありの場合	S-9mixの有無に関わらず、72時間吸入させた空气中5～100%v/vの6つの試験濃度について、細胞毒性は認められなかった。 いずれの処理群においても有糸分裂活性に明白な減少は認められなかった。	No cytotoxicity was observed for the 6 tested concentrations from 5 to 100% v/v in air, harvested 72 h, with and without S-9 mix. No obvious reductions in mitotic activity were observed in any treatment group.
代謝活性なしの場合	同上	No cytotoxicity was observed for the 6 tested concentrations from 5 to 100% v/v in air, harvested 72 h, with and without S-9 mix. No obvious reductions in mitotic activity were observed in any treatment group.
染色体異常		
代謝活性ありの場合	染色体異常頻度(ギャップタイプの異常を含む場合・含まない場合に関わらない)の統計学的又は生物学的に有意な増加は、代謝活性の有無に関わらずいずれのドナーにおいても認められなかった。	No statistically or biologically significant increases in chromosomal aberration frequencies (including or excluding gap-type aberrations) were observed in either donor, in the presence or absence of metabolic activation.
代謝活性なしの場合	同上	No statistically or biologically significant increases in chromosomal aberration frequencies (including or excluding gap-type aberrations) were observed in either donor, in the presence or absence of metabolic activation.
注釈		-
結論		
染色体異常	陰性	陰性
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(15)	(15)
備考	指令67/548/EEC	Directive 67/548/EEC
試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5

純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: Elf Atochem バッチ番号: W1E4775 純度: 99.94%	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: Elf Atochem Batch number: W1E4775 Purity: 99.94%
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	OECD473	OECD473
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1993	1993
細胞株	選択してください チャイニーズハムスター肺(CHL)細胞	選択してください Chinese Hamster Lung (CHL) cells
代謝活性化(S9)の有無	有	有
試験条件	<p>細胞培養: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>中期停止 ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>細胞処理: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>認証基準: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>統計学的試験: カイ二乗検定</p>	<p>CELL CULTURE: - Source: National Institute of Hygienic Science (Tokyo) - Cell cycle length: 15 hours - Number of passages: no data - Method of maintenance of cell cultures: Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% heat inactivated calf serum - Absence of mycoplasma: no data</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Number of replicates: 2 - Metabolic activation: S-9 mix, prepared by male Spargue-Dawley rat liver enzyme induction by sodium phenobarbital and 5,6-benzoflavone. - Vehicle: high purity air - Cell density at seeding: 4000 cells/ml - Positive controls: Ethylchloride (45% [24h-treatment] and 28% [48htreatment]), vinylchloride (2.5%), benzo(a)pyrene (0.01 mg/ml) and mitomycin C (40 µ g/l). - Negative controls: vehicle - Pre-incubation time: no - Incubation temperature: no data - Exposure/recovery times: . without S9 mix: 24/0 and 48/0 h . with S9 mix: 6/16 h</p> <p>METAPHASE ARREST - Spindle poison used: colcemid (0.2 µ g/ml) - Duration of exposure: 2 h - Time before harvest: 2 h</p> <p>CELL PROCESSING: - Harvesting: Cells are exposed to trypsin and incubated in 0.075 M KCl at 37° C for 20 minutes to allow swelling to occur. - Fixation: Cells are fixed with ethanol/acetic acid (3:1, v/v). - Slide preparation: Cells are then spread on clean glass slides, air-dried and stained with a 2.5% Giemsa solution for 12 minutes.</p> <p>EXAMINATION: - Cytotoxicity tests: Cytotoxicity was evaluated at 0, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80%, by using the following parameters: . cell growth index (calculated as the percentage of live cells) . mitotic index (which indicates whether an item induces mitotic inhibition, calculated as the percentage of cells in mitosis). A minimum of 1000 cells per culture were examined for determining the mitotic index. This cytotoxicity test was also performed as a preliminary test for chromosomal aberrations observation. - Chromosomal aberration test . Number of metaphases analyzed: 200 / dose. . Types of sought aberrations: gaps, chromatid and chromosome breaks and exchanges, polyploidy, fragmentation. . Microscope : no data</p> <p>VALIDATION CRITERIA: Acceptance criteria: negative control to be within the historical values of the lab and statistical increase in chromosomal aberrations to be observed with the positive controls. Evaluation criteria: no data</p> <p>STATISTICAL TEST: Chi-s quare test</p>
結果		
細胞毒性		

代謝活性ありの場合	80%まで細胞毒性は見出されなかった。 - 細胞生長指標: 代謝活性がない場合に、わずかが用量に依存しない影響が認められた。代謝活性がある場合には、影響はみられなかった。 - 有糸分裂指標: 代謝活性がない場合に、わずかが用量に依存しない影響が認められた。代謝活性がある場合には、影響はみられなかった。	No cytotoxicity was found up to 80% . - Cell growth index: A slight but not dose-related effect was observed without metabolic activation. No effect was seen with metabolic activation. - Mitotic index: A slight but not dose-related effect was observed without metabolic activation. No effect was seen with metabolic activation.
代謝活性なしの場合	同上	No cytotoxicity was found up to 80% . - Cell growth index: A slight but not dose-related effect was observed without metabolic activation. No effect was seen with metabolic activation. - Mitotic index: A slight but not dose-related effect was observed without metabolic activation. No effect was seen with metabolic activation.
染色体異常		
代謝活性ありの場合	代謝活性の非存在下における試験物質のCHLへの24時間と48時間にわたるばく露において、試験物質のいずれの濃度レベルでも、ギャップを含む・含まないに関わらず、構造異常や倍数体の誘発に統計学的増加は認められなかった。代謝活性化の下で試験物質をCHLへ6時間のばく露させた結果、S9mix添加の有無に関わらず、染色体異常の統計学的増加は認められなかった。	In both the 24 and 48 hours exposures of the test substance to CHL without metabolic activation, no statistical increases in structural aberrations including gaps and excluding gaps or in polyploidy induction were observed at any concentration level of the test substance. In the 6 hours exposure of the test substance to CHL with the metabolic activation with and without addition of the S9 mix, no statistical increases of chromosomal aberrations was observed.
代謝活性なしの場合	同上	In both the 24 and 48 hours exposures of the test substance to CHL without metabolic activation, no statistical increases in structural aberrations including gaps and excluding gaps or in polyploidy induction were observed at any concentration level of the test substance. In the 6 hours exposure of the test substance to CHL with the metabolic activation with and without addition of the S9 mix, no statistical increases of chromosomal aberrations was observed.
注釈		-
結論		
染色体異常	陰性	陰性
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(7)	(7)
備考	指令67/548/EEC	Directive 67/548/EEC

5-7 *in vivo* 遺伝毒性
GENETIC TOXICITY IN VIVO

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号: LN21646-33 純度: 99.95%	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: LN21646-33 Purity: 99.95%
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	選択してください その他: ※詳細は原文参照	選択してください other: Schmid W (1976) The micronucleus test for cytogenetic analysis. In: Hollender A (Ed). Chemical Mutagens: Principles and methods for their detection. Vol. 4, Plenum, New York 31-43.
試験のタイプ	小核試験	Micronucleus assay
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験系(種/系統)	マウス CD-1	mouse CD-1
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	MF	MF
投与量	131700 ppm (雄)及び132600 ppm (雌)	131700 ppm (males) and 132600 ppm (females)
投与経路	選択してください 吸入	選択してください inhalation
試験期間	ばく露時間: 6時間	Exposure period: 6 hours

<p>試験条件</p>	<p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>統計学的技術: Studentの片側t検定による分散分析</p> <p>認証基準: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>陽性基準: データなし</p> <p>予備調査: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Charles River UK Ltd, Margate, UK - Age: 6-8 weeks - Body weight at study initiation: no clear data - Number of animals per dose: 5 males + 5 females</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - dose selection : the target concentration of 150,000 ppm, limit concentration for this type of assay, was considered to represent the maximum tolerable concentration (MTC) as no death occurred in the preliminary toxicity assessment performed at that concentration. - Vehicle: clean, dry and filtered laboratory air - Type of exposure: whole body - Frequency of treatment: single exposure - Atmosphere generation: HFC 32 atmospheres were generated by passing liquid HFC 32 into a copper coil which was placed in a Techne TE-7 water bath at approximately 45° C. The resultant HFC 32 vapour was then passed through a copper equilibrium coil at room temperature to flowmeters via a copper distribution plenum. From the flowmeters HFC 32 vapour was metered to individual exposure chambers and then diluted by addition of clean, dry air [dried and filtered using equipment supplied by Atlas Copco (Sweden)] into the top of each chamber at a flow rate of 15 litres/minute. Air flow rates were monitored continuously using flowmeters (KDG Flowmeters, Burgess Hill, Sussex, UK) and were recorded at approximately 30 minute intervals during the exposure period.</p> <p>- Atmosphere analysis: Samples of the test atmospheres for analysis of HFC 32 were taken approximately every 30 minutes using agas tight syringe. Samples were analysed using a gas chromatograph (Pye Unicam GCD gas chromatograph equipped with a gas sampling valve (Pye), a Porapak P-S (80/100 mesh) 1.5m x 2mm ID Glass column (Waters) and flame ionisation detector). The peak area attributable to HFC 32 was used to calculate the atmospheric concentration in parts-per-million (ppm v/v). Air control atmospheres and room atmospheres were also sampled and analysed. - Positive control: Cyclophosphamide (65 mg/kg) given as a single oral administration - Negative control: vehicle</p> <p>EXAMINATIONS: - Clinical observations (every 30 minutes during the exposure and at least twice a day thereafter) - Tissue examined: bone marrow - Actual dose (mg/kg body weight): not determined - Slide preparation: At the scheduled sacrifice times (24 or 48 hours after the end of the test substance exposure and 24h after the end of the cyclophosphamide exposure), mice were sacrificed by CO2 asphyxiation (subsequently ensured by cervical dislocation). Immediately following sacrifice, the femurs were removed and the bone marrow was taken out by dipping a fine paint brush in the marrow canal. The bone marrow cells were transferred to clean glass slides. The slides were allowed to air dry then stained with polychrome methylene blue and eosin using an Ames Hema-Tek staining machine. - PCE/NCE ratio was determined until a total of at least 1000 cells (PCE+NCE) were counted - A total of 1000 PCE was examined for micronuclei.</p> <p>STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES: Analysis of variance followed by a one-sided Student's t-test.</p> <p>VALIDATION CRITERIA: The positive control should induce a significant increase in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes compared to the control values and the test material should be tested at a level that causes a decrease in the percentage of polychromatic erythrocytes (indicating a cytotoxic effect on the bone marrow) or at the maximum tolerated concentration.</p> <p>POSITIVITY CRITERIA: No data</p> <p>PRELIMINARY STUDY: Range-finding study performed with groups of 5 males and 5 females, which were exposed to a target concentration of 150000 ppm for 6 hours and observed for 4 consecutive days in order to determine the Maximum Tolerated Concentration (MTC).</p>
<p>統計学的処理</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>

結果		
性別及び投与量別の結果		-
遺伝毒性効果	陰性	陰性
NOAEL (NOEL)		-
LOAEL (LOEL)		-
統計的結果		-
注釈	<p>予備調査: 雄に15000ppm、雌に149300ppmの試験物質を6時間ばく露させた後、4日間にわたる観察期間において、致死率も有害反応も認められなかった。それゆえ、このMTCが本調査に選ばれた。</p> <p>本調査: - 臨床所見: 処理への著しい有害反応は、HFC32にばく露した雌雄のいずれについても認められなかった。 - 骨髄毒性(PCE/NCE): HFC32にばく露された雌雄のいずれのサンプリング時間でも、多染性赤血球の割合について、空気の対照値に比べて統計学的にも生物学的にも有意な減少は認められなかった。 - 遺伝毒性(小核の割合): HFC32にばく露された雌雄のいずれのサンプリング時間でも、MTCにおいて、小核がある多染性赤血球の発生について、空気の対照値に比べて統計学的にも生物学的にも有意な上昇は認められなかった。 対照的に、陽性対照は小核を有する赤血球で著しい増加を示す。</p>	<p>PRELIMINARY STUDY: No lethalties or adverse reactions were observed over a 4 day observation period after a 6h-exposure to 150000 ppm (males) and 149300 ppm (females) of test substance. Therefore this MTC was selected for the main study.</p> <p>MAIN STUDY: - Clinical findings: No significant adverse reactions to treatment were observed for either males and females exposed to HFC 32. - Medullar toxicity (PCE/NCE): No statistically or biologically significant decreases in the percentage of polychromatic erythrocytes, compared to the air control values, were observed at either sampling time in either males or females exposed to HFC 32. - Genotoxicity (percentage of micronuclei): No statistically or biologically significant increases in the incidence of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes, over the air control values, were observed at the MTC at either sampling time in either males or females exposed to HFC 32. In contrast, positive control presents a significant increase in micronucleated erythrocytes.</p>
結論		
<i>in vivo</i> 遺伝毒性	陰性	陰性
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	2 制限付きで信頼性あり	2 制限付きで信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	2c: Comparable to guideline study with acceptable restriction. The total number of examined polychromatic erythrocytes (1000 PCE per animal) is insufficient. OECD guideline 474 advises 2000 PCE per animal.
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(16)	(16)
備考	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC

5-8 発がん性
CARCINOGENICITY

5-9 生殖・発生毒性(受胎能と発生毒性を含む)
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY(Including Fertility and Development Toxicity)

A. 受胎能
FERTILITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE
注釈		-
方法		-
方法/ガイドライン		-
試験のタイプ	選択してください	選択してください
GLP適合	選択してください	選択してください
試験を行った年		-
試験系(種/系統)	Rat Wistar-derived rats	Rat Wistar-derived rats
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	選択してください	選択してください
投与量		-
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
溶媒(担体)	選択してください	選択してください
投与経路	選択してください	選択してください
試験期間		-
交配前暴露期間		-
試験条件		-
統計学的処理		-
結果		-
体重、体重増加量		-
摂餌量、飲水量		-
臨床所見(重篤度、所見の発現時期と持続時間)		-
妊娠率(妊娠個体数/交配数)		-
交尾前期間(交配までの日数及び交配までの性周期回数)		-
妊娠期間(妊娠0日から起算)		-

妊娠指数(生存胎仔数/着床痕数)		-
哺乳所見		-
性周期変動		-
精子所見		-
血液学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
血液生化学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
尿検査所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
死亡数(率)、死亡時間		-
剖検所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
着床数		-
黄体数		-
未熟卵胞数		-
臓器重量		-
病理組織学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
実際に摂取された量		-
用量反応性		-
同腹仔数及び体重		-
性比		-
生存率(生後4日目生存仔数/総分娩仔数)		-
離乳までの分娩後生存率		-
新生仔所見(肉眼的な異常)		-
生後発育及び発育率		-
膈開口又は精巣下降(包皮分離)		-
生殖器-肛門間距離などその他の観察事項		-
臓器重量		-
統計的結果		-
注釈		-
結論		
PIに対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)	HFC32に関して、明確な受胎の研究は入手できない。しかしながら、ラットにおける28日と13週間の反復毒性試験から得られた情報は関連がある。これらの研究において、Wistar-derivedラットは、28日又は13週間、それぞれ50,000ppmまでの濃度で、1日6時間で週5日、全身ばく露された。両研究において、肉眼検査及び生殖臓器又は精巣重量の病理組織学的検査で、著しい変化は認められなかった。これらのデータに基づき、HFC32は受胎に対して何の効果の徴候も確認されなかったと結論付けている。	No specific fertility study is available on HFC 32. However, information provided from the 28-day and the 13-week repeated toxicity studies in rats are relevant. In these studies, Wistar-derived rats were whole body exposed 6h/d and 5d/wk to concentrations up to 50,000 ppm v/v for 28 days or 13 weeks respectively. In both studies, there were no significant changes observed at the macroscopic examination, and histopathological examination of the reproductive organs or on testes weight. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is no indication of any impact of HFC 32 on fertility.
F1に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
F2に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
注釈		-
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典		-
引用文献(元文献)		-
備考		-

B. 発生毒性
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先:ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号:RB21048/74 純度:99.95% v/v	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: RB21048/74 Purity: 99.95% v/v
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他:修正Chernoff-Kavlock試験(TSCA健康影響試験ガイドラインのpart 798.4420に準拠)	other: modified Chernoff-Kavlock assay (complying with TSCA Health Effects Testing Guidelines part 798.4420).
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1992	1992
試験系(種/系統)	Rat その他:Alderley Park (Alpk:APfSD, Wistar-derived)	Rat other: Alderley Park (Alpk:APfSD, Wistar-derived)
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	F	F
投与量	0, 9930及び49600 ppm	0, 9930 and 49600 ppm
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
投与経路	選択してください 吸入	選択してください inhalation
試験期間	ばく露期間:妊娠7~16日(包括的) 試験期間:出産後まで	Exposure period: gestation days 7-16 (inclusive) Duration of test: up to day post-partum
交配前暴露期間		-

試験条件	<p>処理頻度:6時間/日 対照群:はい</p> <p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>交配方法: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>研究期間中に評価されたパラメーター: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>評価基準: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>Frequency of treatm. : 6 hours/day Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle</p> <p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: ICI Pharmaceuticals (Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, UK) - Age: approximately 11 weeks - Weight at study initiation: 231-276 g - Number of animals per group: 10</p> <p>MATING PROCEDURES: Each virgin female was paired overnight with an unrelated male of the same strain. On the following morning, vaginal smears were examined and the day when spermatozoa were detected was considered as the day 1 of gestation.</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Type of exposure: whole-body - Atmosphere generation: The test atmospheres were generated by passing liquid HFC 32 into a copper coil placed in a Techne TE-7 water bath maintained at 45° C. The resultant vapour was then passed through a copper equilibrium coil to flowmeters via a copper distribution plenum. From these flowmeters, the HFC 32 vapour was metered to individual exposure chambers via copper transfer lines and then diluted by addition of clean dried air (dried and filtered using equipment supplied by Atlas-Copco, Sweden) into the top of each chamber at a flow rate of 25 l/min. - Atmosphere analysis: Test atmospheres of HFC 32 were sampled using an automatic air sampling system and analysed automatically using a gas chromatograph equipped with a gas sampling valve and flame ionisation detector. The resultant peak area attributable to HFC 32 was used to calculate the atmospheric concentration in parts-per-million (ppm v/v). Control atmospheres and room air were also sampled and analysed. Daily concentrations were found within 10% of the target value. - Vehicle: air</p> <p>PARAMETERS ASSESSED DURING STUDY: - Clinical observations: at least once daily - Maternal body weight: on gestation days 1, 7 to 16 and 21 - Litter data (number of litters, litter size, mortality and litter weight): on post-partum days 1 and 5</p> <p>EVALUATION CRITERIA: - Negative for foetotoxicity and teratogenicity potential: if no effects on litter size, survival or pup weight gain were observed - Potentially teratogenic: if reduced litter size (mean < 8) or reduced pup survival (< 80%) were observed - Potentially foetotoxic: if reduced pup weight gain (< 30%) with no reduction in pup survival were observed.</p>
統計学的処理	Studentの両側検定に準拠	Two-tailed Student's test
結果	詳細は原文参照	All pups were alive on day 1 post-partum. However, one litter of the 9930 ppm group did not survive until day 5 postpartum. One control female and two females exposed to 49600 ppm showed an unusually high incidence of pup mortality to day 5 post-partum in comparison with the other females. These pup mortalities are reflected in the reduced values for the percentage of pup survival on day 5 post partum : 90.3, 93.5 and 84.1 in control, 9930 ppm and 49600 ppm treated groups respectively. As none of the other litters in the 49600 ppm group was affected, the pup mortalities in this group were considered not related to HFC 32 exposure. Mean pup weight at birth was comparable for all groups although there was a slight reduction in mean pup weight gain to day 5 in the 49600 ppm HFC 32 group. Percentages of pup weight gain to day 5 were 40.36, 44.1 and 30.4 in control, 9930 ppm and 49600 ppm treated groups respectively.
死亡数(率)、死亡時間	詳細は原文参照	All pups were alive on day 1 post-partum. However, one litter of the 9930 ppm group did not survive until day 5 postpartum. One control female and two females exposed to 49600 ppm showed an unusually high incidence of pup mortality to day 5 post-partum in comparison with the other females. These pup mortalities are reflected in the reduced values for the percentage of pup survival on day 5 post partum : 90.3, 93.5 and 84.1 in control, 9930 ppm and 49600 ppm treated groups respectively. As none of the other litters in the 49600 ppm group was affected, the pup mortalities in this group were considered not related to HFC 32 exposure. Mean pup weight at birth was comparable for all groups although there was a slight reduction in mean pup weight gain to day 5 in the 49600 ppm HFC 32 group. Percentages of pup weight gain to day 5 were 40.36, 44.1 and 30.4 in control, 9930 ppm and 49600 ppm treated groups respectively.
用量あたり妊娠数		-
流産数		-
早期/後期吸収数		-
着床数		-
黄体数		-
妊娠期間(妊娠0日から起算)		-
体重、体重増加量	母親の体重増加量について、HFC32の有害影響に関する証拠はなかった。グループ内での差は小さく、統計学的に有意でなかった。	There was no evidence for an adverse effect of HFC 32 on maternal body weight gain. Intergruop differences were small and not statistically significant.
摂餌量、飲水量		-

臨床所見(重篤度、所見の発現時期と持続時間)	唯一1匹の動物検体(9930ppm群)が妊娠8-10日目に尿失禁の所見を示した。	Only one animal (in the 9930 ppm group) showed signs of urinary incontinence on days 8-10 of gestation.
血液学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
血液生化学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
剖検所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
臓器重量(総子宮量への影響)		-
病理組織学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
同腹仔数及び体重	同腹の仔の数: 10匹の仔が各用量群に得られた。 同腹の仔のサイズ: 同腹の仔に対する仔の平均数は、対照群、9930ppm処理群、49600ppm処理群それぞれ12.4、9.3、10.7であった。 用量と影響に関係性はなかった。	Number of litters: 10 litters were obtained in each dose group. Litter size: The mean number of pups per litter was 12.4, 9.3 and 10.7 in control, 9930 ppm and 49600 ppm treated groups respectively. There was no dose relationship effect.
生存数(生存胎仔数及び胎仔数)		-
性比		-
生存率(生後4日目生存仔数/総分娩仔数)		-
生後発育		-
分娩後生存率		-
肉眼的異常(外表観察、内臓標本、骨格標本)		-
実際に投与された量		-
用量反応性		-
統計的結果		-
注釈	この研究のタイプを評価する基準によれば、陰性である(催奇形性及び胎児毒性なし)。	Negative (no teratogenic and no foetotoxic potential) according to the criteria for assessing this type of study.
結論		
PIに対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)	NOAEL 母体毒性: = 49600 ppm NOAEL 催奇形性: = 49600 ppm NOAEL 胎児毒性: = 49600 ppm	NOAEL maternal tox. : = 49600 ppm NOAEL teratogen. : = 49600 ppm NOAEL Fetotoxicity : = 49600 ppm
F1に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
F2に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(19)	(19)
備考	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先:ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号:LN21646-33 純度:99.95% v/v	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: LN21646-33 Purity: 99.95% v/v
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他:データなし	other: no data
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1993	1993
試験系(種/系統)	Rat その他:Alderley Park (Alpk:APfSD, Wistar-derived)	Rat other: Alderley Park (Alpk:APfSD, Wistar-derived)
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	F	F
投与量	0, 5000, 15000及び49800 ppm	0, 5000, 15000 and 49800 ppm
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
投与経路	選択してください 吸入	選択してください inhalation
試験期間	ばく露期間:妊娠7-16日(包括的) 試験期間:動物検体は出産22日目に殺された。	Exposure period : gestation days 7-16 (inclusive) Duration of the test : Animals were killed on gestation day 22
交配前暴露期間		-
	処理頻度:6時間/日、毎日 対照群:はい 試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照	Frequency of treatm. : 6 hours/day, every day Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Barrired Animal Breeding Unit (Biological Services Section, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, UK) - Age: approximately 11 weeks - Weight at study initiation: 200-271 g - Number of animals per group: 24

試験条件	<p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>交配方法: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>研究期間中に評価されたパラメーター: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>検死: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>ADMINISTRATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of exposure: whole-body - Atmosphere generation: The test atmospheres were generated by passing liquid HFC 32 into a copper coil placed in a Techne TE-7 water bath maintained at approximately 45° C. The resultant vapour was then passed through a copper equilibrium coil to flowmeters via a copper distribution plenum. From these flowmeters, the HFC 32 vapour was metered to individual exposure chambers via copper transfer lines and then diluted by addition of clean dried air (dried and filtered using equipment supplied by Atlas-Copco, Sweden) into the top of each chamber at a flow rate of 45 l/min. - Atmosphere analysis: Test atmospheres of HFC 32 were sampled using an automatic air sampling system and analysed automatically using a gas chromatograph (HP5890 Series II, Hewlett Packard) equipped with a gas sampling valve (Hewlett Packard), a Porapak P-S (80-100 mesh) 1.8m x 4mm ID stainless steel column (Waters) and flame ionisation detector. The resultant peak area attributable to HFC 32 was used to calculate the atmospheric concentration in parts-per-million (ppm v/v). Control atmospheres and room air were also sampled and analysed. - Vehicle: air <p>MATING PROCEDURES: Females were mated at the supplier's facilities. The day of mating was identified was termed day 1 of gestation.</p> <p>PARAMETERS ASSESSED DURING STUDY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical observations: twice daily - Maternal mortality: twice daily - Maternal body weight: on gestation days 4, 7 to 16 (inclusive), 19 and 22 - Food consumption: recorded on gestation days 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19 and 22 <p>NECROPSY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organ weights: gravid uteri - Examination of uterine content: on day 22 of pregnancy, the females were killed by over-exposure to halothane and the fetuses removed by Caesarean section. Uteri and their content were examined: number of corpora lutea; number and position of implantation sites, classified as live fetuses, early intra-uterine deaths (presence of decidual or placental tissue only) or late intra-uterine deaths (presence of embryonic/fetal tissue plus placental tissue). - Calculated parameters: Pre-implantation loss (%) = [(number of corpora lutea - number of implantations) / number of corpora lutea] x 100 Postimplantation loss (%) = [(number of implantation sites - number of live fetuses) / number of implantation sites] x 100 - Examination of fetuses: number of live and dead fetuses, weight of individual fetuses, sex ratio, external examination (including cleft palate), brain examination, skeletal examination (alizarin red S).
統計学的処理	Fischerの正確確率検定 又は Studentのt検定	Fischer's exact test or Student's t-test.
結果		
死亡数(率)、死亡時間	研究期間中に母親の死亡は発生しなかった。	No maternal deaths occurred during the study.
用量あたり妊娠数		-
流産数		-
早期/後期吸収数		-
着床数		-
黄体数		-
妊娠期間(妊娠0日から起算)		-
体重、体重増加量	母親の体重、体重増加量に、HFC32の有害影響の兆候は認められなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照	There was no evidence for an adverse effect of HFC 32 on maternal body weight or bodyweight gain. The body weights of the HFC 32 groups were marginally lower than the control group but intergroup differences showed no consistent relationship with exposure concentration.
摂餌量、飲水量	49800ppmのHFC32にばく露した動物検体では、7~10日目と10~13日目に、また13~16日ではより軽い程度で、対照群に比べて摂餌量が減少した。その後の摂餌量は対照群と同様であった。HFC32濃度5000ppm、15000ppmでは、母親の摂餌量への影響は認められなかった。	There was a reduced food consumption between days 7-10 and 10-13 and to a lesser extent between days 13-16 for animals exposed to 49800 ppm HFC 32 in comparison with the control group. Food consumption values thereafter were similar to controls. There was no effect of 5000 or 15000 ppm HFC 32 on maternal food consumption.
臨床所見(重篤度、所見の発現時期と持続時間)	ばく露期間中や研究期間中において、臨床の状態に変化を示した動物検体は確認されなかった。	None of the animals showed any change in clinical condition during exposure or during the course of the study.
血液学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-

血液生化学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
剖検所見(発生率、重篤度)	- 母親における肉眼的所見: 記録された所見は、HFC32の暴露による有害影響とみなされなかった。	- Macroscopic findings in dams: None of the findings noted were considered indicative of an adverse effect due to exposure to HFC 32.
臓器重量(総子宮量への影響)		-
病理組織学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
同腹仔数及び体重	- 仔のデータ: このグループでは、着床前死亡率に著しい増加がみられ(対照群が21.1%であるのに対し32.8%)、したがって着床数に減少がみられた(対照群が11.3であるのに対し9.8)。着床後死亡率では大きな変化は見られなかった。本系統のラットでは着床は7日目に見られることから、49800ppmのグループでHFC 32へのばく露開始前に確認された完全な吸収は、ばく露に起因するものではないと思われる。 胎仔体重に変化は見られなかった。	- Litter data: In this group there was a statistically significant increase in pre-implantation loss (32.8% vs 21.1% in control) and hence a reduction in the number of implantations (9.8 vs 11.3 in control). There was no significant change in the percentage of postimplantation loss. As implantation occurs prior to day 7 in that strain of rats, thus prior to the initiation of exposure to HFC 32, the occurrence of total resorptions in the 49800 exposed group was considered to be not related to exposure. There was no effect of HFC 32 on foetal weight.
生存数(生存胎仔数及び胎仔数)	HFC32濃度49800ppmのグループでは、全吸収率の増加を反映し、統計学的に有意ではないものの平均生存胎仔数に減少が認められた。	There was a non statistically significant reduction in the mean number of live foetuses in the 49800 ppm HFC 32 group reflecting the increase in the total resorptions percentage.
性比		-
生存率(生後4日目生存仔数/総分娩仔数)		-
生後発育		-
分娩後生存率		-
肉眼的異常(外表観察、内臓標本、骨格標本)	- 胎児の試験: いずれの用量群においても、重大な欠陥は認められなかった。 軽微な欠陥: 49800ppm群において、極めて軽微な外見/内臓欠陥を有する胎児の割合に、わずかな増加が認められた。この増加は、わずかに拡張した尿管、斑状肝または胞嚢が付着した肝臓を有する胎児の数による。しかしながら、これらの所見は極めて少数の仔に影響する低い発生率であり、個々に検討した結果、対照群との間に統計学的に有意な差は認められなかった。それゆえ、この所見は処理には関係がないとみなされた。 軽微な骨格異常を有する胎児の割合は、全ての群で同様であった。 変形: 骨格変形を有する胎児の割合は、全ての群で同様であった。屈曲尿管を持つ胎児の割合が増加したことにより、外見/内臓欠陥を有する胎児の割合にも統計学的に有意な増加が認められた。 通常一時的変化として認められることから、この所見は毒性学的な重要性はないものとみなされた。	- Examination of fetuses: . No major defects were observed in any dose group. . Minor defects: In the 49800 ppm group there was a slight increase in the proportion of foetuses with very minor external/visceral defects. This increase was due to the number of foetuses with slightly dilated ureters, with mottled livers or with cysts attached to the liver. However, these findings were of low incidence, affecting a very few litters, and when considered individually were not statistically significantly different from controls. Therefore, this finding was not considered related to treatment. The percentage of foetuses with minor skeletal defects was similar for all groups. . Variants: The percentage of foetuses with skeletal variants was similar for all groups. There was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of foetuses with external/visceral variants that was due to an increased percentage of foetuses with kinked ureters. As usually admitted for common transient variants, this finding was not considered of any toxicological significance.
実際に投与された量	HFC32の毎日の空気中分析濃度は10%目標範囲内であり、総合的な平均値は5,000、15,000及び49,800ppmであると測定された。	The daily analysed atmosphere concentrations of HFC 32 were within 10% target and the overall mean values were determined to be 5,000, 15,000 and 49,800 ppm.
用量反応性		-
統計的結果		-
注釈	HFC32はいずれの催奇形性も示さなかった。HFC32のばく露実施最高レベル49800ppmにおいて、胎児の成長に関するいずれの有害影響についても、決定的な兆候は認められなかった。	HFC32 did not show any teratogenic effect. There was no conclusive evidence for any adverse effect on foetus development at 49800 ppm, maximal practicable exposure level of HFC 32.
結論		
PIに対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)	NOAEL 母体毒性: = 49800 ppm NOAEL 催奇形性: = 49800 ppm NOAEL 胎児毒性: = 49800 ppm	NOAEL maternal tox. : = 49800 ppm NOAEL teratogen. : = 49800 ppm NOAEL Fetotoxicity : = 49800 ppm
F1に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
F2に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	1b: Comparable to guideline study.
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(18)	(18)
備考	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC
試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5

純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先:ICI Chemicals and Polymers バッチ番号:A108 and A110 純度:99.9% v/v	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Chemicals and Polymers Batch number: A108 and A110 Purity: 99.9% v/v
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	OECD ガイドライン 414 “催奇形性”	OECD Guide-line 414 “Teratogenicity”
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1994	1994
試験系(種/系統)	Rabbit New Zealand white	Rabbit New Zealand white
性別(雄:M、雌:F)	F	F
投与量	0, 5000, 15000又は50000 ppm(標的濃度)。測定濃度は対象の±3%以内であった。	0, 5000, 15000 or 50000 ppm (target doses). Measured concentrations were within plus or minus 3% of the targets.
各用量群(性別)の動物数		-
投与経路	選択してください 吸入	選択してください inhalation
試験期間	ばく露期間:妊娠6~18日目から	Exposure period : from gestation days 6 to 18
交配前暴露期間		-
試験条件	<p>処理頻度:6時間/日 対照群:はい</p> <p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>交配方法: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>研究期間中に評価されたパラメーター: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>Frequency of treatm. : 6 hours/day Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle</p> <p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Interfauna UK (Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, UK) - Age: 16-24 weeks - Weight at study initiation: 3030-4020 g - Number of animals per group: 24</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Type of exposure: whole-body - Atmosphere generation: The pressurised gas passed from the cylinder supplied through a manifold to 3 feedlines each one connected to an exposure chamber. The rate of gas flow to each chamber was controlled by an in-line needle valve and monitored by an in-line flow tube (Meterate Glass Precision Engineering Ltd). The gas entered the base of an aluminium and glass elutriation column where it was mixed with diluent air. Different chamber concentrations of HFC 32 were achieved by varying the rate at which the gas was introduced into the diluent air stream. The total gas/air mixture flow to each chamber was maintained at 200 l/minute. - Atmosphere analysis: Samples of chamber air were withdrawn at approximately hourly intervals during exposure. Samples were withdrawn into gas tight syringes and injected into a gas chromatograph via a gas sample loop (Pye Unicam Series 204 chromatograph, including a 1m x 3mm Porapak Q 80-100 mesh column and coupled to a flame ionisation . - Vehicle: air - Other: The study was conducted in two phases because of the constraints of the exposure chambers in relation to the number of animals used. Both phases consisted of 48 animals supplied in three consecutive batches: the first batch of animals for the second phase of the study was delivered 4 days after termination of the first phase.</p> <p>MATING PROCEDURES: Does were mated with males of proven fertility; once cairns had been observed, each female was allowed to remain with the male for at least one hour. On successfully completing coitus, each doe had been injected intravenously with 25 IU of Chorulon (luteinizing hormone) to ensure that ovulation had taken place. The day of mating was considered as Day 0 of pregnancy.</p> <p>PARAMETERS ASSESSED DURING STUDY: - Clinical observations: at least once daily - Maternal mortality: at least once daily - Maternal body weight: on gestation days 0, 2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 19, 23 and 29 - Food consumption: recorded on gestation days 0, 2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 19, 23 and 29</p>

	検死: ※詳細は原文参照	NECROPSY: - Examination of uterine content: litter data on day 29 of pregnancy, the females were killed by cervical dislocation and the fetuses removed by Caesarean section. Uteri and their content were examined: number of corpora lutea; number and position of implantation sites, classified as live fetuses, early intra-uterine deaths (presence of decidual or placental tissue only) or late intra-uterine deaths (presence of embryonic/fetal tissue plus placental tissue). - Calculated parameters: . Pre-implantation loss (%) = [(number of corpora lutea - number of implantations) / number of corpora lutea] x 100 . Post-implantation loss (%) = [(number of implantation sites - number of live fetuses) / number of implantation sites] x 100 - Examination of fetuses: number of live and dead fetuses, weight of individual fetuses, sex ratio, external examination, head examination, skeletal examination (modified Dawson technique). Morphological abnormalities were classified as malformations (rare and/or probably lethal), anomalies (minor differences from "normal" but relatively frequent) or variants (differences regularly observed in the control group).
統計学的処理	変動分析後 William's test 又は Kruskal-Wallis test 後 Shirley's test	Analysis of variance followed by a William's test or Kruskal-Wallis test followed by a Shirley's test.
結果		
死亡数(率)、死亡時間	15000及び50000ppmにおいて、死亡はなかった。 ※詳細は原文参照	There were no mortalities at 15000 and 50000 ppm. At 5000 ppm there was one mortality post commencement of exposure and this was considered to be unrelated to treatment.
用量あたり妊娠数		-
流産数		-
早期/後期吸収数		-
着床数		-
黄体数		-
妊娠期間(妊娠0日から起算)		-
体重、体重増加量	5000ppmで、ばく露中最初の2日間(妊娠6~8日目)は体重への明白な影響は確認されなかった。しかしながら、8~10日目には、僅かではあるが統計学上有意な影響が体重に見られた。測定の結果、対照群(22匹中5匹の体重が減少した)の平均体重損失増加量が28gであったのに対し、この期間中ラビットの処理群(20匹中9匹の体重が減少した)の平均体重損失量は22gであった。 10日目から回復が確認され、対照群の体重増加量とほぼ同様となった。 5000および15000ppmでは、明らかな、または統計上著しく有意な、体重への影響は確認されなかった。	At 50000 ppm, there was no obvious effect on body weight during the first 2 days of exposure (Days 6 to 8 of pregnancy). During Days 8 to 10, however, there was a slight but statistically significant effect on bodyweight; a group mean weight loss of 22 g was recorded for treated rabbits during this period (9/20 animals showed weight loss) compared with a mean weight gain of 28 g among controls (5/22 animals showed weight loss). From Day 10, recovery was recorded, with weight gains being generally comparable with controls. There was no obvious or statistically significant effect on bodyweight at 5000 and 15000 ppm.
摂餌量、飲水量	摂餌への明白な影響はなかった。	There was no obvious effect on food intake.
臨床所見(重篤度、所見の発現時期と持続時間)	ばく露に関連する臨床所見は認められなかった。	No exposure-related clinical signs were observed.
血液学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
血液生化学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
剖検所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
臓器重量(総子宮量への影響)		-
病理組織学的所見(発生率、重篤度)		-
同腹仔数及び体重	処理群の黄体数、着床及び同腹仔数は、対照値と有意な差がなかった。着床前後の死亡数は、全ての群で同等であった。唯一の統計学的に有意な変化として、受精卵の総死亡数の平均が対照群(1.3)と比べて高用量群では低い(0.7)ことが確認された。ただし、この所見は毒性学的には有意性はない。胎児の体重は処理による影響されず、性比に著しい変化は認められなかった。	The number of corpora lutea, implants and litter sizes from treated groups did not significantly differ from control values. Pre- and post-implantation loss values were comparable in all groups. The only statistically significant change was the mean for total embryonic deaths that was lower in the high-dose group (0.7) when compared to control (1.3) but this finding has no toxicological significance. Fetal weight was unaffected by treatment and no significant changes were observed on sex ratio.
生存数(生存胎仔数及び胎仔数)		-
性比		-
生存率(生後4日目生存仔数/総分娩仔数)		-
生後発育		-
分娩後生存率		-

肉眼的異常(外表観察、内臓標本、骨格標本)	<p>奇形: 対照群、低・中・高用量群の一腹ごとの奇形胎児数はそれぞれ4 (4), 6 (6), 2 (2), 8 (5) であり、統計上有意な差は認められなかった。50000ppmの奇形発生率は対照群のそれよりも高いが、このグループの胎児に確認された構造欠陥のタイプには一貫したパターンがなく、この所見は偶然であるものと考えられる。高用量群におけるこの奇形発生率の増加は、基本的に、小眼球症の胎児4匹によるものである。対照群では小眼球症の胎児は0匹であり、フェイズ2の試験において20匹中2匹のみであった。小眼球症がフェイズ1で確認されず、20匹中合計で2匹のみに影響がみられ、このグループでの高い発症率は母親の物質へのばく露によるものではなく、偶然であるものと思われる。</p> <p>5000および15000ppmの奇形胎児の発生率は対照群のものと同様であった。これらのグループでは、小眼球症の胎児は確認されなかった。</p> <p>軽微な異常: 内臓異常や骨格異常を示す胎児の発生率について、ばく露による明白な有害影響はなかった。</p> <p>骨格変形: 肋骨と13本の肋骨の変形を示す胎児の発生率は全ての群で同等であり、ばく露による有害影響は認められなかった。</p>	<p>Malformations: The number of malformed foetus es/litters observed in control, low, mid and high-dose groups were 4 (4), 6 (6), 2 (2) and 8 (5) respectively, the differences being not statistically significant. Although the incidence of malformed foetuses at 50000 ppm is higher than in controls, as there is no consistent pattern to the type of structural defects observed among foetuses in this group, this finding is considered likely to be coincidental. This increased incidence of malformations in the high-dose group was essentially due to 4 foetuses with microphthalmia compared to 0 in the control group, confined in only 2 litters out of 20 and from study phase 2. Since microphthalmia was not observed among phase 1 litters and overall only 2/20 litters were affected, the higher incidence in this group is considered to be coincidental and unrelated to maternal exposure.</p> <p>The mean percentage incidence of malformed foetus es at 5000 and 15000 ppm was comparable with controls. No foetus es in these groups showed microphthalmia.</p> <p>Minor anomalies: There was no obvious adverse effect of exposure on the incidence of foetuses showing visceral anomalies or keletal anomalies.</p> <p>Skeletal variants: The percentage incidence of foetuses displaying variant sternebrae and 13 ribs were comparable in all groups and did not indicate any adverse effects of exposure.</p>
実際に投与された量	HFC32の分析濃度は、標的濃度に近かった。3つの異なるバッチと2つの段階から得られた平均値は、目標レベルの3%以内であった。	Analysed HFC 32 concentration were close to the target levels. Mean values for the 3 different batches and two phases were within 3% of the target levels.
用量反応性		-
統計的結果		-
注釈	50,000ppmにおいて、ばく露に対する母親の反応はごく小さく、妊娠8~10日目に、体重が一時的に僅かに減少したのみであった。胎児への明白な有害影響は認められなかった。母親の毒性と胎児の発生に関するNOAELは、両方とも50,000ppm以上であるものと考えられた。	At 50,000 ppm, the maternal response to exposure was minimal and confined to a slight and transient loss of body weight during gestation days 8 to 10. There were no obvious adverse effects on fetuses. So the NOAEL for maternal toxicity and for foetus development were both considered to be equal or greater than 50,000 ppm.
結論		
PIに対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)	NOAEL 母体毒性: = 50000 ppm NOAEL 催奇形性: = 50000 ppm NOAEL 胎児毒性: = 50000 ppm	NOAEL maternal tox. : = 50000 ppm NOAEL teratogen. : = 50000 ppm NOAEL Fetotoxicity : = 50000 ppm
F1に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
F2に対するNOAEL (NOEL)又はLOAEL (LOEL)		-
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	選択してください	選択してください
信頼性の判断根拠		-
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(34)	(34)
備考	物質の安全性データセット、指令67/548/EEC	Material Safety Dataset, Directive 67/548/EEC

5-10その他関連情報

OTHER RELEVANT INFOMATION

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS: HFC 32 ジフルオロメタン 入手先: ICI Industrial Chemicals バッチ番号: cylinders 083499, 083466 and 083460 純度: 99.98-99.99%	other TS: HFC 32 DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: ICI Industrial Chemicals Batch number: cylinders 083499, 083466 and 083460 Purity: 99.98-99.99%
注釈		-
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他: Reinhardtら, Arch. Env. 1971; 22: 265-279	other: Reinhardt et al.; Arch. Env. 1971; 22: 265-279
GLP適合	はい	はい
試験を行った年	1992	1992
	※原文参照	Endpoint : other: cardiotoxicity Type : other: cardiac sensitisation Species : dog Sex : male Strain : Beagle Route of admin. : inhalation No. of animals : 8 Vehicle : other: clean air Exposure period : 10 minute(s) Doses : 0, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 % v/v in air Control group : yes, concurrent vehicle Observation period : 10 minutes

<p>試験条件</p>	<p>試験の原理: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>投与: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST: This test aims at detecting potential for cardiac sensitisation to adrenaline of a test substance. Cardiac sensitisation can be defined as the ability of the test substance to induce multiple multifocal ectopic beats following adrenaline intravenous injection. The study is divided into three stages: - Stage 1: Prior to the exposure to the test substance, animals are first exposed to increasing intravenous adrenaline doses until ectopic beats are detected by electrocardiogram (ECG). This dose is then selected for being used in the following stages and will not exceed 12 µg/kg. - Stage 2: Animals are exposed to a positive control substance after an adrenaline injection. - Stage 3: Animals are exposed to the test substance after an adrenaline injection.</p> <p>TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Interfauna UK (Abbots Ripton Road, Wyton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire) - Age: 6-7 months - Weight at study initiation: 11.4-14.9 kg - Controls: yes (autocontrol)</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: - Adrenaline dose: 2; 4 or 8 µg/kg (chosen animal to animal) - Type of exposure: snout only - Positive control: CFC11 (2%) - Exposure schedule: On M0 (minute 0) an ECG is launched, with a subsequent adrenaline injection on M2. The exposure to the test substance starts on M7 and still runs during a second adrenaline injection on M12 and afterwards. Exposure and ECG recording are both stopped on M17. Each animal is exposed to every concentrations in a dose-increasing order but two consecutive experiments are not performed on the same day, allowing thus the animal to recover. - Atmosphere generation: the test substance is a gas and was therefore directly diluted with air and oxygen before being administered to dogs by using a respiratory mask at an air flow of 40 l/min. In contrast, positive control substance was a liquid and required therefore a vaporiser. - Nominal/analytical concentrations (NC/AC): no data - Concentrations monitoring: The test atmosphere was sampled continuously using a metal bellows pump and analysed using a Miran IA CVF infra-red gas analyser. The output of the analyser was recorded continuously on a Philips PM 8252 channel recorder. The measuring wavelength for CFC 11 was 12.1 µm and for HFC 32 was 9.0 µm.</p> <p>EXAMINATIONS: - Clinical signs: yes - Electrocardiogram: The standard Lead II electrocardiogram was applied throughout the study. Appropriate areas on the dog limbs were shaved and electrode gel applied. Standard ECG limb leads were then connected to the prepared areas on the dog with blunt clips. The electrocardiograph (Devices 3442 ECG amplifier with a two-channel channel recorder) was calibrated with 1 mV peaks and then switched over to Lead II settings. - Evaluation criteria: The criterion for a positive effect was the appearance of a burst of multifocal ventricular ectopic activity (MVEA) or ventricular fibrillation (VF). Ventricular tachycardia alone is not always definitive evidence of a positive response.</p>
<p>結果</p>	<p>空気中の試験濃度35%まではいずれについても、HFC32はイヌのアドレナリンへの心臓感作を誘発しなかった。</p> <p>臨床所見: HFC32の30%と35%及びCFC11の2%の群において、ほとんどのイヌに頭部震え及び手足の緊張が認められた。</p>	<p>Whatever the tested concentration up to 35% in air, HFC 32 does not induce cardiac sensitisation to adrenaline in the dog.</p> <p>CLINICAL SIGNS: Head tremors and limb tensing were observed in most of dogs at 30 and 35% HFC 32 and at 2% CFC 11.</p>

結果	心所見: HFC32は、空気中のHFC32の濃度が35%以下の場合に、イヌのアドレナリンへの心臓感作を誘発しない。それに比べて、陽性対照物質(CFC11)へのばく露は62.5%のイヌで陽性反応を示した。 ※詳細は原文参照	CARDIAC FINDINGS: In stage 1, once a suitable dose was chosen for a dog, the response to that dose was found to be consistent throughout the study. The results of stage 2 indicate that the experimental model is sensitive to cardiac sensitising agents. The results of stage 3 show that HFC 32 does not induce cardiac sensitisation (no positive responses) at the concentrations tested (15 %, 20 %, 25 %, 30 %, 35 %). Two dogs 409 & 417 each showed a short burst of ectopic activity at 15 % and 35 % HFC 32 respectively. Dog 409 did not show a response at higher concentrations and was therefore considered negative. Dog 417 was not exposed above 35% HFC 32 but data from stage 1 shows that spontaneous ectopic activity is possible without exposure to the test gas. It is therefore concluded that HFC 32 does not induce cardiac sensitisation to adrenaline in the dog at or below concentrations of 35% HFC 32 in air. In contrast, exposure to positive control substance (CFC 11) showed a positive response in 62.5% of dogs.
結論		
注釈	査読済み	peer reviewed
信頼性	1 制限なく信頼性あり	1 制限なく信頼性あり
信頼性の判断根拠	※原文参照	1b: Comparable to guideline study.
出典	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.	Atofina, Paris-La Défense, France.
引用文献(元文献)	(11)	(11)
備考		

試験物質名	ジフルオロメタン	difluoromethane
CAS番号	75-10-5	75-10-5
純度等	その他TS ジフルオロメタン 入手先: Elf Atochem バッチ番号: 1F 92.03, KI T19672 純度: 99.4%	other TS DIFLUOROMETHANE Source: Elf Atochem Batch number: 1F 92.03, KI T19672 Purity: 99.4%
注釈		
方法		
方法/ガイドライン	その他: Lazarow's method (1981)	other: Lazarow's method (1981)
GLP適合	不明	不明
試験を行った年	1993	1993
試験条件	※原文参照 試験生物: ※詳細は原文参照 投与: ※詳細は原文参照	Endpoint : other: Hepatotoxicity Type : other: peroxisome proliferation (palmitoyl-CoA-oxidase activity) Species : rat Sex : male Strain : Sprague-Dawley Route of admin. : in vitro Vehicle : other: air Exposure period : 4 day(s) Dose s : 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80% v/v in air Control group : other: untreated and DMF (dimethylformamide) TEST ORGANISMS: - Source: Charles River France (Saint-Aubin-les-Elbeuf, 76410 Cléon, France) - Cell type: hepatocytes - Body weight of the animal: no data - Age: no data - Number of animals per dose group: 1 male ADMINISTRATION: - Hepatocytes harvesting: an anesthetized rat was perfused in its portal vein with 200 ml buffered Hank 's saline solution containing EGTA (ethylene glycol-bis(beta-aminoethyl)N-N'-tetracetic acid) followed by 250 ml of Williams medium E (WME) supplemented with 5 mM Ca2+ and containing collagenase. Liver was then removed and the capsule was opened. Cells were collected in WME+collagenase medium and was hed once with Leibowitz L15 medium supplemented with 9% calf serum. - Treatment: After being inoculated in round, flat-bottomed sterile glass bottles (with screw-capped lids), cells were exposed to various atmospheric concentrations of test compounds. - Vehicle: sterile air - Positive control: clofibric acid (0.5 M in DMF) - Incubation temperature: 37° C - Number of replicates: 3

	<p>試験: ※詳細は原文参照</p> <p>結果は、分及びmg蛋白質あたりのnmol酸化パルミトイルCoAで示された。</p> <p>統計学的試験: データなし</p> <p>予備調査: ※詳細は原文参照</p>	<p>EXAMINATION: – Palmitoyl-CoA-oxidase activity: Cells were incubated at 37° C for 11 minutes with radio-labelled palmitoyl-CoA (20 nCi/ml) and cofactors. Reaction was stopped by the addition of 250 µ l of perchloric acid at 18° C. After one hour on crushed ice, the tubes were centrifugated at 4° C and 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. 250 µ l of the supernatant were collected and added to 4.75 ml of scintillant liquid (Ready-safe, Beckmann) in counting vials. Counting was performed using a Beckmann LS 1800 scintillation counter. – Protein content: determined using a Hitachi 717 analyzer, by the Pierce BCA (bicinchoninic acid) method, according to Smith (Anal. Biochem. 1985 ; 150 : 76–85)</p> <p>Results were expressed as nanomol oxidized palmitoyl-CoA per minute and per milligram protein (PCO).</p> <p>STATISTICAL TEST: No data</p> <p>PRELIMINARY STUDY: A cytotoxicity study was performed in a dose-finding purpose. The following concentrations were tested: 10, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90%.</p>																																																																																													
結果																																																																																															
結果	<p>フォーレン32は、ラットの肝臓細胞において、in vitro ペルオキシソーム誘導因子ではない。</p> <p>予備研究: 各濃度あたり2つの瓶を用い、10、30、50、70及び90%の濃度で実施された予備的な細胞毒性研究において、試験物質は濃度90%で細胞毒性があると認められた(死亡細胞多数)。毒性影響は、50及び70%の濃度ではわずかであり、より低濃度では細胞毒性影響は認められなかった。 その結果、ペルオキシソーム増殖試験には、30、40、50、60、70及び80%の濃度が選ばれた。</p> <p>本研究: 96時間の培養後、毒性影響はいずれの濃度でも認められなかった。 パルミトイル-CoA-酸化酵素活性の評価は、最も高い5つの濃度(40、50、60、70及び80%)で行われた。 パルミトイル-CoA-酸化酵素活性の上昇は、試験されたフォーレン32のいずれの濃度においても認められなかった(添付資料参照)。 陽性対照(クロフィ布林酸)は、0.5mMの濃度で、PCO活性の増加を引き起こした(DMF溶媒対照に関するインダクション係数: 5.5)。これにより、培養菌の感受性が確認された。</p> <p>※原文参照</p>	<p>Forane 32 is not an in vitro peroxisome inducer in rat hepatocytes.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY STUDY: During the preliminary cytotoxicity study performed at 10, 30, 50, 70 and 90%, using two bottles per concentration, the test substance was found cytotoxic at the concentration of 90% (great number of dead cells). The toxic effect was less pronounced at 50 and 70, and no cytotoxic effect was observed at lower concentrations. Consequently, the concentrations selected for the peroxisome proliferation study were 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80%.</p> <p>MAIN STUDY: After a 96-hour culture period, no toxic effect was noted whatever the concentration. Evaluation of palmitoyl-CoA-oxidase activity was performed at the five highest concentrations: 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80%. No increase in the palmitoyl-CoA-oxidase activity was observed whatever the concentration of Forane 32 tested (cf. Attached Document). The positive control (clofibric acid) induced an increase in the PCO activity at the concentration of 0.5 mM (induction factor in relation to the DMF solvent control: 5.5), which confirms the sensitivity of the cultures.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="965 1366 1444 1691"> <caption>Forane 32 (HPC77) - Peroxisome proliferation Individual results</caption> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Compound</th> <th rowspan="2">Conc.</th> <th colspan="2">Culture 1</th> <th colspan="2">Culture 2</th> <th colspan="2">Culture 3</th> <th rowspan="2">Mean enzyme activity (1)</th> <th rowspan="2">Induction factor (2)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Proteins (1)</th> <th>Enzyme activity (2)</th> <th>Proteins (1)</th> <th>Enzyme activity (2)</th> <th>Proteins (1)</th> <th>Enzyme activity (2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CC</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.600</td> <td>2.81</td> <td>0.810</td> <td>2.67</td> <td>0.720</td> <td>2.44</td> <td>2.64</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DMF</td> <td>0.3 %</td> <td>0.640</td> <td>3.57</td> <td>0.705</td> <td>3.10</td> <td>0.875</td> <td>2.76</td> <td>3.14</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOFIBRIC ACID</td> <td>0.5 mM</td> <td>0.950</td> <td>17.44</td> <td>0.790</td> <td>17.87</td> <td>0.765</td> <td>16.51</td> <td>17.31</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">F 32</td> <td>40 %</td> <td>1.175</td> <td>2.23</td> <td>1.185</td> <td>2.38</td> <td>1.050</td> <td>2.64</td> <td>2.42</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 %</td> <td>1.135</td> <td>2.73</td> <td>1.150</td> <td>2.48</td> <td>1.105</td> <td>2.90</td> <td>2.70</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 %</td> <td>0.940</td> <td>3.04</td> <td>1.130</td> <td>2.52</td> <td>1.330</td> <td>2.45</td> <td>2.67</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70 %</td> <td>0.840</td> <td>3.70</td> <td>0.820</td> <td>3.22</td> <td>1.005</td> <td>2.92</td> <td>3.28</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>80 %</td> <td>0.805</td> <td>4.02</td> <td>0.840</td> <td>3.86</td> <td>0.675</td> <td>4.19</td> <td>4.02</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(1): Expressed as mg/ml (2): Expressed as nanomol oxidized palmitoyl-CoA/min-mg proteins (3): ratio of activity in the assay activity of solvent control</p>	Compound	Conc.	Culture 1		Culture 2		Culture 3		Mean enzyme activity (1)	Induction factor (2)	Proteins (1)	Enzyme activity (2)	Proteins (1)	Enzyme activity (2)	Proteins (1)	Enzyme activity (2)	CC	-	0.600	2.81	0.810	2.67	0.720	2.44	2.64	-	DMF	0.3 %	0.640	3.57	0.705	3.10	0.875	2.76	3.14	-	CLOFIBRIC ACID	0.5 mM	0.950	17.44	0.790	17.87	0.765	16.51	17.31	5.5	F 32	40 %	1.175	2.23	1.185	2.38	1.050	2.64	2.42	0.9	50 %	1.135	2.73	1.150	2.48	1.105	2.90	2.70	1.0	60 %	0.940	3.04	1.130	2.52	1.330	2.45	2.67	1.0	70 %	0.840	3.70	0.820	3.22	1.005	2.92	3.28	1.2		80 %	0.805	4.02	0.840	3.86	0.675	4.19	4.02	1.5
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備考	付属文書: 75-10-5 Peroxisome proliferation (Sanofi HPC77).bmp フラグ: 物質の安全性データセット	Attached document : 75-10-5 Peroxisome proliferation (Sanofi HPC77).bmp Flag : Material Safety Dataset																																																																																													

6 参考文献(以下に欄を追加の上、一文献について一行にて一覧を記載)

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