

3.3 Equipment A constant vapour concentration may be produced by one of several methods:

- (i) by means of an automatic syringe which drops the material on to a suitable heating system (e.g. hot plate);
- (ii) by sending airsteam through a solution containing the material (e.g. bubbling chamber);
- (iii) by diffusion of the agent through a suitable material (e.g. diffusion chamber).

A dynamic inhalation system with a suitable analytical concentration control system should be used. The rate of air flow should be adjusted to ensure that conditions throughout the equipment are essentially the same. Both a whole body individual chamber exposure or head only exposure may be used.

3.4 Physical measurements Measurements or monitoring should be conducted of the following parameters:

- (i) the rate of air flow (preferably continuously);
- (ii) the actual concentration of the test substance during the exposed period;
- (iii) temperature and humidity.

3.5 Test method Twenty animals are exposed for 10 minutes to the concentration of 200 mg/m^3 and then removed from the chamber. The number of dead animals is determined within 48 hours and again after 7 days. If the death rate is lower than 10 animals, another group of 20 animals should be exposed for 10 minutes to the concentration of $2,000 \text{ mg/m}^3$. The number of dead animals should be determined within 48 hours and again after 7 days. If the result is doubtful (e.g. death rate = 10), the test should be repeated.

3.6 Evaluation of results If the death rate in the first group of animals (exposed to the concentration of 200 mg/m^3) is equal to or higher than 50 per cent, the test substance will fall into the "super-toxic lethal chemical" category. If the death rate in the second group (exposed to the concentration of $2,000 \text{ mg/m}^3$) is equal to or higher than 50 per cent, the test substance will fall into the "other lethal chemical" category; if it is lower than 50 per cent, the test substance will fall into the "other harmful chemical".

4. Data reporting

A test report should include the following information:

- (i) Test conditions: date and hour of the test, description of exposure chamber (type, dimensions, source of air, system for generating the test substance, method of conditioning air, treatment of exhaust air etc.) and equipment for measuring temperature, humidity, air flow and concentration of the test substance;