

Another submission from Japan (CCD/515; 1975), explained that chemicals have different LD<sub>50</sub> values, depending on the route of application, and it is suggested that it would be advantageous to use a LD<sub>50</sub> spectrum. It proposed listing the chemicals starting with the lowest LD<sub>50</sub> values, regardless of the application route, but including data from animals other than rodents. 30 mg/kg (oral) is proposed as the spectrum's upper limit.

In 1977, Hungary (CCD/537/Rev 1; 1977), although noting previous efforts, proposed a more general approach. Using an LD<sub>50</sub> of 200 mg/kg, would cover all toxic chemical warfare agents and also a significant number of irritants, etc. Using an LD<sub>50</sub> of 30 mg/kg, would cover practically all lethal chemical warfare agents, but would exclude irritants, etc. An LD<sub>50</sub> of 3 mg/kg, would cover supertoxic agents.

The following thresholds were suggested for inhalatory LCT<sub>50</sub>:

- 35,000 mg min/m<sup>3</sup>
- 3,000 mg min/m<sup>3</sup>
- 2,350 mg min/m<sup>3</sup>
- 500 mg min/m<sup>3</sup>