CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
MEDICAL TOXICOLOGY BRANCH

SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGY DATA

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

SB 950-012, Tolerance #50442

April 21, 1987

I. DATA GAP STATUS

Chronic rat: Data gap, no study on file

Chronic dog: Data gap, no study on file

Onco rat: Data gap, no study on file

Onco mouse: Data gap, no study on file

Repro rat: Data gap, no study on file

Terato rat: Data gap, no study on file

Terato rabbit: Data gap, no study on file

Gene mutation: Data gap, no study on file

Chromosome: No data gap, no adverse effect

DNA damage: Data gap, no study on file

Neurotox: Not required

Note, Toxicology one-liners are attached

** indicates acceptable study
Bold face indicates possible adverse effect

CHROMOSOME MUTATION

006 49779 "Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane): An evaluation in the mouse micronucleus test." Chromosome Mutation 843 (Central Toxicology Laboratory, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Report No: CTL/P/1603, 9/19/86) Methylene chloride (99.9% purity, CTL Reference Number Y00287/010/001) given in single gavage at 0, 1250, 2500, or 4000 mg/kg to 5 mice/sex/dose/sacrifice time, with sacrifices at 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours. 1000 polychromatic erythrocytes (PCE's) were scored for micronuclei. No adverse effect, Complete, Acceptable. Davis 4/15/87.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL REPORTS

006 49780 "Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane): Induction of S-phase hepatocytes in the mouse after in vivo exposure." Miscellaneous General Reports 210 (Central Toxicology Laboratory, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Report No: CTL/R/885, 9/22/86) Methylene chloride (99.9% purity, CTL Reference Number Y00287/006) given by inhalation at 0 or 4000 ppm to groups of 10 male mice with three different radiolabelling regimes using (methyl-^{3}H) thymidine. Hepatocytes from 4-6 negative control animals, 5 positive control animals, and 7-9 experimental animals were scored for the fraction in S-phase following autoradiography and staining. Possible adverse effect--two of the radiolabelling regimes had statistically significant elevations in the frequency of S-phase hepatocytes. The lack of significance in the third regime can be explained by a high negative control value. Complete, Unacceptable-not a Guideline study. Davis 4/15/87.