SCREENING RESULTS ON THE TOXICITY OF NUMEROUS FLUORO ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Hoechst AG, Werk Gendorf, Wissenschaftliches Labor, D-8269 Gendorf (F.R.G.)

It is almost impossible to predict the toxicity of organic fluorine compounds on the basis of chemical structure related elements. As a matter of fact, closely related substances may possess strikingly different toxic properties. On the grounds of working safely with new chemicals, we were interested in setting up a quick and simple pre-screening test using NRMI-mice to get preliminary data on acute inhalation toxicities of volatile fluorine compounds. We now report on experimental procedure, evaluation and results of such tests and - a point of much importance - the correlation between the pre-screening data and those obtained from some more elaborate LC_{50} studies (4 h). We determined, besides others, the following pre-screening data (1 h) (in parentheses: values given in ppm), in addition to those published in J. Fluorine Chemistry, 21(1) (1982):

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{ICF}_2\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{I} (50-100), \quad \operatorname{CF}_3\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{CI}(\operatorname{CF}_3)_2 (< 50), \quad \operatorname{CF}_3-\operatorname{CF}(\operatorname{CF}_3)-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CFI-CF}_3 \\ & (250-500), \quad \operatorname{CF}_3-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{C}(\operatorname{CF}_3)_2\operatorname{I} (< 50), \quad (\operatorname{CF}_3)_3\operatorname{CI} (< 100), \quad \operatorname{HCF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CFB}-\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{Br} \\ & (< 100), \quad (\operatorname{CF}_3)_2\operatorname{CBr-CF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_3 (< 100), \quad \operatorname{C}_6\operatorname{F}_{13}-\operatorname{CHCI-CH}_2\operatorname{CI} (> 5.000), \\ & \operatorname{C}_6\operatorname{F}_{13}-\operatorname{CHBr-CH}_2\operatorname{Br} (> 5.000), \quad \operatorname{CF}_3-\operatorname{CFCI-CF}(\operatorname{CF}_3)_2 (500-1.000), \\ & \operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{Br-CFCI-CH}_2-\operatorname{CH}_2\operatorname{Br} (1.000-2.500), \quad \operatorname{CF}_3\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{CH}_2\operatorname{CH}_2\operatorname{II} (100-500), \\ & \operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{Br-CFCI-CH}_2-\operatorname{CH}_2\operatorname{Br} (1.000-2.500), \quad \operatorname{CF}_3\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{CH}_2\operatorname{CH}_2\operatorname{II} (100-500), \\ & \operatorname{CF}_3-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CH}=\operatorname{CCI} (100-500), \quad (\operatorname{CF}_3)_2\operatorname{C}=\operatorname{C}(\operatorname{OCH}_3)\operatorname{C}_2\operatorname{F}_5 (1.000-2.500), \\ & \operatorname{CF}_3-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{CF}_2(\operatorname{CF}_3)_2 (100-250), \quad \operatorname{C}_4\operatorname{F}_9-\operatorname{CBr}=\operatorname{CH}_2 (> 10.000), \\ & \operatorname{CH}_2=\operatorname{CH}(\operatorname{CF}_2)_4\operatorname{CH}=\operatorname{CH}_2 (2.500-5.000), \quad \operatorname{C}_4\operatorname{F}_9-\operatorname{CH}=\operatorname{CF}_2 (5.000-10.000), (\operatorname{CF}_3)_2\operatorname{C}=\operatorname{CH}_2 \\ & (500-1.000), \quad \operatorname{CH}_2=\operatorname{CH}-\operatorname{CH}_2-\operatorname{O}-\operatorname{C}(0)-\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{H} (2.500-5.000), \\ & \operatorname{CH}_2=\operatorname{C}(\operatorname{CH}_3)-\operatorname{C}(0)-\operatorname{O}-\operatorname{CH}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CFH}-\operatorname{CF}_3 (> 10.000), \\ & \operatorname{CH}_2=\operatorname{C}(\operatorname{CH}_3)-\operatorname{C}(0)-\operatorname{O}-\operatorname{CH}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CFH}-\operatorname{CF}_3 (> 10.000), \\ & \operatorname{CH}_2=\operatorname{C}(\operatorname{CH}_3)-\operatorname{C}(0)-\operatorname{O}-\operatorname{CH}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{H} (> 10.000), \\ & \operatorname{CH}_2=\operatorname{C}(\operatorname{CH}_3)-\operatorname{C}(0)-\operatorname{O}-\operatorname{CH}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2-\operatorname{CF}_2\operatorname{CF}_2 (> \operatorname{CH}(\operatorname{CF}_3)_2 (< 250), \\ \\ & \operatorname{CF}_3)_2\operatorname{C} \underbrace{S} \operatorname{C}(\operatorname{CF}_3)_2 (< 100), \\ & \operatorname{C}_8\operatorname{F}_{17}\operatorname{OSO}_2\operatorname{F} (< 50 \operatorname{g/m}^3). \\ \end{array}$$

Our results prove that it is possible to predict the order of ${\tt LC}_{50}$ values with surprising accuracy and little experimental effort.

Klaus Ulm