



Probit function technical support document

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Document id: 20200518-methacrylonitrile-PROPOSED
Status: proposed
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substance name	CAS number
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7

This draft document describes the derivation of a probit function for application in a quantitative risk analysis (QRA). The probit function has been derived according to the methodology described in RIVM report 2015-0102.

This document has been checked for completeness by the Netherlands' National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) and has been assigned the status "proposed". The scientific expert panel on probit functions has approved this document for public discussion and comments. Interested parties are invited to submit comments and suggestions concerning this document within 6 weeks after the issue date to the email address mentioned above.

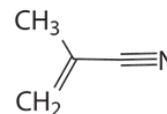
If the proposed probit function is approved by the expert panel on scientific grounds, after review and revisions following of public comments, the status of the document and probit function will be raised to "interim".

Subsequently, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment will decide whether the probit function will be formally implemented. The decision on actual implementation will primarily be based on the results of a consequence analysis.

Detailed information on the procedures for the derivation, evaluation and formalization of probit functions is available at http://www.rivm.nl/en/Topics/P/Probit_functions.

1 Technical support document Methacrylonitrile

1. Substance identification



CAS-number:	126-98-7
IUPAC name:	2-methylprop-2-enenitrile
Synonyms:	2-methyl-2-propenenitrile, 2-cyanopropene, isopropene cyanide, 2-methylacrylonitrile
Molecular formula:	C ₄ H ₅ N
Molecular weight:	67.1 g/mol
Physical state:	liquid (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa)
Boiling point:	90°C (at 101.3 kPa)
Vapour pressure:	8.5 kPa (at 20°C)
Saturated vapour conc:	85000 ppm = 237250 mg/m ³ (at 20°C)
Conversion factor:	1 mg/m ³ = 0.358 ppm (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa)
	1 ppm = 2.79 mg/m ³ (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa)
Labelling:	H301-H311-H317-H331

2. Mechanism of action and toxicological effects following acute exposure¹

Acute effects: Toxic effects of methacrylonitrile are mainly the result of metabolic cyanide formation and consistent with those produced after cyanide poisoning. The main target organs and tissues for inhalation exposure to methacrylonitrile are tissues with high oxygen demand such as the brain and heart. Cyanide inhibits the cellular respiration leading to increased oxygen tension and decreased unloading of oxyhaemoglobin. As oxidative metabolism slows down, the lack of energy may result in central respiratory arrest and death.

The health endpoints are CNS dysfunction as well as irritation to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Dyspnoea, cyanosis, dizziness, hypoactivity, convulsions, coma, and pulmonary damage are symptoms after high exposure.

Long-term effects: Chronic exposure produces the same effects as acute exposure to cyanide.

3. Human toxicity data

Pozzani et al. (1968) exposed a group of 8-9 human volunteers to 0-24 ppm (0-67 mg/m³) of methacrylonitrile vapour for 1-minute periods, with intervals of at least 45 minutes. In the second part of the study, nine subjects were 10-minutes exposed to 2 ppm (6 mg/m³) and additional seven subjects were exposed to a vapour concentration of 14 ppm (39 mg/m³) for 10 minutes. Exposure to 39 mg/m³ resulted in odour detection in 7/7 tested human subjects, and some eye and nose irritation and tearing occurred. No severe health effects were reported.

4. Animal acute toxicity data

During the literature search the following technical support documents and databases were consulted:

1. AEGL final TSD, ERPG document and EU RAR and reference database for methacrylonitrile, covering references before and including 1995.
2. An additional search covering publications from 1980 onwards was performed in HSDB, MEDline/PubMed, Toxcenter, IUCLID, ECHA, RTECS, IRIS and ToxNet with the following search terms:
 - Substance name and synonyms

¹ AEGL (2014)

- 1 • CAS number
- 2 • lethal*
- 3 • mortal*
- 4 • fatal*
- 5 • LC₅₀, LC
- 6 • probit

7 3. Unpublished data were sought through networks of toxicological scientists.

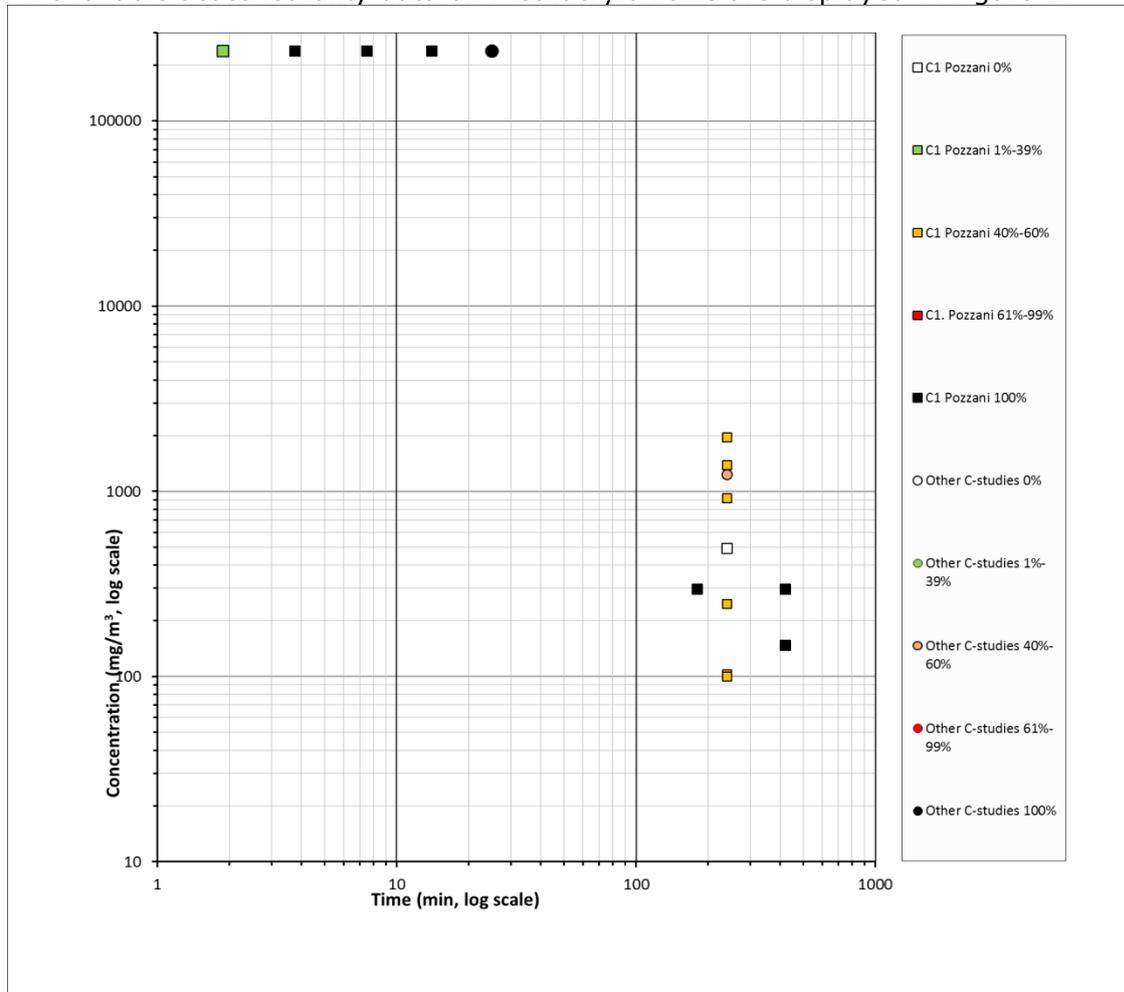
8
 9 Animal lethal toxicity data focused on acute exposure are described in Appendix 1. A
 10 total of seven studies were identified -with thirteen datasets for six species- with data
 11 on lethality following acute inhalation exposure. All thirteen datasets were assessed to
 12 be unfit (status C) for human probit function derivation.

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 14 **Sensory irritation**

15 No studies were identified in which sensory irritation was studied.

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 18 **5. Probit functions from individual studies**

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 20 All available acute lethality data on methacrylonitrile are displayed in Figure 1.



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 22
 23 **Figure 1** All available acute lethality data for methacrylonitrile.

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2 Because all these studies were classified as C, it was not possible to derive a probit
3 function for methacrylonitrile.
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6 **6. Derivation of the human probit function**

7 The available acute lethality data on methacrylonitrile are not suitable for probit
8 function derivation.

9 Therefore, an alternative approach is used to derive a probit function for
10 methacrylonitrile. It was verified whether the toxicity data on HCN (Appendix 3;
11 RIVM, 2017) could be used instead to derive a probit function for methacrylonitrile.
12

13 The cause of lethality following methacrylonitrile inhalation exposure seems to be
14 related to cyanide formation. Signs of exposure to methacrylonitrile are weakness,
15 headache, confusion, nausea, vomiting, convulsion, dilated pupils, weak pulse,
16 shallow and gasping breathing, and cyanosis. Similar signs have been reported in
17 humans exposed to hydrogen cyanide (AEGL, 2014).
18

19 When rats were exposed for 30 minutes to methacrylonitrile at concentrations of
20 3180-5700 ppm (8876-15910 mg/m³), the clinical symptoms observed suggested a
21 toxic activity of metabolically formed cyanide (Peter & Bolt, 1985). Methacrylonitrile
22 caused rapid unconsciousness with convulsions, and lethality. The acute toxicity of
23 methacrylonitrile could be antagonised with cyanide antidotes (4-
24 dimethylaminophenol plus sodium thiosulfate) as well as with N-acetyl-cysteine which
25 directly reacts with α,β -unsaturated nitriles. Active sulfhydryl groups of N-acetyl-
26 cysteine react with methacrylonitrile and prevents oxidative metabolism (via an
27 epoxide) to cyanide. This observation is consistent with the results from Tanii and
28 Hashimoto (1984), who demonstrated that hepatic microsomes (from mice) catalyse
29 cyanide liberation from methacrylonitrile, suggesting that the acute toxicity of inhaled
30 methacrylonitrile is predominantly caused by cyanide as a metabolite. In addition,
31 Pozzani et al. (1968) exposed beagle dogs to 0, 3.2 (6.9 mg/m³), 8.8 (19 mg/m³) and
32 13.5 ppm (29 mg/m³) methacrylonitrile in repeated inhalation studies. The blood of
33 the dogs was examined after the 87th exposure day. The results showed a small
34 amount of cyanide in the blood in the dogs at the two highest exposure levels.
35

36 Calculated rat 4h LC₅₀s of methacrylonitrile ranged from 915-1954 mg/m³ (328-700
37 ppm) (Pozzani et al., 1968). Calculated rat 4h LC₅₀s of HCN ranged from 22-63
38 mg/m³ (20-56 ppm) (Lapin, 1981; Sweeny, 2014;2015). Compared to the 4h LC₅₀s of
39 methacrylonitrile, HCN 4h LC₅₀s are significantly lower. Thus, even though metabolism
40 of methacrylonitrile is more rapid than e.g. of acrylonitrile and more rapid than
41 hydrolysis of oxalonitrile, using HCN data for probit function derivation of
42 methacrylonitrile is considered a conservative approach.
43
44

45 **Table 1** Overview of mortality data of methacrylonitrile and HCN.

Time (minutes)	Methacrylonitrile in ppm (mg/m ³)	HCN in ppm (mg/m ³)
240	LC ₅₀ : 328-700 (915-1954)	LC ₅₀ : 20-56 (22-63)

46
47 The 30-minute rat LC₅₀ of HCN that was used as a point of departure for derivation of
48 the HCN probit function (RIVM, 2017) was 181 mg/m³ = 161 ppm (geometric mean
49 LC₅₀ based on three datasets: Lapin (1981; restrained+unrestrained) and Sweeney
50 (2014/2015)).

51 Assuming a similar mode of action for toxicity (or lethality), the n-value of HCN was
52 also used for derivation of the human probit of methacrylonitrile.
53

1 One mole of methacrylonitrile will produce one mole of cyanide. Following this
 2 approach the point of departure for the human probit function is an estimated 30-
 3 minute geometric mean animal LC₅₀ value of 449 mg/m³ (161 ppm) and an arithmetic
 4 mean n-value of 1.71 (see Appendix 3), which is conservative in comparison to the
 5 30-minute rat LC₅₀ of HCN that was used as a point of departure for derivation of the
 6 HCN probit function (RIVM, 2017), which was 181 mg/m³ (161 ppm).

7
 8 The human equivalent LC₅₀ was calculated by applying the following assessment
 9 factors:

10
 11 **Table 2** Rationale for the applied assessment factors.

Assessment factor for:	Factor	Rationale
Animal to human extrapolation	1	Standard value of 3 was reduced to 1 because of available monkey data (see Appendix 3)
Nominal concentration	1	Lapin and Sweeny reported analytically determined HCN concentrations
Adequacy of database	1	The database of methacrylonitrile is weak. However, the database of HCN consists of 3 A-studies, two B2-studies and two C-studies, with in total a large number of C x t combinations. In addition, the limited comparison of methacrylonitrile and HCN LC ₅₀ values indicate that using HCN data provides a conservative probit function for methacrylonitrile.

12
 13 The estimated human equivalent 30-minute LC₅₀ value is $449 / 1 = \mathbf{449 \text{ mg/m}^3}$.

14
 15 The experimentally determined n-value based on HCN was **1.71** (Lapin (1981) and
 16 Sweeny (2014&2015)). Assuming a regression coefficient (b×n) of 2 for the slope of
 17 the curve, the b-value can be calculated as $2 / n = \mathbf{1.17}$.

18
 19 The human probit function is then calculated on the human equivalent 30-min LC₅₀
 20 using the above parameters to solve the following equation to obtain the a-value (the
 21 intercept): $5 = a + 1.17 \times \ln (449^{1.71} \times 30)$ resulting in the a-value of **-11.19**.

22
 23 **Pr = -11.2 + 1.17 × ln (C^{1.71} × t) with C in mg/m³ and t in min.**

24
 25 The derived human probit function of HCN has a scientifically strong basis. However,
 26 the probit function for methacrylonitrile is based on an analogy with HCN which is the
 27 main metabolite and considered responsible for the mortality.

28
 29 The calculated human 60 min LC_{0.1} (Pr = 1.91) calculated with this probit equation is
 30 64 mg/m³ and the calculated human 60 min LC₁ (Pr = 2.67) is 94 mg/m³.

1 **Table 3** *LC-values calculated with the derived probit function compared with*
 2 *existing acute inhalation exposure guidelines.*

Estimated level	30 min (mg/m ³)	60 min (mg/m ³)
0.1% lethality, this probit	96	64
1% lethality, this probit	140	94
AEGL-3 ² (2014, final)	11	8.7
ERPG-3 (-)	-	-
LBW (2018)	98	78

3
 4 Compared with equivalent (inter)national guideline levels as presented in the table
 5 above, the lethal levels derived with this probit function are substantially higher than
 6 the AEGL values, which use the Pozzani et al study (no effect level for lethality in mice
 7 and rabbits after 4 hour exposure) for a point of departure. The LBW was based on
 8 the absence of lethality after 4 hours exposure of rats to 491 mg/m³ in the Pozzani et
 9 al study.

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² AEGL values were converted from ppm to mg/m³ with the conversion factor calculated in section 1. Therefore, the AEGL values in mg/m³ can deviate slightly from those reported in the AEGL TSDs

Appendix 1 Animal experimental research

Study ID: C.1

Author, year: **Pozzani et al., 1968**
Substance: Methacrylonitrile
Species, strain, sex: Male and female Harlan/Wistar rats and male albino guinea pigs, albino rabbits, A/J strain mice and dog (mongrel and cocker spaniel)
Number/sex/conc. group: 6/concentration
Age and weight: age not specified; see table below for specification of body weight
Observation period: 14 days

Evaluation of study quality

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>GLP did not exist at the time</i>
Study carried out according to OECD 403 guideline(s)	<i>OECD guideline 403 did not exist at the time</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>No information provided</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	<i>No information provided</i>
Whole-body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>No information provided, but probably whole-body</i>
Type of restrainer	<i>No information provided</i>
Pressure distribution	<i>No information provided</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere in breathing zone of animals	<i>No information provided</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>No information provided</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>Insufficient data available to calculate t95.</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>No information provided</i>
Actual concentration measurement	<i>A gas chromatographic procedure was described for the analysis of actual concentration measurements. The frequency and location of samples was not described</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure	<i>No aerosol formation and aerosol exposure monitoring reported</i>
Assessment of Reliability	C <i>Insufficient information provided to assess the reliability of this study</i>

Pozzani et al. (1968) exposed groups of 6 male and 6 female Harlan-Wistar rats, 6 male albino guinea pigs, 4 male rabbits, and 6 male mice to methacrylonitrile for 4 hours. 2 female mongrel dogs and one female cocker spaniel dog were exposed for 3-7 hours. The study did not report the actual tested concentrations, but stated that the 'concentrations varied by a factor of two'. The study only reported the LC₅₀ values and the 'range' (which may be a confidence interval). In male and female rats 2 groups were tested; judging from the animals' weight this concerned groups of younger and older animals but the authors did not discuss this any further.

1 In addition to the experiments reported below, Pozzani et al. also tested survival in
 2 rats after brief exposure to 'essentially saturated vapour' (indicated by authors as
 3 85500 ppm; corresponding to 238646 mg/m³). Exposure for 14, 7.5, 3.75, 1.88, 0.93
 4 and 0.47 minutes resulted in mortality ratios of respectively 6/6, 6/6, 6/6, 1/6, 0/6
 5 and 0/6.

6 Results

Species and sex	Weight range (gram)	LC ₅₀ and 'range' (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min.)	Symptoms observed at the lowest tested concentration
Rat F	213-317	1954 (594 - 6495)	240	loss of consciousness within 3 hr at 491 mg/m ³ , but no deaths
Rat F	95-172	1384 (698 - 2771)	240	loss of consciousness within 3 hr at 491 mg/m ³ , but no deaths
Rat M	344-510	915 (581 - 1440)	240	loss of consciousness within 3 hr at 491 mg/m ³ , and one death preceded by convulsions
Rat M	123-207	915 (645 - 1658)	240	loss of consciousness within 3 hr at 491 mg/m ³ , but no deaths
Guinea pig M	585-1035	246 (173 - 346)	240	147 mg/m ³ caused no symptoms
Rabbit M	2360-4290	103 (64 - 159)	240	55 mg/m ³ caused no symptoms
Mouse M	25-33	100 (70 - 120)	240	55 mg/m ³ caused no symptoms
Dog F (Mongrel)	9540	-	180	296 mg/m ³ caused convulsions, followed by death in three hours
Dog F (Mongrel)	6800	-	420	296 mg/m ³ caused vomiting, diarrhea, convulsions and death within 7 hours
Dog F (Cocker Spaniel)	8100	-	420	147 mg/m ³ caused vomiting, convulsions and loss of consciousness within 7 hours. Dog died overnight

9 Probit function

10 The data did not allow to calculate a probit function and associated LC-values. The
 11 reported 'range' appears to be substantially larger in the female rats than in the male
 12 rats. In addition, for the female rats there is a tendency towards a slightly higher LC₅₀
 13 value for older animals.
 14

15 Human subjects

16 Pozzani et al. also exposed human subjects to determine the sensory response to
 17 inhalation exposure. A 10-minute exposure to 39 mg/m³ resulted in odour detection
 18 in 7/7 tested subjects, some eye and nose irritation and tearing. No severe health
 19 effects were reported.
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1 **Study ID: C.2**

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3 **Author, year:** **McOmie, 1949**

4 Substance: methacrylonitrile

5 Species, strain, sex: mouse, strain and sex unspecified

6 Number/sex/conc. group: 6 or 12/concentration, sex unspecified

7 Age and weight: Unspecified

8 Observation period: 10 days

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10 **Evaluation of study quality**

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>GLP did not exist at the time</i>
Study carried out according to OECD 403 guideline(s)	<i>OECD guideline 403 did not exist at the time</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>No information provided</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>Whole body</i>
Type of restrainer	<i>No information provided</i>
Pressure distribution	<i>No information provided</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere in breathing zone of animals	<i>Air from an air compressor source at the rate of 5.28 L/min was mixed with a nitrile vapour saturated nitrogen flow at varying rates (10-80 mL/min) and passed into the exposure chamber containing the mice. The chamber was equipped with an inflow and outlet tube so that a continuous flow was assured at all times</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>No information provided</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>No information provided</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>No information provided</i>
Actual concentration measurement	<i>Concentrations calculated from weight loss of nitrile/total flow of air-nitrogen</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure	<i>No information provided</i>
Assessment of Reliability	C <i>Limited details provided to assess the reliability of this study</i>

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1 **Results**

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Lethality
			Dead/tested
Mouse	5.8 × 10 ³	30	6/6
Mouse	2.8 × 10 ³	30	5/6
Mouse	1.5 × 10 ³	30	1/12
Mouse	0.6 × 10 ³	30	0/6
Mouse	1.7 × 10 ³	60	6/12
Mouse	0.9 × 10 ³	120	1/6
Mouse	0.8 × 10 ³	120	2/6
Mouse	0.3 × 10 ³	120	0/6
Mouse	1.2 × 10 ³	240	4/6
Mouse	0.9 × 10 ³	240	1/6
Mouse	0.5 × 10 ³	480	1/6
Mouse	0.2 × 10 ³	480	0/6

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Probit function

The probit function and associated LC-values have been calculated using the DoseResp program (Wil ten Berge, 2016) as

$$Pr = a + b \times \ln C + c \times \ln t$$

with C for concentration in mg/m³, t for time in minutes and S for sex (0 = female, 1 = male).

Probit function	Species	a	b	c	n-value
Sexes combined	Mouse	-17.3	2.48	0.93	2.68 (1.57 - 3.79)

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Duration (min.)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. Combined
10	3315 (2198-5076)
30	2199 (1746-2914)
60	1697 (1455-2132)

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Study ID: Other C studies

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3 A group of 4 mature male rats (strain not specified) was exposed to a 'concentrated
4 atmosphere' of methacrylonitrile (85000 ppm (237250 mg/m³, at 20°C) (Younger
5 Labs, 1969). The vapours were produced by passing a stream of air through 106.0
6 grams of methacrylonitrile contained in a 350 ml erlenmeyer flask. Vapours from the
7 flask passed into a one litre bottle to remove droplets. The vapour then passed into
8 the 35-L metal chamber. Air flow through the chamber was 4 L/min, and the average
9 chamber temperature was 23°C and average humidity was 58%. All animals died
10 within 25 minutes after the start of exposure. Laboured breathing, pawing at the face
11 and nose, cyanosis, and collapse were observed during exposure. At autopsy, lung
12 and liver hyperemia, dilated coronary arteries, and aortic aneurysms were observed.
13 Description adapted from AEGL (Final TSD 07/2014).
14

15 Groups of ten young adult male ChR-CD rats were exposed to methacrylonitrile (only
16 highest concentration of 1744 mg/m³ was reported) for 4 hours and observed for up
17 to 14 days (DuPont, 1968). The test sample was uniformly metered by a syringe
18 driven into a stainless steel T-tube whose internal temperature was above the boiling
19 point of methacrylonitrile. A metered stream of air passing through the T-tube carried
20 the vapours to the exposure chamber where the atmosphere was analyzed every half-
21 hour by gas chromatography. Irregular respiration, hyperaemia followed by pale ears,
22 unresponsiveness, tremors, convulsions, and face pawing and lacrimation (at 1744
23 mg/m³ only) were observed during exposure. Mild initial weight loss followed by
24 normal weight gain was observed after the exposure period. A 4-h LC₅₀ of 1228
25 (1061-1423) mg/m³ was calculated. No other experimental details were reported.
26

27 When rats were exposed for 30 minutes to methacrylonitrile at concentrations of
28 3180-5700 ppm (8876-15910 mg/m³), the clinical symptoms observed suggested a
29 toxic activity of metabolically formed cyanide (Peter & Bolt, 1985). Methacrylonitrile
30 caused rapid unconsciousness with convulsions, and lethality. The acute toxicity of
31 methacrylonitrile could be antagonised with cyanide antidotes (4-
32 dimethylaminophenol plus sodium thiosulfate) as well as with N-acetyl-cysteine which
33 directly reacts with α,β -unsaturated nitriles.
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35 Smyth et al. (1962) exposed groups of 6 albino rats to methacrylonitrile administered
36 by passing a 2.5-L/min-air stream through a fritted glass disc immersed to a depth of
37 at least one inch in approximately 50 ml of the test substance. Concentrations were
38 logarithmically distributed, differing by a factor of two (concentrations were not stated
39 explicitly). After exposure for 4 hours, 4/6 rats died at 1000 ppm (2291 mg/m³) and
40 6/6 rats died after 15 minutes exposure to saturated vapour. The observation period
41 was 14 days.
42

43 A 2-h LC₁₀₀ of 9880 ppm (27577 mg/m³) was reported in rats following exposure to
44 methacrylonitrile (REACH registration dossier, 2019). No further details were
45 provided.
46

47 An LC₅₀ of 255 mg/m³ for mice and an LC₅₀ of 1605 mg/m³ for rats was reported by
48 Kurzaliyev (1985). Exposure duration was not indicated. No further details were
49 available since the article was in Russian. No exposure duration or observation
50 period.

1 Appendix 2 Reference list

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1 **Appendix 3 TSD Hydrogen Cyanide**

2
3 Probit function technical support document

4
5 Date: 11 May, 2017
6 Comments before: Day, Month, 2017
7 Document id: 20170511-hydrogen cyanide-PROPOSED
8 Status: proposed
9 Author: Drs. W ter Burg, RIVM
10 E-mail response to: omgevingsveiligheid@rivm.nl
11

substance name	CAS number
Hydrogen Cyanide	74-90-8

12
13 This draft document describes the derivation of a probit function for application in a
14 quantitative risk analysis (QRA). The probit function has been derived according to
15 the methodology described in RIVM report 2015-0102.

16
17 This document has been checked for completeness by the Netherlands' National
18 Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) and has been assigned the
19 status "proposed". The scientific expert panel on probit functions has approved this
20 document for public discussion and comments. Interested parties are invited to
21 submit comments and suggestions concerning this document within 6 weeks after the
22 issue date to the email address mentioned above.

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24 If the proposed probit function is approved by the expert panel on scientific grounds,
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26 and probit function will be raised to "interim".

27
28 Subsequently, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment will decide whether
29 the probit function will be formally implemented. The decision on actual
30 implementation will primarily be based on the results of a consequence analysis.

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32 Detailed information on the procedures for the derivation, evaluation and
33 formalization of probit functions is available at
34 http://www.rivm.nl/en/Topics/P/Probit_functions.

1 Technical support document Hydrogen cyanide

3 1. Substance identification

4 CAS-number:	74-90-8	
5 IUPAC name:	hydrogen cyanide	HC≡N
6 Synonyms:	formonitrile, hydrocyanic acid, prussic acid	
7 Molecular formula:	HCN	
8 Molecular weight:	27.03 g/mol	
9 Physical state:	liquid (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa)	
10 Boiling point:	26°C (at 101.3 kPa)	
11 Vapour pressure:	83 kPa (at 20°C)	
12 Saturated vapour conc:	830,000 ppm = 930 g/m ³ (at 20°C)	
13 Conversion factor:	1 mg/m ³ = 0.889 ppm (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa)	
14	1 ppm = 1.124 mg/m ³ (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa)	
15 Labelling:	H300-310-330	

18 2. Mechanism of action and toxicological effects following acute exposure³

20 **Acute effects:** The main target organs and tissues for inhalation exposure to
 21 hydrogen cyanide are the respiratory system, the central nervous system and the
 22 cardiovascular system. Hydrogen cyanide inhibits cellular respiration. This is
 23 especially detrimental in tissues and organs with high energy demand, such as the
 24 brain. Exposure to hydrogen cyanide may cause neurological symptoms such as loss
 25 of consciousness and inhibition of the respiratory system. In addition, exposure to
 26 hydrogen cyanide may result in weakness, paralysis, and cardiac irregularities.
 27 Lethality caused by exposure to hydrogen cyanide is due to respiratory arrest.

28 **Long-term effects:** Although some neurological symptoms have been related to
 29 chronic exposure of workers to hydrogen cyanide, in none of the reports concomitant
 30 exposure to other chemicals could be ruled out. Reported symptoms, of which some
 31 increased with increasing number of years of work, included headache, fatigue,
 32 nausea, weakness, tremors and changes in taste and smell. Besides, chronic exposure
 33 to hydrogen cyanide has been associated with hypothyroidism. Information
 34 concerning possible long-term effects of acute exposure to toxic concentrations of
 35 hydrogen cyanide is limited, but shows that recovery may be uneventful without any
 36 permanent adverse health effects.

39 3. Human toxicity data

40 No informative reports on health effects in humans following acute inhalation
 41 exposure were identified. Such reports are considered informative if both health
 42 effects as well as the exposure have been documented in sufficient detail.

44 Cases of inhalation toxicity have been reported, however in most case reports the
 45 exposure assessments were inadequate and therefore are not considered sufficiently
 46 reliable for probit derivation. ATSDR (2006) provided an overview of fatal
 47 concentrations reported in or derived for humans. They estimated that exposure to
 48 airborne concentrations of HCN at 180 to 270 ppm (202 to 303 mg/m³) would be
 49 fatal, usually within several minutes, and a concentration of 135 ppm (152 mg/m³)
 50 would be fatal after an exposure duration of 30 min.

52 During therapeutic use of sodium nitroprusside (SNP, Na₂[Fe(CN)₅NO], 262 g/mol
 53 (anhydrous)) to reduce blood pressure by peripheral vasodilation in patients, cyanide
 54 is released causing toxic effects that are comparable to the effects following inhalation

³ AEGL final 2002.

1 exposure to HCN. Cases have been reported where patients purportedly died from
2 cyanide toxicity due to intravenous administration of SNP, although the contribution
3 to the mortality of confounding factors such as the patients' illness are difficult to
4 assess. Schulz et al. (1982) derived a threshold of 400 nmol CN⁻ /mL erythrocytes⁴,
5 above which fatalities may occur. The threshold for clinical symptoms was reported to
6 be 200 nmol CN⁻ /mL erythrocytes. The threshold for lethality of 400 nmol CN⁻ /mL
7 erythrocytes was based on a number of articles where lethal doses and concentrations
8 in blood were reported; however, the authors fail to indicate how the lethal threshold
9 of 400 nmol CN⁻/mL erythrocytes was actually derived. The oral lethal doses that
10 were referred to by Schulz et al. were 3 mg CN⁻ in blood/kg body weight (Davies et
11 al. 1975), 2.5-3 mg/L cyanide in blood (Naughton 1974), and >3mg/L cyanide in
12 blood (Graham et al. 1977).

13
14 Schulz et al. predicted the accumulation of cyanide after a single intravenous dose of
15 SNP from the maximum detoxification rate and the volume of distribution. Based on
16 their model, assuming maximal detoxification (in absence of i.v. administered
17 thiosulfate) they estimated that a dose rate of 20 µg/kg bw/min SNP for 90 minutes
18 would lead to the threshold concentration of 400 nmol CN⁻ /mL erythrocytes. The
19 NVIC background document (NVIC, 2011) refers to the abovementioned life
20 threatening value of 400 nmol CN⁻ /mL erythrocytes as >10,4 mg/L CN⁻ in
21 erythrocytes. The NVIC document further notes that a serum CN⁻ concentration
22 greater than 2 mg/L CN⁻ is considered a severe intoxication, however it is unknown
23 which airborne concentration would lead to this blood CN⁻ level (see also appendix 2).

24
25 Monitoring studies indicate that workers were routinely exposed at ≤10 ppm (11.2
26 mg/m³), where studies showed 8-hour time-weighted (TWA) averages of 4-8 ppm
27 (4.5 to 9 mg/m³). One study reported a mean 15 minute concentration of 10 ppm
28 (11.2 mg/m³); it is unknown if the 15 minute time weighted average (TWA) reflects a
29 peak exposure or if it is representative for exposure during the entire workshift. In
30 one study a plant was closed down due to a HCN induced worker fatality. NIOSH
31 concluded that the 8h-TWA must have been >15 ppm (16.8 mg/m³) since this was
32 the measured concentration at the plant the day after the accident. Occupational HCN
33 exposures at 1-10 ppm were acceptable at the time of these surveys as 10 ppm was
34 the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) for workers (AEGLE, 2002).

35
36 The available case studies do not provide information with sufficient detail and
37 reliability such that they can be used as a quantitative point of departure for a human
38 probit function. Further, the lethal levels of cyanide in humans referred to in literature
39 are inadequately supported by experimental data but seem to rely on incompletely
40 reported clinical observations only. It was therefore decided not to use human data as
41 basis for a probit function but they will be used as supportive data.

44 **4. Animal acute toxicity data**

45 During the literature search the following technical support documents and databases
46 have been consulted:

- 47 1. AEGLE final TSD (2002), ERPG document and EU RAR and reference database for
48 hydrogen cyanide, covering references before and including 1995.
- 49 2. An additional search covering publications from 1980 onwards was performed in
50 HSDB, MEDline/PubMed, Toxcenter, IUCLID, ECHA, RTECS, IRIS and ToxNet
51 with the following search terms:
 - 52 • hydrogen cyanide and synonyms
 - 53 • CAS number
 - 54 • lethal*

4 Both cyanide concentrations in blood and in erythrocytes have been reported in literature. The relation between those two units is unclear and therefore the concentrations and units are given as reported in literature.

- 1 • mortal*
- 2 • fatal*
- 3 • LC50, LC
- 4 • probit
- 5 3. Unpublished data were sought through networks of toxicological scientists.

6

7 Animal lethal toxicity data considering acute exposure to hydrogen cyanide are

8 described in Appendix 1. A total of 9 datasets were identified in seven studies. Three

9 datasets have been assigned status A for deriving the human probit function, 2

10 datasets were assigned status B2 and 4 datasets have been assessed to be unfit

11 (status C) for human probit function derivation.

12

13

14 **Sensory irritation**

15 Two studies were identified in which sensory irritation was studied. In these studies

16 the following RD₅₀ values were observed:

17

18 **Table 1** *Sensory irritation data for <substance name>*

Species/strain	RD ₅₀ (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Author/year
Rat	140 ^{NS}	5-60	Lapin, 1981
Mouse	71 ^{NS}	30	Matijak-Schaper and Alarie, 1982

19 NS: not specified if a plateau in response was reached.

20

21

22 **5. Probit functions from individual studies**

23 All available acute lethality data on hydrogen cyanide are displayed in Figure 1. Please

24 note that the C studies described in the TSD are grouped in the graph below, thus

25 including several C studies.

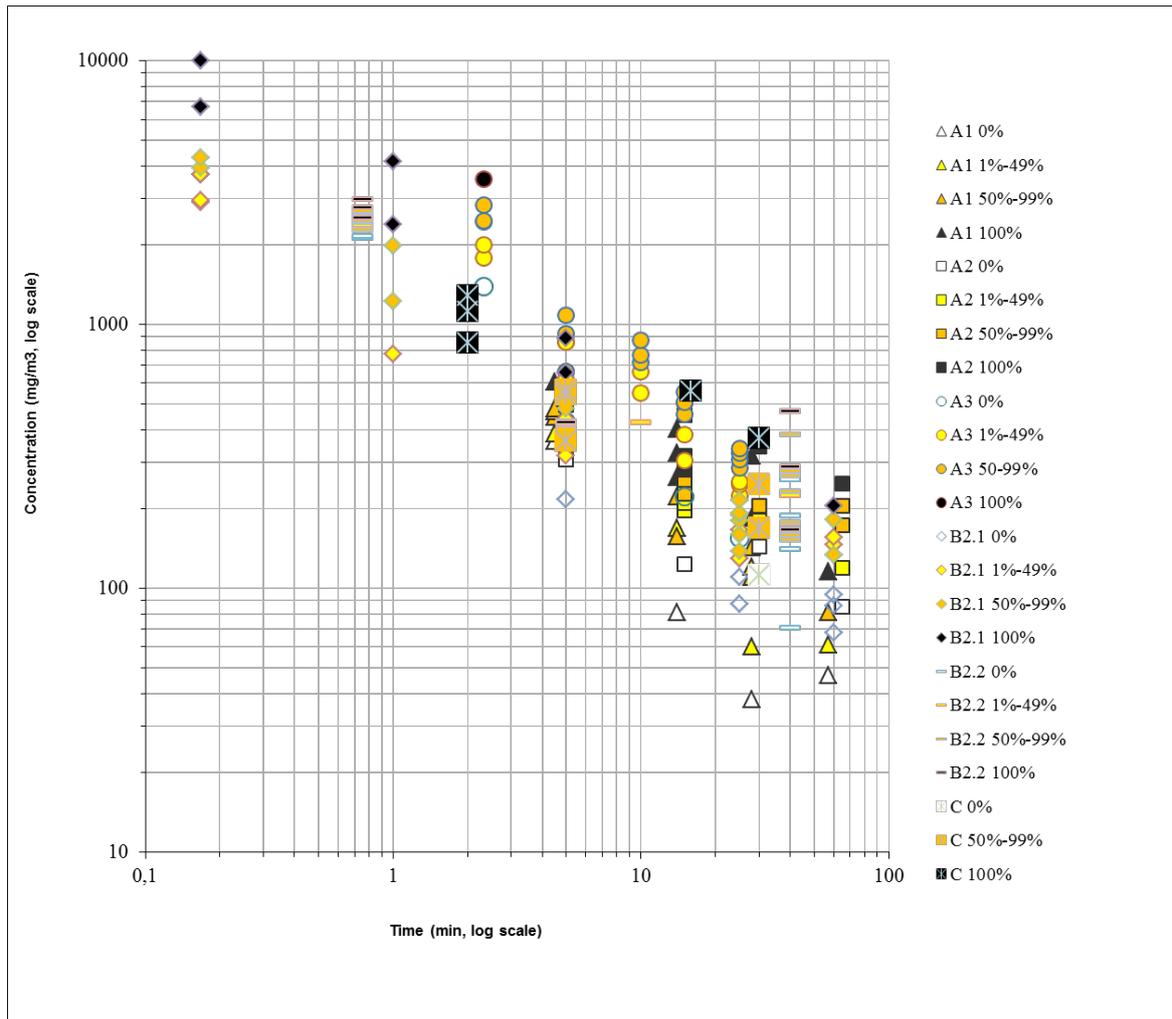


Figure 2 All available acute lethality data for hydrogen cyanide

The data that were selected for initial analysis of the animal probit function are presented in Table 2 and Figure 2.

All A studies were selected for derivation of the animal probit function for hydrogen cyanide.

Probit functions have been calculated and reported in Appendix 1 for each of the reported studies. The results of the calculations are presented in Table 2.

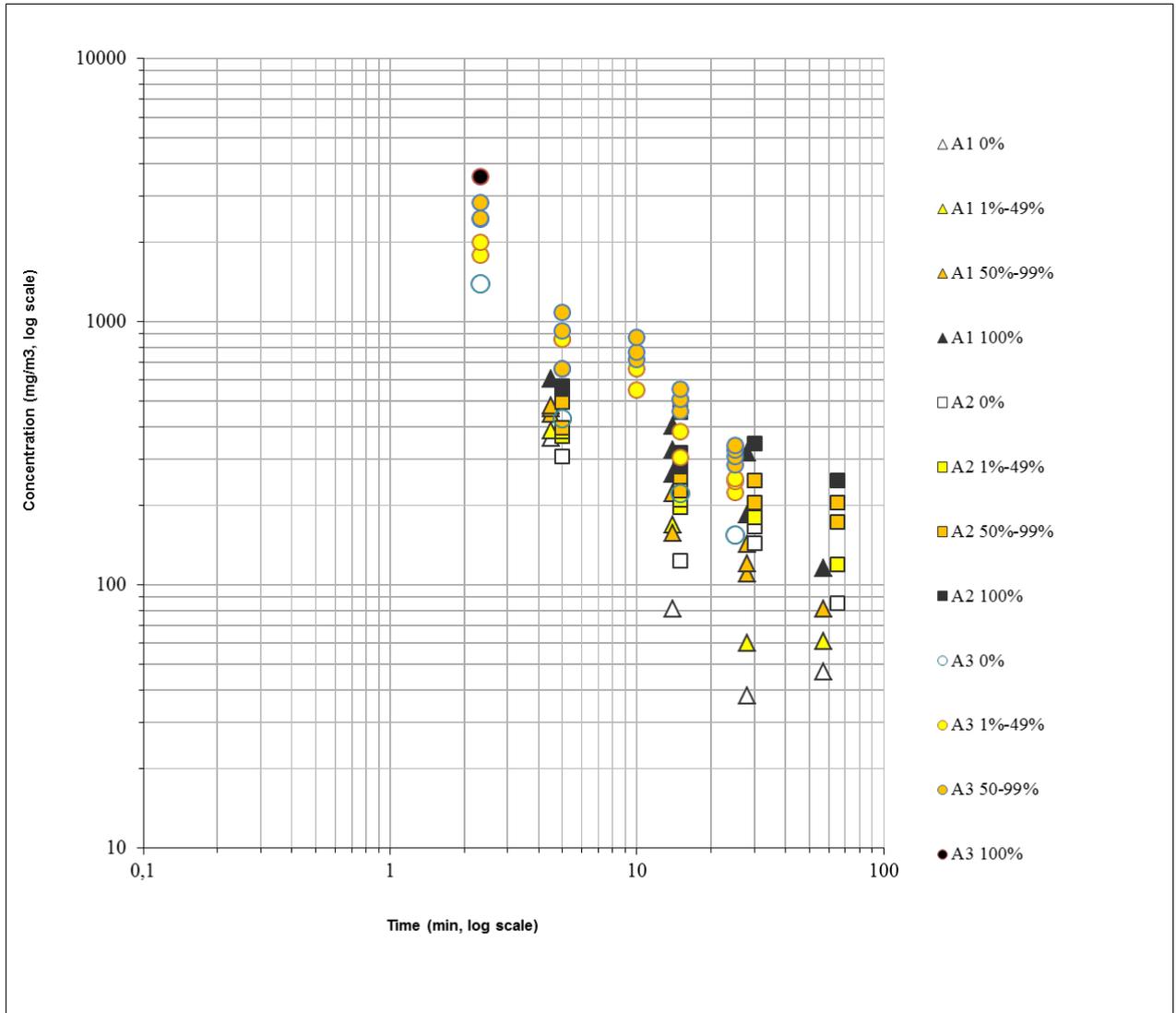
Table 2 Data selected for initial analysis of the animal probit function of hydrogen cyanide

Study ID	Species	Probit (C in mg/m ³ , t in min)	LC ₅₀ , 30 minutes (mg/m ³) 95% C.I. (<i>underline italic for scaled values</i>)	n-value 95% C.I.
A.1	Rat, restrained	$-18.6 + 3.22 \times \ln(C) + 2.49 \times \ln(t)$	109 (92.3-125)	1.29 (1.10-1.49)

A.2	Rat, unrestrained	$-32.2 + 5.63 \times \ln(C) + 2.27 \times \ln(t)$	189 (177-202)	2.48 (2.12-2.83)
A.3	Rat	$-13.6 + 2.28 \times \ln(C) + 1.67 \times \ln(t)$	288 (247-345)	1.37 (1.17-1.56)

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The data of the three A studies with rats are presented graphically below.



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Figure 3 Data selected for the initial analysis for the derivation of the animal probit function of hydrogen cyanide

Based on criteria outlined in the guideline the data from studies A.1, A.2 and A.3 were selected for the final dataset for the derivation of the animal probit function. Figure 3 provides an overview of LC₅₀ values and LC₅₀-time relationships for all studies in the final analysis. The data that were selected for final analysis of the animal probit function are presented in Table 3 and Figure 4.

The final data eligible for calculating the animal probit function contains three datasets from two studies and includes data from one animal species.

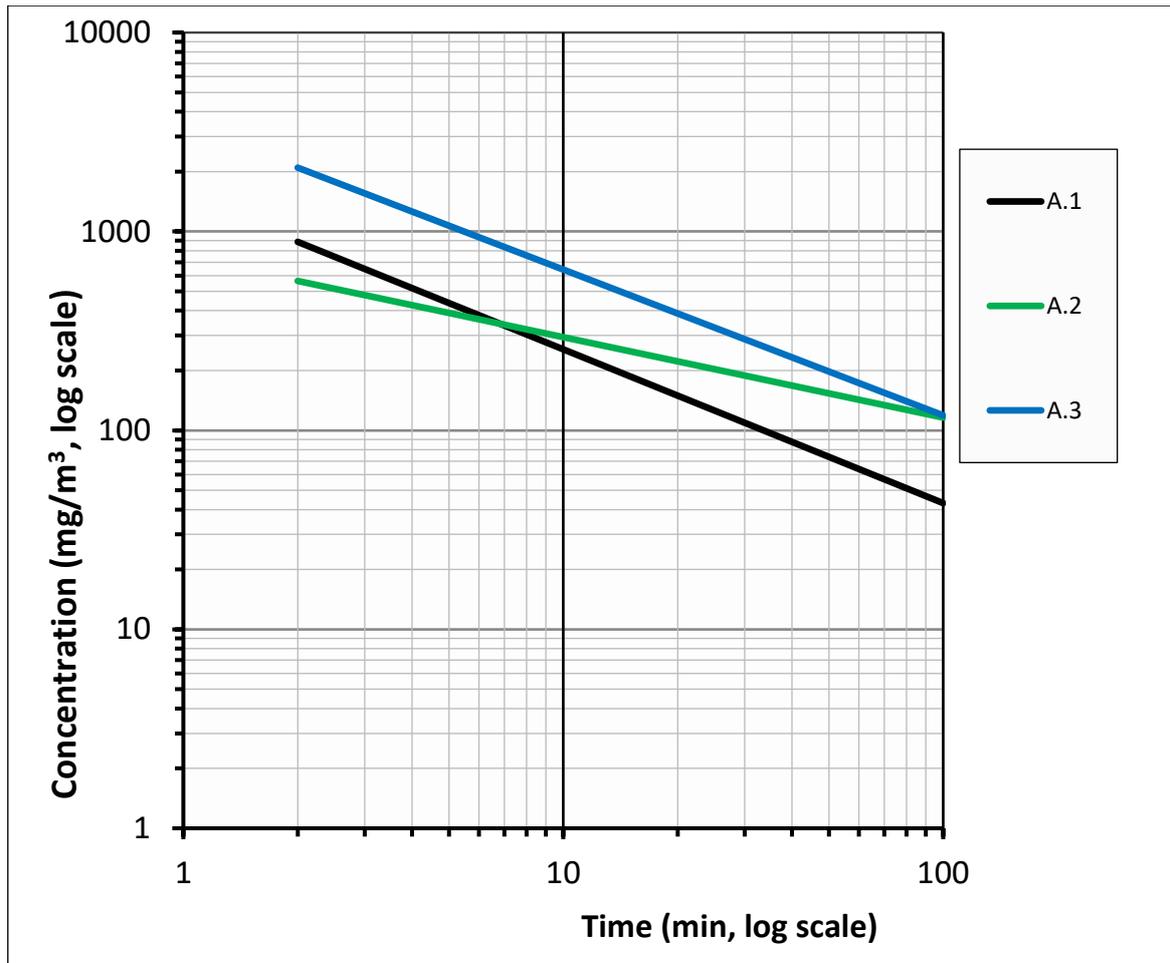


Figure 4 *LC₅₀ values of A study datasets for hydrogen cyanide, over time where available.*

Table 3 *Data selected for the derivation of the animal probit function of hydrogen cyanide.*

Study ID	Species	Probit (C in mg/m ³ , t in min)	LC ₅₀ , 30 minutes (mg/m ³) 95% C.I.	n-value 95% C.I.
A.1	Rat, restrained	$-18.6 + 3.22 \times \ln(C) + 2.49 \times \ln(t)$	109 (92.3-125)	1.29 (1.10-1.49)
A.2	Rat, unrestrained	$-32.2 + 5.63 \times \ln(C) + 2.27 \times \ln(t)$	189 (177-202)	2.48 (2.12-2.83)
A.3	Rat	$-13.6 + 2.28 \times \ln(C) + 1.67 \times \ln(t)$	288 (247-345)	1.37 (1.17-1.56)

The data of the selected datasets are presented graphically below.

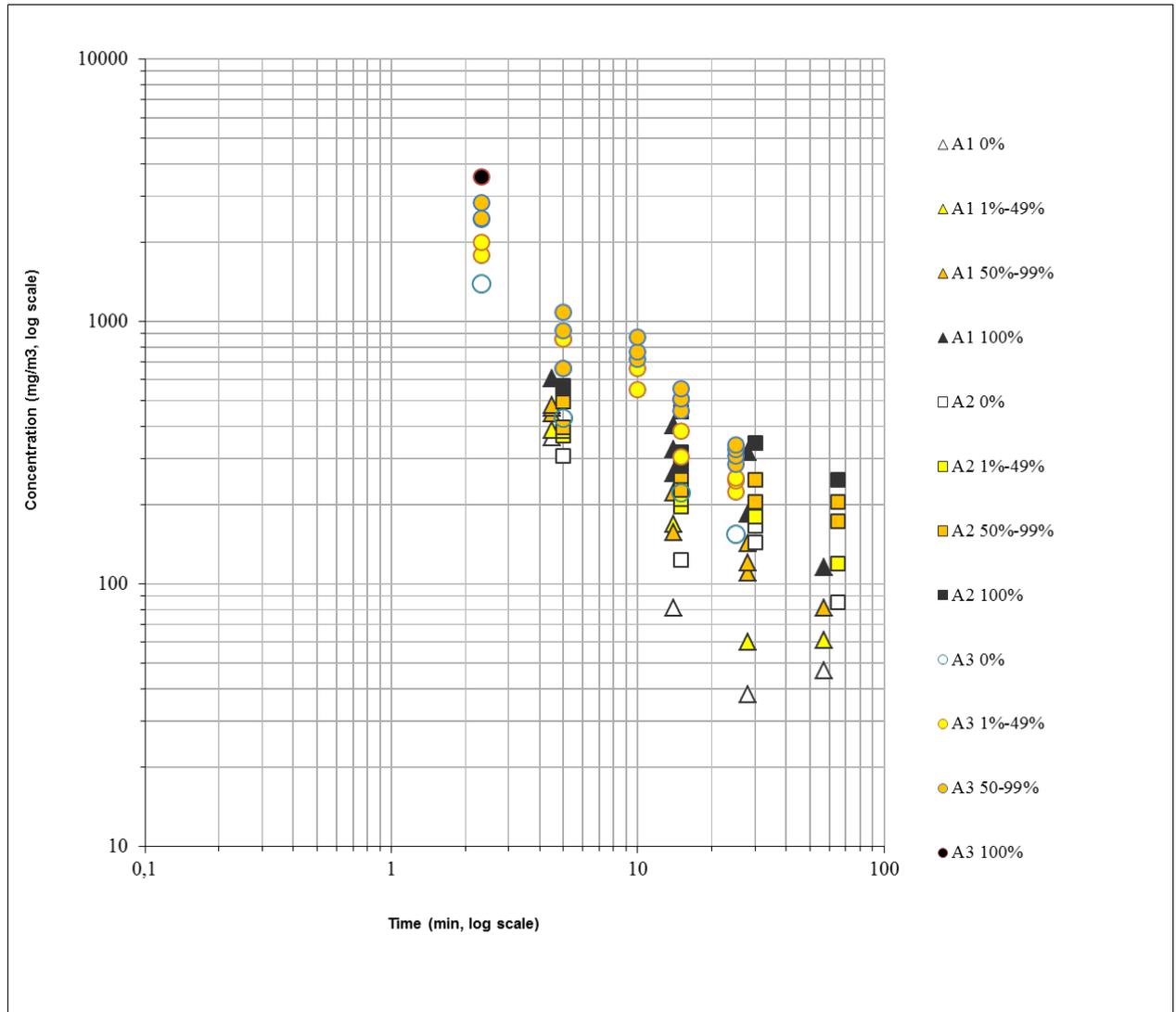


Figure 5 Final data selected for derivation of the animal probit function of hydrogen cyanide (identical to figure 2).

6. Derivation of the human probit function

To derive the human probit function, the results from A.1, A.2, and A.3 studies have been used to derive a point of departure.

First, the arithmetic mean n-value was calculated from studies A.1, A.2, A.3. The arithmetic mean species-specific (species) n-value was calculated to be 1.71.

Second, the LC₅₀-values of all applicable A-studies were calculated for a common exposure duration of 30 minutes.

Finally, the geometric mean LC₅₀-values were calculated from all available (time-scaled) LC₅₀ values of studies A.1, A.2, A.3, all with rats. The LC₅₀-value was 181 mg/m³ for the rat derived from the general formula for the geometric mean of time-scaled LC₅₀-values below:

$$\overline{LC}_{50} = \left[\prod_{j=1}^s \left(\prod_{i=1}^m LC_{50,i} \right)^{1/m} \right]^{(1/s)}$$

With \overline{LC}_{50} = geometric mean LC₅₀-value
 LC_{50,i} = LC₅₀-value of study i.
 m = number of observations on LC₅₀-values within a species (i=1...m).
 s = number of species for which LC₅₀-values are pooled (j= 1).

The Point of Departure for the human probit function is a 30-minute geometric mean animal LC₅₀ value of 181 mg/m³ and an arithmetic mean n-value of 1.71.

Application of an overall assessment factor of 3 (determined by an interspecies factor of 3) would result in a 60-min LC₀₁ of 13 mg/m³ (data not shown), which is in conflict with human data. For instance, workers routinely exposed to TWA exposures up to 11.2 mg/m³ did not display overt signs of toxicity. In addition, the Schulz et al. (1982; see also appendix 2) model suggests that exposure to approximately 12.5 mg/m³ for 90 minutes (approximately a factor 2 lower than the threshold for lethality, see section 3) leads to clinically recognizable symptoms, but not to lethality in subjects with no limitation of the detoxification of cyanide. This suggests that an overall assessment factor of 3, and thus an interspecies factor of 3, is too high.

Considering the animal data on lethality, the derived 30-min LC₅₀ values presented below are in a close range for 3 different species:

Rat 30-min LC₅₀ (Lapin, A.1): 109 mg/m³ (restrained)
 Rat 30-min LC₅₀ (Lapin, A.2): 189 mg/m³ (unrestrained)
 Rat 30-min LC₅₀ (Sweeney, A.3): 288 mg/m³
 Rat 30-min LC₅₀ (Ballantyne, B2.1): 198 mg/m³
 Rabbit 30-min LC₅₀ (Ballantyne B2.2): 184 mg/m³
 Mouse 30-min LC₅₀ (Matijak-Schaper C.1): 187 mg/m³

This comparison suggests that interspecies differences with respect to lethality following inhalation exposure to HCN are expected to be small.

In addition, the study by Barcroft (1931; study ID C.2) suggests that of a number of species the monkey was the least susceptible towards HCN lethality. The relative susceptibility was in decreasing order: dog > mouse = cat = rabbit > rat = guinea pig > goat > monkey. A possible explanation for this observation is that the detoxification of HCN is determined by the enzyme activity of rhodanese and the availability of substrate (sulphur donors) in the body (Schulz et al. 1982; AEGL, 2002). The amount of rhodanese is relatively low in humans, but still abundant with respect to the sulphur donors. It is therefore concluded that the limiting factor in detoxification of HCN is the presence of sulphur donors (predominantly thiosulphate) and transfer of sulphur to rhodanese in the mitochondria in the body, rather than rhodanese activity (SCOEL, 2010). As presented in Health Council of the Netherlands (2002; also reported in SCOEL 2005; 2010): "The activity of rhodanese in serum of 31 healthy humans ranges from 11.4 to 36.1 U/L in males and from <7.6 to 47.5 U/L in females with an overall mean of 20.9 U/L." According to SCOEL on HCN, KCN and NaCN the detoxification in humans is significantly slower than in experimental animals (SCOEL, 2005). However, SCOEL does not discuss the relevance of depletion of sulphur donors and possible differences between species (at high exposure levels). Moreover, in the later version by SCOEL (2010) the statement related to differences of detoxification between humans and animals was removed. Rhodanese and more importantly sulphur donors are present everywhere in the body and thus are related to body size and weight, which seems to be in favour of humans compared to rodents.

Hence, it is reasonable to assume that humans are unlikely to be more susceptible to HCN toxicity than rodents. Based on the small interspecies differences, a larger amount of sulphur donors in humans and the relatively high occupational exposure levels that were apparently well tolerated by the workers involved (see section 3), an overall assessment factor of 1 was considered appropriate for HCN.

The human equivalent LC₅₀ was calculated by applying the following assessment factors:

Table 4 Rationale for the applied assessment factors.

Assessment factor for:	Factor	Rationale
Animal to human extrapolation:	1	Standard value of 3 was reduced to 1, see text above.
Nominal concentration	1	A-studies with analytically determined concentrations.
Adequacy of database:	1	Three A-studies and one B2.1 study with in total a large number of C x t combinations

The estimated human equivalent 30-minute LC₅₀ value is $181 / 1 = \mathbf{181 \text{ mg/m}^3}$.

The experimentally determined n-value was **1.71** (arithmetic mean of the 3 n-values). Assuming a regression coefficient (b×n) of 2 for the slope of the curve, the b-value can be calculated as $2 / n = \mathbf{1.17}$.

The human probit function is then calculated on the human equivalent 30 min LC₅₀ using the above parameters to solve the following equation to obtain the a-value (the intercept): $5 = a + 1.17 \times \ln(181^{1.71} \times 30)$ resulting in the a-value of **-9.367**.

Pr = -9.37 + 1.17 × ln (C^{1.71} × t) with C in mg/m³ and t in min.

The derived human probit function has a scientifically sound basis. The probit function is based on three studies in the rat with A quality, where in total 84 C x t combinations are included, including durations ranging from 2.5 to 60 minutes and lethality in the range of 0-100%.

The calculated human 60 min LC_{0.1} (Pr = 1.91) calculated with this probit equation is 26 mg/m³ and the calculated human 60 min LC₁ (Pr = 2.67) is 37 mg/m³.

Table 5 LC-values calculated with the derived probit function compared with existing acute inhalation exposure guidelines.

Estimated level	30 min (mg/m ³)	60 min (mg/m ³)
0.1% lethality, this probit	38	26
1% lethality, this probit	56	37
AEGL-3 ⁵ (2002)	24	17
ERPG-3 ³ (2006)	-	28
LBW (2015)	51	31

⁵ AEGL and ERPG values were converted from ppm to mg/m³ with the conversion factor calculated in section 1. Therefore, the AEGL and ERPG values in mg/m³ can deviate slightly from those reported in the AEGL and ERPG TSDs.

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Compared with equivalent (inter)national guideline levels as presented in the table above, the lethal levels derived with this probit function are in the same range.

Appendix 1 Animal experimental research

Appendix 1 Animal experimental research

Study ID: A.1(restrained) & A.2 (unrestrained)

Author, year: Lapin, 1981

Substance: Hydrogen cyanide

Species, strain, sex: Rat, Crl:CD, male

Number/sex/concentration group: 6 (restrained), 10 (unrestrained)

Age and weight: weights 250 ± 25 gram, age not specified.

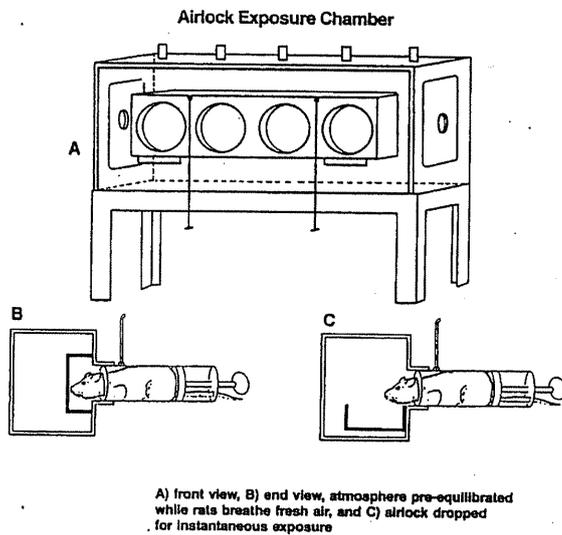
Observation period: at least 7 days

Evaluation of study quality

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>GLP did not exist at the time</i>
Study carried out according to OECD guideline(s)	<i>OECD guideline 403 did not exist at the time</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>No information</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	<i>No</i>
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>Restrained: Head only Unrestrained: whole body</i>
Type of restrainer	<i>Rats were restrained in whole body holders inside the chamber (175 l) used (in some cases simultaneously) for unrestrained animals. By using a switch a hinged box was swung down to start an exposure (see figure below) after the required concentration was reached.</i>
Pressure distribution.	<i>Not specified</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere in breathing zone of animals	<i>Test atmosphere was generated by dilution of bottled gas and passed into the chamber by flow-through.</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>Unknown</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>Information on chamber flow is missing, t95 cannot be derived.</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>Whole body: insufficient information. Nose-only (in chamber): The hinges were dropped once the required concentration (steady state) was reached.</i>
Actual concentration measurement	<i>Continuous measurements with infrared spectrophotometry. This method was validated by gas chromatography. No details were presented.</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure;	<i>N/A</i>

Assessment of Reliability	A <i>Study data were suitable to derive a probit function. Multiple concentration levels and durations were tested, resulting in a good concentration response relation with mortality in the range of 0-100%.</i>
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Figure showing how the restrained animals were exposed. Figures B and C show respectively a closed and opened hinged box.

1 **Results (restrained animals)**

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Exposed	Responded
Rat	363	5	6	0
Rat	386	5	6	1
Rat	447	5	6	3
Rat	468	5	6	3
Rat	478	5	6	5
Rat	605	5	6	6
Rat	81	15	6	0
Rat	158	15	6	3
Rat	168	15	6	1
Rat	222	15	6	4
Rat	264	15	6	6
Rat	325	15	6	6
Rat	402	15	6	6
Rat	38	30	6	0
Rat	60	30	6	2
Rat	110	30	6	3
Rat	121	30	6	4
Rat	143	30	6	4
Rat	185	30	6	6
Rat	319	30	6	6
Rat	47	60	6	0
Rat	61	60	6	2
Rat	81	60	6	4
Rat	116	60	6	6

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1 **Results (unrestrained animals)**

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Exposed	Responded
Rat	307	5	10	0
Rat	368	5	10	1
Rat	382	5	10	2
Rat	396	5	10	5
Rat	495	5	10	9
Rat	554	5	10	10
Rat	570	5	10	10
Rat	124	15	10	0
Rat	197	15	10	2
Rat	211	15	10	4
Rat	229	15	10	7
Rat	258	15	10	7
Rat	282	15	10	10
Rat	318	15	10	10
Rat	453	15	10	10
Rat	144	30	10	0
Rat	167	30	10	0
Rat	180	30	10	4
Rat	206	30	10	8
Rat	249	30	10	9
Rat	344	30	10	10
Rat	85	60	10	0
Rat	120	60	10	1
Rat	173	60	10	7
Rat	206	60	10	9
Rat	249	60	10	10

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All non-surviving animals died during exposure or within 24 hours after exposure. The author reported the following 5, 15, 30, and 60 minute LC₅₀ values for the restrained and unrestrained animals.

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) Male (restrained) Reported by study authors	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) Male (unrestrained) Reported by study authors
5	447	414
10	183	220
30	95	194
60	71	156

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Probit function

The probit function and associated LC-values have been calculated using the DoseResp program (Wil ten Berge, 2015) as

$$Pr = a + b \times \ln(C) + c \times \ln(t) + dxS$$
with C for concentration in mg/m³ and t for time in minutes.

As only male rats were used in the study, sex could not be included as covariate in the probit function. The method of exposing the animals was included as covariate in the analysis of the combined data. It appeared that the results for the restrained animals and unrestrained animals were significantly different. This conclusion was based on the comparison of the ln(likelihood) of the fitted data. The ln(likelihood) for the data combined with method as covariate was -52.16, whereas the ln(likelihood)s of the separately analysed data was approximately -17 for each of the studies separately. As a general rule, a model is considered a better fit when the additional use of parameters (in this case by fitting the data separately) lead to a significant increase in the ln(likelihood). Since the ln(likelihood)s indicate that analysing the data separately is significantly better (-52 versus -34), it is not appropriate to combine the data from restrained and unrestrained animals, and the data will be treated as 2 different datasets.

Probit function	Species	a	b	c	n-value
Restrained	Rat	-18.6	3.22	2.49	1.29 (1.10-1.49)
Restrained, excl 5 min.	Rat	-14.4	2.80	1.87	1.50 (1.05-1.94)
Unrestrained	Rat	-32.2	5.63	2.27	2.48 (2.12-2.83)
Unrestrained, excl 5 min.	Rat	-33.5	6.39	1.46	4.38 (2.87-5.88)

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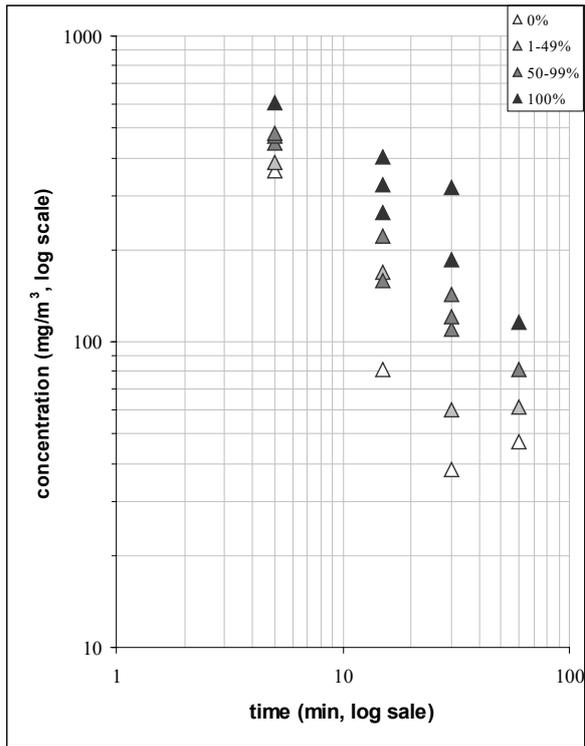
20200518-Methacrylonitrile PROPOSED

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. Male (restrained)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. Male (restrained, excl 5 min.)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. Male (unrestrained)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. Male (unrestrained, excl 5 min.)
10	256 (221-289)	224 (168-283)	294 (278-311)	244 (224-266)
30	109 (92.3-125)	108 (93.7-120)	189 (177-202)	190 (181-199)
60	64 (50.5-78.0)	67.6 (55.1-82.3)	143 (130-158)	162 (149-176)

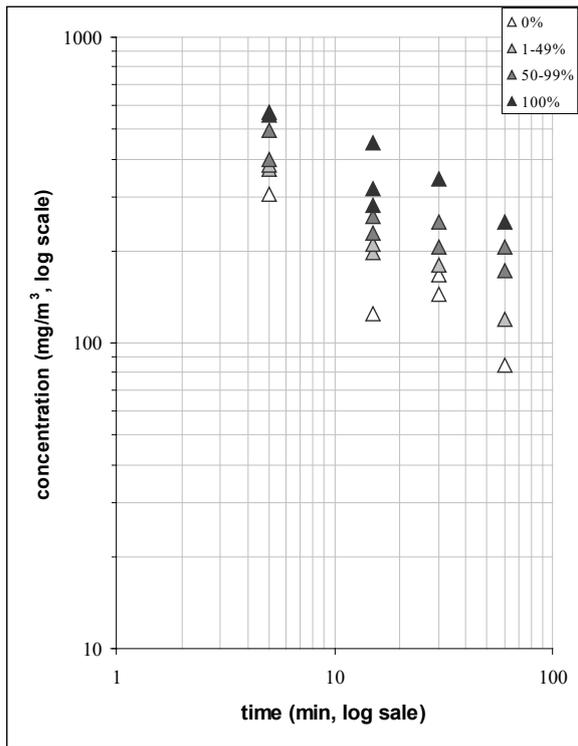
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For further analyses of the data, the results using all data were used.

A graphical overview of the data is presented below. Each concentration-time combination represents one point in the plot.



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Top: data of restrained animals, bottom: data of unrestrained animals.

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1 **Study ID: A.3**
 2 **Author, year: Sweeney, 2014 and 2015**
 3 Substance: Hydrogen cyanide
 4 Species, strain, sex: Rat Crl:CD (SD) BR Sprague-Dawley, males
 5 Number/sex/concentration group: 10 males/group
 6 Age and weight: weights 213-325.1 g, 5-6 weeks old.
 7 Observation period: 24hrs after exposure

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Evaluation of study quality

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>Not stated</i>
Study carried out according to OECD guideline(s)	<i>No, however follows similar protocol, where the observation period was shorter in the study than stated in the OECD guideline. Study was performed for research of the toxic load model in acute inhalation toxicology, including intermittent exposure profiles (on-off-on exposure). Only continuous exposure profiles were considered for probit function derivation.</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>No information</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	<i>21% oxygen, balanced nitrogen mixed with breathing air</i>
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>Nose-only</i>
Type of restrainer	<i>In house constructed 12-position Cannon style exposure unit. No specific information on the tubes themselves.</i>
Pressure distribution.	<i>Static pressure in the range of -0.05 to -0.10 inches of water</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere in breathing zone of animals	<i>Test atmosphere was generated by prefilled cylinders of HCN/oxygen/nitrogen (certified by gravimetric method by supplier). The atmosphere flowed through ports to a central inner plenum and out through the delivery nozzles directed to the breathing zone. The outer plenum carried the exhaled air from the animals.</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>Flow rate per port: 0.5 l/min. Total 6 l/min target supply rate for the exposure unit.</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>Cannot be determined as information on volume of exposure unit is lacking. Although the data do not allow quantification of equilibrium time, graphs show that concentration built up in the chambers were within several seconds.</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>Not specified</i>

Actual concentration measurement	<i>Continuous measurements with Fourier Transform infrared spectrophotometry. The FT-IR sampled at 500 ml/min from the intake tube leading to the nose-only exposure unit. This was validated previously by sampling at the intake, exhaust, and at a port on the exposure unit. Uniformity of the atmosphere at various ports was determined by sampling at 5 different ports.</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure;	N/A
Assessment of Reliability	A <i>Study data were suitable to derive a probit function. Multiple concentration levels and durations were tested, resulting in a good concentration response relation with mortality in the range of 0-100%. The observation period of 24 hours is too short, however, in view of the mechanism of action of HCN where one would expect to have rapid mortality, and the fact that animals either died or recovered completely within 24 hours in this study, it did not affect the results. A similar observation was made in the Lapin study (A1 and A2 dataset) where all fatalities occurred during exposure or within 24 hours after exposure.</i>

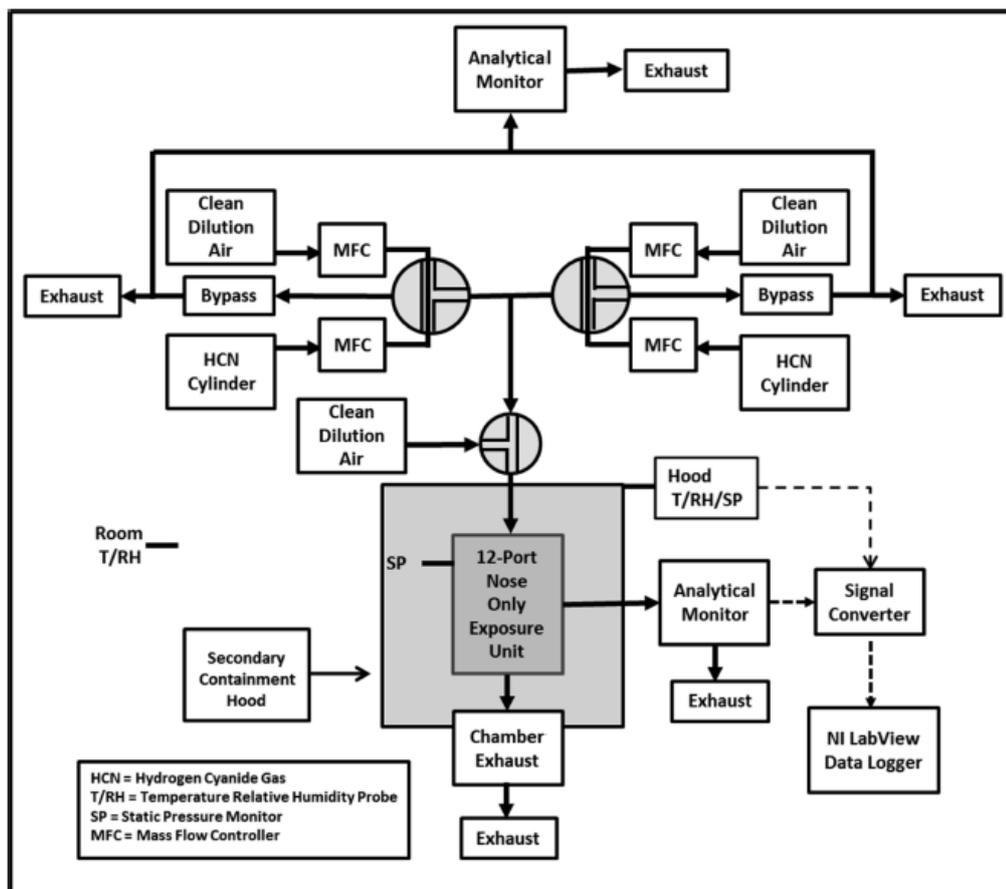


FIG. 1. Representation of the hydrogen cyanide exposure system.

1
2 Figure representing the exposure system in this study (copied from Sweeney et al.
3 2014).
4
5

Results

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Exposed	Responded
Rat	1391	2.33	10	0
Rat	1794	2.33	10	1
Rat	2014	2.33	10	4
Rat	2455	2.33	10	9
Rat	2473	2.33	10	7
Rat	2839	2.33	10	5
Rat	3566	2.33	10	10
Rat	430	5	10	0
Rat	663	5	10	2
Rat	666	5	10	6
Rat	857	5	10	4
Rat	859	5	10	4
Rat	923	5	10	7

Rat	1085	5	10	8
Rat	549	10	10	2
Rat	663	10	10	4
Rat	722	10	10	5
Rat	765	10	10	8
Rat	874	10	10	9
Rat	222	15	10	0
Rat	306	15	10	2
Rat	382	15	10	3
Rat	458	15	10	5
Rat	506	15	10	4
Rat	510	15	10	5
Rat	554	15	10	8
Rat	156	30	10	0
Rat	225	30	10	1
Rat	247	30	10	2
Rat	254	30	10	1
Rat	286	30	10	6
Rat	307	30	10	6
Rat	326	30	10	7
Rat	340	30	10	8

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The author reported 2.33, 5, 10, 15 and 30 minute LC₅₀ values for the restrained and unrestrained animals.

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (ppm x min) Male
2.33	4460
5	3871
10	6049
15	6340
30	7841 (Sweeney et al. 2014) 7851 (Sweeney et al. 2015)

6
7
8

1 **Probit function**

2 The probit function and associated LC-values have been calculated using the

3 DoseResp program (Wil ten Berge, 2015) as

4 $Pr = a + b \times \ln(C) + c \times \ln(t) + dxS$ 5 with C for concentration in mg/m^3 and t for time in minutes.

6

7 As only male rats were used in the study, sex could not be included as covariate in

8 the probit function.

9

Probit function	Species	a	b	c	n-value
All data	Rat	-13.6	2.28	1.67	1.37 (1.17-1.56)
Excl. 2.33 and 5 min data	Rat	-24.6	3.62	2.66	1.36 (1.14-1.58)

10

11

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m^3) 95%-C.I. Male	LC ₅₀ (mg/m^3) 95%-C.I. Male – excl. 2.33 and 5 min data
10	644 (585-718)	654 (594-714)
30	288 (247-345)	292 (269-321)
60	173 (140-223)	175 (150-210)

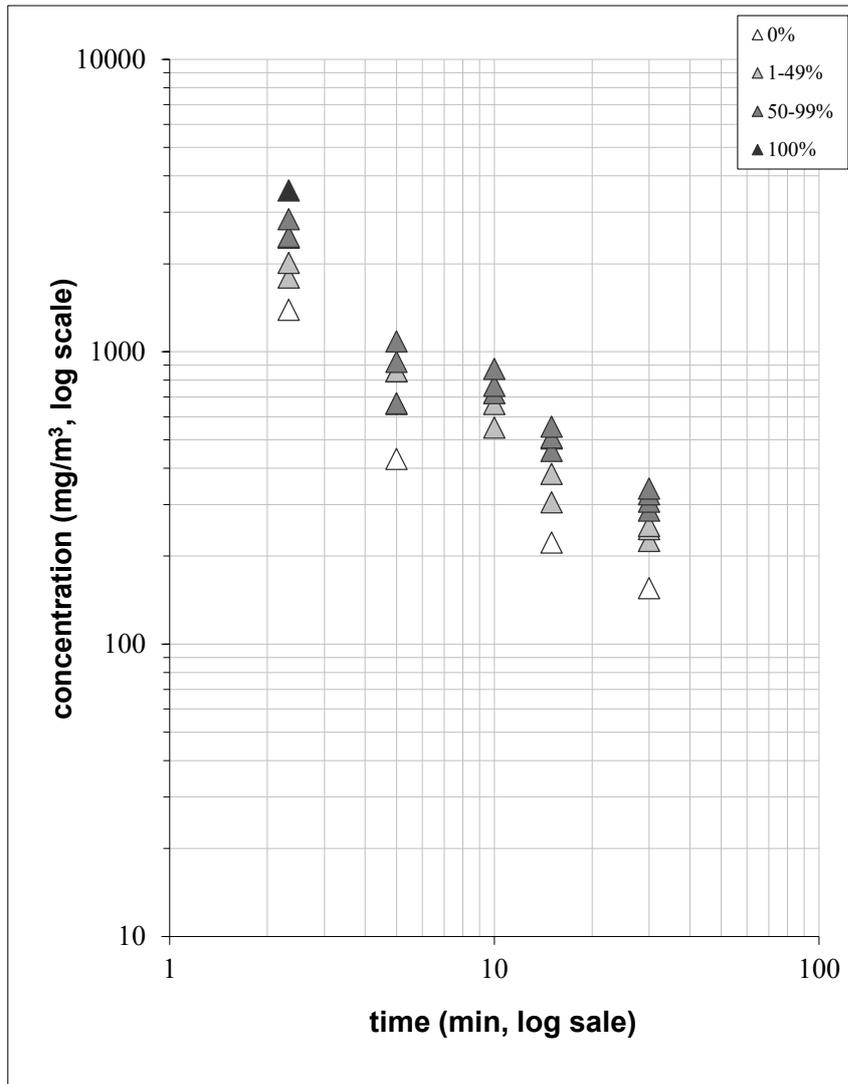
12

13 For further analyses of the data, the results of all data were used.

14

15 A graphical overview of the data is presented below. Each concentration-time
16 combination represents one point in the plot.

17



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2
3

1 **Study ID: B2.1**
 2 **Author, year: Ballantyne, 1994**
 3 Substance: Hydrogen cyanide
 4 Species, strain, sex: Rat, Porton, male
 5 Number/sex/concentration group: 10 (1 group of 20)
 6 Age and weight: 176-221 g
 7 Observation period: not specified

8
 9

Evaluation of study quality

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	No GLP statement provided.
Study carried out according to OECD guideline(s)	No statement of compliance with OECD guideline 403 provided
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	Not specified
Use of vehicle (other than air)	No
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	Whole body, 1 m ³ chamber.
Type of restrainer	N/A
Pressure distribution.	Not specified
Homogeneity of test atmosphere at breathing zone of animals	HCN vapour was generated by mixing solutions of NaCN and HCl, and vaporizing the HCN so produced by an air stream. This led to a premixing chamber where various concentrations were produced by adjusting the rate of pumping of NaCN and HCl.
Number of air changes per hour	Unknown
Equilibration time (t95)	Cannot be derived due to lack of chamber flow.
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	No information.
Actual concentration measurement	Chamber atmosphere concentrations were monitored by aspirating chamber air through bubblers containing 5 ml 1.0 N NaOH at a flow rate of 1 L min ⁻¹ . Concentrations of cyanide in the alkaline extract were determined using a cyanide-specific electrode.
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure;	N/A
Assessment of Reliability	B2 The observation period was not stated and therefore the study was not given the A status.

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The publication states that 'within a few minutes of the end of exposure, blood was collected by cardiac puncture from both animals that died and survivors'. Although this procedure is usually performed at terminal sacrifice, the animals may have been observed after the procedure. The author is no longer available for clarification on the length of the (possible) observation period.

1 **Results**

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Exposed	Responded
Rat	2922	0.167	10	4
Rat	2970	0.167	10	2
Rat	3696	0.167	10	4
Rat	3714	0.167	10	3
Rat	3912	0.167	10	5
Rat	4290	0.167	10	7
Rat	6684	0.167	10	10
Rat	10230	0.167	10	10
Rat	773	1	10	3
Rat	1225	1	10	6
Rat	1989	1	20	13
Rat	2403	1	10	10
Rat	4169	1	10	10
Rat	217	5	10	0
Rat	317	5	10	1
Rat	382	5	10	2
Rat	439	5	10	3
Rat	485	5	10	7
Rat	628	5	10	4
Rat	658	5	10	10
Rat	888	5	10	10
Rat	87	30	10	0
Rat	110	30	10	0
Rat	130	30	10	1
Rat	138	30	10	5
Rat	160	30	10	5
Rat	167	30	10	2
Rat	180	30	10	6
Rat	189	30	10	5
Rat	193	30	10	8
Rat	215	30	10	7
Rat	68	60	10	0
Rat	86	60	10	0
Rat	95	60	10	0

Rat	134	60	10	5
Rat	146	60	10	2
Rat	156	60	10	4
Rat	182	60	10	6
Rat	205	60	10	10

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LC₅₀ values by the author (Ballantyne).

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I.
0.167	3788 (3371-4313)
1	1129 (664-1471)
5	493(372-661)
30	173 (159-193)
60	158 (144-174)

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Probit function

The probit function and associated LC-values have been calculated for all data, using the DoseResp program (Wil ten Berge, 2015) as

$$Pr = a + b \times \ln(C) + c \times \ln(t) + dxS$$

with C for concentration in mg/m³ and t for time in minutes.

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A probit function was calculated for all data, excluding 10 second data, and excluding both 10 second and 1 minute data. Excluding the 5 minute data in the analysis as well resulted in an unrealistic n-value of 7.96 with a confidence interval of -3.11-19.0.

Probit function	Species	a	b	c	n-value
All data	Rat	-12.2	2.40	1.34	1.79 (1.67-1.91)
Excl. 10 sec data	Rat	-11.3	2.30	1.20	1.92 (1.64-2.20)
Excl. 10 sec and 1 min data	Rat	-14.9	2.88	1.39	2.07 (1.66-2.48)

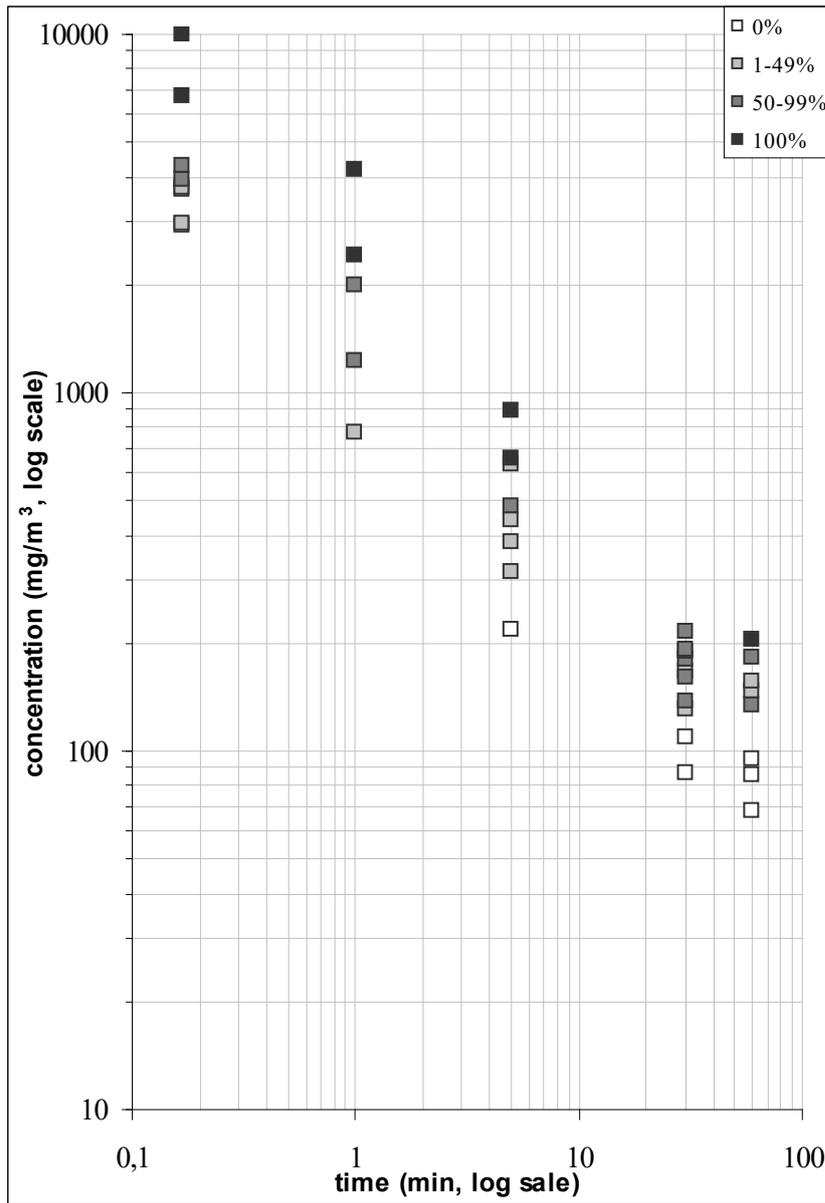
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18

The table below presents the LC₅₀ values for several exposure durations, based on all data.

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. All data
10	365 (336-401)
30	198 (179-222)
60	135 (119-154)

19
20
21
22

A graphical overview of the data is presented below. Each concentration-time combination represents one point in the plot.



1

1 **Study ID: B2.2**
 2 **Author, year: Ballantyne, 1994**
 3 Substance: Hydrogen cyanide
 4 Species, strain, sex: Rabbit, New Zealand White, female
 5 Number/sex/concentration group: 3 (one group of 6)
 6 Age and weight: 2.20-2.80 kg
 7 Observation period: not specified

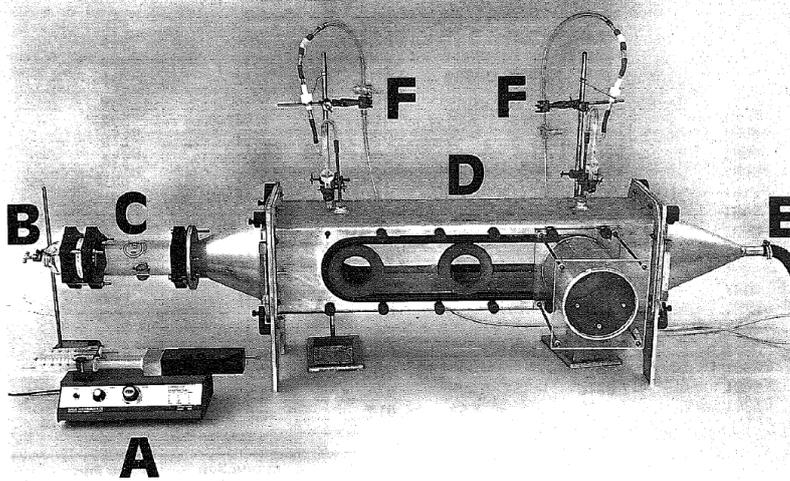
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Evaluation of study quality

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>No GLP statement provided.</i>
Study carried out according to OECD guideline(s)	<i>No statement of compliance with OECD guideline 403 provided.</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>Not specified</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	<i>No</i>
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>Nose only.</i>
Type of restrainer	<i>Please see the figure below. Make and model of the restrainer are unknown.</i>
Pressure distribution.	<i>Not specified</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere at breathing zone of animals	<i>HCN vapour was generated by mixing solutions of NaCN and HCl, and vaporizing the HCN so produced by an air stream. This led to a premixing chamber where various concentrations were produced by adjusting the rate of pumping of NaCN and HCl.</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>Unknown</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>t95 cannot be derived as the flow rate is unknown.</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>Information is insufficient.</i>
Actual concentration measurement	<i>Chamber atmosphere concentrations were monitored by aspirating chamber air through bubblers containing 5 ml 1.0 N NaOH at a flow rate of 1 L min⁻¹. Concentrations of cyanide in the alkaline extract were determined using a cyanide-specific electrode (nominal concentrations).</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure;	<i>N/A</i>
Assessment of Reliability	B2 <i>No information on the observation period was provided and therefore the study was not given the A status.</i>

10

1 The publication states that 'within a few minutes of the end of exposure, blood was
 2 collected by cardiac puncture from both animals that died and survivors'. Although
 3 this procedure is usually performed at terminal sacrifice, the animals may have been
 4 observed after the procedure. The author is no longer available for clarification on the
 5 length of the (possible) observation period.
 6



7 } **Figure 3.** Nose-only exposure equipment for rabbits. A constant-rate pump (A) passes NaCN and HCl solutions to the
 8 } microreactor (B), from which HCN passes to a premixing chamber (C) and then to the exposure chamber (D). Two seals are
 9 } shown at the left and middle of the chamber, and a restrainer at the right. Air is drawn through the chamber by means of
 10 } a flexible hose (E) attached to a constant-rate pump. HCN in the chamber is measured by samplers (F), which draw air
 11 } through NaOH traps.
 12 }

8 Figure from Ballantyne (1994) showing the nose-only exposure equipment for rabbits.
 9 Next to the two seals (below D) on the right side the restrainer is shown.

12 Results

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Exposed	Responded
Rabbit	2116	0.75	3	0
Rabbit	2129	0.75	3	0
Rabbit	2167	0.75	3	0
Rabbit	2279	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2372	0.75	3	1
Rabbit	2431	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2471	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2528	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2519	0.75	3	1
Rabbit	2536	0.75	3	3
Rabbit	2539	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2556	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2611	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2640	0.75	3	2
Rabbit	2679	0.75	3	2

20200518-Methacrylonitrile PROPOSED

Rabbit	2767	0.75	3	3
Rabbit	2977	0.75	3	3
Rabbit	358	5	3	1
Rabbit	365	5	3	1
Rabbit	379	5	3	1
Rabbit	398	5	3	1
Rabbit	401	5	3	2
Rabbit	417	5	3	0
Rabbit	418	5	3	3
Rabbit	424	5	3	3
Rabbit	427	5	3	1
Rabbit	429	5	3	1
Rabbit	430	5	3	2
Rabbit	554	5	6	5
Rabbit	560	5	3	2
Rabbit	567	5	3	3
Rabbit	581	5	3	3
Rabbit	71	35	3	0
Rabbit	141	35	3	0
Rabbit	153	35	3	2
Rabbit	159	35	3	2
Rabbit	162	35	3	1
Rabbit	166	35	3	3
Rabbit	169	35	3	0
Rabbit	177	35	3	1
Rabbit	178	35	3	2
Rabbit	188	35	3	0
Rabbit	224	35	3	1
Rabbit	233	35	3	2
Rabbit	258	35	3	0
Rabbit	266	35	3	2
Rabbit	277	35	3	2
Rabbit	289	35	3	3
Rabbit	384	35	3	2
Rabbit	468	35	3	3
Rabbit	469	35	3	3

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Below an overview of the LC₅₀ values by the author (Ballantyne) is given for several exposure durations.

1

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I.
0.75	2432 (2304-2532)
5	409 (321-458)
35	208 (154-276)

2

3

4

Probit function

5

A probit function and associated LC-values have been calculated for all data, using the DoseResp program (Wil ten Berge, 2015) as

6

$$Pr = a + b \times \ln(C) + c \times \ln(t) + dxS$$

7

8

with C for concentration in mg/m³ and t for time in minutes.

Probit function	Species	a	b	c	n-value
All data	Rabbit	-1.67	0.92	0.55	1.69 (1.29-2.09)

9

10

Below the LC₅₀ values based on all data is given for several exposure durations.

11

12

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. All data
10	353 (235-452)
30	184 (116-268)
60	122 (71.6-199)

13

14

1 **Study ID: C.1**
 2 **Author, year: Matijak-Schaper, 1982**
 3 Substance: Hydrogen cyanide
 4 Species, strain, sex: Mouse, Swiss-Webster, male
 5 Number/sex/concentration group: 4
 6 Age and weight: 26-28 g
 7 Observation period: 10 minutes

8
 9

Evaluation of study quality

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>No GLP statement provided</i>
Study carried out according to OECD guideline(s)	<i>No statement of compliance with OECD guideline 403 provided</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>Not specified</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>Head-only</i>
Type of restrainer	
Pressure distribution.	<i>No information</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere at breathing zone of animals	<i>No information</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>Unknown</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>No information</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>No information</i>
Actual concentration measurement	<i>Concentrations were measured using titration. Samples were taken at the top of the exposure chamber.</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure;	<i>N/A</i>
Assessment of Reliability	C <i>Few study details are available. Follow up time was very short. Study data were not suitable to derive a probit function. A 30 minute LC₅₀ value could be calculated.</i>

10
 11
 12

1 **Results**

2

Species	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Exposure duration (min)	Exposed	Responded
Mouse	112	30	4	0
Mouse	169	30	4	2
Mouse	247	30	4	3
Mouse	371	30	4	4
Mouse	562	16	4	4
Mouse	854	2	4	4
Mouse	1124	2	4	4
Mouse	1292	2	4	4

3

4 The author calculated a 30 minute LC₅₀ of 209 mg/m³.

5

6 **Probit function**7 No probit function could be calculated. A 30 minute LC₅₀ was calculated using the
8 DoseResp program using only the 30-min data (Wil ten Berge, version 2015).

9

Duration (minutes)	LC ₅₀ (mg/m ³) 95%-C.I. Male
30	187 (119-280)

10

1 **Study ID: C.2**2 **Author, year: Barcroft 1931 / McNamara, 1976**

3 *Original study by Barcroft (1931) was used to describe study parameters. McNamara*
 4 *presented data that were read off from a graph published by Barcroft (1931).*

5 Substance: Hydrogen cyanide

6 Species, strain, sex: Rat, strain and sex not specified

7 Other species included: Monkey, goat, dog, cat, rabbit, guinea pig, mice, canaries,
 8 pigeons.

9 Number/sex/concentration group: 6 (two groups of 4)

10 Age and weight: not specified

11 Observation period: not specified

12

13 **Evaluation of study quality**

Criteria	Comment
Study carried out according to GLP	<i>GLP did not exist at the time</i>
Study carried out according to OECD guideline(s)	<i>OECD guidelines did not exist</i>
Stability of test compound in test atmosphere	<i>Unstable, 22% loss in 38 minutes</i>
Use of vehicle (other than air)	<i>No</i>
Whole body / nose-only (incl. head/nose-only) exposure	<i>Whole body</i>
Type of restrainer	<i>N/A</i>
Pressure distribution.	<i>No information</i>
Homogeneity of test atmosphere at breathing zone of animals	<i>Static exposure; circulation with ventilator</i>
Number of air changes per hour	<i>No information</i>
Equilibration time (t95)	<i>No information</i>
Start of exposure relative to equilibration	<i>No information</i>
Actual concentration measurement	<i>Nominal concentrations</i>
Particle size distribution measurement in breathing zone of the animals in case of aerosol exposure;	<i>N/A</i>
Assessment of Reliability	C <i>Few study details are provided. Analysis of the study data did not result in a reliable probit function or LC₅₀ values for exposure duration >10 minutes.</i>

14

15

16

1 **Results**

2 Barcroft presented two tables with acute lethal and non-lethal concentrations for a
3 number of species.

4

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Lethal time of exposure to 1000 mg/m³ HCN (mins)</i>	<i>Animal</i>	<i>Highest appr. Concentration which can be breathed indefinitely (mg/m³)</i>
Dog	0.8	Dog	100
Mouse	1.0	Rat	100
Cat	1.0	Mouse	140
Rabbit	1.0	Rabbit	180
Rat	2.0	Monkey	180
Guinea Pig	2.0	Cat	180
Goat	3.0	Goat	240
Monkey	3.5	Guinea Pig	400

5

6

7 Experimental data were also presented in graphs by Barcroft (1931). No attempt was
8 made to read off the experimental data by the author of the TSD. Barcroft concluded
9 that the sensitivity of the species was in the following order of decreasing sensitivity:
10 dog > mouse = cat = rabbit > rat = guinea pig > goat > monkey. The order of
11 susceptibility is based on time of deaths at an exposure concentration of 1000 mg/m³
12 HCN.

13

14 **Probit function**

15 No probit function was calculated.

16

17

18

1 ***Other studies (C quality)***

2
3 Higgins et al. (1972; as cited in AEGL, 2002) exposed rats (Wistar) and mice (ICR) to
4 HCN for five minutes at analytical concentrations ranging from 313 to 773 mg/m³
5 (rats) and 224 to 478 mg/m³ (mice). All deaths occurred during the exposure period
6 or within 20 minutes thereafter. The 5-min LC₅₀ for rats and mice were 563 (95% C.I.
7 451-701) mg/m³ and 362 (95% C.I. 309-422) mg/m³, respectively. Vernot et al.
8 (1977; as cited in AEGL, 2002) observed a 5-min LC₅₀ of 542 (95% C.I. 495-701)
9 mg/m³ in male Sprague-Dawley rats.

10
11 The AEGL document further gives reference to a number of studies that have only
12 reported a LC₅₀ value for a certain exposure duration. These studies have not been
13 taken up in this document, because the derived LC₅₀ values in those studies could not
14 be evaluated.

1 **Appendix 2 Derivation of lethal air concentration**
2 **based on the Schulz et al. (1982) model.**

3
4 Schulz et al. (1982) predicted the accumulation of cyanide after a single intravenous
5 dose of SNP from the maximum detoxification rate and volume of distribution. Based
6 on their model they estimated that a dose rate of 20 µg/kg bw/min SNP for 90
7 minutes would lead to the threshold concentration of 400 nmol CN⁻ /mL erythrocytes.
8 The 20 µg/kg bw/min SNP for 90 minutes equals a dose rate of approximately 9
9 µg/kg bw/min CN⁻ for 90 minutes (based on molecular weight of the dihydrate form,
10 i.e. 44% of SNP assuming complete release of the five CN ions (Friedrich and
11 Butterworth, 1995)). If one assumes a person of 60 kg, inhaling 1.26 m³/h (light
12 exercise) and 100% absorption through the lungs, inhaling an air concentration of 25
13 mg/m³ HCN for 90 minutes would result in an equal systemic dose as 9 µg/kg bw/min
14 CN⁻ for 90 minutes. It should be noted that the model includes a large number of
15 assumptions that do not hold for susceptible subjects, e.g. subjects with a reduced
16 amount of sulphur donors in their body required for detoxification, will not reach the
17 maximum detoxification rate.
18

1 **Appendix 3 Reference list**

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