

**Table 1. Acute lethal dose toxicity of dazomet.**

Species	Strain Reference	Sex (n/group)	Route	Vehicle	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)(95% CI)	Material	
Rat	Sprague- & Gelbke (1980) Dawley	M (10)	Oral	Carmellose (0.5%)	596 (551 - 646)	D	Jackh
Rat	Sprague- & Gelbke (1980) Dawley	F (10)	Oral	Carmellose (0.5%)	415 (335 - 562)	D	Jackh
Rat	Sprague- Hoffman (1975c) Dawley	M & F	Oral	Tragacanth (4%)	about 640*	B	
Mouse	ICR (1980a)	M (10)	SC	Hexaethyl cellulose (0.1%)	248 (212 - 290)	D	Kawai
Mouse	ICR (1980a)	F (10)	SC	Hexaethyl cellulose (0.1%)	248 (212 - 290)	D	Kawai
Rat	Wistar (1980b)	M (10)	SC	Hexaethyl cellulose (0.1%)	470 (392 - 564)	D	Kawai
Rat	Wistar (1980b)	F (10)	SC	Hexaethyl cellulose (0.1%)	550 (440 - 688)	D	Kawai
Rat	Sprague Hildebrand & Jackh (1981) Dawley	M&F (?)	Dermal	Water (25% or 50% aqueous preparation)	>2000	D	

Mouse	NMRI Hoffman (1975a)	M&F (5/sex/group)	IP	Tragacanth (4%)	about 280	B	
Rat	Wistar (1986)	M (10)	Inhal. (4 h exposure)	Air	>8400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	D	Gelbke
Rat	Wistar (1986)	F (10)	Inhal. (4 h exposure)	Air	7290 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (6060 - 9500)	D	Gelbke

\*the result is the mean of males and females, but the LD<sub>50</sub> was lower in females (in the region of 550 mg/kg) than in males (in the region of 900 mg/kg).

