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 ""3.6. Summary""""4. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS""; ""4.1. Metabolism and Disposition""; ""4.2. Mechanism of Toxicity""; ""4.3. Structure-Activity Relationships""; ""4.4. Other Relevant Information""; ""4.4.1. Susceptible Subpopulations""; ""4.4.2. Species Differences""; ""4.4.3. Concentration-Exposure Duration Relationship""; ""5. DATA ANALYSIS FOR AEGL-1""; ""5.1. Human Data Relevant to AEGL-1""; ""5.2. Animal Data Relevant to AEGL-1""; ""5.3. Derivation of AEGL-1""; ""6. DATA ANALYSIS FOR AEGL-2""; ""6.1. Human Data Relevant to AEGL-2""; ""6.2. Animal Data Relevant to AEGL-2""  
 ""6.3. Derivation of AEGL-2""""7. DATA ANALYSIS FOR AEGL-3""; ""7.1. Human Data Relevant to AEGL-3""; ""7.2. Animal Data Relevant to AEGL-3""; ""7.3. Derivation of AEGL-3""; ""8. SUMMARY OF AEGLS""; ""8.1. AEGL Values and Toxicity Endpoints""; ""8.2. Comparisons with Other Standards and Guidelines""; ""8.3. Data Adequacy and Research Needs""; ""9. REFERENCES""; ""2 Arsine1 Acute Exposure Guideline Levels""; ""SUMMARY""; ""1. INTRODUCTION""; ""2. HUMAN TOXICITY DATA""; ""2.1. Acute Lethality""; ""2.1.1. Case Reports""; ""2.2. Nonlethal Toxicity""; ""2.2.1. Case Reports""  
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 ""4.1. Metabolism and Disposition""

## Sommario/riassunto

In the Bhopal disaster of 1984, approximately 2,000 residents living near a chemical plant were killed and 20,000 more suffered irreversible damage to their eyes and lungs following the accidental release of methyl isocyanate. This tragedy served to focus international attention on the need for governments to identify hazardous substances and assist local communities in planning how to deal with emergency exposures. Since 1986, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has been tasked with identifying extremely hazardous substances and, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Transportation, assist local emergency response planners. The National Advisory Committee on Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Hazardous Substances was established in 1995 to develop acute exposure guideline levels (AEGLs) for high priority toxic chemicals that could be released into the air from accidents at chemical plants, storage sites, or during transportation. This book reviews toxicity documents on five chemicals-chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, toluene, and uranium hexafluoride-for their scientific validity, comprehensives, internal consistency, and conformance to the 1993 guidelines report.