7-3-92

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

**MEMORANDUM**

**SUBJECT:** Review of a Freshwater Fish Early Life-stage Flow-through Toxicity Test (72-4a) and a Freshwater Invertebrate Life-cycle Test (72-4b) Using Octhilinone (Shaughnessey No. 099901, MRID No's 419094-01 and 419093-01

**FROM:** Douglas Urban, Acting Chief
Ecological Effects Branch
Environmental Fate and Effects Division

7/31/92

**TO:** Barbara Briscoe (PM-51)
Special Review Branch
Special Review and Reregistration Division

EEB has reviewed the above referenced studies and concludes the following:

MRID No. 419093-01:

Freshwater Fish, Early Life-Stage, Flow-Through Toxicity Test. Species Tested: Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas). Note, there has been an addendum attached to this study upgrading its classification from invalid to supplemental.

Conclusions: This study does not meet the guideline requirements for a flow-through, early life-stage toxicity test for fathead minnows. The relative standard deviation for fish weight in one of the control replicates (53%) was unacceptable; however, when statistics were performed without utilizing the replicate in question, the MATC results were the same as those determined with the replicate. Under the conditions of the test, the MATC, based on the most sensitive biological parameters, larval length and weight, was >8.5 and <18.0 ug/l mean measured concentration (geometric mean = 12 ug.l). The deviations, as noted in Section 14A, will classify this study as supplemental but do not render the data useless for a risk assessment.

MRID No. 419094-01:

Freshwater Invertebrate Life-Cycle Test. Species Tested: Daphnia magna.

Conclusions: This study is scientifically sound but does not fulfill the guideline requirements for a daphnid life-cycle test. An MATC could not be determined from this chronic study. In addition, raw data for reproduction and water quality parameters were not submitted with the report. The NOEC was determined to be

74 ug a.i./l mean measured concentration, the highest level tested. This study has been classified as supplemental.

Questions regarding this review, contact Ann Stavola, Section Head, at 305-5354.