

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

- 1. **CHEMICAL:** Mepiquat chloride.
Shaughnessey No. 109101.
- 2. **TEST MATERIAL:** Mepiquat chloride; Batch No. WW 285; 99% active ingredient: a powder.
- 3. **STUDY TYPE:** Freshwater Fish Static Acute Toxicity Test.
Species Tested: Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).
- 4. **CITATION:** Munk, R. 1991. Report on the Study of the Acute Toxicity of Mepiquat Chloride on the Rainbow Trout. Registration Document No. 91/10228. Prepared by BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Department of Toxicology, Limburgerhof, Germany. Submitted by BASF Corporation, Agricultural Chemicals Group, Research Triangle Park, NC. EPA MRID No. 418890-06.

5. **REVIEWED BY:**

Mark A. Mossler, M.S.
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Signature: *Mark A. Mossler*

Date: *4/16/92*

6. **APPROVED BY:**

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Signature: *P. Kosalwat*

Date: *1/16/92*

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Signature: *Henry T. Craven*

Date: *8/13/93*

7. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study is scientifically sound but does not meet the guideline requirements. The test concentration was less than 100 mg/l, but not high enough to produce any effects or a precise LC₅₀. The 96-hour LC₅₀ of >92 mg/l (based on mean measured concentrations) classifies mepiquat chloride as slightly toxic to rainbow trout. The NOEC was 92 mg/l.

8. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** N/A.

9. **BACKGROUND:**

2028086

10. DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS: N/A.

11. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- A. Test Animals: Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Walbaum 1792) were obtained from a supplier in Germany, and held in flowing tap-water (carbon filtered) for approximately two months. Upon arrival, fish were treated with malachite green twice (0.05 mg/l) and once with tetracycline hydrochloride (10 mg/l). During holding, the temperature was 11-15°C, the dissolved oxygen (D.O.) was greater than 60% of saturation, the pH was approximately 8, the hardness was 2.5 mmol/l (1 mmol CaCO₃/l = 100 mg CaCO₃/l) and the alkalinity was 5.5 mmol/l. The fish were fed a commercially available fish food and live and frozen brine shrimp *ad libitum*.

The fish were acclimated to test conditions for two weeks in which there was no mortality. Fish were not fed during the last 24-hours of acclimation or during the test. Weight and length of the fish were 1.8 g (range of 1.3-2.7 g) and 5.8 cm (range of 5.0-6.3 cm).

- B. Test System: Vessels used in the test were glass aquaria with stainless steel frames (80 x 35 x 46 cm) containing 100 l of reconstituted water (control) or test solution. The reconstituted water was prepared to yield a total hardness of 2.5 mmol/l, an alkalinity of 0.8 mmol/l, and a pH of 8.0. A 16-hour light/8-hour dark photoperiod was used. The test temperature was 11-12°C.

The test concentrations were prepared by adding appropriate amounts of the test material directly to the test chambers.

- C. Dosage: Ninety-six-hour static test. Based on a preliminary test, two nominal concentrations (100 and 50 mg/l) and a dilution water control were used.
- D. Design: Ten fish were randomly distributed to each test chamber. The 100 mg/l concentration was replicated three times and the 0 and 50 mg/l treatments were not replicated. Biomass loading rate in the aquaria was 0.18 g/l. All chambers were observed once at 1, 4, 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours for mortality and sublethal effects.

The D.O., pH, and temperature were monitored every 24 hours in the test aquaria. Additionally, the temperature of the control aquarium was monitored continuously.

The concentrations of mepiquat chloride were measured in all test solutions at test initiation and at termination using mobile phase ion-chromatography (MPIC).

E. Statistics: The 96-hour median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) was calculated using probit analysis.

12. REPORTED RESULTS: No undissolved material was observed in the test chambers. For some unknown reason, 2 control fish died (20% mortality) on the last day of the test. Control fish for a separate test chemical, housed in the same room and kept under the same conditions, exhibited no mortality, and these results are included in the report. Measured concentrations are given on page 10 (attached). At test initiation and termination, measured concentrations were between 93-100% and 86-101% of nominal, respectively.

The mortality and behavioral responses of the trout are given on page 7 (attached). The 96-hour LC₅₀, based on nominal concentrations, was >100 mg/l. The no-observed-effect concentration (NOEC) was 100 mg/l (nominal).

The D.O. of the test solutions ranged from 7.5 to 11.9 or 69 to 110% of saturation. The pH ranged from 7.4 to 8.1. The daily temperature was 11-12°C and the continuous temperature range was 10.6-10.8°C.

13. STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES:
The author presented no conclusions.

A Quality Assurance Statement was included in the report. Another statement was included which stated that the study did not meet the Good Laboratory Practice requirements of 40 CFR 160 but was conducted in accordance with OECD Guidelines, Paris, 1981.

14. REVIEWER'S DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY RESULTS:

A. Test Procedure: The test procedures were generally in accordance with protocols recommended by the SEP, but deviated as follows:

The hardness of the dilution water, 2.5 mmol/l (250 mg/l), was higher than recommended (no greater than 200 mg/l).

The period of time between test solution preparation and test initiation was not given in the report. Fish should be placed into the test solutions within 30 minutes of solution preparation.

A 30-minute dawn/dusk simulation is recommended in the SEP. No transition period between light and dark was used in the study.

The D.O. was above 100% saturation within the first 24 hours of the test in some of the chambers.

The control mortality (20%) was greater than the limit set by the guidelines (10%). However, since data from another test run concurrently at the same test conditions showed no mortality and there was no mortality in any other test chambers, this is considered acceptable.

B. Statistical Analysis: The reviewer computed the mean measured concentration to be 92 mg/l. Therefore, the LC₅₀ is >92 mg/l and the NOEC is 92 mg/l.

C. Discussion/Results: It is apparent that mepiquat chloride is not very toxic to rainbow trout. However, the mean measured concentration derived by the reviewer (92 mg/l) is less than 100 mg/l at which level only one concentration is required for the test. If the study is repeated, a higher level of toxicant should be used to ensure that the concentrations are 100 mg/l or greater.

This study is scientifically sound but does not meet the guideline requirements. The 96-hour LC₅₀ of >92 mg/l (based on mean measured concentrations) classifies mepiquat chloride as slightly toxic to rainbow trout. The NOEC was 92 mg/l.

D. Adequacy of the Study:

(1) **Classification:** Supplemental.

(2) **Rationale:** The concentration of mepiquat chloride was <100 mg/l but not high enough to produce effects or a precise LC₅₀.

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Pages 5 through 7 are not included in this copy.

The material not included contains the following type of information:

- Identity of product inert ingredients.
- Identity of product impurities.
- Description of the product manufacturing process.
- Description of quality control procedures.
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Shaughnessey # 109101 Chemical Name Mepiquat chloride Chemical Class _____ Page 1 of 1

Study/Species/Lab/
MRID # _____ Chemical
% a.i. _____ Results _____ Reviewer/ Validation
Date _____ Status _____

48-Hour EC₅₀ _____
EC₅₀ - _____ pp (95% C.L.) Control Mortality (%) - _____

Slope - _____ # Animals/Level - _____ Solvent Control Mortality (%) - _____
Temperature - _____

Lab: _____
48-Hour Dose Level pp / (% Effect)
() , () , () , () , ()

Comments:

96-Hour LC₅₀ 99%
LC₅₀ - > 92 ^{mg/l *} pp (n/a) Control Mortality (%) - 20%
Solvent Control Mortality (%) - n/a

Species: _____ Slope - n/a # Animals/Level - 30 Temperature - 12°C

Lab: Oncorhynchus mykiss

M. Hessler Supplemental
12/10/91

96-Hour Dose Level pp / (% Mortality)
50 (0), 100 (0), (), (), ()

MRID # _____
Comments: NOTE = 92 mg/l *

4188 90-06

* Based on same reservoir concentration

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