

192721  
RECORD NO.

SHAUGHNESSEY NO.

REVIEW NO.

EEB REVIEW

DATE: 4-3-87

OUT 8/25/89

FILE OR REG. NO 52904-C

PETITION OR EXP. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF SUBMISSION 1-21-87

DATE RECEIVED BY HED 3-31-87

RD REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE 5-29-87

EEB ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE 5-29-87

RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 660

TYPE PRODUCT(S) : I, D, H, F, N, R, S Insecticide

DATA ACCESSION NO(S). 400561-03

PRODUCT MANAGER NO. G. LaRocca(15)

PRODUCT NAME(S) Lindane

COMPANY NAME CIEL

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Submission of Bobwhite Quail 14-day  
dietary toxicity study in response to  
Reg. Standard

SHAUGHNESSEY NO.                      CHEMICAL, & FORMULATION                      % A.I.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS BRANCH

CHEMICAL: Lindane

### 100.0 Purpose of Submission

The Registrant (Centre International d' Etudes du Lindane (CIEL) has submitted a 14-day free choice avian dietary toxicity study to satisfy the data requirements set forth in the Reregistration Standard.

### 101.0 Background Discussion

When first reviewing Lindane the EEB had originally assumed that it was unlikely that a bird could consume enough treated seeds under field conditions to get a lethal dose. However, subsequent calculations by A. Stavola (see Lindane Standard) showed that, based on a seed treatment rate of 2 oz. a.i./100 lbs. of seed (corn), a red-winged blackbird would only have to consume 9 seeds to get a lethal dose.

In addition to toxicity, a major factor complicating the question of hazard from Lindane treated seeds to avian species is repellency. Early avian studies indicate that Lindane acts as a repellent to birds. If this is the case, birds may not eat enough seed to pose a hazard from a seed treatment use. Therefore, in order to address the toxicity and repellency questions, the EEB requested that forced and free-choice dietary studies, using red-winged blackbirds and bobwhite quail, be conducted to support the Reregistration Standard.

In response to this request, the Registrant submitted a protocol to conduct a 14-day avian dietary free choice study. The EEB found the protocol to be acceptable provided the following study design changes were made:

1. food consumption was to be measured daily
2. feed hoppers are to be randomized daily to prevent conditioning
3. the control group would have 2 feed hoppers with untreated seeds
4. treatment 1 would have 2 feed hoppers with treated seeds
5. treatment 2 would consist of 2 feed hoppers, 1 with treated seeds and 1 with untreated seeds

### 102.0 Data Adequacy

The submitted study was found to be adequate to satisfy the data requirement. The results of the study show that Lindane can act as a repellent to bobwhite quail (at least on sorghum seeds) and that free ranging birds may be able to avoid feeding on Lindane contaminated feed.

103.0

Discussion

It's important to keep in mind that this was a laboratory study, conducted under somewhat favorable and constant conditions, and, as such, may not be indicative of avian feeding behavior, or subsequent response, under natural environmental conditions. For instance, there may be situations, caused by biotic or abiotic factors, where, because food is scarce or limited, free ranging birds may not have the luxury to selectively feed on uncontaminated feed. It's also important to note that this study was conducted with a specific formulation and that other formulations may not have similar repellency.


It is this reviewer's opinion, however, based upon the results of this study, which clearly shows that bobwhite actively select for untreated seed, as well as data from other studies which suggests that Lindane repels birds, that the acute hazard to birds is reduced by the repellent nature of the compound.

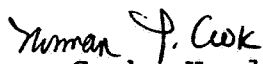
104.0

Conclusions

The EEB has reviewed the 14-day free choice avian dietary feeding study and has determined that the study is scientifically sound and satisfies the 71-2 Reregistration data requirement. Results from this study clearly show that bobwhite, when given a free choice, will avoid Lindane contaminated seeds.

The EEB notes that there are still some data requirements outstanding. Thus, the EEB will withhold from making a comprehensive hazard assessment until all data requirements have been satisfied.

 8/22/89  
Richard W. Felthousen, Wildlife Biologist  
EFED/EEB

 8-24-89  
Norm Cook, Head-Section II  
EFED/EEB

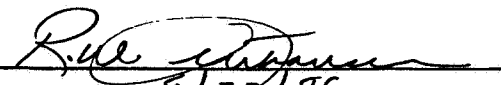
for  8-25-89  
Jim Akerman, Chief  
EFED/EEB

# DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. Chemical: Lindane
2. Test Material: Lindane 40% Flowable
3. Study Type: 14-Day Free Choice Dietary Toxicity Study.
4. Test Species: Bobwhite Quail
5. Study ID:  
Title: 14-Day Dietary Toxicity Study with Lindane  
Formulated Product in Bobwhite Quail.  
Author: Dale W. Fletcher  
Date: October 3, 1986  
Laboratory: Bio-Life Associates, Ltd.

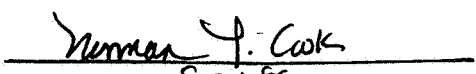
6. Reviewed By:

Richard Felthousen  
EFED

Signature:   
Date: 8/23/89

7. Approved By:

Norm Cook,  
Head Section 2  
EFED

Signature:   
Date: 8-24-89

8. Conclusions:

The study is scientifically sound and satisfies the test requirement set forth in the Standard.

9. Recommendations:

N/A

10. Background:

The study was submitted to satisfy Reregistration Standard Data Requirements.

11. Materials and Methods:

- A. Test Animals: 19-20 week old bobwhite quail
- B. Treatments (Nominal concentrations):

1. T-I-A= 130 ppm and untreated
2. T-II-A= 1,040 ppm and untreated
3. T-I-B= 130 ppm
4. T-II-B= 1,040 ppm
5. Control= untreated

Lindane treated sorghum seeds were the test vehicle.

### C. Design:

Birds were randomly divided equally into one control and four treatment groups of 10 birds (5M/5F) each. Observations were made daily. All birds were housed individually in steel wire mesh pens (20"x10"x8"). A thermostatically control environment between 68-82 degrees F was maintained throughout the test. Fluorescent lighting was left on for 8 hours per day. Two feeders were placed at random locations within each pen on a daily basis.

### D. Parameters Investigated:

Body weight, food consumption, necropsy, clinical observation

### E. Reported Results:

Toxicological symptoms included lethargy, piloerection, loose droppings and anorexia. A total of six birds died during the study ( 5 in the T-II-B group and 1 in the T-I-A group). Statistically different decreases in body weights, as compared to controls, were noted on day 7 and 14 in the T-II-B group. In general, the birds preferred eating untreated diets over treated diets.

### F. Reviewers Discussion and Interpretation of the Study:

A. Test Procedures: The study was conducted in accordance with those procedures described by the EEB in meetings and correspondence with the registrant.

B. Statistical Analysis: No statistical analysis of the data are necessary. The EEB agrees with the reported results.

### C. Discussion/Results:

Dietary analysis of the treated feed showed that actual residues (ppms) were higher than the theoretical mixture (actual residues ranged from 155-170 and 1250-1430 ppms, for the 130 and 1040 ppm treatment levels, respectively).

Analysis of the food consumption data shows that the birds clearly selected untreated over treated feed. The random placement of the feeders demonstrates that the birds were able to discern and avoid the treated feed. When birds were not provided a free choice of diet, decreased food consumption, weight loss and mortality occurred (see attached data tables).

These data suggest that free-ranging birds may be able to avoid feeding on seeds, and perhaps other food

sources, contaminated by Lindane residues.

12. Data Adequacy:

The study was found to be scientifically sound, and conducted in accordance with the testing guidelines. Deviations from acceptable protocols were not sufficient enough to affect the results of the study.

13. Classification: Core

14. Rational: The study meets the data requirements specified in the Standard.

15. Repairability: N/A