



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

AUG 14 1995

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TO: Barbara Briscoe, PM51
Special Review and Reregistration Division
7508W

THRU: Robert Hitch, Biologist
Ecological Risk Characterization Branch
Environmental Fate and Effects Division
Peer Reviewer

THRU: Elizabeth Leovey, Chief
Ecological Risk Characterization Branch
Environmental Fate and Effects Division

FROM: Andrew C. Bryceland, Fishery Biologist
Ecological Risk Characterization Branch
Environmental Fate and Effects Division
7507C

SUBJECT: Review of data for MAA (Methanearsonic Acid) submitted by
Luxembourg Industries (Pamol), LTD. (MRID No: 424141-01
& 02; DP Barcode: D181220)

The Ecological Risk Characterization Branch has completed the review of the data submitted by Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. for MAA (Methanearsonic Acid). The following is a brief summary of the data reviewed:

72-3 (f) - Acute Estuarine/Marine Toxicity Test for Mysidopsis bahia.

CITATION: Balcom, P.H. and J.S. Hughes. 1992. The Acute Toxicity of MAA (Methanearsonic Acid) to *Mysidopsis bahia*. Study ID No. B648-040-4. Performed by Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., Tarrytown, NY. Submitted by MAA Research Task Force Three, Tel Aviv, Israel. EPA MRID No. 424141-01.

CONCLUSIONS: This study is scientifically sound but does not meet the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using estuarine shrimp. The test organisms were 24-48 hours old. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC₅₀ was 173 mg/l which classifies MAA as practically non-toxic to *Mysidopsis bahia*. The NOEC was 93.5 mg/l.

Adequacy of Study:- This study ((MRID No. 424141-01) is scientifically sound but does not fulfill the guideline requirements for an acute estuarine/marine invertebrate study. It has been classified as supplemental and is irreparable. However, the study may be used in a risk assessment. This study does not need to be repeated because most likely no new information would be gained by repeating it.

72-3 (d) - Acute Estuarine/Marine Toxicity Test for Cyprinodon variegatus.

CITATION: Balcom, P.H. and J.S. Hughes. 1992. The Acute Toxicity of MAA (Methanearsonic Acid) to *Cyprinodon variegatus*. Study ID No. B648-040-3. Performed by Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., Tarrytown, NY. Submitted by MAA Research Task Force Three, Tel Aviv, Israel. EPA MRID No. 424141-02.

CONCLUSIONS: This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using estuarine/marine fish. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC_{50} was 323 mg/l which classifies MAA as practically non-toxic to *Cyprinodon variegatus*. The NOEC was 170 mg/l.

If there are any questions contact Andrew Bryceland at (703) 305-6928.

* per conversation w/ A Bryceland this data is applicable to the TGA-I testing for MSMA/DSMA and will also be used to assess GDNs 72-3(a)(c). 8/24/95 (PK)

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. **CHEMICAL:** MSMA. Shaughnessey Number: 013803.
2. **TEST MATERIAL:** Methanearsonic Acid (MAA); CAS No. 124-58-3; Batch No. 0030401; 99.44% active ingredient; a white crystalline solid.
3. **STUDY TYPE:** Estuarine Shrimp Static Acute Toxicity Test. Species Tested: *Mysidopsis bahia*.
4. **CITATION:** Balcom, P.H. and J.S. Hughes. 1992. The Acute Toxicity of MAA (Methanearsonic Acid) to *Mysidopsis bahia*. Study ID No. B648-040-4. Performed by Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., Tarrytown, NY. Submitted by MAA Research Task Force Three, Tel Aviv, Israel. EPA MRID No. 424141-01.
5. **REVIEWED BY:**
 Rosemary Graham Mora, M.S.
 Associate Scientist
 KBN Engineering and
 Applied Sciences, Inc.
 Signature: *Rosemary Graham Mora*
 Date: 10/8/92
6. **APPROVED BY:**
~~Andrew Bryce, and~~ Fishery Biologist
~~Louis M. Rifici, M.S.~~
~~Associate Scientist~~
~~KBN Engineering and~~
~~Applied Sciences, Inc.~~
 Signature: *Louis M. Rifici*
 Date: 10/13/92
~~Henry T. Craven, M.S.~~
~~Supervisor, EEB/EFED~~
~~USEPA~~
 Signature: *Robert K. Hitch*
 Date: 8/4/95
~~Robert Hitch, Biologist~~
7. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study is scientifically sound but does not meet the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using estuarine shrimp. The test organisms were 24-48 hours old. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC_{50} was 173 mg/l which classifies MAA as practically non-toxic to *Mysidopsis bahia*. The NOEC was 93.5 mg/l.
8. **RECOMMENDATIONS:**
9. **BACKGROUND:**
10. **DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS:** N/A.

11. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- A. Test Animals: Mysids were obtained from a supplier in Hayes, VA. For 24 hours prior to testing, mysids were acclimated to a salinity of 20 parts per thousand (ppt), a temperature of 22°C, and a photoperiod of 16 hours light/8 hours dark. Mysids were fed live brine shrimp nauplii upon arrival and prior to distribution to the test vessels. No mortality was observed during the holding period. At test initiation, the mysids were 24-48 hours old.
- B. Test System: The test was conducted under static conditions in covered glass bowls (8" diameter) containing 400 ml of test solution. Test chambers were randomly positioned in an incubator.

The test photoperiod was the same as that used during holding with a light intensity of 528-1076 lumens/m². The target test temperature was 22 ±1°C.

The dilution water was artificial seawater which was prepared by dissolving dry ocean salts in ASTM Type 1 water and adjusting to 20 ±3 ppt. The dilution water was prepared 9 days prior to use. At test initiation, the dilution water had a pH of 8.17 and an alkalinity of 60 mg/l as CaCO₃.

A primary stock solution (100 mg a.i./ml) was prepared by dissolving 2.5141 g MAA in Type 1 water to a volume of 25 ml. Subsequent dilutions of the primary stock solution were made to provide the nominal test concentrations.
- C. Dosage: Ninety-six-hour acute test. Based on results of preliminary testing, nominal test concentrations selected for this study were 100, 180, 320, 560, and 1000 mg/l. A dilution water control was also included.
- D. Design: The test was initiated when ten mysids were randomly distributed to each of two replicate chambers per treatment (i.e., 20 mysids/treatment). Mysids were fed live brine shrimp nauplii twice daily during the test.

Observations of mortality and abnormal effects were recorded daily. Dissolved oxygen concentration (DO), temperature, salinity, and pH were measured daily. Measured concentrations of MAA were determined, using gas chromatography, at test initiation and test

4

termination. Test termination for the three highest test levels was 24 hours since all test organisms at these levels were dead at this observation period.

- E. **Statistics:** The 96-hour LC_{50} and its 95% confidence interval were calculated by the trimmed Spearman-Kärber method using CT-TOX computer program.

12. **REPORTED RESULTS:** Mean measured concentrations were 93.5, 167, 282, 473, and 801 mg/l (Table 3, attached). The measured concentrations represented 78-97% of nominal concentrations.

Following 96 hours of exposure, 5% mortality was observed in the control and 5-100% mortality occurred in the exposure concentrations (Table 4, attached). Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC_{50} was 173 mg/l with a 95% confidence interval of 151-198 mg/l. The NOEL was 93.5 mg/l, since mortality at this level was no greater than that of the control.

During the test period, DO was ≥ 6.5 mg/l, the temperature was 21.6-22.8°C, and the salinity was 20-21 ppt. The pH was 3.54-8.17. "It should be noted that increasing concentrations of test material caused the pH to be depressed in the test solutions, most dramatically at 473 and 801 mg/l."

13. **STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES:**

"The observed mortality in this study may be related to the effects on test solution pH, in part or in whole."

Statements of quality assurance and good laboratory practice compliance were included in the report, indicating that the study was conducted in accordance with EPA Good Laboratory Practice Regulations (40 CFR, Part 160).

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

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

The test organisms were 24-48 hours old; according to an amendment to the SEP dated September 5, 1990, mysids must be ≤ 24 hours old at test initiation.

The SEP recommends test concentrations which are at least 60% of the next highest concentration. For this study, nominal concentrations were 56-57% of the next highest concentration.

The test solution volume (400 ml) per test vessel was less than recommended (2-3 l).

The SEP recommends the use of 15- to 30-minute dawn/dusk simulation periods. The use of simulation periods was not reported.

The SEP recommends that test temperature be measured hourly in at least one test chamber if test temperature is controlled by ambient air temperature. For this study, temperature was measured daily.

The salinity of the control was 20 ppt; the SEP recommends 10 to 17 ppt for euryhaline shrimp species.

- B. Statistical Analysis: The reviewer used EPA's Toxanal computer program to calculate the 96-hour LC_{50} (95% confidence interval) and obtained results similar to those of the authors.
- C. Discussion/Results: This study is scientifically sound but does not meet the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using estuarine shrimp. The test organisms were 24-48 hours old; the use of mysids ≤ 24 hours old at test initiation is required. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC_{50} was 173 mg/l which classifies MAA as practically non-toxic to *Mysidopsis bahia*. The NOEC was 93.5 mg/l.
- D. Adequacy of the Study:
- (1) Classification: Supplemental.
 - (2) Rationale: The test organism were 24-48 hours old.
 - (3) Repairability: No.

15. COMPLETION OF ONE-LINER: Yes, 5 October 1992.

Page _____ is not included in this copy.

Pages 7 through 8 are not included.

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.
 - ☐ Identity of the source of product ingredients.
 - ☐ Sales or other commercial/financial information.
 - ☐ A draft product label.
 - ☐ The product confidential statement of formula.
 - ☐ Information about a pending registration action.
 - ☒ FIFRA registration data.
 - ☐ The document is a duplicate of page(s) _____.
 - ☐ The document is not responsive to the request.
-

The information not included is generally considered confidential by product registrants. If you have any questions, please contact the individual who prepared the response to your request.

NOTE: BECAUSE THERE WAS CONTROL MORTALITY, AND NONE
OF THE LOWER CONCENTRATIONS PRODUCED ZERO MORTALITY,
THE DATA HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO ABBOTT'S CORRECTION.

Rosemary Graham Mora MAA M.bahia

CONC.	NUMBER EXPOSED	NUMBER DEAD	PERCENT DEAD	BINOMIAL PROB. (PERCENT)
801	19	19	100	1.907348E-04
473	19	19	100	1.907348E-04
282	19	19	100	1.907348E-04
167	19	7	36.8421	17.96417
93.5	19	0	0	1.907348E-04

THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOWS THAT 93.5 AND 282 CAN BE
USED AS STATISTICALLY SOUND CONSERVATIVE 95 PERCENT
CONFIDENCE LIMITS, BECAUSE THE ACTUAL CONFIDENCE LEVEL
ASSOCIATED WITH THESE LIMITS IS GREATER THAN 95 PERCENT.

AN APPROXIMATE LC50 FOR THIS SET OF DATA IS 181.4415

WHEN THERE ARE LESS THAN TWO CONCENTRATIONS AT WHICH THE
PERCENT DEAD IS BETWEEN 0 AND 100, NEITHER THE MOVING AVERAGE
NOR THE PROBIT METHOD CAN GIVE ANY STATISTICALLY SOUND RESULTS.

Study/Species/Lab/ MRID #	Chemical % a.i.	Results	Reviewer/ Date	Validation Status
48-Hour EC ₅₀		EC ₅₀ - pp (<u>95% C.L.</u>) Control Mortality (%) - <u> </u> Solvent Control Mortality (%) - <u> </u>		
Species:		Slope - # Animals/Level - <u> </u> Temperature - <u> </u>		
Lab:				
MRID #		48-Hour Dose Level pp / (% Effect) () , () , () , () , ()		
Comments: _____				

96-Hour LC₅₀ 99.44% LC₅₀ - 173 pp ^{95% C.L. trimmed Spearman - Karber} m (151-198) Control Mortality (%) - 5%
Solvent Control Mortality (%) - NA

Species: Mysidopsis bahia Slope - NA # Animals/Level - 20 Temperature - 21.6-22.8
Lab: Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. 96-Hour Dose Level pp ^{95%} m (40), 282(100), 473(100), 801(100)
MRID # 424141-01 Comments: several measured concentrations

-DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. **CHEMICAL:** MSMA. Shaughnessey Number: 013803.
2. **TEST MATERIAL:** Methanearsonic Acid (MAA); CAS No. 124-58-3; Batch No. 0030401; 99.44% active ingredient; a white crystalline solid.
3. **STUDY TYPE:** Estuarine/Marine Fish Static Acute Toxicity Test. Species Tested: Sheepshead Minnow *Cyprinodon variegatus*.
4. **CITATION:** Balcom, P.H. and J.S. Hughes. 1992. The Acute Toxicity of MAA (Methanearsonic Acid) to *Cyprinodon variegatus*. Study ID No. B648-040-3. Performed by Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., Tarrytown, NY. Submitted by MAA Research Task Force Three, Tel Aviv, Israel. EPA MRID No. 424141-02.
5. **REVIEWED BY:**
 Rosemary Graham Mora, M.S.
 Associate Scientist
 KBN Engineering and
 Applied Sciences, Inc.
 Signature: *Rosemary Graham Mora*
 Date: 10/8/92
6. **APPROVED BY:**
Andrew Bryceland, Fishery Biologist
 Louis M. Rifici, M.S.
 Associate Scientist
 KBN Engineering and
 Applied Sciences, Inc.
 Signature: *Louis M. Rifici*
 Date: 10/13/92
 Henry T. Craven, M.S.
 Supervisor, EEB/EFED
 USEPA
 Signature: *Robert K. Hite*
 Date: August 4, 1995
Robert Hite, Biologist
7. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using estuarine/marine fish. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC_{50} was 323 mg/l which classifies MAA as practically non-toxic to *Cyprinodon variegatus*. The NOEC was 170 mg/l.
8. **RECOMMENDATIONS:**
9. **BACKGROUND:**
10. **DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS:** N/A.

11. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- A. **Test Animals:** *Cyprinodon variegatus* (21 days old) were obtained from a supplier in Fort Collins, CO. For 14 days prior to test initiation, the fish were acclimated to a salinity of 20 parts per thousand (ppt), a temperature of 22°C, and a photoperiod of 16 hours light/8 hours dark. Fish were fed live brine shrimp nauplii during holding except for at least 48 hours prior to test initiation.

Less than 3% mortality was observed during the acclimation period. Fish were 35 days old at test initiation. At test termination, ten control fish had a mean (range) length and weight of 10 (7-12) mm and 0.0184 (0.0100-0.0246) g, respectively.

- B. **Test System:** The test was conducted under static conditions in covered 1-l borosilicate glass beakers containing 800 ml of test solution. Test chambers were randomly positioned in an incubator. The biomass loading rate was 0.23 g/l.

The test photoperiod was the same as that used during holding with a light intensity of 528-1076 lumens/m². The target test temperature was 22 ±1°C.

The dilution water was artificial seawater which was prepared by dissolving dry ocean salts in ASTM Type 1 water and adjusting to 20 ±3 ppt. The dilution water was prepared a week prior to use. At test initiation, the dilution water had a pH of 8.26 and an alkalinity of 60 mg/l as CaCO₃.

A primary stock solution (200 mg a.i./ml) was prepared by dissolving 10.0565 g MAA in Type 1 water to a volume of 50 ml. Subsequent dilutions of the primary stock solution were made to provide the nominal test concentrations.

- C. **Dosage:** Ninety-six-hour acute test. Based on results of preliminary testing, nominal test concentrations selected for this study were 100, 180, 320, 560, and 1000 mg/l. A dilution water control was also included.
- D. **Design:** The test was initiated when ten fish were randomly distributed to each of two replicate chambers per treatment (i.e., 20 fish/treatment). Fish were not fed during the test.

12

Observations of mortality and abnormal effects were recorded daily. Dissolved oxygen concentration (DO), temperature, salinity, and pH were measured daily. Measured concentrations of MAA were determined, using gas chromatography, at test initiation and test termination. The two highest test levels were sampled after 24 hours but not after 96 hours since all fish were dead in these levels.

- E. Statistics: The 96-hour LC_{50} and its 95% confidence interval were calculated by the trimmed Spearman-Kärber method using CT-TOX computer program.

12. REPORTED RESULTS: Mean measured concentrations were 97.9, 170, 302, 506, and 836 mg/l (Table 4, attached). The measured concentrations represented 81-101% of nominal concentrations.

Following 24 hours of exposure, no mortality was observed in the control and 0-100% mortality occurred in the exposure concentrations (Table 5, attached). No additional mortality was observed by test termination. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC_{50} was 323 mg/l with a 95% confidence interval of 288-363 mg/l. The NOEL was 170 mg/l.

During the test period, DO was ≥ 6.8 mg/l, the temperature was 21.4-22.8°C, and the salinity was 20-22 ppt. The pH was 3.50-8.26. "It should be noted that increasing concentrations of test material caused the pH to be depressed in the test solutions, most dramatically at 506 and 836 mg/l."

13. STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES: "The observed mortality in this study may be related to the effects on test solution pH, in part or in whole."

Statements of quality assurance and good laboratory practice compliance were included in the report, indicating that the study was conducted in accordance with EPA Good Laboratory Practice Regulations (40 CFR, Part 160).

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

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

The SEP recommends test concentrations which are at least 60% of the next highest concentration. For this study, nominal concentrations were 56-57% of the next highest concentration.

The test solution volume (800 ml) per test vessel was less than recommended (15 l).

The SEP recommends the use of 15- to 30-minute dawn/dusk simulation periods. The use of simulation periods was not reported.

The salinity of the control was 20 $\pm$ 2 ppt; the SEP recommends 10 to 17 ppt for euryhaline fish species.

The SEP recommends that test temperature be measured hourly in at least one test chamber if test temperature is controlled by ambient air temperature. For this study, temperature was measured daily.

- B. Statistical Analysis: The reviewer used EPA's Toxanal computer program to calculate the 96-hour LC₅₀ (95% confidence interval) and obtained results similar to those of the authors.
- C. Discussion/Results: This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using estuarine/marine fish. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC₅₀ was 323 mg/l which classifies MAA as practically non-toxic to *Cyprinodon variegatus*. The NOEC was 170 mg/l.
- D. Adequacy of the Study:
 - (1) Classification: Core.
 - (2) Rationale: N/A.
 - (3) Repairability: N/A.

15. COMPLETION OF ONE-LINER: Yes, 5 October 1992.

Page _____ is not included in this copy.

Pages 15 through 16 are not included.

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.
 - ☐ Identity of the source of product ingredients.
 - ☐ Sales or other commercial/financial information.
 - ☐ A draft product label.
 - ☐ The product confidential statement of formula.
 - ☐ Information about a pending registration action.
 - ☒ FIFRA registration data.
 - ☐ The document is a duplicate of page(s) _____.
 - ☐ The document is not responsive to the request.
-

The information not included is generally considered confidential by product registrants. If you have any questions, please contact the individual who prepared the response to your request.

Rosemary Graham Mora . MAA C.variegatus

CONC.	NUMBER EXPOSED	NUMBER DEAD	PERCENT DEAD	BINOMIAL PROB. (PERCENT)
836	20	20	100	9.536742E-05
506	20	20	100	9.536742E-05
302	20	7	35	13.1588
170	20	0	0	9.536742E-05
97.9	20	0	0	9.536742E-05

THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOWS THAT 170 AND 506 CAN BE
USED AS STATISTICALLY SOUND CONSERVATIVE 95 PERCENT
CONFIDENCE LIMITS, BECAUSE THE ACTUAL CONFIDENCE LEVEL
ASSOCIATED WITH THESE LIMITS IS GREATER THAN 95 PERCENT.

AN APPROXIMATE LC50 FOR THIS SET OF DATA IS 330.8539

WHEN THERE ARE LESS THAN TWO CONCENTRATIONS AT WHICH THE
PERCENT DEAD IS BETWEEN 0 AND 100, NEITHER THE MOVING AVERAGE
NOR THE PROBIT METHOD CAN GIVE ANY STATISTICALLY SOUND RESULTS.

Shaughnessey # 013803 Chemical Name MSMA 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 (%) - _____

Solvent Control Mortality (%) - _____

Species: _____ Slope - _____ # Animals/Level - _____ Temperature - _____

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

MRID # _____ Comments: _____

96-Hour LC₅₀ 99.44 LC₅₀ - 323 pp^m (288-363) Control Mortality (%) - 0
* 95% C.L. trimmed Spearman-Kärker
Solvent Control Mortality (%) - NA

Species: _____ Slope - NA # Animals/Level - 20

Temperature - 21.4-22.4 °C
Jul 10/5/92 Che

96-Hour Dose Level pp^m / (% Mortality)
979 (0), 170 (0), 302 (35), 506 (100), 836 (100)

Comments: * mean measured concentrations

424141-02

2