FORM E
7/28/82

TDMS DATA EVALUATION RECORD PAGE 1 OF

CASE GS 0092 Naled PM __ __/__/__

CHEM 034401

BRANCH EEB DISC 40

FORMULATION Dibrom Tech. (96.1%)

FICHE/MASTER ID BAONAL06

CITATION: Hankin, Harold and R.G. Haines. 1960. Fish and wildlife Toxicity Report. Chevron Chemical Co. OR-513 No. 241-36-38. August 31, 1960.

SUBST. CLASS=

OTHER SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS
PRIM:

DIRECT REVIEW TIME= (MH) START DATE END DATE

REVIEWED BY: Richard Balcomb
TITLE: Wildlife Biologist
ORG: EEB/HED
LOC./TEL: CM2-1128- 557-7695
SIGNATURE: Ann Stavola for Richard Balcomb DATE: 7/28/82

APPROVED BY:
TITLE:
ORG:
LOC/TEL:
SIGNATURE: DATE:

FORMULATION:

% a.i.	SC#	CHEMICAL NAME
96.1		Dibrom Technical

IA	IB	T	FW	EC	R		

Validator: Richard Balcomb

Date: 4/15/78

Test Type: Oyster larvae: Crassastrea virginiea Biassay:

Test ID.# ES-R-2

CITATION: Haskin, Dr. Harold, and Dr. R. G. Haines. Fish and Wildlife Toxicology Report. Chevron Chemical Co. OR-513 No. 241-36, 37, 38. August 31, 1960.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

RESULTS: Approximate LD_{50} = 3.5 ppm

Material	Amount Active/ Replicate (ppm)	% Mortality Replicates (Avg. of 3) 21 hrs.	45 hrs.	Observations 21 hr.	45 hr.
DIBROM Technical (96.1%)	0.5	0	3.5	protozoa alive	
	1.0	0	1.5	"	
	2.0	0	5.0	"	
	2.5	0	10.0	"	
	3.0	0	15.0	"	
	3.5	15.0	55.0	none alive	
	4.0	45.0	95.0	"	
	8.0	100.0	100.0	"	
Check	--	0	0	protozoa alive	
Acetone Ck (5000 ppm)	--	0	0	"	

PROCEDURE: 100-200, 1 week-old larvae, were placed in total volume of 10 ml in Syracuse water glass. Toxicants diluted with 50 ml. acetone and appropriate amounts sand-filtered sea-water to give final concentrations. Counts made with binocular, 60 x.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: The study was deemed supplemental as: (1) test does not follow currently recommended procedures (see previous study ES-R-1 and Standard Methods, 1975), (2) an LD_{50} with 95% confidence limits was not calculated, and (3) water temperature is not reported.

REPAIRABILITY: Test is considered at too wide variance from currently recognized "standard procedures" to be considered for core status.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Toxicant knocks young oysters down to the bottom of the test vessel at approximately 1 ppm though feeding action continues. An EC_{50} evaluation therefore, might be more ecologically meaningful than the death criteria used.