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EEE BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: IN 11/28/78 OUT 9/10/79 IN OUT IN OUT
FISH & WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY EFFICACY
FILE OR REG. NO. 618-75
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DEMINITON OF LEAD DEDWIN NO 1
PETITION OR (EXP. PERMIT NO.)
DIMES DIVE SPANISHED STATES
DATE DIV. RECEIVED 7/5/78
DATE OF SUBMISSION
DATE SUBMISSION ACCEPTED
TYPE PRODUCT(S): I, D, H, (F), N, R, S Fungicide
DATA ACCESSION NO(S). 235633
PRODUCT MGR. NO. 21
PRODUCT NAME(S) Thiabenzadole (TECH)
PRODUCT NAME(S) INTADENZADOTE (TECH)
COMPANY MAND March o C. T.
COMPANY NAME Merck & Co., Inc.
SUBMISSION PURPOSE data review
CHEMICAL FORMULATION Thiabenzadole
2-(4-Thiazolyl) benzimizadole 98.5%

100.0 Pesticide Name

Thiabenzadole

100.3 Submission Purpose

> Submission of avian acute oyal tests and 48-hour LC50 for Daphnia magna.

101.0 Chemical and Physical Properties

101.1 Chemical

2-(4-Thiazolyl) benzimizadole

101.2 Common Name

Thiabenzadole

103.0 Toxicological Properties

103.1 Acute Toxicity

103.1.2 Bird

Bobwhite quail LC_{50} : >10,000 ppm Mallard duck LC_{50} : >4,640 ppm

103.1.4 Aquatic Invertebrates

Daphnia magna: 0.31 mg/l (0.26-0.36 mg/l)

105.0 Conclusions

> As per a memo by H.T. Craven (EE Branch) on May 21, 1979, the two avian acute oral studies submitted by Wildlife International Ltd. are acceptable to support all Thiabenzadole products. These same two tests (one for bobwhite quail and one for mallard ducks) have been resubmitted within Accession No. 235633. Also the Daphnia acute toxicity study was reviewed and found to be acceptable (see review by R. Matheny, 2/9/79).

Raymond W. EE Br.

EE Br.

Clayton Bushong, Chief Ecological Effects Branch

Date: May 21, 1979

Tremo te the File: EPA 618-IU Subject: acute oral studies on Bobabite quail and Mallard duck.

Ecological Effects Branch. To: E. Wilson Registration Perision

The two arian acute oral studies on Thealendayole conducted by Wildlife International Itd. are acceptable to satisfy registration requirements. These studies have been reviewed in light of f. Aberman's memo of Merch 1978. This memo allows for exceptance of acute ral studies on mallard and quail when it the linds are 14 days old 2) the study lasted 8 days and 3) the LPGO was yenter 3000 mg/kg or if less than a case by case evaluation be made.

all Thiabendazole products an may cite these two studies as the test material was 98.5% ai.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DATE 5/10/79

UBJECT Registration of Mertect LSP (Thiabendazole)-618 IU

FROM Arthur D. Riel, Biologist, EEB Hazard Evaluation Division

το: Product Manager 21 (Wilson)

Thru: Douglas Urban, Acting Section Head (#1), ESS-EEB Hazard Evaluation Division

Thru: Clayton Bushong, Chief, EEB Hazard Evaluation Division

Letter from registrant, Merck and Co. (R.R. Buck) dated 1-17-79 regarding registration of product (Mertect LSP) for wheat seed treatment is hereby acknowledged.

Area of contention involves an avian acute oral LD50 test conducted on 7-28-77 by Robert Fink of Wildlife International for Merck and Co. using technical thiabendazole. Several reviewers placed the test in a supplementary category because present protocol requirements were not followed i.e. use of 16-week-old birds and test duration time of 14 days. Fink used 14 day-old birds during an 8-day test.

A memo by Akerman (3-13-78) accepts studies using 14-day old birds during an interim period of 2-10-76 to 3-13-78. Disucssion with Akerman also suggests acceptance of the eight day test duration during this interim.

In this instance, the Environmental Safety Section will therefore accept this protocol and validate the study as core for registration purposes.

Mr. Buck also referred to the avian reproductive studies requested previously and stated that they were submitted on 11-16-78. Due to our backlog, these studies have not been reviewed yet but will be handled through standard procedure when reached.

Arthur D. Riel, Biologist
Env. Safety Section #1, EEB
Hazard Evaluation Division

Douglas Urban, Acting Head Env. Safety Section #1, EEB

Hazard Evaluation Division

Clayton Bushong, Chief Ecological Effects Branch

Ecological Effects Branch Hazard Evaluation Division