6-24-83

CASE GS0097 CHLOROTHALONIL PM 400 ~~08/03/82~~

CHEM 081901 Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalon

BRANCH EEB DISC 40 TOPIC 05100542

FORMULATION 00 = ACTIVE INGREDIENT

FICHE/MASTER ID 00039146 CONTENT CAT 01

Dieterich, W.H. (1965) Acute Dietary Administration--Wildfowl: Project No. 200-163. (Unpublished study received Feb 25, 1976 under 6F1749; prepared by Hazleton Laboratories, Inc., submitted by Diamond Shamrock Agricultural Chemicals, Cleveland, Ohio; CDL:096459-B)

SUBST. CLASS = S.

DIRECT RVW TIME = (MH) START-DATE END DATE

REVIEWED BY: Daniel Rieder
TITLE:
ORG:
LOC/TEL:

SIGNATURE: Daniel Rieder DATE: 6/24/83

APPROVED BY:
TITLE:
ORG:
LOC/TEL:

SIGNATURE: DATE:

DATA REVIEW NUMBER: (ES) E-1

TEST: Avian 8-day dietary LC_{50} (Waterfowl)

CHEMICAL: Chlorothalonil (DAC-2787, Technical) 93.6% a.i.

TEST SPECIES: Mallard

REGISTRANT: Chacon Chemical Corp. (Test conducted by Hazleton labs)

DATE OF TEST: 28 Sep 65

ACCESSION NO: 096459

EVALUATION CATEGORY: Core

CATEGORY REPAIRABILITY: NA

RESULTS: (1) 8-day LC_{50} > 21,500 ppm.

(2) No mortality at 2,150, 4,640, 10,000 and 21,500 ppm.

(3) Test birds at 2,150 and 4,640 ppm consumed 70% as much food as control birds; test birds at 10,000 ppm recorded a 50% reduction in food consumption; and test birds at 21,500 ppm consumed 25% as much food as controls. Food consumption of all test groups and controls was similar after toxicant was removed from basal diet (final 3 days of observation).

(4) Weight gain of test birds at 2,150 ppm was similar to control birds. Weight gain of test birds at three higher test concentrations ranged from 25% to 45% less than control birds.

(5) The researcher reported that treatment diets did not adversely affect general appearance or behavior of test birds.

103.1.2 Bird

DATA REVIEW NUMBER: (ES) D-1

TEST: Avian 8-day dietary LC_{50} (Upland Gamebird)

CHEMICAL: Chlorothalonil (DAC-2787, Technical)

TEST SPECIES: Bobwhite quail

REGISTRANT: Chacon Chemical Corp. (Test conducted by Hazleton Labs)

DATE OF TEST: 28 Sep. 65

ACCESSION NO: 096459

EVALUATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

CATEGORY REPAIRABILITY: No

RESULTS: (1) 8-day LC_{50} estimated at 5,200 ppm SS

(2) The 8-day mortality rates were:

Test Concentration	Percent mortality
215 ppm	40%
1,000 ppm	10%
4,640 ppm	10%
10,000 ppm	100%
21,500 ppm	100%

(3) Test birds at 215, 1,000, and 4,640 ppm treatments consumed approximately 2/3 as much food as control birds during the 5-day treatment period.

(4) Weight gain of test birds on 215, 1,000 and 4,640 ppm treatments was comparable to control group.

(5) Toxic symptoms reported were listlessness and drooping feathers.

EVALUATION CATEGORY RATIONALE: This test was classified Supplemental because:

(1) An accurate dietary LC_{50} was not determined.

(2) Mortality among control birds (13%) was excessive; hence, mortality results in treatment groups may have been complicated by poor condition of test birds.