109801

(9)

8/14/78

DATA REVIEW NO.: ES-H-3

TEST: Aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity

SPECIES: Daphnia magna Straus

RESULTS:

48 hour LC_{50} = 7.2 mg/l
95% confidence intervals = 6.0 - 8.6 mg/l

ABSTRACT: Study followed recommended protocol. Statistics from Finney, D.J. 1971. Statistical method in Biological Assay. 2nd Ed. Griffin. London. 669p.

CHEMICAL: R.P. 26019 Technical. 94.5% a.i. Lot #76344

TITLE: The acute toxicity of R.P. 26019 Technical to the water flea Daphnia magna Straus

ACCESSION NO.: 232703

STUDY DATE: November 23, 1977

RESEARCHER: Algirdas G.Vilkas, Union Carbide Corp. Environmental Services

REGISTRANT: Rhodia, Inc.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Core

109801

VALIDATION SHEET CRF #_____ PAGE 1 OF 1

FORMULATION:			IA	IB	T	FW	EC	R		
% a.i.	SC #	CHEMICAL NAME	Validator: Larry Turner					Date: 8/14/78		
94.5%		Iprodione	Test Type: Aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity Daphnia magna							
			Test ID.# ES-H3							

CITATION: Vilkas, Algirdas G. 1977. The acute toxicity of RP 26019 technical to the water flea Daphnia magna straus. 7 p. Study conducted by Union Carbide Environmental Services. Submitted by Rhodia, Inc.; 359-EUP-58, Acc # 232703, 1/13/78.

RESULTS: Daphnia magna 48 hour LC_{50} = 7.2 mg/l (95% c.i. 6.0 - 8.6 mg/l). Mortality was 20% at the lowest concentration of 3.2 mg/l; 100% mortality occurred at the highest concentrations of 18 and 32 mg/l. No control or solvent control mortality occurred.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Core

CATEGORY RATIONALE: Meets requirements for this type of test.

ABSTRACT: First instars of Daphnia magna were exposed for 48 hours to Ipordione in concentrations of 0 (control and acetone control), 3.2, 5.6, 10.0, 18.0, and 32.0 mg/l. Four replicates of 5 daphnids each were tested at each dose level. The test was conducted in beakers containing 200 ml of water. Water was obtained from a small lake and was filtered before use. Water chemistry data was reported. Temperature was 17 + 1°C. Investigators stated that practices followed Stefan (1975).

The LC_{50} was determined by the Spearman-Karber estimator as given by Finney (1971). When checked by our α-trimmed Spearman-Kärber, a similar value of >.79 mg/l was obtained.