## Text Searchable File

PMRA Submission #		EPA MRID#: 45831109
Data Requirement:	PMRA Data Code: EPA DP Barcode: OECD Data Point: EPA MRID: EPA Guideline:	{
Test material: Common name: Chemical name:	Penoxsulam XDE-638 metabolite TPSA IUPAC: 5,8-dimethoxy [1,2,4]triaz CAS name: Not reported CAS No.: Not reported Synonyms: Not reported	Purity: 99% (TEA salt) and 72% (Acid) olo[1, 5-C]pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamic acid
Primary Reviewer: I Staff Scientist, Dynar	•	Signature: Luca Pron Date: 11/21/03
QC Reviewer: Dana Staff Scientist, Dynan		Signature: Dana Workester.  Date: 11/21/03
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Date Evaluation Con	npleted: {dd-mmm-yyyy}	

CITATION: Herrera, R. 2002. XDE-638 Metabolite TPSA (TSN 103594): Growth Inhibition Test with the Freshwater Aquatic Plant, *Lemna gibba* L. G3. Unpublished study performed by ESG International Inc., Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Laboratory Study No. S2289-04. Study submitted by The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, U.S.A. for Dow AgroSciences. LLC, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. Dow Study No. 021095. Experimental start date was April 19, 2002 and the experimental termination date was May 3, 2002. The final report issued August 2002.



#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

# Acute toxicity of Penoxsulam metabolite to aquatic vascular plants- Lemna gibba MRID 45831109

In a 14-day acute toxicity study, freshwater aquatic vascular plants Duckweed, *Lemna gibba* G3, were exposed to Penoxsulam at a single, nominal concentration of 1.4 mg a.i./L under static conditions. The mean frond numbers, dry weights, areas under the growth curve, and growth rates were not affected in the 1.4 mg a.i./L treatment group compared to the control. The NOAEC was 1.4 mg/L. The EC<sub>05</sub> was not determined. The frond number EC<sub>50</sub> was >1.4 mg a.i./L. This toxicity study is scientifically sound, but it does not satisfy **the U.S. EPA** Guideline Subdivision J, §122-2 because the single nominal test concentration, which greatly exceeded the expected environmental concentration (14  $\mu$ g/L), was not analytically determined. As a result, this study is classified as SUPPLEMENTAL, but it need not be repeated.

### **Results Synopsis**

Test Organism: Lemna gibba G3

Test Type: Static

Number of fronds:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

**Growth rates:** 

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Plant biomass (area under the growth curve):

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Dry Weights:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

#### I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

GUIDELINE FOLLOWED: The test was based on the following guidelines: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

Proposal for new Guideline #221, "Lemna sp. Growth Inhibition test", OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ecological Effects Test Guidelines, OPPTS 850.4400, Aquatic Plant Toxicity Test Using Lemna spp., Tiers I and II EPA 712-C-96-156 (1996); and FIFRA Subdivision J Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, (1982). The following deviations from U.S. EPA Guideline 123-2 are noted:

- 1. The study was conducted with one test concentration (limit test), which was not analytically determined. As a result, it does not satisfy the Tier I §122-2 guidelines.
- 2. The pretest health of the test organism was not reported.
- 3. The dilution water characteristics were not reported.
- 4. The number of plants (3) was less than recommended, so the number of fronds (12) was less than the recommended 15 fronds per replicate.
- 5. The stability of the test substance was not determined.

These deviations were not considered to have affected the results of the study, but the failure to analyze the single test concentration affected the acceptability of the study.

**COMPLIANCE:** 

Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance and No Data Confidentiality statements were provided. The test was conducted according to the OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP, 1998).

## A. MATERIALS:

1. Test Material

Penoxsulam metabolite (TPSA)

Description:

White-beige powder

Lot No./Batch No.:

F-380-205a

**Purity:** 

99% (TEA salt) and 72% (Acid)

### **Stability of Compound**

**Under Test Conditions:** The test concentration was not measured during the study, therefore, stability was not determined. OECD requirements were not reported.

(OECD requires water solubility, stability in water and light, pKa, Pow, vapor pressure of test compound)

Storage conditions of test chemicals: Stored in a freezer.

#### 2. Test organism:

Name: Duckweed, Lemna gibba L. (EPA requires a vascular species: <u>Lemna gibba.</u>)

Strain, if provided: G3 1913

Source: Laboratory cultures (original supplier: UTCC #310)

Age of inoculum: 10-14 days old (p. 16) Method of cultivation: 20X AAP Medium

## **B. STUDY DESIGN:**

a) Range-finding Study: No range-finding study was conducted.

b) Definitive Study

**Table 1. Experimental Parameters** 

Table 1 . Experimental Parameters	[	Remarks
		Kemarks
Parameter	Details	Criteria
Acclimation period:	At least 3 weeks	
culturing media and conditions: (same as test or not)	20X AAP Medium; same as test.	
health: (any toxicity observed)	Not reported	
Test system static/static renewal/ renewal rate for static renewal:	Static	EPA expects the test concentrations to be renewed every 3 to 4 days (one renewal for the 7 day test, 3-4 renewals for the 14 day test).
Incubation facility	Growth chamber	
Duration of the test	14 days	EPA requires a duration of 14 days. Seven day studies will be accepted for review by the Agency.
Test vessel material: (glass/polystyrene) size: fill volume:	Glass Erlenmeyer flasks 500 mL 200 mL	Test vessels covered with Jaece® non-toxic foam plugs.
Details of growth medium name:  pH at test initiation:	Modified 20X AAP Medium  8.16-8.31	EPA recommend the following culture media:
pH at test termination: Chelator used: Carbon source:	9.43-9.85 Not reported Not reported	Modified hoagland's E+ or 20X-AAP.

		Remarks
Parameter	Details	Criteria
If non-standard nutrient medium was used, detailed composition provided (Yes/No)	Not applicable	
Dilution water source/type: pH: water pretreatment (if any): Total Organic Carbon: particulate matter: metals: pesticides: chlorine:	20X AAP Medium 7.5 ± 0.1 N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	The dilution water characteristics were not reported.  EPA recommends a pH of ~5.0. A solution pH of 7.5 is acceptable if type 20X-AAP nutrient media is used.
Indicate how the test material is added to the medium (added directly or used stock solution)	Stock solution	
Aeration or agitation	Not reported.	
Sediment used (for rooted aquatic vascular plants) origin: textural classification (% sand, silt and clay): organic carbon (%): geographic location:	Not applicable	
Number of replicates control: solvent control: treatments:	6 N/A 6	
Number of plants/replicate	3	EPA requires 5 plants.
Number of fronds/plant	4 fronds per plant (12 total fronds per replicate)	EPA requires 3 fronds per plant.
Test concentrations nominal:	0 (negative control) and 1.4 mg/L	The measured test concentration was not determined.
measured:	Not determined	EPA requires at least 5 test concentrations with a dose range of 2X or 3X progression.
Solvent (type, percentage, if used)	N/A	
Method and interval of analytical		

		Remarks
Parameter	Details	Criteria
verification	N/A	
Test conditions		
temperature:	22.0-26.5°C	
photoperiod:	continuous light	EPA temperature: $25 ^{\circ}$ C EPA photoperiod: continuous EPA light: $5.0  \text{Klux}  (\pm 15\%)$
light intensity and quality:	6,500-8,000 lux, cool-white fluorescent light	2777 g.m. 610 17.m. (-10,79)
Reference chemical (if used)		The reported EC <sub>25</sub> (95%
name:	Zinc Chloride	confidence intervals) was 2.19
concentrations:	Not reported	mg/L (1.25-3.41 mg/L).
Other parameters, if any	None	

#### 2. Observations:

**Table 2: Observation parameters** 

Parameters	Details	Remarks/Criteria		
Parameters measured (eg: number of fronds, plant dry weight or other toxicity symptoms)	Number of fronds (number of colonies), dry weights, and toxicity symptoms.			
Measurement technique for frond number and other end points	Direct counts using a hand- magnifying lens.			
Observation intervals	0, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 14 days.	3 replicates harvested on day 7 and 3 replicates harvested on day 14.		
Other observations, if any	Area under the growth curve and growth rates.			
Indicate whether there was an exponential growth in the control	Yes			
Were raw data included?	Replicate data provided.			

## II. RESULTS and DISCUSSION:

### A. INHIBITORY EFFECTS:

The mean frond numbers, dry weights, areas under the growth curve, and growth rates were not affected in the  $1.4 \, \text{mg/L}$  treatment group compared to the control.

Table 3: Effect of Penoxsulam metabolite on frond number and dry weight of Duckweed, Lemna gibba

Treatment	Initial	Mean frond number at			Mean dry	Mean	Mean Area	
nominal concentration, mg/L	frond number/ test solution	3 days	7 days	14 days	% inhibition at 14 days	weight (mg)	Growth Rate	Under the Growth Curve
Negative control (dilution water)	12	30.8	152.3	700.7		65.14	0.01214	66,688.54
1.4	12	34.8	164.0	730.3	-4.2	66.64	0.01226	72,911.58
Reference chemical (if used)	Not applic	able						

Negative percent inhibition represents positive growth.

NR-Not reported

Table 4: Statistical endpoint values.

Statistical Endpoint <sup>a</sup>	frond No.	Dry weight	growth rate	area under the growth curve
NOAEC(mg/L)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
EC <sub>05</sub>	ND	ND	ND	ND
LOAEC (mg/L)	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4
EC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L) (95% C.I.)	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4
EC <sub>25</sub> (mg/L) (95% C.I.)	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4	>1.4
Reference chemical NOAEC IC <sub>50</sub> /EC <sub>50</sub>	Not applicable	;	Not applicable	Not reported

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Statistical data based on nominal test concentrations.

**B. REPORTED STATISTICS:** Percent inhibition was determined for all endpoints. The 14 day NOAEC, and EC<sub>50</sub> values were estimated using the significance data for all endpoints. All statistical calculations were performed using the nominal concentration.

## C. VERIFICATION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS:

Statistical analyses were not required to verify the results of this study, as there were no reductions in the treatment group for any endpoint.

Number of fronds:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

## Acute toxicity of Penoxsulam metabolite to aquatic vascular plants- Lemna gibba MRID 45831109

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Growth rates:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Plant biomass (area under the growth curve):

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Dry Weights:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

#### D. STUDY DEFICIENCIES:

While no toxicity was shown in this study and the nominal concentration greatly exceeded the expected environmental concentration (14  $\mu$ g/L), this test level was not analytically determined. As a result, this study does not satisfy the U.S. EPA Guideline Subdivision J, §122-2 for a limit test with a metabolite.

#### **E. REVIEWER'S COMMENTS:**

The reviewer's conclusions agreed with the study author's; there was no toxicity of XDE-638 Metabolite TPSA (TSN 103594) to duckweed. While no toxicity was detected in this study and a concentration which greatly exceeded the expected environmental concentration ( $14 \mu g/L$ ) was tested, this study cannot be classified as Core because the test concentration was not analytically verified.

The projected environmental concentration (PEC) for TPSA is 14 µg/L.

The doubling time of the control was used as validity criteria (OECD). An increase of approximately 8-fold in seven days is required.

The colony number percent inhibition was -9.1 in the 1.4 mg/L treatment group after 14 days (no effect).

F. CONCLUSIONS: This toxicity study is scientifically sound, but it does not satisfy the U.S. EPA Guideline Subdivision J, \$122-2\$ because the single nominal test concentration, which greatly exceeded the expected environmental concentration ( $14 \mu g/L$ ), was not analytically determined. As a result, this study is classified as SUPPLEMENTAL, but it need not be repeated.

Number of fronds:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

 $EC_{05}$ : ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Growth rates:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Plant biomass (area under the growth curve):

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95% C.I.: N/A

Dry Weights:

NOAEC: 1.4 mg/L.

EC<sub>05</sub>: ND

 $EC_{50}/IC_{50}$ : >1.4 mg/L 95%

95% C.I.: N/A

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

#### III. REFERENCES:

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 1998. Standard guide for conducting static acute toxicity tests with Lemna gibba G3. Annual Book of ASTM Standards. American Society for Testing and Materials. West Conshohocken, PA. Vol. 11.05. E 1415-91 (Reapproved 1998).

Dow AgroSciences. 2000. Research Sample Safety Data Sheet. Product: XDE-638. Indianapolis, IN. Effective Date: 1/25/00.

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Dow AgroSciences. 2002b. Certificate of Analysis for Test/Reference/Control Substances. TSN103594. Indianapolis, IN. Study Completion Date: April 23, 2001.

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- ESG International Standard Operating Procedures Manual (ESG). 2001c. SOP# 12. Interpretation and Recording of Reference Toxicant Data. ESG International Specialty Chemicals Division Standard Operating Procedures Manual.
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- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 1996. Ecological Effects Test Guidelines. OPPTS 850.4400 Aquatic Plant Toxicity Test Using *Lemna* spp., Tiers I and II. EPA 712-C-96-156.