1-26-80

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DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. CHEMICAL: Acetochlor

2. FORMULATION: Mon-097 94.5% A.I.

3. CITATION: Eight day dietary LC_{50}-Bobwhite Quail, Mon-097 (WL-79-361) Eildlife International Ltd. for Monsanto Company, April 9, 1980.

4. REVIEWED BY: Russel Farringer, III
Wildife Biologist
Ecological Effects Branch, HED

5. DATE REVIEWED: 1/26/80

6. TEST TYPE:

A. Test Species: Bobwhite Quail

7. REPORTED RESULTS: The LC_{50} is estimated to be greater than 5620 ppm.

8. REVIEWER'S CONCLUSIONS: This study is scientifically sound and with an estimated LC_{50} of 5620 ppm is practically non-toxic to bobwhite quail. This study does fulfill the requirements for upland game birds.

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Materials/Methods

Test Procedures

The methods cited in this study conform to USEPA Guideline Requirements. The study was conducted with 5 dose levels ranging from 562 ppm to 5620 ppm. The birds were 14 days old. The history of rearing and source were presented in the text of the report. Based on beginning body weights, the birds appear to have been randomly assigned to test concentrations. All other criteria of the protocol appear to have been met.

Statistical Analysis

No data analysis was necessary since no mortality occurred at any of the dose levels.

Discussion / Results

In addition to the acetochlor results, the report contained results of a dieldrin standard as a laboratory quality control. The LC_{50} for Bobwhite Quail with dieldrin was 45 ppm (C.L. 95% 36 to 58 ppm). The acetochlor LC_{50} was estimated to be greater than 5620 ppm.

Reviewer Conclusion

Category: Core

Rationale: The test met the USEPA 1978 guideline requirements. Since no mortality occurred, no statistical analysis could be performed and the assumption was made that the estimated LC_{50} was greater than 5620 ppm.