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# DATA EVALUATION RECORD

MESOTRIONE (ZA1296)

7/19/2000

Study Type: §81-1, Acute Oral Toxicity

Work Assignment No. 2-01-52C (MRID 44373512)

Prepared for  
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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
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## Disclaimer

This Data Evaluation Record may have been altered by the Health Effects Division subsequent to signing by Dynamac Corporation personnel.

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MESOTRIONE (ZA1296)

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Acute Oral Study (§81-1)

*David Nixon 7/11/2000*

*Marion Copley 7/19/2000*

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

STUDY TYPE: Acute Oral Toxicity - Rat  
OPPTS Number: 870.1100

OPP Guideline Number: §81-1

DP BARCODE: D259369  
P.C. CODE: 122990

SUBMISSION CODE: S541375  
TOX. CHEM. NO.: None

TEST MATERIAL (PURITY): ZA1296 (95.1% purity)

SYNONYMS: None specified

CITATION: Robinson, P. (1994) ZA1296: acute oral toxicity to the rat. Zeneca Central Toxicology Laboratory, Macclesfield, Cheshire, UK. Laboratory Report No. CTL/P/4502, Study No. AR5800. November 4, 1994. MRID 44373512. Unpublished.

SPONSOR: Zeneca AG Products, Wilmington, DE.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: In an acute oral toxicity study (MRID 44373512), five young adult (~ 6.5- to 8-wks. old) Alpk:AP<sub>r</sub>SD (Wistar-derived) rats/sex were given a single oral dose of ZA1296 (95.1% purity) at 5,000 mg/kg. The test substance was administered in deionized water, and the animals were observed for clinical signs of toxicity and mortality for up to 14 days postdosing.

**Oral LD<sub>50</sub> Males = >5,000 mg/kg (observed)**  
**Females = >5,000 mg/kg (observed)**

ZA1296 is classified as **TOXICITY CATEGORY IV** based on the observed LD<sub>50</sub> values for both sexes.

All animals survived and appeared normal during the 14-day study. No treatment-related effects on body weight were observed, and necropsy after 14 days revealed no treatment-related gross abnormalities.

This study is classified **acceptable (§81-1)** and satisfies the guideline requirement for an acute oral study in the rat.

COMPLIANCE: Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance, and Data Confidentiality statements were provided.

## I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. MATERIALS:

1. Test Material: ZA1296  
Description: Light beige solid  
Lot/Batch #: P11, WRC 14845-32-2  
Purity: 95.1% (w/w)  
CAS #: Not provided
2. Vehicle: Deionized water
3. Test animals: Species: Rat  
Strain: AlpK:AP,SD (Wistar-derived)  
Age: Young adult (approximately 6.5-8 weeks)  
Weight: 247-259 g males; 165-199 g females  
Source: Barrired Animal Breeding Unit, Zeneca Pharmaceuticals, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, UK  
Acclimation period: ≥6 Days  
Diet: (PCD) Special Diet Services Limited, Witham, Essex, UK, ad libitum  
Water: Tap water, ad libitum  
Housing: Five animals per cage, separated by sex, in suspended stainless steel cages  
Environmental conditions:  
Temperature: 21±2 °C  
Humidity: 55±15%  
Air changes: Approximately 25-30 changes/hour  
Photoperiod: 12-Hour light/dark cycle

### B. STUDY DESIGN and METHODS:

1. In-life dates: August 1994
2. Animal assignment and treatment: Following an overnight fasting period, ten rats (5 males, 5 females) were given a single oral dose of ZA1296 at 5,000 mg/kg by gavage. The test material was administered in deionized water at a standard volume of 10 mL/kg. The animals were observed for signs of systemic toxicity within 2 hours of dosing,

between 4 and 7 hours postdosing, and once daily thereafter for the remainder of the 14-day study. Body weights were recorded on days -1, 0 (immediately prior to dosing), 2, 5, 7, and 14. At 14 days, all animals were sacrificed, necropsied, and examined for gross pathological changes.

3. Statistics: Not applicable to this study.

## II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A. Mortality: No mortalities occurred during the study.

Oral LD<sub>50</sub> Males =>5,000 mg/kg (observed)  
Females =>5,000 mg/kg (observed)

B. Clinical observations: No treatment-related clinical signs were observed in any animals throughout the study.

C. Body Weight: No treatment-related effects on body weight were observed. All animals gained weight during the study, with mean overall (days 0-14) increases of 42% in males and 32% in females.

D. Necropsy: No gross abnormalities were observed in any of the animals upon necropsy.

E. Deficiencies: There were no deficiencies that affected the validity of the study results.