11-7-84

Data Evaluation Record

1. **Chemical:** H # 15,172
   2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid, 3[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]-amino] sulfonyl]-, methyl ester

2. **Formulation:** 97.1% (Technical)

3. **Citation:** Joan Beavers, 1984, A Dietary LC$_{50}$ study in the Bobwhite with H # 15,172, Wildlife International Ltd., Project No. 112-143, Submitted by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. Inc., Newark, Delaware, January 13, 1984, Acc No. 072845, 072846.

4. **Study Type:** Dietary LC$_{50}$ on Bobwhite quail

5. **Reviewed by:** Ken Clark
   Agronomist
   EED/HED
   Date: 9-27-84
   Review time: 3 hrs.
   Signature: Ken Clark

6. **Approved by:** Raymond W. Matheny 11/7/84

7. **Reported Results:** LC$_{50}$ greater than 5620 ppm

8. **Reviewers Conclusion:** This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements with a LC$_{50}$ of greater than 5620 ppm. This product is "practically non-toxic" to Bobwhite quails.

9. **Materials/Methods** (Excerpted from submission)

Test Procedure

Apparently healthy 13-day-old bobwhite were assigned to the treatment groups by random draw without regard to sex. Ten birds were utilized per group, with five teatment and five control groups.

The experimental material was dispersed in corn oil and incorporated into the standard game bird starter ration utilizing a Hobart Mixer (Model #AS200T). Nominal dietary concentrations used in this study were 562, 1000, 1780, 3160 and 5620 ppm.

The birds were exposed to the appropriate dietary concentrations for five days, and then maintained on basal diet for an additional three-day observation period. The control birds received the basal diet with 2% (w/w) corn oil for the five-day exposure period, and basal diet only for the three-day observation period.

Body weights were recorded by pen at the initiation of the study, on Day 5, and at the termination of the study on Day 8. Feed consumption during the five-day exposure period and during the three-day observation period was recorded for each pen. Feed consumption was measured accurately, but is presented as an estimate due to the unavoidable wastage by the birds.

10. Statistical Analysis

Because no deaths were recorded there was no need for statistical analysis.

11. Discussion/Results

See next page for attached mortality chart.
(Excerpted from submission)

TABLE 1

CUMULATIVE MORTALITIES OF CONTROL BOBWHITE

Concentration ppm	Number Dead/Number Exposed Day of Death 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
0	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
0	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
0	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
0	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10

TABLE 2

CUMULATIVE MORTALITIES OF BOBWHITE

EXPOSED TO H # 15,172 FOR FIVE DAYS

Concentration ppm	Number Dead/Number Exposed Day of Death 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
562	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
1000	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
1780	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
3160	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10
5620	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10

The LC50 value was determined by inspection to be greater than 5620 ppm, the highest concentration tested.

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Reviewers Evaluation

A. Test Procedures

The test procedures meet the pesticide assessment guidelines.

B. Statistical Analysis

Because no mortality was shown, no analysis was performed.

C. Discussion/Results

This test is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements. This product is "practically non-toxic" to bobwhite quails with a LC_{50} greater than 5620 ppm.

D. Conclusion

1. Category: "Core"
2. Rationale: See Discussion/Results
3. Repairability: N/A