DATA EVALUATION RECORD

- 1. Chemical: PP 321 = Lambda Cyhaln thrun
- 2. Test Material: Technical, 96.5% ai
- 3. <u>Study/Action Type</u>: Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity Test Daphnia magna
- 4. Study ID: PP 321: Toxicity to first instar Daphnia magna, E. Farrelly, M.J. Hamer and I.R. Hill, ICI, August 6, 1984, EPA Accession No. 259807.

5. Reviewed By: Ann Stavola

Aquatic Biologist

EEB/HED

6. Approved By: Doug Urban

Supervisory Biologist

EEB/HED

Signature: NU

Date: Sept. 5,198

Signature:

Date:

7. Conclusions:

The study is scientifically sound and meets EPA Guidelines requirement requirement for acute toxicity testing with freshwater invertebrates. It shows that with an EC $_{50}$ value of 0.36 $\underline{\text{ug}}/\text{L}$ technical PP 321, 96.5% ai is very highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates.

8. Recommendations: N/A.

= mean value for two tests lowest value entered into database

E(50= 0.23 ppb

9. Background:

This study was submitted to support the EUP application for Karate 1 EC Insecticide.

10. Materials and Methods:

- a. Test Animals: First instar Daphnia magna less than 24 hour old. Cultures maintained on a diet of yeast and Chlorella vulgaris at 20 °C on a 16-hour day.
- b. <u>Dosage</u>: PP 321, 96.5% ai. Stock solution prepared with acetone as solvent. Dilution water was reconstituted hard water. Concentrations measured by GC.
- c. Study Design: The test method is based upon the procedures recommended by EPA in Methods for Acute Toxicity Tests With Fish, Macroinvertebrates and Amphibians, EPA 660-/3-75-009 and ASTM (1980). The test was conducted with 250 mL glass beakers containing 200 mL of test solution. There were triplicate beakers per concentration, and each beaker contained 10 Daphnia magna. The test was conducted at 20 °C with a 16 light and 8dark photoperiod. The Daphnia magna were not fed during the test. Two separate consecutive tests were run.
- d. Statistical Analysis: The EC₅₀ values and 95% ci were calculated using the weighted linear regression of log concentration plotted against logit transformation of the Daphnia magna response. The EC₅₀ of the combined runs was calculated by taking the log mean of the EC₅₀'s of the individual runs.

11. Reported Results:

| Nominal Conc. | Measured Conc. ug/L | | % Mortalities | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------|---------------|------|--------|------|
| (ug/L) | | | Test l | | Test 2 | |
| · | Test l | Test 2 | 24h | 48h | 24h | 48h |
| 32 | 19.3 | 15.1 | 80 | 100 | 66.7 | 100 |
| . 16 | 8.62 | 8.09 | 76.7 | 100 | 46.7 | 100 |
| . 8 | 4.13 | 4.04 | 63.3 | 96.7 | 33.3 | 96.7 |
| 4 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 33 | 83.3 | 33.3 | 93.3 |
| 2 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 16.7 | 73.3 | 33.3 | 86.7 |
| 1 | 0.49 | 0.55 | 6.7 | 50 | 10 | 86.7 |
| 0.5 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 3.3 | 26.7 | 0 | 60 |
| 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0 | 13.3 | 0. | 36.7 |
| 0.125 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0 | 6.7 | 0 | 6.7 |
| 0.0625 | - | 0.04 | - | _ | Ö | 0 |
| Control | 0 [| 0 | 0 | o · | 0 | Ö |

EC_{50} Values (ug/L) (based on measured concentrations and 95% ci)

| Test 1 | <u>24h</u> | <u>48hr</u> | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 2 | 3.78 (2.87-5.13) 6.72 (4.60-11.1) | 0.57 (0.45-0.73) 0.23 (0.18-0.29) | |
| Mean 1 and 2 | 5.04 | 0.36 | |

DO levels remained above 7.6 mg/L (82% saturation) throughout both tests. The pH ranged from 8.0 to 8.6 except for the control in Test 1.

12. Study Author's Conclusions/QA Measures:

The 48-hr EC50 of technical PP 321 to Daphnia magna is 0.36 ug/L.

"During the conduct of this study the Quality Assurance Unit carried out the following audits in accordance with ICI Plant Protection Division's Policy of Good Laboratory Practices."

13. Reviewer's Evaluation:

- a. <u>Test Procedures</u>: The protocol is acceptable since it follows the procedures recommended by EPA.
- b. Statistical Analysis: The data were analyzed using EEB's "Aquatox Program." The 48-hr EC50 values for Test 1 and Test 2, respectively, were 0.58 (0.46-0.73) ug/L and 0.24 (0.19-0.31) ug/L. These EC50 values were computed by probit analysis.
- c. <u>Discussion/Results</u>: The data indicate that technical PP 321 is very highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates.

d. Conclusions:

- 1. Category: Core.
- Rationale: The study is scientifically sound and meets EPA Guidelines requirement for acute toxicity testing with freshwater invertebrates.

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ETBUDIE PRBEZ DAPHNIA 28 HP ACCITE TOST I - MERCUNG CONT.

| | | and the state of t | | |
|-------|----------|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| CONC. | NUMBER . | NUMBES | PERCENT | E TO SOKET LE |
| | EXPOSED | DEAD | DEAD | FROD PRESIDENTS |
| 19,3 | 30 | 201 | 100 | - P.818223E+83 |
| 1.52 | <u> </u> | 20 | 1 | 9.913 <u>2</u> 248492 |
| 4.18 | 30 1 | <u> </u> | ⁹ వ.రభవతత | |
| 2,28 | <u> </u> | 25 | 23,30223 | 1.4 <u>0</u> 457;5=-00 |
| 1.05 | 30 | 22 | 73.33334 | .004,2400 |
| .40 | 30 | 4 E | 50 | |
| .31 | 30 | 2 | | . <u>201</u> 2412 |
| • = | 30 | . 4 | 13.33339 | <u> </u> |
| . • • | | . 4000 | వ-పర్ధర్వ | 4,7389944 <u>5</u> -05 |

THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOUS THAT .31 AND 1.05 CAN BE USED AS STATISTICALLY SOUND CONSERVATIVE OF PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS. BECAUSE THE ACTUAL CONFIDENCE LEVEL ASSOCIATED WITH THESE LIMITS IS GREATER THAN OF PERCENT.

AN APPROXIMATE LOSO FOR THIS SET OF DATA IS .49

PESULTS CALCULATED USING THE MOVING AVERAGE METHOD

SPAN G LC50 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS

RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE PROBIT METHOD ITERATIONS 9 H GOODNESS OF FIT PROBABILITY

4 .0435125

SLOPE = 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589 0.092589

LOSC = .5794308 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = .4599848 AND .7295159

LC10 = .1422924 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = 9.086899E-02 AMD .1959928

4

.7662244

.9527978

ta sta ff331 (DAPHNIA to HE ASUTE Trest II - Measured Conc.

| CONC. | NUMBER | NUMBER | PERCENT | BINOMIAL |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | - EMPOSED | DEAD | DEAD | PROBLIPERCÉNT |
| 15.1 | 30 | 30 | 100° | 9.313204E-06 |
| 2.0⊂ | <u> </u> | . <u>?</u> ∳ | 100 | P.313274E-08 |
| 4.04 | <u> 20</u> | .2 @ | ් ලිරු රජරයින් | 2.8871E-06 |
| 2.29 | 34 | 22 | 93.33334 | 4.339984E-05 |
| 1.01 | . <u>3</u> 0 | 25 | 26.66666 | 2.9793075-03 |
| -== | 30 | 26 | 8 6.66663 | 0.872807E-03 |
| .22 | 30 | 13 | 60.00 0 01 | 18.07973 |
| .14 | 30 . | .11 | 36.666£7 | 19.02442 |
| .⊅ક | 30 | . 2 | 6.655556 | 4.339984E-05. |
| .04 | 30 | Q · · · · | Q | 9.213225E-09 |

THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOWS THAT .06 AND .55 CAN BE USED AS STATISTICALLY SOUND CONSERVATIVE 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS, BECAUSE THE ACTUAL CONFIDENCE LEVEL ASSOCIATED WITH THESE LIMITS IS GREATER THAN 95 PERCENT.

AN APPROXIMATE LC50 FOR THIS SET OF DATA IS .1860354

RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE MOVING AVERAGE METHOD

SPAN G LC50 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS

2.311605E-02 .2683872 .2092139

RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE PROBIT METHOD
ITERATIONS G 4
900DNESS OF FIT PROBABILITY
5 4,1034516-00

.1970825

SLOPE := :.977390 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = 1.576830 AND 2.377950

LC50 = .2399504 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = .1868322 AND .3065227

L810'= 5.468414E-02 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = 3.401471E-02 AND 7.704818E-02