1-22-96

~~D211863~~

DP Barcode: ~~D210808~~ D210808

MRID No.: 434928-12

DATA EVALUATION RECORD
§ 71-1(A) - AVIAN SINGLE-DOSE LD_{50} TEST

1. **CHEMICAL:** PIRATE™ PC Code No.: 129093

2. **TEST MATERIAL:** AC 303,630 Technical Purity: 94.5 %

3. **CITATION**

Authors: Helsten, B.R., and Sullivan J.S.
Title: Pilot dietary Toxicity with AC 303,630 Technical in the Mallard Duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
Study Completion Date: August 11, 1994
Laboratory: Bio-Life Associates, Inc.
Sponsor: American Cyanamid Company, Princeton, NJ
Laboratory Report ID: BLAL No. 105-023-09
MRID No.: 434928-12

4. **REVIEWED BY:** John D. Eisemann, Wildlife Biologist, EEB, EFED

Signature: John D. Eisemann **Date:** 1/26/96

5. **APPROVED BY:** Ann Stavola, Head, Section (5), EEB, EFED

Signature: Ann Stavola **Date:** 1/26/96

6. **STUDY PARAMETERS**

Scientific Name of Test Organism: *Anas platyrhynchos*
Test Organisms Age/Size: 20 weeks
Definitive Study Duration: 28 days

7. **ADEQUACY OF THE STUDY**

A. Classification: Supplemental

B. Rational: Evaluation of a pilot study is not required.

C. Repairability: Nothing further is required.

8. **CONCLUSIONS:**

This study is scientifically sound and can be used to determine dose levels to be used in a definitive dietary toxicity study.

Nominal doses used in this study were 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 ppm. Mortality was observed in all treatment groups as follows:

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Treatment	Number tested	Number dead
Control	10	0
5 ppm	10	3
10 ppm	10	6
20 ppm	10	10
40 ppm	10	10
80 ppm	10	10

Clinical signs of intoxication included circling the pen in the 5 ppm test group, lethargy in the 5, 10, 40 and 80 ppm group, ataxia in the 5 and 10 ppm groups, breathing difficulty in the 40 and 80 groups and immobility in the 40 ppm test group.

Female body weights in 20 ppm group were significantly lower than the controls on test days 7. Female body weights 5 and 10 ppm groups were significantly lower than the controls on test days 14, 21, and 28. Male body weights in 5 ppm group were significantly lower than the controls on test days 14,21, and 28. Male body weights in 10, 20, 40 an 80 ppm groups were significantly lower than the controls on test day 7.

Feed consumption values were significantly less than the controls in the 20, 40 and 80 ppm groups than in the control group during week 1 and 80 ppm group during week 2.

No gross pathological abnormalities were attributed to the test substance.

NOEL <5 ppm