MRID No. 428078-01

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

- CHEMICAL: Pirate® (AC 303,630) Shaughnessey No. 129093 2.
- TEST MATERIAL: AC 303,630; Lot No. AC7504-59A; CAS No. 122453-73-0; 94.5% active ingredient; a tan powder. З.
- STUDY TYPE: 72-1. Freshwater Fish Acute Flow-Through macrochirus). Species Tested: Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis 4. CITATION:
- Acute Toxicity of Ac 303,630 to Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis Conditions Chief Trees Macrochirus) Under Flow-Through Test Conditions. Study ID No. J9104006d. Performed by Toxikon Environmental Sciences, Jupiter, FL. Submitted by American Cyanamid Company, Princeton, NJ. EPA MRID No. 428078-01. 5. REVIEWED BY:

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Rosemary Graham Mora, M.S. Associate Scientist KBN Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc.

6. APPROVED BY:

Mark A. Mossler, M.s. Associate Scientist KBN Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc.

Henry T. Craven, M.S. Supervisor, EEB/EFED USEPA

Date:

Date:

signature:

the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using freshwater fish. Based on mean measured using freshwater fish. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC₅₀ for bluegill sunfish exposed to AC 303,630 was 11.6 µg ai/l. Therefore, AC 303 is Classified as very highly toxic to Lenomis 303,630 is classified as very highly toxic to Lepomis macrochirus. The NOEC could not be determined.

RECOMMENDATIONS: N/A.

BACKGROUND:

7.

DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS:

positioned in a water bath. The biomass loading rate was 0.06 g/l/day. Fish were not fed during the test.

Observations of mortality and abnormal effects were recorded daily. Dead fish were removed at each observation. Dissolved oxygen concentration (DO) and pH were measured daily in each treatment. Temperature was monitored continuously and daily.

Analytical determination of test concentrations was performed using high pressure liquid chromatography on samples collected on days 0, 2, and 4.

- E. <u>Statistics</u>: The 96-hour LC₅₀ and its 95% confidence interval were calculated using a computer program by Wheat (1989).
- 12. REPORTED RESULTS: Mean measured concentrations were 5.03, 9.53, 14.7, 26.2, and 43.2 μ g ai/l which represent 68-77% of nominal concentrations (Table 1, attached).

By test termination, 5% mortality was observed in the dilution water control and the lowest test concentration. No mortality occurred in the solvent control. Mortality in the remaining test concentrations ranged from 10 to 100% (Table 2, attached).

During the test period, the test solutions had a pH range of 7.2-8.2, a temperature range of 21.4-24.4°C, a DO of ≥ 5.4 mg/l ($\geq 62\%$ of saturation).

13. STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES: Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC₅₀ of AC 303,630 to bluegill sunfish was 11.6 μ g ai/l with 95% confidence limits of 9.5 and 14.7 μ g ai/l. The slope of the dose-response curve could not be calculated. The no-observed-effect concentration (NOEC) was 5.03 μ g ai/l.

Statements of quality assurance and good laboratory practice compliance were included in the report, indicating that the study was conducted in accordance with EPA Good Laboratory Practice Regulations (40 CFR Part 160).

14. REVIEWER'S DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY RESULTS:

A. <u>Test Procedure</u>: The test procedures were generally in accordance with the SEP, except for the following:

The age of the test organisms was not reported.

The report did not indicate whether food was withheld from the fish 24 hours prior to test initiation as recommended.

B. <u>Statistical Analysis</u>: The reviewer used EPA's Toxanal computer program to calculate the 96-hour LC₅₀ and obtained the same results as the authors (printout, attached).

Although there was 5% mortality observed in the dilution water control, there was no mortality in the solvent control which contained the same concentration of DMF as all exposure solutions. Therefore, the reviewer concludes that no NOEC could be determined since mortality was observed at all exposure concentrations.

C. <u>Discussion/Results</u>: This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements for a 96-hour acute toxicity test using freshwater fish. Based on mean measured concentrations, the 96-hour LC₅₀ for Lepomis macrochirus exposed to AC 303,630 was 11.6 μg ai/l. Therefore, AC 303,630 is classified as very highly toxic to bluegill sunfish. The NOEC could not be determined.

D. Adequacy of the Study:

- (1) Classification: Core.
- (2) Rationale: N/A.
- (3) Repairability: N/A.
- 15. COMPLETION OF ONE-LINER: Yes; 9 July 1993.

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Rosemary Graham Mora AC Bluegill

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|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| CONC. | NUMBER EXPOSED | NUMBER DEAD | PERCENT DEAD | BINOMIAL PROB. (PERCENT) |
| 43.2 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 9.536742E-05 |
| 26.2 14.7 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 9.536742E-05 |
| 9.53 | 20 20 | 19 2 | 95 10 | 2.002716E-03 |
| 5.03 | 20 | 1 | 10 5 | 2.012253E-02 |

THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOWS THAT 9.53 AND 14.7 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 11.61266

RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE MOVING AVERAGE METHOD
SPAN G LC50 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS
3 6.572959E-02 10.87221 9.175433 12.74797

RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE PROBIT METHOD
ITERATIONS G H GOODNESS OF FIT PROBABILITY
7 3.44318 6.308603 0
A PROBABILITY OF 0 MEANS THAT IT IS LESS THAN 0.001.

SINCE THE PROBABILITY IS LESS THAN 0.05, RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE PROBIT METHOD PROBABLY SHOULD NOT BE USED.

SLOPE = 7.965395 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS =-6.815039 AND 22.74583

LC50 = 11.01606 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = 0 AND +INFINITY