

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. CHEMICAL: Fenarimol
2. FORMULATION: Technical - 100%
3. CITATION: Bentley, R. (1975) Acute toxicity of EL-222 to Bluegill and Rainbow Trout; received 10/19/81 under 1471-EUP-75; unpublished report prepared by Bionomics, Inc for Lilly Research Laboratories, Greenfield, Indiana (in Acc #070429)
4. REVIEWED BY: Stephen M. Hopkins
Plant Physiologist
EEB/HED
5. DATE REVIEWED: 12/3/81
6. TEST TYPE: Fish Acute LC₅₀ - Rainbow Trout
7. REPORTED RESULTS:

The testing laboratory demonstrated that the 96hr LC₅₀ of fenarimol to the rainbow trout is 2.1 ppm, with 95% confidence limits of 1.8-2.4 ppm.

8. REVEIWER'S CONCLUSIONS:

This study is scientifically sound, and meets EPA requirements for a fish acute LC₅₀ study using a cold-water fish.



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Testing Laboratory Report

A. Test Procedure

The test procedure generally followed EPA proposed guidelines of July 10, 1978. Some specifics of note include:

<u>Weight of fish</u>	- 1.4 g ave
<u>Number of fish</u>	- 10 per test vessel
<u>Test vessel size</u>	- 5 gallon glass vessels
<u>Temperature</u>	- 11 ± 1°C
<u>Loading Factor</u>	- Assumed to be about 0.7 g/l
<u>Dilution water</u>	- reconstituted deionized water
<u>Treatment levels</u>	- 1.4, 1.8, 2.4, 3.7, 4.9, and 7.5 ppm plus untreated and acetone controls
<u>Test initiation</u>	- not given, presumed to be in 1975

B. Statistical Analysis

Mortality was analyzed by the probit method.

C. Results

<u>Concentrations</u>	<u>Mortality at 96 hrs</u>
7.5 ppm	100%
4.9	100
3.7	100
2.4	100
1.8	0
1.4	0
Controls	0

The author calculated that the 96hr LC₅₀ of the test material to the rainbow trout is between 1.8 and 2.4 ppm. The lack of partial mortalities precluded greater precision.

Reviewer's Evaluation

A. Test Procedure

The procedure generally complied with the 1978 EPA guidelines.

B. Statistical Analysis

Mortality was analyzed by an the binomial method, which enabled the determination of an LC₅₀ of 2.1 ppm with 95% confidence limits of 1.8-2.4 ppm.

C. Results/Discussion

Although the author did not actually calculate an LC₅₀, the EEB calculation is adequate, since it is closely bracketed by dose levels. The testing laboratory demonstrated that the 96hr LC₅₀ of fenarimol to the rainbow trout is 2.1 ppm, with 95% confidence limits of 1.8-2.4 ppm.

D. Conlcusion

1. Category: Core
2. Rationale: N/A
3. Repairability: N/A

STEVE FENARIMOL ^{RAINBOW}~~BLUEBELL~~ STATIC ACUTE LC50 ITEM 8

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CONC.      NUMBER      NUMBER      PERCENT      BINOMIAL
           EXPOSED     DEAD        DEAD        PROB.(PERCENT)
7.5        10          10          100          0.09765625
4.9        10          10          100          0.09765625
3.7        10          10          100          0.09765625
2.4        10          10          100          0.09765625
1.8        10          0           0           0.09765625
1.4        10          0           0           0.09765625
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THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOWS THAT 1.8 AND 2.4 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 2.078461

WHEN THERE ARE LESS THAN TWO CONCENTRATIONS AT WHICH THE
PERCENT DEAD IS BETWEEN 0 AND 100, NEITHER THE MOVING AVERAGE NOR THE
PROBIT METHOD CAN GIVE ANY STATISTICALLY SOUND RESULTS.
