

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Data Evaluation Report on the Acute Toxicity Effects of Pyrasulfotole on Earthworms

PMRA Submission #: 2006-2445

EPA MRID #: 468017-41

Data Requirement:	PMRA Data Code	DACO 9.2.3.1
	EPA DP Barcode	D328639
	OECD Data Point	IIA 8.9.1
	EPA MRID	468017-41
	EPA Guideline	OPPTS 850.6200 (OECD 207)

Test material: Pyrasulfotole Purity: 95.7%
Common name: AE 0317309
Chemical name: IUPAC: (5-hydroxy-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-4-yl)(2-mesy-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanone
 CAS name: Not reported
 CAS No.: Not reported
 Synonyms: Not reported

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Signature: *Rebecca L. Bryan*
Date: 5/16/06

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Date: 7/12/06 *Melissa Panger*

Secondary Reviewer: J.D. Whall (Officer No. 1268)
PMRA

Date: 11/22/06 *J.D. Whall*

Reference/Submission No.: {.....}

Company Code BCZ
Active Code PSA
Use Site Category: 13, 14
EPA PC Code 000692

Date Evaluation Completed: 11-29-2006

CITATION: Lechelt-Kunze, C. 2004. AE 0317309, substance, technical (Code: AE 0317309 00 1C96 0001): Acute Toxicity to Earthworms (*Eisenia fetida*) tested in Artificial Soil. Unpublished study performed by Bayer CropScience AG, Institute for Ecotoxicology, Monheim, Germany. Study No. E 310 2671-0. Study sponsored by Bayer CropScience AG, Monheim, Germany. The final report issued June 21, 2004.

DISCLAIMER: This document provides guidance for EPA and PMRA reviewers on how to complete a data evaluation record after reviewing a scientific study concerning the acute toxicity of a pesticide to earthworms. It is not intended to prescribe conditions to any external party for conducting this study nor to establish absolute criteria regarding the assessment of whether the study is scientifically sound and whether the study satisfies any applicable data requirements. Reviewers are expected to review and to determine for each study, on a case-by-case basis, whether it is scientifically sound and provides sufficient information to satisfy applicable data requirements. Studies that fail to meet any of the conditions may be accepted, if appropriate; similarly, studies that meet all of the conditions may be rejected, if appropriate. In sum, the reviewer is to take into account the totality of factors related to the test methodology and results in determining the acceptability of the study.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In an acute limit toxicity study, earthworms (*Eisenia fetida*) were exposed to Pyrasulfotole at 1000 mg a.i./kg dry weight of artificial soil substrate. The LC₅₀ and EC₅₀ were >1000 mg a.i./kg. The NOAEC was ≥1000 mg a.i./kg for all endpoints. The LOAEC was >1000 mg a.i./kg. Pyrasulfotole is considered to be non-toxic to earthworms up to a concentration of 1000 mg a.i./kg.

By 14 days, one mortality was observed in the 1000 mg a.i./kg treatment group. No other mortalities occurred during testing. The percent weight change was -2% in the 1000 mg a.i./kg treatment group, compared to 1% for the control. The NOAEC based on weight change was ≥1000 mg a.i./kg. No sublethal effects were observed during testing.

This study is classified as **SUPPLEMENTAL** to the US EPA [it is scientifically sound but deviates from guideline requirements for a subchronic toxicity study with earthworms (OPPTS 850.6200) (see below)] and **ACCEPTABLE** to the PMRA and DEH.

Results Synopsis

Test Organism Size/Age(Mean Wt or Length): > 2 months old, 300-450 mg

Test Type (Flow-through, Static, Static Renewal): Not applicable; Artificial soil substrate

LC₅₀/EC₅₀: >1000 mg a.i./kg

95% C.I.: N/A

NOAEC: ≥1000 mg a.i./kg

Probit Slope: Not calculable

95% C.I.: N/A

Endpoint(s) Affected: None

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I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

GUIDELINE FOLLOWED: This study was based on procedures of the OECD Guideline No. 207, *Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals, Earthworm, Acute Toxicity Tests* (1984). The following deviations from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Series 850-Ecological Effects Test Guidelines (*draft*), OPPTS Number 850.6200, *Earthworm subchronic toxicity test* were noted:

1. The study duration was 14 days instead of the recommended 28 days.
2. The temperature range of $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ was slightly lower than recommended ($22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$).
3. The light intensity range of 400-800 lux ranged higher than recommended (400 lux).
4. The relative humidity was not reported.
5. The acclimation period of 1 day was less than recommended (7 days).

COMPLIANCE: Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance and No Data Confidentiality statements were provided. The test was conducted according to the US EPA-FIFRA Good Laboratory Practice (40 CFR Part 160).

A. MATERIALS:

1. Test Material Pyrasulfotole (AE 0317309)

Description: Light brown crystalline powder

Lot No./Batch No. : Op. 1-4

Purity: 95.7%

Stability of compound under test conditions: Not determined.
(*OECD recommends water solubility, stability in water and light, pKa, Pow, vapor pressure of test compound*)

Storage conditions of test chemicals: Not reported.

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Physicochemical properties of Pyrasulfotole.

Parameter	Value	Comment
Molecular weight	362.3 g/mol	
Water Solubility (g/L) at 20°C	4.2 at pH 4 69.1 at pH 7 49.0 at pH 9	Very soluble
Vapor Pressure/Volatility	2.7 x 10 ⁻⁷ Pa at 20°C 6.8 x 10 ⁻⁷ Pa at 25°C	Non-volatile
UV Absorption	water $\lambda_{max} = 264$ 0.1M HCl $\lambda_{max} = 241$ 0.1M NaOH $\lambda_{max} = 216$	Not likely to undergo photolysis.
Pka	4.2 ± 0.15	
log K _{ow} at 23°C	0.276 at pH 4 -1.362 at pH 7 -1.58 at pH 9	Not likely to bioaccumulate
Stability of compound at room temperature, if provided		No significant degradation over 12 months at ambient temperatures.

Data obtained from pyrasulfatole chemistry review of Submission 2006-2445.

2. Test organism:

Species: *Eisenia fetida andrei*
(EPA and OECD recommend *Eisenia fetida andrei* (Bouche). The earthworms should weigh 300-600 mg at the beginning of the test.)

Age at test initiation: >2 months old.

Weight at study initiation: 300-450 mg

Source: Laboratory cultures (originally obtained from Prof Graff, Forschungsanstalt fur Landwirtschaft, Braunschweig, Germany).

B. STUDY DESIGN:

1. Experimental Conditions

a. Range-finding Study: The definitive test concentrations were based on a non-GLP Range finding test. The nominal range-finding concentrations were 0.1, 1, 10, 100, and 1000 mg a.i./kg dry weight soil. The LC₅₀ was >1000 mg/kg and the NOAEC was 1000 mg/kg.

b. Definitive Study

1. Artificial soil was used; see properties below.

Table 1: Physicochemical Properties of Artificial Soil

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Property	Value	Remarks
		Criteria
For natural soil: Texture: % sand % silt % clay Textural classification	N/A (artificial soil used)	
For artificial substrate (provide composition):	69% Industrial quartz sand 20 % kaolinite clay 10% sphagnum peat 0.2-1% calcium carbonate	<i>Recommended testing medium is artificial soil consisting of a mixture of 68% of No. 70 mesh silica sand, 20% kaolin clay, 10 sphagnum peat moss, and 2% calcium carbonate, mixed and moistened to 35% by weight with deionized/distilled water.</i>
pH (___:___ soil:water)	6.0 ± 0.5	
Organic carbon (%)	Not reported	
Moisture (%)	24.4-24.9% at test initiation 23.9-24.1% at test termination	

Table 2: Experimental Design

Parameter	Detail	Remarks
		Criteria
Acclimation: duration: conditions (state if same as the test conditions): health:	1 day Same as test. Only healthy animals were used for testing.	The acclimation period of 1 day was less than recommended (7 days). <i>Earthworms should be acclimated at test temperature for 7 days.</i>
Soil [fresh or stored]	Stored	
Test Container material size amount of soil/substrate	Preserving jars 1.5 L 500 g soil dry weight (625 g wet weight).	
No. of replicates:		

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Parameter	Detail	Remarks
		Criteria
per treatment group: per control:		<i>Recommended number of replicates include at least 3 and a control.</i>
No. of earthworms per treatment	40 earthworms per treatment (10 per replicate container).	<i>Recommended number of earthworms per treatment include a minimum of 30 plus a control; 10 per each of three replicates and a control.</i>
Solvents used or not (if yes report the name and concentration)	N/A	
Rates of application: nominal: measured:	1000 mg a.i./kg Not determined.	<i>Earthworms should be exposed to at least five test concentrations, in geometric series, in which the ratio is between 1.5 and 2.0 mg of test chemical per kg (air-dry weight) of artificial soil.</i>
Reference chemical (if used) name: concentration:	Chloroacetamide 2.6, 10, 18, 24, and 32 mg a.i./kg	The 14-day LC ₅₀ was 16 mg a.i./kg. The reference test was non-GLP and conducted prior to this definitive test.
Test conditions: temperature Lighting conditions Moisture	20 ± 2°C Continuous, 400-800 lux Not reported (relative humidity)	The temperature range of 20 ± 2°C was slightly lower than recommended (22 ± 2°C). The light intensity range of 400-800 lux ranged higher than recommended (400 lux). The relative humidity was not reported. <i>Recommended temperature: 22 ± 2°C Recommended lighting: Continuous illumination, with a light intensity of 400 lux Recommended relative humidity: above 85%</i>
Duration of the study	14 days	<i>Recommended duration of study is 28 days.</i>

2. Observations:

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Table 3: Observations

Parameters	Details	Remarks
		Criteria
Observation intervals	7 and 14 days	<i>Recommended observation intervals are days 7, 14, 21, and 28.</i>
Parameters measured including the sublethal effects/toxicity symptoms	Mortality, bodyweights, and sublethal effects.	<i>The test is usually not acceptable if more than 20% of control earthworms die or the total mean weight of control earthworms lose 20% or more of body weight.</i>
Were raw data included?	Yes	
Other observations, if any	None	

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II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. MORTALITY:

By 14 days, one mortality was observed in the 1000 mg a.i./kg treatment group. No other mortalities occurred during testing. The NOAEC based on mortality was ≥ 1000 mg a.i./kg.

Table 4: Effect of Pyrasulfotole on Mortality of *Eisenia fetida*

Treatment (mg ai/kg soil) [nominal conc.]	Observation period			
	Day 7		Day 14	
	No Dead	% mortality	No Dead	% mortality
Control	0	0	0	0
1000	1	3	1	3
NOAEC	≥ 1000		≥ 1000	
LOAEC	> 1000		> 1000	
LC ₅₀	> 1000		> 1000	
Reference chemical % mortality: LC ₅₀	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

B. SUB-LETHAL TOXICITY ENDPOINTS:

The percent weight change was -2% in the 1000 mg a.i./kg treatment group, compared to 1% for the control. The NOAEC based on weight change was ≥ 1000 mg a.i./kg. No sublethal effects were observed during testing.

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Table 5: Sub-lethal Effect of Pyrasulfotole on *Eisenia fetida*.

Treatment (mg ai/kg soil) [nominal conc.]	Observation period		
	Day 0	Day 14	
	Mean weight (mg)	Mean weight (mg)	% change
Control	330	333	1
1000	330	323	-2
NOAEC	≥1000	≥1000	≥1000
LOAEC	>1000	>1000	>1000
EC ₅₀	>1000	>1000	>1000
Reference chemical % mortality: LC ₅₀	N/A	N/A	N/A

C. REPORTED STATISTICS:

The LC₅₀/EC₅₀ values were estimated since there were no mortality or weight effects greater than 50%. The body weight change of the treatment group was compared to the control using the Mann-Whitney U-test. The NOAEC was determined based on body weight effects. The statistical results were based on nominal concentrations.

D. VERIFICATION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS:

Statistical Method: Percent body weight gain was calculated and analyzed using a t-test assuming unequal variances. Additionally, the reviewer compared survival data using a t-test assuming equal variances. These analyses are provided in Appendix I of this DER.

LC₅₀/EC₅₀: >1000 mg a.i./kg 95% C.I.: N/A
NOAEC: ≥1000 mg a.i./kg
Probit Slope: Not calculable 95% C.I.: N/A
Endpoint(s) Affected: None

E. STUDY DEFICIENCIES:

There were no study deficiencies.

F. REVIEWERS' COMMENTS:

Results of the reviewers' statistical verification based were similar to those of the study author.

The earthworms were not fed during testing.

The experimental start date was April 19, 2004 and the experimental termination date was May 4, 2004.

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G. CONCLUSIONS:

This study is scientifically sound and is classified as **SUPPLEMENTAL** to the US EPA [it deviates from OPPTS testing guidelines for a subchronic toxicity test with earthworms (OPPTS 850.6200) primarily because the test duration was 14 days instead of the required 28 days], and is **ACCEPTABLE** to the PMRA and DEH, as it fulfills the data requirement for an acute earthworm study. The NOAEC was ≥ 1000 mg a.i./kg. The LC₅₀ and EC₅₀ were >1000 mg a.i./kg, the highest treatment group.

LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀ :	>1000 mg a.i./kg	95% C.I.: N/A
NOAEC:	≥ 1000 mg a.i./kg	
Probit Slope:	Not calculable	95% C.I.: N/A
Endpoint(s) Affected:	None	

III. REFERENCES:

ECO 85, = UPEC 15, "Test guideline for the assessment of toxicity to earthworms (*Eisenia fetida* SAV.) Laboratory test Draft", BBA AP-3000 b and 2600, February 1981

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APPENDIX I. OUTPUT OF REVIEWER'S STATISTICAL VERIFICATION:

survival	control	1000	t-test
	10	10	0.177959
	10	10	
	10	9	
	10	10	
mean	10	9.75	
var	0	0.25	

weight change	Control	%wt gain	t-test
	day 0	day 14	0.262369
	0.32	0.31	-3.125
	0.34	0.35	2.941176
	0.33	0.34	3.030303
	0.33	0.33	0
	mean	0.71162	
	var	8.524423	
	1000		
	0.32	0.31	-3.125
	0.34	0.32	-5.88235
	0.33	0.32	-3.0303
	0.33	0.34	3.030303
	mean	-2.25184	
	var	14.15002	

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survival	control	1000	t-test
	10	10	0.177959
	10	10	
	10	9	
	10	10	
mean	10	9.75	
var	0	0.25	

weight change	Control		%wt gain	t-test
	day 0	day 14		0.262369
	0.32	0.31	-3.125	
	0.34	0.35	2.941176	
	0.33	0.34	3.030303	
	0.33	0.33	0	
	mean		0.71162	
	var		8.524423	
	1000			
	0.32	0.31	-3.125	
	0.34	0.32	-5.882353	
	0.33	0.32	-3.030303	
	0.33	0.34	3.030303	
	mean		-2.251838	
	var		14.15002	