

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

4/15/78

034401

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|--------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------------|----|---|----|----|---------|--|--|
| FORMULATION: | | | IA | IB | T | FW | EC | R | | |
| % a.i. | SC# | CHEMICAL NAME | Validator: | | | | | Date: | | |
| 96.1 | | Dibrom Technical | Richard Balcomb | | | | | 4/15/78 | | |
| | | | Test Type: | | | | | | | |
| | | | Oyster larvae Bioassay | | | | | | | |
| | | | Test ID.# ES-R-1 | | | | | | | |

CITATION: Haskin, Dr. Harold, and Dr. R. G. Haines. Fish and Wildlife Toxicology Report, 1960. Doc. No. 04-0787. Chevron Chemical, Moorestown, N. J.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

| RESULTS: | Amount active Insecticide (ppm) | % Mortality | |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | 8 hrs | 32 hrs |
| | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2.0 | 5 | 15 |
| | 4.0 | 90 | 100 |
| | 100.0 | 100 | - |

Test used 200 1-day old larvae in each of three replicates per concentration level. Filtered seawater was the medium. Results are the average of the 3 replicates.

VALIDATION CATEGORY RATIONALE: The study was run for only 32 hours and the following data were not reported: test species, water temperature and LC₅₀ values. In addition, the experimenter used 200 larvae in 10 ml. of seawater whereas standard methods recommends 20,000-30,000 larvae in one liter of water with effects determined from 200 larvae samples. Furthermore, the experimenter determined death as lack of larvae mobility and frothy accumulation attached to hinge while standard methods¹ prefers toxicant effects to be described in terms of larvae development, i.e., a normally developing larvae is fully shelled in 48 hours.

REPAIRABILITY: Not repairable, test run for only 32 hours.

¹Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water. 14th Edition, 1975.