

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

060101

STUDY VALIDATION

DATA REVIEW NUMBER: ES-D-2

TEST: Avian subacute dietary LC₅₀

SPECIES: Bobwhite Quail

RESULTS: LC₅₀ > 10,000 ppm.

Study followed accepted protocol using 14 day old birds and 5 concentrations levels. The concentrations ranged from 464 - 10,000 ppm. Two deaths were reported in the control group. Death was attributed to "toe picking". No deaths were reported in the treatment group.

CHEMICAL: thiabendazole technical, 98.5% a.i.

TITLE: Final Report - Eight day Dietary LC₅₀ - Bobwhite Quail

ACCESSION #): 232421, Reg. No. 618-88

STUDY DATE: October 3, 1977

RESEARCHER: Robert Fink, Wildlife International Ltd.

REGISTRANT: Merck Chemical Division

VALIDATION CATEGORY: CORE

STUDY VALIDATION*

DATA REVIEW NO: ES-C-2

TEST: Avian Acute Oral LD₅₀

SPECIES: Bobwhite quail

RESULTS: Avian Acute Oral LD₅₀ = 4640 mg/kg

Fourteen day old birds were tested on a period of 8 days. Five dosage levels were used 215, 464, 1000, 2150 and 4640 mg/kg. Birds at the 2150 and 4640 dosage level showed symptoms of toxicity. The thiabendazole treated group as a whole showed a reduction in body weight gain over the 8 day test period. No mortalities were observed during the test period with the exception of the dieldrin controls.

CHEMICAL: Thiabendazole technical, 98.5% a.i.

TITLE: Final Report Acute Oral LD₅₀ - Bobwhite Quail Project No. 105-119, July 28, 1977

ACCESSION NO.: 232421 Registration No. 618-88

STUDY DATE: July 28, 1977

RESEARCHER: Robert Fink - Wildlife International Ltd.

REGISTRANT: Merck Chemical Division

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

CATEGORY Repairability: No. The study used 14 day old birds instead of 16 week old birds and was conducted for only 8 days instead of 14 days. Since the treated group (especially the three highest dosages) showed a statistically significant reduction in body weight gain, the study should have run to its full term. (14 days).

* (From review of 5/12/78 by J. Tice)

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