UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

003296

DATE: January 16, 1978

SUBJECT: Triple X Lawn Food and Crabgrass Control _ Resubmission of New Registration Application. Reg.#5815-GA Caswell#382 Shau.#078701

FROM: Toxicology Branch
Registration Division

TO: Dick Mountfort
Product Manager #23

Thru:
Acting Branch Chief E for WMB 2/3/78

Recommendations

Acute oral LD_{50}, acute dermal LD_{50}, primary skin irritation, and primary eye irritation studies are adequate. The TOX Category III label proposed by the registrant is acceptable; however, the statement "In case of contact, flush eyes with water for 15 minutes; for skin was with plenty of soap and water "should be changed In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes."

Because of possible exposure to human females, teratological studies on each active ingredient are requested. ~~Due to the possibility of HCB-induced porphyria, it is recommended that photosensitization studies be conducted on the formulated product.~~ E 2/3/78

*Dacthal (HCB contamination) has been placed on the RPAR schedule - Memo on RPAR referrals, November 21, 1977.

Review

I. Acute Toxicity STudies for Triple X Lawn Food and Crabgrass Control (Warf Institute, Inc., Warf Institute No. 7063043, 9/28/77, submitted by Wegro, 10/12/77).

A. Acute Oral LD_{50}

1. Procedure

a). Ten (5 males and 5 females) young adult albino rats (Sprague-Dawley) were adminstered 5 gm/kg of test material in corn oil by gavage. Observation of mortalities, body weight changes, and toxic symptoms were recorded during 14 days post-treatment. Necropsies were done.

2. Results

a). Mortalities: None $LD_{50} > 5$ g/kg

b). Toxic Signs: Unremarkable
c). Body Weight Changes: Males,72g; Females,33g.
d). Necropsy: Unremarkable

3. Conclusions

a). Classification: Core-Minimum Data. Although only 1 dose level was used, it was sufficiently high to show low toxicity of test material.
b). TOX Category: IV

B. Primary Skin Irritation

1. Procedure

a). Six young adult rabbits (New Zealand), .5-3.5 kg, received application of 0.5 ml (liquid) or 0.5 g (solid) of test material under occlusive dressing onto intact and abraded test sites. Dressing was removed 24 hours post-treatment. Injuries were scored according to Draize et al. (1944) 24 and 72 hour after-treatment.

2. Results

a). P. I. Index = 0

3. Conclusions

a). Classification: Core-Guidelines
b). TOX Category: IV

C. Eye Irritation

1. Procedure

a). Into one eye of each of 9 young adult rabbits (New Zealand), 2.5-3.5 kg, was instilled 0.1 ml (liquid) or 0.1 g (solid) of test material. Untreated eyes were controls. Eyes of 3 rabbits were washed after a 20 second exposure to test material. Injuries were scored according to Draize et al. (1944) 24, 48 and 72 hours post-instillation.

2. Results

a). Unwashed eyes: Conjunctivitis
b). Washed eyes: Conjunctivitis. Washing was beneficial.

3. Conclusions

a). Classification: Core-Guidelines
b). TOX Category: III

D. Acute Dermal Toxicity

1. Procedure

a). Six (3 males amd 3 females) young adult rabbits (New Zealand), 2953-3616g, received dermal applications of 20 g/kg of test material under occlusive dressing. Skin of 2 males and 1 female was abraded. Dressing was removed 24 hours post-treatment. Observations of mortalities, toxic symptoms, and body weight changes were recorded during 14 days post-treatment. Necropsies were done.

2. Results

a). Mortalities: None $LD_{50} > 20$ g/kg
b). Toxic Signs: Unremarkable
c). Body Weight Changes: 217-385 g
d). Necropsy: Unremarkable

3. Conclusions

a). Classification: Core-Minimum Data. Although only 1 dose was used, it was sufficiently high to show low toxicity of test material.
b). TOX Category: IV

II. Final Conclusions

Submitted studies support use of the signal word Caution as follows:

Hazard Indicator	TOX Category
Acute Oral LD_{50}	IV
Acute Dermal LD_{50}	IV
Primary Eye Irritation	III
Primary Skin Irritation	IV

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