DATA EVALUATION SHEET

1. CHEMICAL:  Bravo 500

2. FORMULATION:  Chlorothalonil

3. CITATION


4. REVIEWED BY:  Daniel Rieder
                     Wildlife Biologist
                     EEB/HED

5. DATE REVIEWED:  March 6, 1980

6. TEST TYPE:  Eight-day Dietary Acute Toxicity

   A.  Test Species:  Mallard Ducks

   B.  Test Material:  Chlorothalonil (96%)

7. REPORTED RESULTS

   No LC\textsubscript{50} was calculated.  Two mortalities occurred at intermediate dosage level, these were considered accidental and not compound related.  No other mortalities occurred.

8. REVIEWERS CONCLUSION

   A.  Validation Category:  Core

   B.  Discussion

      The acute eight-day dietary LC\textsubscript{50} for chlorothalonil was estimated to be higher than 10,000 ppm.  Therefore it is considered practically non-toxic to mallard ducks.  This study was scientifically conducted and meets the requirements in the EPA proposed guidelines.
METHODS/RESULTS

A. Test Procedure

Protocol essentially followed EPA proposed guidelines of July 10, 1978. 14-day old birds were used. Fifty birds were used for the control. Five levels of concentration were used: 1000, 1780, 3160, 5620 and 10,000 ppm. Two sets of ten birds each were tested at each control level simultaneously. Body weights and food consumption were recorded but not provided in the report.

B. Statistical Analysis

No LC₅₀ was calculated as there was no mortalities in the higher concentration levels.

C. Discussion/Results

Two birds died at the 1,000 ppm concentration level. These deaths were not considered compound related. Other than that all test birds appeared normal through the test period.

REVIEWERS EVALUATION

A. Test Procedure

The test fulfilled most requirements for the EPA proposed guidelines. Adequate numbers of birds were tested, and they were the proper age. However the report failed to indicate the dates of the test, body weights of test organisms, relative humidity and lighting conditions of the housing pens, and total food consumption. However it did indicate the decrease in body weight at the 10,000 ppm concentration level was slight.

B. Statistical Analysis

No LC₅₀ was calculated as there were no compound related deaths.

C. Discussion:

The two deaths that occurred at the 1,000 ppm concentration level were probably accidental, the other deficiencies are considered minor.

D. Conclusion

1. Category: Core
2. **Rationale**

Failure to report such things as the dates of testing, and specific body weights when general and minimal weight increases or decreases are reported, would not disqualify this test.

3. **Repairability:** N/A