CASE GS01RO
CHEM 098301
BRANCH EEB DISC TOPIC Special Order
FORMULATION 04 Granular
FICHE/MASTER IIL 0088706 CONTENT CAT.01


SUBST. CLASS = B.
OTHER SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS
PRIM
SEC

DIRECT RUN TIME = (MM) START DATE END DATE

REVIEWED BY: L Turner TITLES: Biologist
C-6: HED/EEB
LOCAL TEL:

SIGNATURE: Richard B. Stein DATE: 3/22/84

APPROVED BY: TITLES: URSI LOCAL TEL:

SIGNATURE: DATE:
FORMULATION:
% a.i. SC # CHEMICAL NAME
10% Adicarb

CITATION: Beliles, Robert P., Walter Knott, Leslie Wright. 1966. UC-21149 Safety Evaluation on fish and wildlife (Bobwhite quail and Rainbow trout), 8 p. Submitted by Union Carbide Corp. PP6F1849; Reg.# 1016-69/78; Acc #096397, 10/26/77. (080706)

Results: Bobwhite quail 10 day dietary LC50 = 2400 ppm (240 ppm a.i.) with 95% c.i. = 1860-3096 ppm. The NEL was 560 ppm, while 100% mortality occurred at 5600 ppm. Toxic symptoms included tremors and ataxia.

Validation Category: Supplemental

Rationale: Although this test had been previously found acceptable, this reviewer has classified it as supplemental because the technical grade material was not tested. The age of birds was also too old for reliable comparisons.

Category repairability: No repair is possible.

Abstract:
Eight week old Bobwhite quail were exposed for 7 days to aldicarb concentrations (based on 10%G) of 0 (control), 560, 1000, 1800, 3200, and 5600 ppm, followed by three additional days of observations. Procedures approximately followed EPA guidelines; major discrepancies are noted below:

1. Age of birds was eight weeks, much older than guidelines sugge
2. Technical grade pesticide was not used.

No significant differences from controls were noted for food consumption and body weight. Pathological examination was conducted only on survivors of dose levels 1800 and 3200 ppm; one bird revealed a pôle liver, no other lesions were noted.

Statistical analysis were performed by method of Litchfield and Wilcoxon. These were not checked in this review.