US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

		<i>μπ σ</i> **	
TDMS	DATA EYALUATION RESORD	PA	GE 1 OF
CASE GS	•	PM	//
CHEM105001	TERBUFOS	Erald Little och der trommen som er fra vormen spålet frår de stat som	·····································
BRANCH EEB	DISC		
FORMULATION	nical, 89.6% a.i		********
FICHE/MASTER ID	FEØTERØ2		
Counter T (Unpublis Prepared	J. B. and R. Fink. (1982). Acute of erbufos technical. Final report. If hed study received Arpil 20, 1982 unby Wildlife International LTD.; submaring Princeton, N.J.;	Proj. No. 130- Mier Reg. NO.	- 1 33. 241-238;
SUBST. CLASS=			
OTHER SUBJECT DESCRIPTION:	RIPTORS		
DIRECT REVIEW TIME=)/14/82	ĒND DAIĒ 11/29/82
ORG: Wildl	. D. Felkel ife Biologist ical Effects Branch, Hazard Evaluati 28, CM#2 (703-557-7667)	on Division (TS-769)
SIGNATURE:	u. S. Fllhe DATE:	12/10/82	
APPROVED BY: TITLE: ORG: LCC/TEL:		10110182	

Addition to W. Rabert's Conclusion block: The confirmed LD value of 28.6 mg/kg indicates that terbufos is highly toxic to the bobwhite quait.

DATE:

TAP.

SIGNATURE:

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

1. CHEMICAL: Terbufos

 $S-[\underline{[(1,1-Dimethylethyl)thio]methyl]}$ o,o-diethyl phosphorodithioate

- 2. FORMULATION: Technical -- 89.6 percent
- 3. CITATION:

Beavers, J. B. and R. Fink. (1982). Acute oral LD50 - Bobwhite quail. Counter® Terbufos technical. Final report. Proj. No. 130-133. (Unpublished study received April 20, 1982 under Reg. No. 241-238; prepared by Wildlife International LTD.; submitted by American Cyanamid Company, Princeton, N.J.; CDL:

4. REVIEWED BY: W. S. Rabert

Biologist EEB/HED 557-7696

- 5. DATE REVIEWED: 5/12/82
- 6. TEST TYPE: Avian Acute Oral LD50
 - A. <u>Test Species</u>: Bobwhite Quail (Colinus virginianus)

7. REPORTED RESULTS:

The acute oral toxicity study conducted with technical grade terbufos on bobwhite quail reported the acute oral LD50 to be 28.6 mg/kg of body weight with 95% confidence limits of 22.2 to 57.2 mg/kg. All mortality occurred in the first three days. Toxicity symptoms included lethargy progressing to depression, reduced reaction to external stimuli (sound and movement), loss of coordination, lower limb weakness, prostrate posture, loss of righting reflex, salivation, and lower limb rigidity.

8. REVIEWER'S CONCLUSIONS:

In general, the test procedures conformed to the recommended test protocols proposed in the Federal Register on July 10, 1978. The LD50 value was verified with the Stephan's program.

This study is scientifically sound and will support the guideline requirement for an avian acute oral LD50 study.

Materials/Methods

Test Material

The test material, Counter technical (H91108-0360), was identified as an amber liquid, of 89.6 percent purity. It was received on 22 December 1981.

The test material was dispersed in 50 ml of corn oil and intubated directly into the crop via a stainless steel catheter. Control birds were dosed with a corresponding volume of corn oil only.

Test Species

The birds used in the study were obtained from Wildlife International, Ltd.'s production flock. The birds were held in flight pens outside until two weeks prior to testing when they were placed in pens identical to those used for testing. The birds were 7 months old at testing.

Test Procedures

When cited, the test procedures generally followed the protocols set forth in the EPA proposed guidelines of July 10, 1978. Some specifics of note include:

age of the birds - 7 months;

treatment levels - 6.81, 10.0, 14.7, 21.5, and 31.6 mg/kg and a corn oil control;

number of birds - 10 birds per dose-level (5 males and five females);

duration of test - observation for 14 days pre- and post-dosing;

Statistical Analysis

Mortality was analyzed statistically by probit analysis.

Results/Discussion

Technical grade terbufos had a reported LD $_{50}$ value of 28.6 (22.2 - 57.2) mg per kg of body weight. No mortality was found in either the controls or the 6.81 and 10.0 mg/kg test levels. Toxic symptoms included lethargy within three hours at lowest test level which generally lasted along with huddling through Day 1 for some birds and through Day 5 for others. Other toxicity symptoms included lethargy progressing to depression, reduced reaction to external stimuli (sound and movement), loss of coordination, lower limb weakness, prostrate posture, loss of righting reflex, salivation, and lower limb rigidity. All mortality occurred during the first three days.

Reviewer's Evaluation

A. Test Procedures

In general, the test procedures used in this study followed those set forth in the EPA proposed guidelines of July 10, 1978.

В. Statistical Analysis

The LD50 value was confirmed by the probit method with the Stephan's program.

C. Discussion

All aspects of the study were acceptable as reported.

D. Conclusions

- 1. Validation Category: Core.
- 2. Rationale: Not necessary.
- 3. Repairability: Not necessary.

William S. Rabert

William S. Rabert, Biologist

Section 2, EEB, HED

6/14/82

David Coppage, Section Head

Section 3, EEB, HED

Date:

Clayton Bushong, Chief

Ecological Effects Branch, WED

Date:

NOTE TO REVIEWER: THIS DATA SET DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE ON METHODS FOR TOXICITY TESTS WITH AQUATIC ORGANISMS BECAUSE NO PERCENT OEAO IS GREATER THAN 65 PERCENT.

CONC.	HONDER	NUMBER	PERCENT	*******
31.6 21.5 14.7 10 6.81	EXPOSED 10 10 10 10 10	DEAD 6 2 2 0 0	DEAD 60 20 20 20 0	BINOMIAL PROB.(PERCENT) 37.69531 5.46875 5.46875 0.09765625 0.09765625

THE BINOMIAL TEST SHOWS THAT 10 AND +INFINITY CAN BE USEO AS STATISTICALLY SOUND CONSERVATIVE 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS, BECAUSE THE ACTUAL CONFIDENCE LEVEL ASSOCIATED WITH THESE LIMITS IS GREATER THAN 95 PERCENT.

AN APPROXIMATE LC50 FOR THIS SET OF DATA IS 28.80791

RESULTS CALCULATED USING THE MOVING AVERAGE METHOO
SPAN G LC50 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS
1.25215 28.80791 19.64584 + INFINITY

RESULTS CALCULATEO USING THE PROBIT METHOO
ITERATIONS G H GOODNESS OF FIT PROBABILITY

5 0.4094846 1 0.6337758

SLOPE = 4.353761 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = 1.567746 ANO 7.139775

LC50 = 28.5812 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE LIMITS = 22.20987 AND 55.89152