SUBJECT: Data Evaluation Records for Glean

FROM: Ann Dizard  
   Section Head  
   Policy Section  
   Regulatory Support Branch  
   Special Pesticide Review Division, TS-791

TO: John Tice  
   Ecological Effects Branch  
   Hazard Evaluation Division, TS-769

Attached for your review is a DER prepared by DuPont for an 8 day Dietary LC-50 study in Bobwhite Quail. After you have completed your review please contact me to set up a meeting to discuss if any of the DERs are unacceptable and should be re-done. I would appreciate your completing this review by January 8. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Attachment

Comments are noted in the DER.
DATA EVALUATION REPORT

1. Chemical  
   DPX-W4189*

2. Type  
   Technical*

3. Citation  

4. Reviewed By:  
   
   Ladd W. Smith  
   Toxicologist  
   E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
   Biochemicals Department  
   Wilmington, DE  
   (302) 774-6342

5. Approved By:

6. Test Type  
   Avian dietary LC50  
   Fed. Reg. V.43, No. 132, p. 29727, 7/10/78  
   Draft proposed guidelines, 3/7/80

*The study report, from Hazleton Laboratories, lists the test material as H-12,361. It is assumed that this Data Evaluation Report would be prepared with the knowledge that H-12,361 is technical DPX-W4189, supplied by the Biochemicals Department, Du Pont.
7. Conclusion

This is a valid study which conforms to the above guidelines. The 8-day dietary LC50 of DPX-W4189 in mallards is greater than 5,000 ppm.

8. Materials and Methods

DPX-W4189, as a white crystalline powder, was supplied by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Groups of 10, 2-week old mallard ducklings were fed DPX-W4189 incorporated into basal diet at concentrations of 0, 156.25, 312.5, 625, 1,250, 2,500 and 5,000 ppm. Study conduct included 2 weeks laboratory acclimation, 5 days feeding of test diets, 3 days feeding of basal diet and sacrifice without necropsy. Recorded parameters included daily observations for mortality, toxic effects and abnormal behavior; group body weights on Days 1, 5, and 8; individual body weights at sacrifice; group food consumption on Days 5 and 8.

9. Reported Results

No mortalities occurred during the study. The dietary LC50 was estimated to be greater than 5,000 ppm.

All of the birds remained normal in appearance throughout the 8-day test period.

The mean body weight gain of the birds fed 5,000 ppm was less than that of the controls; the mean body weight gain in all other groups was higher than that of the controls. The mean food consumption value of birds fed 5,000 ppm was substantially lower than that of the controls during the treatment phase; food consumption approached that of the controls during the post-treatment phase. Mean food consumption in all other groups fed treated diets was comparable to that of the controls.

10. Discussion

The study was conducted by acceptable methods and the collected data support the reported conclusions.

The decreased food consumption in birds fed 5,000 ppm suggests some avoidance of diet but this is not likely to be of environmental significance.

11. Technical Review Time

3 Hours
Chlorsulfuron scientific reviews

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