US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

# DATA EVALUATION RECORD § 72-1(A) -- ACUTE LC<sub>50</sub> TEST WITH A/WARMWATER FISH

PC Code No.: 123000 CHEMICAL: RPA 201772 (Isoxaflutole) 1.

Purity: 98.7% TEST MATERIAL: Batch No. 21 ADM 93 2.

3. CITATION

> Bettencourt, M. Authors:

RPA 201772 - Acute Toxicity to Bluegill Title:

Sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) Under Flow-

Through Conditions

Study Completion Date: November 15, 1993

> Laboratory: Springborn Laboratories, Inc.

Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company Sponsor:

SLI Report No. 93-8-4886; SLI Study # Laboratory Report ID:

10566.0493.6283.105

435732-35 MRID No.: DP Barcode: D213874

REVIEWED BY: Michael Davy, Agronomist, ERCB, EFED 4.

Signature: Muchael () aug

Date: 6-8-95

PEER REVIEWER: Andrew Bryceland, Fishery Biologist, ERCB/EFED 5.

\_\_\_ Date: 6-12-95

STUDY PARAMETERS

Age or Size of Test Organism: 1.3 gm, 48 mm long

Definitive Test Duration:

96 hours

Study Method:

Flow-through

Type of Concentrations:

Mean measured

**CONCLUSIONS:** This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements for 72-1 freshwater acute toxicity study. It is not possible to classify , precisely, the toxicity of RPA 201772 based on this study, since no LC50 was derived. However, based on this study, it is possible to state that RPA 201772 is probably no more than moderately toxic to fish.

Results Synopsis: 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>: >4.5 ppm ai; NOEC: 4.5 ppm ai

#### 8. ADEOUACY OF THE STUDY

- Α. Classification: Core.
- Rationale: meets quidelines
- Repairability: n/a
- BACKGROUND

#### 10. GUIDELINE DEVIATIONS

- 1. Solvent amount in flow-through test exceeded 0.1 ml/L.
- 2. Total hardness is below 40 to 48 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>
- 3. Undissolved chemical observed at highest dose level

#### 11. SUBMISSION PURPOSE: EUP

### 12. MATERIALS AND METHODS

# A. Test Organisms

Guideline Criteria	Reported Information		
<u>Species</u> : Preferred species is the bluegill sunfish ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> )	Lepomis macrochirus		
Mean Weight: 0.5-5 g	1.3 g		
<u>Mean Standard Length</u> Longest not > 2x shortest	Mean: 48 mm Range: 40-62 mm		
Supplier	Osage Catfisheries		
All fish from same source?	Yes		
All fish from the same year class?	Yes		

### B. Source/Acclimation

Guideline Criteria	Reported Information
<u>Acclimation Period</u> Minimum 14 days	14 days
Wild caught organisms were quarantined for 7 days?	N/A
Were there signs of disease or injury?	Not reported
If treated for disease, was there no sign of the disease remaining during the 48 hours prior to testing?	N/A
Feeding No feeding during the study	48 hours prior to test
Pretest Mortality No more than 3% mortality 48 hours prior to testing	0% mortality prior to testing.

# C. Test System

C. Test System	
Guideline Criteria	Reported Information
Source of dilution water Soft reconstituted water or water from a natural source, not dechlorinated tap water	well water
Does water support test ani- mals without observable signs of stress?	Yes
Water Temperature : 17°C or 22°C	21-22 °C
<u>рн</u> : Prefer 7.2 to 7.6	7.0-7.1 at 96 hour
<pre>Dissolved Oxygen: flow- through: ≥ 60%</pre>	lowest is 66% at 72 hour
Total Hardness Prefer 40 to 48 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	28 - 30 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Test Aquaria  1. Material:     Glass or stainless steel  2. Size:     Volume of 19 L (5 gal) or     30 x 60 x 30 cm  3. Fill volume:     15-30 L of solution	Glass aquarium measured 39 x 20 x 25 cm maintained with 15 L volume
Type of Dilution System Must provide reproducible supply of toxicant	Harvard peristaltic pump
Flow Rate: Consistent flow rate of 5-10 vol/24 hours, meter systems calibrated before study and checked twice daily during test period	diluter system calibrated before test and checked twice daily during test to deliver 6.3 vol/24 hours
Biomass Loading Rate : Flow- through: ≤ 1 g/L/day	0.14 g/L/day
Photoperiod 16 hours light, 8 hours dark	16 light, 8 dark
Solvents: Not to exceed 0.1 ml/L for flow-through tests	Solvent: Acetone Maximum conc.: 0.44 ml/L.

In order to optimize the solubility of the test material, ultrasonication and mechanical stirring were ultilized.

# D. Test Design

Guideline Criteria	Reported Information		
Range Finding Test  If LC <sub>50</sub> >100 mg/L with 30 fish, then no definitive test is required.	1 death in 0.50 and 100.0 ppm range. Lethargic behavior exhibited at 10 and 100 ppm level.		
Nominal Concentrations of Definitive Test Control & 5 treatment levels; dosage should be 60% of the next highest concentration; concentrations should be in a geometric series	0.65, 1.1, 1.8, 3.0 and 5.0 mg ai/L.		
Number of Test Organisms Minimum 10/level, may be divided among containers	10/vessel and 2 vessel/level		
Test organisms randomly or impartially assigned to test vessels?	Yes		
Biological observations made every 24 hours?	Yes		
Water Parameter Measurements  1. Temperature Measured constantly or, if water baths are used, every 6 hrs, may not vary > 1°C  2. DO and pH Measured at beginning of test and every 48 h in the high, medium, and low doses and in the control	temperature, DO, and pH were measured once daily in each replicate of each level throughout test		
Chemical Analysis Needed if solutions were aerated, if chemical was volatile, insoluble, or known to absorb, if precipitate formed, if containers were not steel or glass, or if flow- through system was used	No aeration done, but precipitate observed at highest concentration level. Measured concentrations are 0.65, 1.0, 1.6, 2.7 and 4.5 mg ai/L		

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### 13. REPORTED RESULTS

### General Results

Guideline Criteria	Reported Information
Quality assurance and GLP compliance statements were included in the report?	Yes
Recovery of Chemical	89-100%
Control Mortality Not more than 10% control organisms may die or show abnormal behavior.	0%
Raw data included?	Yes
Signs of toxicity (if any) were described?	Yes

Mortality

	Concentration (ppm)			ılative N	Number D	ead
		Number of		Hour of	Study	
Nominal	Mean Measured	Fish	24	48	72	96
Control	0	20	0	0	0	0
Solvent Control	0	20	0	0	0 .	0
0.65	0.65	20	0	0	0	0
1.1	1.0	20	0	0	0	0
1.8	1.6	20	0	0	0	0
3.0	2.7	20	0	0	0	0
5.0	4.5	20	0	0	0	0

Other Significant Results: No toxic symptoms observed

B. Statistical Results

Method: Observational NOEC: 4.5 ppm ai

96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>: >4.5 ppm ai

#### 14. VERIFICATION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS

Method: Observational

96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>: >4.5 ppm ai NOEC: 4.5 ppm ai

15. REVIEWER'S COMMENTS: This chemical is insoluble at 4.5 mg ai/L. In order to optimize the solubility of the test material, the author increased the percentage of acetone to 0.44 ml/L and ultrasonication and mechanical stirring were ultilized. The percentage of acetone is within the maximum for static test but the flow-through maximum is 0.1 ml/L. In the range finding test, the fish showed lethargic behavior exhibited at 10 and 100 ppm level in addition to a film of undissolved material was observed on the surface at these two levels. One death was noted at 0.5 and 100.0 ppm level. This would indicate that the LC50 for fish may be greater than the 100 ppm level from the range finding test.

Undissolved chemical was noted in the definitive test at the highest level of 4.5 ppm ai. Due to no significant mortality in the range finding test and the exceedance of the solubility limit of the chemical at 4.5 ppm ai and no mortality and symptoms during the definitive test, the reviewer believes that the chemical is practically not toxic to the bluegill sunfish. However, the EPA's criteria define chemicals with  $LC_{50}$  values of  $\geq 1.0$  and  $\leq 10.0$  ppm to be moderately toxic to aquatic organisms.

This study is scientifically sound and meets the guideline requirements for 72-1 freshwater acute toxicity study.

Isoxaflutole Review 123000
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