

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

12-8-94

MRID No. 429186-58

**DATA EVALUATION RECORD**

- 1. **CHEMICAL:** MB 46030 (Fipronil).  
Shaughnessey No. 129121.
- 2. **TEST MATERIAL:** MB 46030 (fipronil); CAS No. 120068-37-3;  
Batch No. 6ADM93; 96.1% active ingredient; a grey powder.
- 3. **STUDY TYPE:** 122-2. Growth and Reproduction of Aquatic  
Plants - Tier 1. Species Tested: Navicula pelliculosa.
- 4. **CITATION:** Hoberg, J.R. 1993. MB 46030 - Toxicity to the  
Freshwater Diatom, Navicula pelliculosa. Report No. 93-5-  
4780. Conducted by Springborn Laboratories, Inc., Wareham,  
MA. Submitted by Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company, Research  
Triangle Park, NC. EPA MRID No. 429186-58.

5. **REVIEWED BY:**

Andrew C. Bryceland, Fishery Biologist  
Review Section 5  
Ecological Effects Branch  
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507C)      **Signature:** *Andrew Bryceland*  
Date: *2/13/94*

6. **APPROVED BY:**

Ann Stavola, Supervisory Biologist  
Review Section 5  
Ecological Effects Branch  
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507C)      **Signature:** *Ann Stavola*  
Date: *3/10/94*

James J. Goodyear, Ph.D.  
Project Officer, EEB/EFED  
USEPA      **Signature:** *James J. Goodyear*  
Date: *3 21 94*

- 7. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study is scientifically sound but does  
not fulfill the guideline requirements for a Tier 1 aquatic  
plant growth and reproduction study. Based on the mean  
measured concentration, the growth and reproduction of N.  
pelliculosa were not detrimentally affected by the presence  
of 0.12 mg ai/l of fipronil. *Upgraded to Core 12/12/94*

8. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** N/A. *ACB*

9. **BACKGROUND:**

10. **DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS:** N/A.

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Triangle Park, NC. EPA MRID No. 429186-58.
5. **REVIEWED BY:**  

Mark A. Mossler, M.S. Associate Scientist KBN Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc.	Signature: <i>Mark Mossler</i> Date: 1/13/94
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6. **APPROVED BY:**  

Rosemary Graham Mora, M.S. Associate Scientist KBN Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc.	Signature: <i>Rosemary Graham Mora</i> Date: 1/13/94
James J. Goodyear, Ph.D. Project Officer, EEB/EFED USEPA	Signature: <i>James J. Goodyear</i> Date: 2/18/94
7. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study is scientifically sound and meets  
the requirements for a Tier 1 aquatic plant growth and  
reproduction study. Based on the mean measured  
concentration, the growth and reproduction of *N. pelliculosa*  
were not detrimentally affected by the presence of 0.12 mg  
ai/l of fipronil.
8. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** N/A.
9. **BACKGROUND:**
10. **DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL TESTS:** N/A.

**11. MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

- A. **Test Species:** The diatom used in the test, *Navicula pelliculosa*, came from laboratory stock cultures originally obtained from Carolina Biological Supply, Burlington, NC. Stock cultures were maintained in sterile Algal Assay Procedure (AAP) medium under test conditions. Transfers were made to fresh medium approximately twice a week. The culture used as the inoculum for the test was transferred to fresh medium six days before test initiation.
- B. **Test System:** Test vessels were sterile 125-ml flasks fitted with stainless steel caps which permitted gas exchange. The vessels were conditioned by rinsing with appropriate test solution and 50 ml of the treatment or control solutions were placed into each flask. The test medium was the same as that used for culturing with a pH of 7.5. Test vessels were randomly placed and maintained on an orbital shaker (shaking rate of 100 rpm) under continuous illumination (3.2-4.3 klux at the surface of the media) in an environmental chamber. The temperature in the chamber was maintained at 24-27°C.

A 20 mg ai/ml primary stock solution was prepared by diluting 0.5203 g (0.5 g ai) of test material to the final volume of 25 ml in acetone. One ml of the primary stock was brought to the final volume of 10 ml with acetone to create a secondary stock solution (2 mg ai/ml). An appropriate volume (50  $\mu$ l) of the secondary stock solution was brought to the final volume of 500 ml with sterile AAP medium to create the treatment solution. A medium and solvent (0.1 ml acetone/l) control were also prepared.

- C. **Dosage:** Five-day growth and reproduction test. Based on the results of a range-finding test, one nominal concentration of 0.20 mg active ingredient (ai)/l was selected for the definitive test. The maximum application rate of the test material was reported to be 0.20 lb active ingredient/acre, which is equivalent to a concentration of 0.15 mg ai/l if applied to a 15-cm water column.
- D. **Test Design:** The test consisted of 3 replicate flasks for each treatment and control group. An inoculum of *N. pelliculosa* cells calculated to provide 10,000 cells/ml was aseptically introduced into each flask within ten minutes of solution addition. The inoculum

volume was 0.97 ml per flask. At each 24-hour interval, observations of cellular health were made and cell counts were conducted on each replicate vessel using a hemacytometer and compound microscope.

The conductivity and pH were measured at test initiation and termination. Temperature in a flask of water adjacent to the test flasks was recorded continuously with a minimum/maximum thermometer. The shaking rate of the orbit shaker was recorded daily.

At test initiation and termination, samples were removed from each treatment and control solution for analysis by high performance liquid chromatography. Terminal samples were centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 15 minutes to pellet the diatom. Three quality control (QC) samples were prepared at test initiation and termination to judge the precision of the analyses.

**E. Statistics:** A t-test was used to determine if a significant reduction in cell density had occurred in the treatment solution in comparison to the solvent control data.

- 12. REPORTED RESULTS:** Initial and terminal concentrations of fipronil demonstrated a slight decrease in the concentration of test material over the study and averaged 62% of nominal. The mean measured concentration was determined to be 0.12 mg ai/l (Table 3, attached). Recoveries of the QC samples ranged between 83 and 119% of nominal.

Cell densities determined at each observation time are presented in Table 4 (attached). At test termination, mean cell densities in the negative and solvent control were  $88 \times 10^4$  and  $70 \times 10^4$  cells/ml, respectively. The mean cell density for the treatment group was  $77 \times 10^4$  cells/ml (10% stimulation in comparison to the solvent control). Based on these results, the 120-hour  $EC_{50}$  was determined to be  $>0.12$  mg ai/l and the 120-hour no-observed-effect concentration was 0.12 mg ai/l.

Conductivity ranged between 90 and 100  $\mu$ mhos/cm during the test. The pH was 7.5 in the treatment and control solutions at test initiation and 7.8-8.6 at test termination.

- 13. STUDY AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS/QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES:** The author concluded that further testing at higher concentrations was not considered necessary, since the Tier 1 test was conducted at a concentration which approximated the maximum required concentration of 0.15 mg ai/l.

The study director confirmed that this study was conducted in compliance with Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) regulations (40 CFR Part 160) with the exception that stability, characterization, and verification of the test substance are the responsibility of the test sponsor. Additionally, routine water analyses were conducted by an independent laboratory that did not collect data in accordance to GLPs. A Quality Assurance statement was enclosed in the report.

**14. REVIEWER'S DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY RESULTS:**

- A. Test Procedure:** The test procedures deviated from the SEP and Subdivision J guidelines in the following manner:

The light intensity (3.2-4.3 klux) was occasionally lower than recommended (4.3 klux).

The level of cellular inoculum (10,000 cells/ml) was greater than recommended (3,000 cells/ml).

- B. Statistical Analysis:** Since the cellular growth in the treatment group was greater than that of the solvent control, it is apparent that the presence of the test material at a mean measured concentration of 0.12 mg ai/l did not adversely impact the growth and survival of *N. pelliculosa*.

- C. Discussion/Results:** The mean measured concentration of 0.124 mg ai/l was slightly less (approximately 16%) than the required concentration of 0.147 mg ai/l. According to the SEP for a Tier 1 Non-Target Plants: Growth and Reproduction Test the dose rate of the highest exposure concentration is less than the expected dose rate of the maximum label rate as though the pesticide were applied to a 15cm or 6-inch water column. This study is scientifically sound but does not fulfill the guideline requirements for a Tier 1 aquatic plant growth and reproduction study. Based on the mean measured concentration, the growth and reproduction of *N. pelliculosa* were not detrimentally affected by the presence of 0.12 mg ai/l of fipronil.

- D. Adequacy of the Study:**

- (1) **Classification:** ~~Supplemental~~. *Core CB 12/12/99*
- (2) **Rationale:** According to the SEP for a Tier 1 Non-Target Plants: Growth and Reproduction Test the

dose rate of the highest exposure concentration is less than the expected dose rate of the maximum label rate as though the pesticide were applied to a 15cm or 6-inch water column.

(3) **Repairability:** N/A.

15. **COMPLETION OF ONE-LINER:** Yes, 1-7-94.

Ms-30# 429176-58

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Pages 7 through 8 are not included.

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- Identity of product inert ingredients.
- Identity of product impurities.
- Description of the product manufacturing process.
- Description of quality control procedures.
- Identity of the source of product ingredients.
- Sales or other commercial/financial information.
- A draft product label.
- The product confidential statement of formula.
- Information about a pending registration action.
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