

Document III-A / Section A 7.5

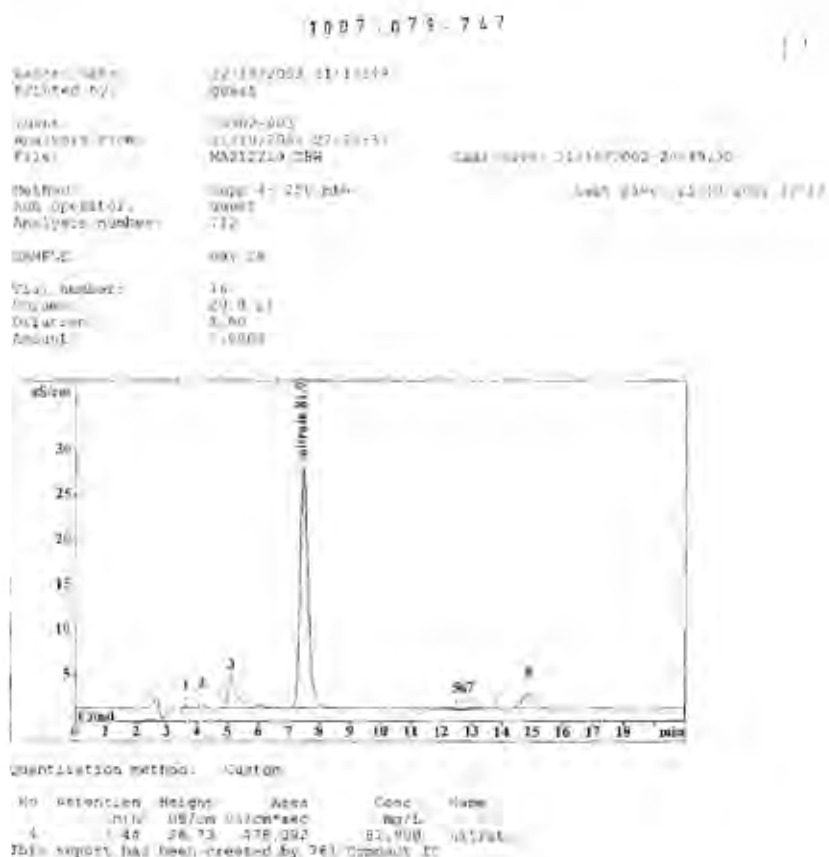
Figure A7.5.1.1/01-2: Representative ion chromatogram of the measurement of nitrate in a day 28 control sample

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Figure 2. Representative Ion Chromatogram of the measurement of nitrate in a day 28 control sample.



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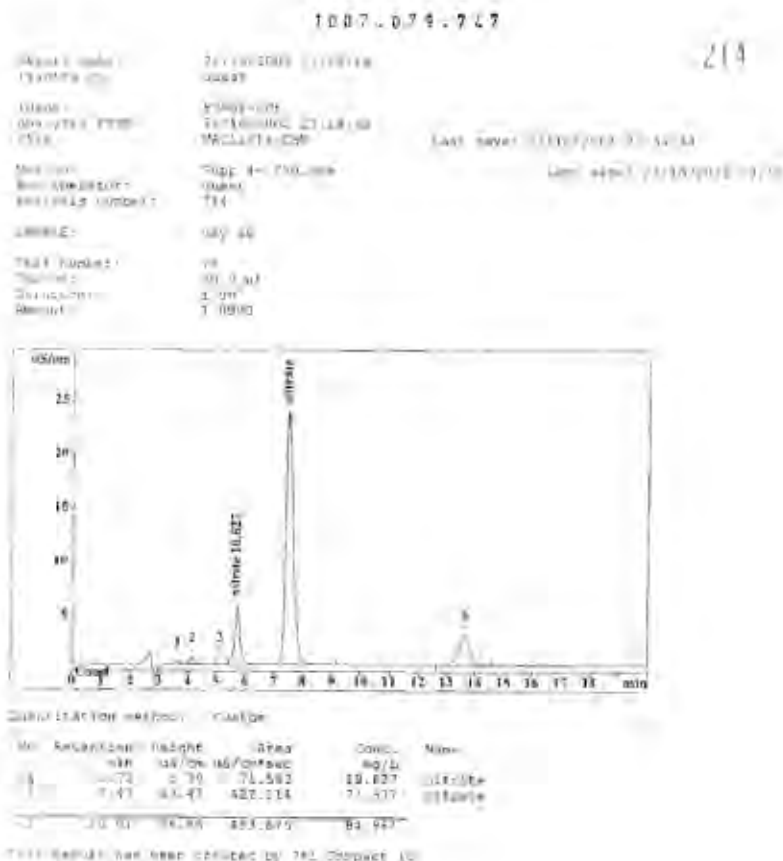
Figure A7.5.1.1/01-3: Representative ion chromatogram of the measurement of nitrate in a day 28 treated sample at 100 mg DCOIT/kg

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Figure 3. Representative Ion Chromatogram of the measurement of nitrate in a day 28 treated sample at 100 mg a.i. of RH-287 Technical/kg.



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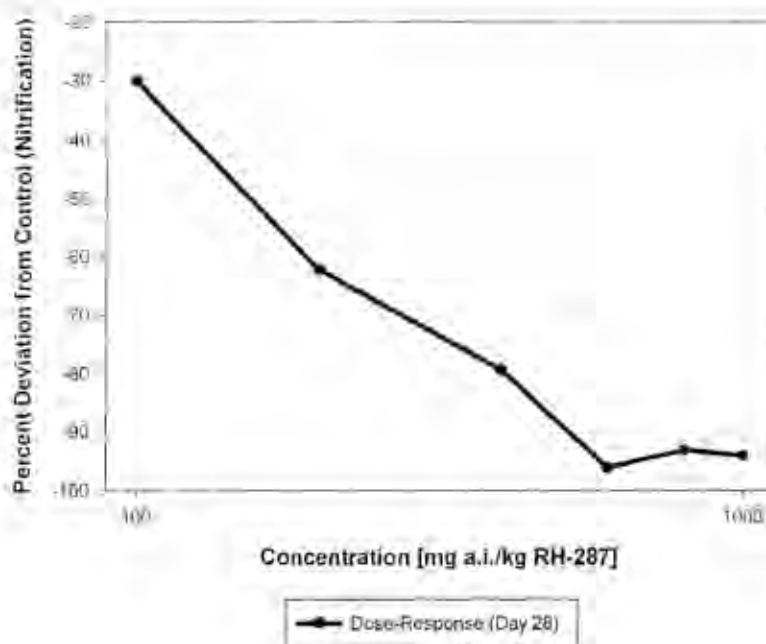
Figure A7.5.1.1/01-5: Nitrate transformation

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Figure 5. Nitrate transformation: Percent deviation of the RH-287 Technical treated samples from the control represented as dose-response.



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Section A7.5.1.2

Earthworm, acute toxicity test

Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.2

Official
use only**1 REFERENCE****1.1 Reference**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1.2 Data protection

Yes

1.2.1 Data owner

Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE**2.1 Guideline study**

Yes, OECD Method 207

2.2 GLP

Yes

2.3 Deviations

No

3 METHOD**3.1 Test material**

DCOIT [REDACTED]

3.1.2 Specification

As given in section 2

3.1.3 Purity

99.3 %

3.1.4 Composition of Product

3.1.5 Further relevant properties

3.1.6 Method of analysis




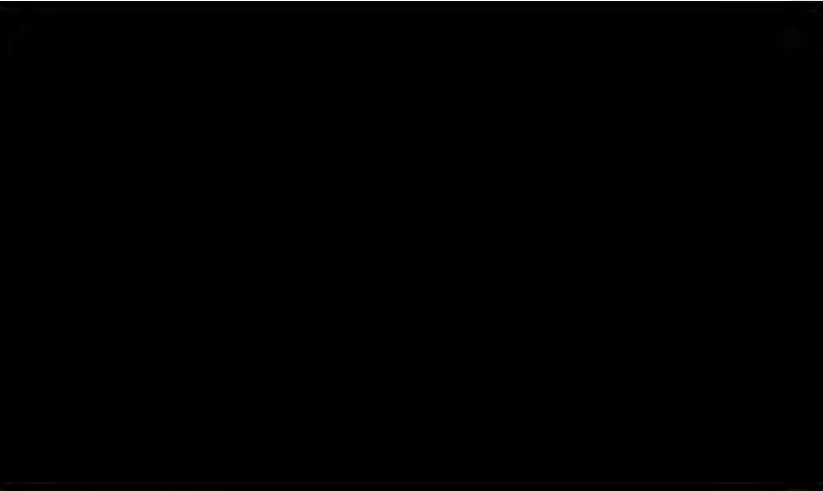
3.2 Reference substance**3.3 Testing procedure**

3.3.1 Preparation of the test substance

3.3.2 Application of the

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Section A7.5.1.2 Earthworm, acute toxicity test**Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.2**

	test substance		
3.3.3	Test organisms		x
3.3.4	Test system		
3.3.5	Test conditions	see table A7.5.1.2/01-4	x
3.3.6	Test duration	14 days	
3.3.7	Test parameter		
3.3.8	Examination		
3.3.9	Monitoring of test substance concentration		
3.3.10	Statistics		

4 RESULTS

4.1	Filter paper test	Not performed
4.2	Soil test	
4.2.1	Initial concentrations of test substance	17, 33, 65, 130, 250 and 500 [mg DCOIT/kg wet weight artificial soil]
4.2.2	Effect data (Mortality)	see table A7.5.1.2/01-5
4.2.3	Concentration / effect curve	See Figure A7.5.1.2/01-1
4.2.4	Other effects	Not applicable
4.3	Results of controls	
4.3.1	Mortality	90% survival and no sublethal effects in control and acetone control, although one control worm was observed to be slightly lethargic on day 7.
4.3.2	Number/ percentage of earthworms showing adverse effects	see table A7.5.1.2/01-6

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Section A7.5.1.2 Earthworm, acute toxicity test
Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.2

4.3.3	Nature of adverse effects	lethargy and increased time to burrow
4.4	Test with reference substance	Performed
4.4.1	Concentrations	2-chloracetamide
4.4.2	Results	LC ₅₀ = 17 mg/kg, wet weight
5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION		
5.1	Materials and methods	OECD Method 207, Acute toxicity to the earthworm
5.2	Results and discussion	All surviving worms exposed to the control, solvent control and 17, 33 and 65 mg DCOIT/kg burrowed into the soil within 10 minutes on days 0, 7 and 14. Worms exposed to 130, 250 and 500 mg DCOIT/kg required more than 30 minutes to burrow on day 0. Worms exposed to 250 mg DCOIT/kg required more than 30 minutes to burrow on day 7 and worms exposed to 500 mg DCOIT/kg, replicate 4, required more than 30 minutes to burrow on day 14.
5.2.1	NOEC	14 d NOEC = 130 mg DCOIT/kg (soil) based on survival and sublethal (behavioral) effects and 500 mg DCOIT/kg based on weight change data
5.2.2	LC ₅₀	14 d LC ₅₀ = 250 mg DCOIT/kg (soil)
5.2.3	LC ₀ or LC ₁₀₀	no concentration caused 0% or 100% mortality
5.3	Conclusion	see table A7.5.1.2/01-7 and see table A7.5.1.2/01-8
5.3.1	Other Conclusions	
5.3.2	Reliability	(1), reliable without restriction
5.3.3	Deficiencies	No

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Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
Date	23 August.2006
Materials and Methods	<p>Comment (3.3.3): The age of the earthworms are not reported, only weight and sexual status (developed clitella).</p> <p>Comment (3.3.5): In Table A7.5.1.2701-4 it is stated that the temperature was 20 ± 2 °C. However, in the study report (XIII. Protocol deviations) it is stated that the temperature was not continuously recorded during the first 7 days of the definite toxicity test. During days 8 to 14 the continuously recorded temperature was not always 20 ± 2 °C (individually recorded daily temperatures in each vessel were always within the specified range). These deviations did not affect the outcome of the study according to the study report. It is not possible to control these deviations in temperature in the report, as all temperatures given in table A.1 are within the given range.</p>
Results and discussion	Agree with applicant's version
Conclusion	Agree with applicant's version
Reliability	1, reliable without restrictions
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	-

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Section A7.5.1.2

Earthworm, acute toxicity test – TABLES AND FIGURES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Table A7.5.1.2/01-5: Mortality data

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg artificial soil]	Mortality			
	Number Dead or Missing		Percentage	
	7 d	14 d	7 d	14 d
0 (control)	3	4	8	10
0 (solvent control)	4	4	10	10
17	5	5	13	13
33	7	8	18	20
65	4	5	10	13
130	6	6	15	15
250	12	20	30	50
500	23	26	58	65
Temperature [°C]	20.8-21.6	20.9-21.9		
pH	5.5-5.6	5.5-5.6		
Moisture content	26 %	26 %		

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

Table A7.5.1.2/01-6: Number affected data

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg artificial soil]	Number Affected			
	Number affected		Percentage	
	7 d	14 d	7 d	14 d
0 (control)	1	0	3	--
0 (solvent control)	0	0	--	--
17	1	0	3	--
33	0	0	--	--
65	0	0	--	--
130	0	0	--	--
250	7	0	25	--
500	8	6	47	43
Temperature [°C]	20.8-21.6	20.9-21.9		
pH	5.5-5.6	5.5-5.6		
Moisture content	26 %	26 %		

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

Table A7.5.1.2/01-7: Effect data

	14 d [mg/kg soil] ¹	95 % c.l.
LC ₀	not applicable	
LC ₅₀	250 mg (n)	130 to >500 mg DCOIT/kg (n)
LC ₁₀₀	not applicable	

¹ indicate if effect data are based on nominal (n) or measured (m) concentrations

Table A7.5.1.2/01-8: Validity criteria for acute earthworm test according to OECD 207

	fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Mortality of control animals < 10%	yes	

Figure A7.5.1.2/01-1: Survival of earthworms, *Eisenia foetida*, exposed to DCOIT for 14 days

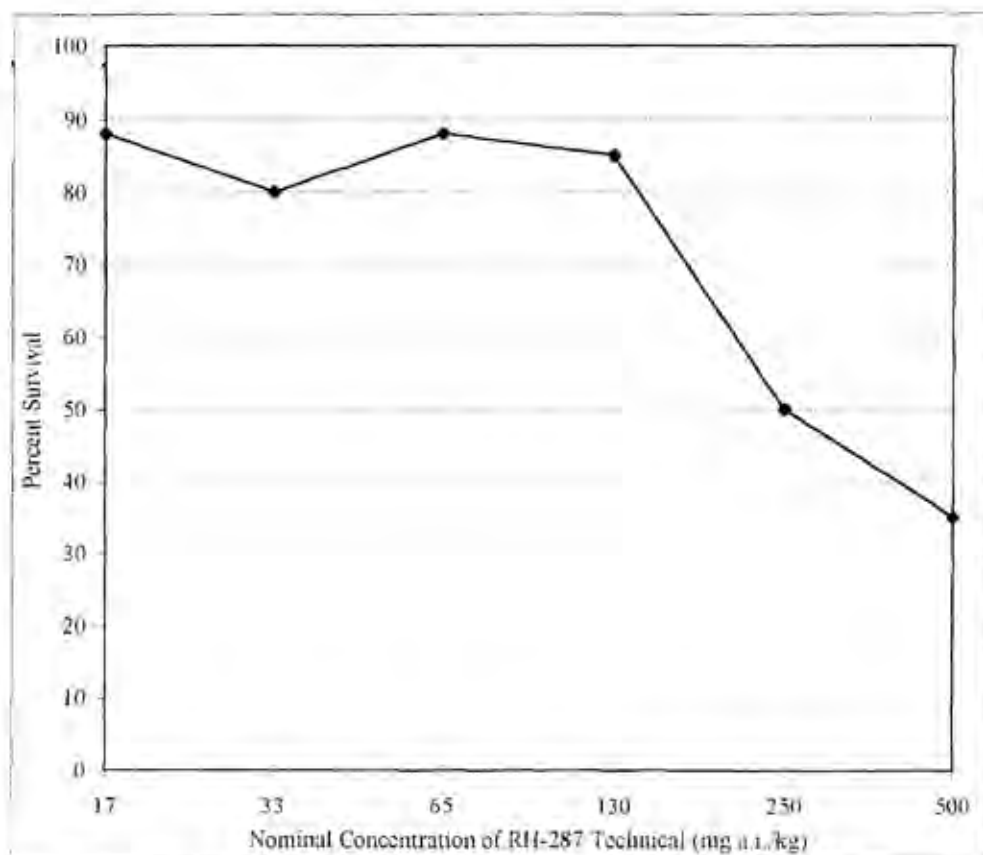


Figure 1 Survival of earthworms, *Eisenia foetida*, exposed to RH-287 Technical for 14 days.

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Section A7.5.1.3/01 Terrestrial plant toxicity – seedling emergence and growth
Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.4

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1 REFERENCE

1.1 Reference
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection
 [Redacted]

2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

2.1 Guideline study Yes, OECD Draft Guideline 208, Part A and US EPA OPPTS Draft Guidelines 850.4100 and 850.4225

2.2 GLP Yes

2.3 Deviations No

3 METHOD

3.1 Test material DCOIT (RH-287 technical)

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number [Redacted]

3.1.2 Specification As given in section 2

3.1.3 Purity 99.3%

3.1.4 Composition of Product [Redacted]

3.1.5 Further relevant properties [Redacted]

3.1.6 Method of analysis [Redacted]

3.2 Preparation of TS solution for poorly soluble or volatile test substances
 [Redacted]

3.2.1 TS Concentrations [Redacted]

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Section A7.5.1.3/01 Terrestrial plant toxicity – seedling emergence and growth
Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.4

3.3 Reference substance

3.3.1 Method of analysis for reference substance

3.4 Testing procedure

3.4.1 Dilution water

3.4.2 Test plants

3.4.3 Test system

3.4.4 Test conditions see table A7.5.1.3/01-5

3.4.5 Test duration 25 days

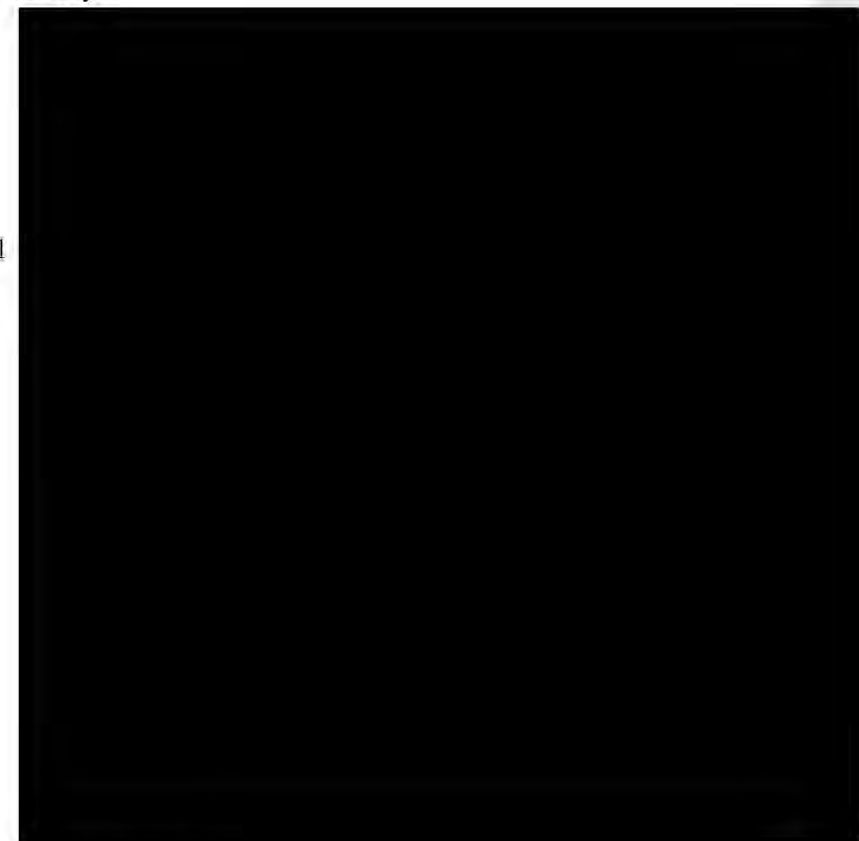
3.4.6 Test parameter

3.4.7 Sampling

3.4.8 Method of analysis of the plant material

3.4.9 Quality control

3.4.10 Statistics



4 RESULTS

4.1 Results test substance

4.1.1 Applied initial concentration not applicable

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Section A7.5.1.3/01 **Terrestrial plant toxicity – seedling emergence and growth**
Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.4

4.1.2	Phytotoxicity rating	see table A7.5.1.3/01-6
4.1.3	Plant height	see table A7.5.1.3/01-6
4.1.4	Plant dry weights	see table A7.5.1.3/01-6
4.1.5	Root dry weights	Not applicable
4.1.6	Root length	Not applicable
4.1.7	Number of dead plants	see table A7.5.1.3/01-6
4.1.8	Effect data	see table A7.5.1.3/01-6
4.1.9	Concentration / response curve	Graph of the concentration-response curve at test termination not described in report
4.1.10	Percent emergence	see table A7.5.1.3/01-6
4.1.11	Other effects	Canola: necrosis, chlorosis, leaf curl, absence of flowers and dead plants were noted. Red clover: necrosis, chlorosis and dead plants were noted. Rice: necrosis, chlorosis, leaf curl, and dead plants were noted. see table A7.5.1.3/01-7

4.2 Results of controls

4.2.1	Number/ percentage of plants showing adverse effects	Canola: no effects Rice: no effects Red clover: one dead plant in solvent control
4.2.2	Nature of adverse effects	Red clover: one dead plant in solvent control

4.3 Test with reference substance

		Not performed
4.3.1	Concentrations	Not applicable
4.3.2	Results	Not applicable

5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Materials and methods	OECD Draft Guideline 208, Part A and OPPTS Draft Guidelines 850.4100 and 850.4225, growth test in terrestrial plants with analytical confirmation of dosing solutions.
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5.2 Results and discussion

5.2.1	NOEC	see table A7.5.1.3/01-8
5.2.2	EC ₂₅	see table A7.5.1.3/01-8
5.2.3	EC ₅₀	see table A7.5.1.3/01-8

5.3 Conclusion

		see table A7.5.1.3/01-8
5.3.1	Reliability	(1), reliable without restriction
5.3.2	Deficiencies	No

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Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
Date	30 August 2006
Materials and Methods	<p>Comment (3.2.1): Only red clover was tested at 2.5 mg/kg dwt soil. In the tests with rice and canola 5 mg/kg dwt soil was the lowest concentration.</p> <p>Comment (3.4.10): If a NOEC value was established to be less than the lowest concentration tested, an EC10 could be calculated by linear regression, to provide a conservative NOEC. This is also done, for shoot length in rice. However, in part 2.9 Data Analysis in the study report it is stated that an EC05 should be used as a conservative NOEC in the above mentioned situations. An EC05 will normally have a wider 95 % confidence interval than EC10, so we suggest keeping EC10 as a NOEC. However, extrapolating outside the concentration range in linear regression is certainly not recommended. Moreover, the EC50 is the most relevant endpoint from this acute test.</p>
Results and discussion	Agree with applicant's version
Conclusion	Agree with applicant's version
Reliability	1, valid without restrictions
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	-

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Section A7.5.1.3/01

Terrestrial plant toxicity – TABLES AND FIGURES

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Table A7.5.1.3/01-5: Test conditions

Criteria	Details
Test type	Greenhouse
Method of application	soil incorporation
Application levels	not applicable
Dose rates	not applicable
Substrate characteristics	sandy loam, 1.3% organic carbon (2.2% org. matter)
Watering of the plants	Plants were irrigated using 200 mg/L Peters 20-20-20. Approximately 100 ml was provided to all pots by sub-irrigation twice weekly. All subsequent watering was provided using town well water.
Temperature	18 to 40 °C
Thermoperiod	Not applicable
Light regime	800 to 4500 footcandles and 8600 to 48,000 lux; natural sunlight supplemented with sodium vapor light; 16 hr light and 8 hr dark
Relative humidity	37 to 79%
Wind volatility	Not applicable
Observation periods and duration of test	Observation periods: 7, 14 and 21 days after 50% emergence as determined in the controls, the number of emerged plants, individual shoot length and visual phototoxicity was recorded. Duration: 21 days after 50% emergence was observed in the controls, <i>i.e.</i> 25 days
Pest control	Seeds were not pretreated with insecticides or fungicides.
Any other treatments and procedures	not applicable

Table A7.5.1.3/01-6: Effective phytotoxicity after test termination

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg dwt]	Absolute Numbers, Canola				Percent relative to control, Canola			
	Plant height (cm)	Plant dry weight (g)	Percent emergence	Dead plants	Plant height inhibition	Plant dry weights	Percent emergence inhibition	Dead plants
control	22.2	0.4955	80	0/40	--	--	--	--
solvent control	22.8	0.3854	98	0/40	--	--	--	--
5.0	23.7	0.4413	98	0/40	-5	-14	0	--
10	18.6	0.4272	93	0/40	17 *	-11	5	--
20	4.8	0.1827	98	0/40	79 *	53 *	0	--
40	2.1	0.0563	95	1/40	91 *	85 *	3	2.5
80	0.44	0.0100	80	14/40	98 *	97 *	18	35
Temperature [°C]	18-40 °C over 26 days							
Relative humidity	37-79 % over 26 days							

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* statistically different compared to the solvent control

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Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg dwt]	Absolute Numbers, Red clover				Percent relative to control, Red clover			
	Plant height (cm)	Plant dry weight (g)	Percent emergence	Dead plants	Plant height inhibition	Plant dry weights	Percent emergence inhibition	Dead plants
control	12.2	0.0848	78	0/40	--	--	--	--
solvent control	9.8	0.0563	85	1/40	--	--	--	--
2.5	8.9	0.0518	93	0/40	10	8	-14	--
5.0	9.5	0.0660	93	0/40	4	-17	-14	--
10	6.8	0.0396	98	0/40	39 *	30 *	-20	--
20	2.1	0.0079	95	0/40	78 *	86 *	-17	--
40	0.67	0.0048	83	0/40	93 *	92 *	-2	--
80	0.0	0.0000	43	17/40	100 +	100 *	48 *	42.5
Temperature [°C]	18-40 °C over 26 days							
Relative humidity	37-79 % over 26 days							

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* statistically different compared to the solvent control

+ excluded from analysis due to emergence effect

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg dwt]	Absolute Numbers, Rice				Percent relative to control, Rice			
	Plant height (cm)	Plant dry weight (g)	Percent emergence	Dead plants	Plant height inhibition	Plant dry weights	Percent emergence inhibition	Dead plants
control	32.5	0.1309	98	0/40	--	--	--	--
solvent control	35.1	0.1620	85	0/40	--	--	--	--
5.0	31.3	0.1763	75	0/40	11 *	-9	12	--
10	31.0	0.1360	93	0/40	12 *	16	-9	--
20	18.8	0.0452	95	0/40	44 *	72 *	-12	--
40	9.7	0.0113	85	0/40	72 *	93 *	0	--
80	7.5	0.0071	85	1/40	79 *	96 *	0	2.5
Temperature [°C]	18-40 °C over 26 days							
Relative humidity	37-79 % over 26 days							

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* statistically different compared to the solvent control

Table A7.5.1.3/01-7: Morphological abnormalities, plant effect and mortalities

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg dwt]	Canola				Plant Effect(%) ^b	
	Morphological abnormalities ^a			Flowers	Mean	Mortality ^c
Necrosis	Chlorosis	Leaf curl				
control	0	0	0	23	0	0
solvent control	0	0	0	34	0	0
5.0	0	0	0	30	0	0
10	0	1	0	21	2	0
20	1	38	0	0	10	0
40	36	37	0	0	45	1
80	18	18	18	0	88	14

a Number of plants exhibiting the effect.

b An effect of 0 indicates a normal plant while an effect of 100 indicates a total plant effect.

c Number of plants that died throughout the test period.

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Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg dwt]	Red Clover					
	Morphological abnormalities ^a				Plant Effect(%) ^b	
	Necrosis	Chlorosis	Leaf curl	Flowers	Mean	Mortality ^c
control	0	0	0	0	0	0
solvent control	0	0	0	0	3	1
2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.0	0	5	0	0	1	0
10	1	39	0	0	10	0
20	38	38	0	0	40	0
40	0	33	0	0	90	0
80	all plants died				100	17

a Number of plants exhibiting the effect.

b An effect of 0 indicates a normal plant while an effect of 100 indicates a total plant effect.

c Number of plants that died throughout the test period.

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg dwt]	Rice					
	Morphological abnormalities ^a				Plant Effect(%) ^b	
	Necrosis	Chlorosis	Leaf curl	Flowers	Mean	Mortality ^c
control	0	0	0	0	0	0
solvent control	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.0	0	20	0	0	7	0
10	0	37	0	0	10	0
20	11	38	1	0	26	0
40	31	33	2	0	45	0
80	33	30	1	0	49	1

a Number of plants exhibiting the effect.

b An effect of 0 indicates a normal plant while an effect of 100 indicates a total plant effect.

c Number of plants that died throughout the test period.

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Table A7.5.1.3/01-8: Conclusions

Species	Percent Emergence (mg DCOIT/kg dwt soil)			Shoot Length (mg DCOIT/kg dwt soil)			Shoot Dry Weight (mg DCOIT/kg dwt soil)		
	NOEC	EC ₂₅	EC ₅₀	NOEC	EC ₂₅	EC ₅₀	NOEC	EC ₂₅	EC ₅₀
Canola	80	>80	>80	5.0	13	19	10	14	19
Lower CL	--	NA	NA	--	12	18	--	13	18
Upper CL	--	NA	NA	--	14	20	--	15	20
Red clover	40	54	74	5.0	8.4	14	5.0	8.7	13
Lower CL	--	39	65	--	4.4	12	--	6.7	12
Upper CL	--	63	80	--	11	15	--	10	14
Rice	80	>80	>80	6.1 ^a	14	23	10	11	16
Lower CL	--	NA	NA	3.2	13	20	--	9.0	14
Upper CL	--	NA	NA	11	15	25	--	13	17

CL = confidence limit

^a An EC10 was calculated as a conservative estimate of the NOEC.

Table A7.5.1.3/01-9: Validity criteria for terrestrial plant toxicity according to OECD Draft Guideline 208

	fulfilled	Not fulfilled
The seedling emergence is at least 70%;	yes	
The seedlings do not exhibit visible phytotoxic effects (e.g. chlorosis, necrosis, wilting, leaf and stem deformations) and the plants exhibit only normal variation in growth and morphology for that particular species;	yes	
The mean survival of emerged control seedlings is at least 90% for the duration of the study;	yes	
Environmental conditions for a particular species are identical and growing media contain the same amount of soil matrix, support media, or substrate from the same source.	yes	

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Section A7.5.1.3/02

Terrestrial plant toxicity – vegetative vigor

Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.4

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1.1 Reference

1 REFERENCE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1.2 Data protection

Yes

1.2.1 Data owner

Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2.1 Guideline study

2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Yes, OECD Draft Guideline 208, Part B and US EPA OPPTS Draft Guidelines 850.4150 and 850.4250

2.2 GLP

Yes

2.3 Deviations

No

3 METHOD

3.1 Test material

DCOIT (RH-287 technical)

3.1.1. Lot/Batch number

[REDACTED]

3.1.2 Specification

As given in section 2

3.1.3. Purity

99.3%

3.1.4 Composition of Product

[REDACTED]

3.1.5 Further relevant properties

[REDACTED]

3.1.6 Method of analysis

[REDACTED]

3.2 Preparation of TS solution for poorly soluble or volatile test substances

[REDACTED]

3.2.1 TS Concentrations

Nominal (mg DCOIT/ml): 0(control), 0 (solvent control), 74 (red clover) and 101 (canola and rice)

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Section A7.5.1.3/02 Terrestrial plant toxicity – vegetative vigor
Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.4

Nominal applied by spray: Canola: 2.6, 5.1, 10, 21, 41 mg DCOIT/kg;
 Red clover: 0.12, 0.36, 1.1, 3.3, 9.9, 30 mg DCOIT/kg; Rice: 0.65, 1.3,
 2.6, 5.1, 10, 21, 41 mg DCOIT/kg

Analytically Measured (mg DCOIT/ml): 0, 0, 67 (red clover), 89
 (canola) and 108 (rice)

Percent of nominal: not applicable for controls, 90% (red clover), 88%
 (canola) and 107% (rice)

3.3 Reference substance

3.3.1 Method of analysis for reference substance

3.4 Testing procedure

3.4.1 Dilution water

3.4.2 Test plants

3.4.3 Test system

3.4.4 Test conditions

see table A7.5.1.3/02-5

3.4.5 Test duration

25 days

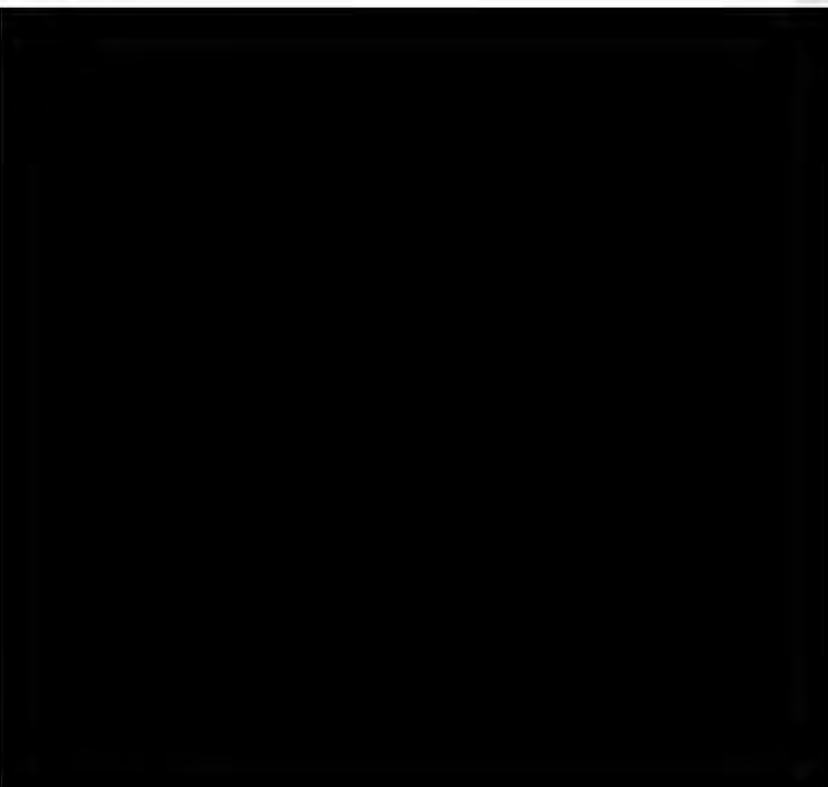
3.4.6 Test parameter

3.4.7 Sampling

3.4.8 Method of analysis of the plant material

3.4.9 Quality control

3.4.10 Statistics



4 RESULTS

4.1 Results test substance

4.1.1 Applied initial

the TS application volume was 468 L/ha equivalent to the application of

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Section A7.5.1.3/02 Terrestrial plant toxicity – vegetative vigor
Annex Point IIIA XIII 3.4

concentration	17.39 mL/spray tray.	
4.1.2 Phytotoxicity rating	Not applicable	
4.1.3 Plant height	see table A7.5.1.3/02-6	
4.1.4 Plant dry weights	see table A7.5.1.3/02-6	
4.1.5 Root dry weights	Not applicable	
4.1.6 Root length	Not applicable	
4.1.7 Number of dead plants	see table A7.5.1.3/02-7	
4.1.8 Effect data	see table A7.5.1.3/02-7	
4.1.9 Concentration / response curve	Graph of the concentration-response curve at test termination not described in report	
4.1.10 Other effects	Canola: necrosis, chlorosis, decreased numbers of seed pods, decreased number of flowers and dead plants were noted. Red clover: necrosis and dead plants were noted. Rice: necrosis and chlorosis were noted. see table A7.5.1.3/02-7	
4.2 Results of controls		
4.2.1 Number/ percentage of plants showing adverse effects	Canola: no effects Red clover: no effects Rice: no effects	x
4.2.2 Nature of adverse effects	Not applicable	
4.3 Test with reference substance		
4.3.1 Concentrations	Not applicable	
4.3.2 Results	Not applicable	
5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION		
5.1 Materials and methods	OECD Draft Guideline 208, Part B and OPPTS Draft Guidelines 850.4150 and 850.4250, vegetative vigor in terrestrial plants with analytical confirmation of dosing solutions.	
5.2 Results and discussion		
5.2.1 NOEC	see table A7.5.1.3/02-8	x
5.2.2 EC ₂₅	see table A7.5.1.3/02-8	
5.2.3 EC ₅₀	see table A7.5.1.3/02-8	
5.3 Conclusion	see table A7.5.1.3/02-8	
5.3.1 Reliability	(1), reliable without restriction	x
5.3.2 Deficiencies	No	x

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Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
Date	30 August 2006
Materials and Methods	Agree with applicant's version
Results and discussion	Comment (4.2.1): The result is presented as "no effects" for Canola. However, in table A7.5.1.3/02-7 it says that 39 of 40 plants in control and solvent control showed leaf curls. This is normally a sign of some kind of stress in plants.
Conclusion	Comment (5.2.1): An EC10 was calculated as a conservative estimate for NOEC for shoot length and shoot weight in rice. However, it should be noted that the 95 % confidence interval for this NOEC is relatively wide.
Reliability	Due to the restrictions described, reliability is changed from 1 to 2, valid with restrictions.
Acceptability	Acceptable with the restrictions noted above
Remarks	-

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Section A7.5.1.3/02

Terrestrial plant toxicity – vegetative vigor – TABLES AND FIGURES

[Redacted]

[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

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	Duration: 21 days after treatment, <i>i.e.</i> 25 days
Pest control	Seeds were not pretreated with insecticides or fungicides.
Any other treatments and procedures	not applicable

Table A7.5.1.3/02-6: Effective phytotoxicity after test termination

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg]	Absolute Numbers, Canola		Percent relative to control, Canola	
	Shoot length (cm)	Shoot dry weight (g)	Shoot length inhibition	Shoot dry weight inhibition
control	72.5	1.4362	--	--
solvent control	74.2	1.5268	--	--
2.6	75.0	1.2964	-2	12
5.1	63.5	0.8422	13 *	43 *
10	56.6	0.6823	23 *	54 *
21	41.7	0.5466	43 *	63 *
41	40.7	0.4562	45 *	69 *
Temperature [°C]	18-40 °C over 22 days			
Relative humidity	35-82 % over 22 days			

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* statistically different compared to the pooled control

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg]	Absolute Numbers, Red clover		Percent relative to control, Red clover	
	Shoot length (cm)	Shoot dry weight (g)	Shoot length inhibition	Shoot dry weight inhibition
control	17.1	0.1133	--	--
solvent control	17.4	0.1273	--	--
0.12	15.6	0.1078	10	10
0.36	17.3	0.0911	0	24 *
1.1	14.8	0.0934	14 *	22 *
3.3	11.0	0.0558	36 *	54 *
9.9	8.1	0.0330	53 *	73 *
30	0.30	0.0031	98 *	97 *
Temperature [°C]	18-40 °C over 22 days			
Relative humidity	37-83 % over 22 days			

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* statistically different compared to the pooled control

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Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg]	Absolute Numbers, Rice		Percent relative to control, Rice	
	Shoot length (cm)	Shoot dry weight (g)	Shoot length inhibition	Shoot dry weight inhibition
control	40.9	0.2278	--	--
solvent control	39.4	0.2443	--	--
0.65	36.8	0.1894	8 *	20 *
1.3	36.2	0.1845	10 *	22 *
2.6	37.1	0.2144	7 *	9 *
5.1	33.2	0.1481	17 *	37 *
10	32.8	0.1836	18 *	22 *
21	32.4	0.1407	19 *	40 *
41	30.9	0.1320	23 *	44 *
Temperature [°C]	18-40 °C over 22 days			
Relative humidity	35-82 % over 22 days			

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* statistically different compared to the pooled control

Table A7.5.1.3/02-7: Morphological abnormalities, plant condition and mortalities

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg]	Canola					
	Morphological abnormalities ^a			Plant Effect(%) ^b		
	Necrosis	Chlorosis	Leaf Curl	Flowers	Mean	Mortality ^c
control	0	0	39	40	0	0
solvent control	0	0	39	40	0	0
2.6	0	0	40	40	0	0
5.1	0	0	35	39	0	0
10	0	40	40	40	14	0
21	0	38	30	36	18	2
41	2	40	29	36	21	0

^a Number of plants exhibiting the effect.

^b An effect of 0 indicates a normal plant while an effect of 100 indicates a total plant effect.

^c Number of plants that died throughout the test period.

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg]	Red clover					
	Morphological abnormalities ^a			Plant Effect(%) ^b		
	Necrosis	Chlorosis	Leaf Curl	Flowers	Mean	Mortality ^c
control	0	0	0	6	0	0
solvent control	0	0	0	4	0	0
0.12	0	0	0	2	0	0
0.36	0	0	0	7	0	0
1.1	40	0	0	0	12	0
3.3	40	0	0	0	29	0
9.9	38	0	0	0	44	2
30	5	0	0	0	96	35

^a Number of plants exhibiting the effect.

^b An effect of 0 indicates a normal plant while an effect of 100 indicates a total plant effect.

^c Number of plants that died throughout the test period.

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Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg]	Rice				Plant Effect(%) ^b	
	Morphological abnormalities ^a				Mean	Mortality ^c
	Necrosis	Chlorosis	Leaf Curl	Flowers		
control	0	0	0	0	0	0
solvent control	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.65	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	0	40	0	0	10	0
2.6	0	40	0	0	10	0
5.1	40	40	0	0	10	0
10	40	40	0	0	20	0
21	40	40	0	0	30	0
41	40	40	0	0	40	0

^a Number of plants exhibiting the effect.

^b An effect of 0 indicates a normal plant while an effect of 100 indicates a total plant effect.

^c Number of plants that died throughout the test period.

Table A7.5.1.3/02-8: Conclusions

Species	Shoot Length (mg DCOIT/kg)			Shoot Dry Weight (mg DCOIT/kg)		
	NOEC	EC ₂₅	EC ₅₀	NOEC	EC ₂₅	EC ₅₀
Canola	2.6	11	>41	2.6	3.7	8.6
Lower CL	--	7.9	--	--	2.8	4.9
Upper CL	--	14	--	--	4.4	14
Red clover	0.36	2.2	8.8	0.12	0.94	3.1
Lower CL	--	1.2	6.4	--	0.27	2.5
Upper CL	--	2.8	11	--	1.8	4.6
Rice	2.9 ^a	>41	>41	0.64 ^a	4.7	>41
Lower CL	0.91	--	--	0.25	2.6	--
Upper CL	3.9	--	--	2.8	12	--

CL = confidence limit

^a An EC₁₀ was calculated as a conservative estimate of the NOEC.

Table A7.5.1.3/02-9: Validity criteria for terrestrial plant toxicity according to EPA OPPTS 850.4150 (vegetative vigor test)

	Fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Adverse effect > 25 % on one or more plant species (EPA)	yes	

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Section A7.5.2.1

Earthworm, chronic toxicity test

Annex Point IIIA XIII.3.2

Official use only

1 REFERENCE

1.1 Reference

[Redacted]

1.2 Data protection

Yes

1.2.1 Data owner

Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection

[Redacted]

2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

2.1 Guideline study

Yes, OECD Method 222

2.2 GLP

Yes

2.3 Deviations

No

3 METHOD

3.1 Test material

DCOIT supplied as RH-287 Technical

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number

[Redacted]

3.1.2 Specification

As given in section 2

3.1.3 Purity

98.5 %

3.1.4 Composition of Product

3.1.5 Further relevant properties

3.1.6 Method of analysis

3.2 Reference substance

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Preparation of the test substance

3.3.2 Application of the test substance

[Redacted]

Document III-A / Section A7.5

Section A7.5.2.1 Earthworm, chronic toxicity test
Annex Point IIIA XIII.3.2

3.3.3 Test organisms

3.3.4 Test system

3.3.5 Test conditions

3.3.6 Test duration

3.3.7 Test parameter

3.3.8 Examination

3.3.9 Monitoring of test
substance concentration

3.3.10 Statistics



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

see table A7.5.2.1/01-4

56 days



4 RESULTS

4.1 Filter paper test

Not performed

4.2 Soil test

4.2.1 Initial concentrations of test substance

0 (control), 0 (vehicle control), 5.0, 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil, nominal. The low and high dosing solution mean measured concentrations of TS were 3030 and 92,500 mg /L, representing 111 and 105% recovery, respectively.

4.2.2 Effect data (Mortality)

see table A7.5.2.1/01-5

4.2.3 Concentration / effect curve

None

4.2.4 Other effects

Not applicable

4.3 Results of controls

4.3.1 Mortality

1% in deionized water control; 0% in acetone control

4.3.2 Number/ percentage of earthworms showing adverse

see table A7.5.2.1/01-6

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Section A7.5.2.1 Earthworm, chronic toxicity test
Annex Point IIIA XIII.3.2

	effects	
4.3.3	Nature of adverse effects	None
4.4	Test with reference substance	Performed
4.4.1	Concentrations	0.13, 0.26, 0.51, 1, 2, and 4 mg carbendazim/kg dry soil
4.4.2	Results	NOEC < 1.3 mg carbendazim/kg dry soil LOEC = 1.3 mg carbendazim/kg dry soil
5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION		
5.1	Materials and methods	OECD Method 222, Earthworm reproduction test
5.2	Results and discussion	DCOIT did not affect mortality and growth (percent weight change) at 28 days but did produce statistically significant reproduction effects at 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 mg DCOIT/kg treatments at 56 days.
5.2.1	NOEC	160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (28-day survival and 28-day growth) 5.0 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (56-day reproduction)
5.2.2	LC ₁₀	>160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (28-day survival and 28-day growth) <5.0 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (56-day reproduction)
5.2.3	LC ₅₀	>160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (28-day survival and 28-day growth) 25.9 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (56-day reproduction)
5.2.4	LC ₁₀₀	no concentration caused 100% mortality
5.3	Conclusion	see table A7.5.2.1/01-7 and see table A7.5.2.1/01-8
5.3.1	Other Conclusions	
5.3.2	Reliability	(1), reliable without restriction
5.3.3	Deficiencies	No

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Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
Date	12 September 2006
Materials and Methods	Agree with applicant's version
Results and discussion	Agree with applicant's version
Conclusion	Agree with applicant's version
Reliability	1, valid without restrictions
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	-

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Section A7.5.2.1

Earthworm, chronic toxicity test – TABLES AND FIGURES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Table A7.5.2.1/01-5: Mortality data

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg artificial soil]	Mortality	
	Number Dead or Missing Day 28	Percentage Day 28
0 (control)	1	1
0 (acetone control)	0	0
5.0	0	0
10	0	0
20	0	0
40	0	0
80	0	0
160	0	0
Temperature [°C]	19.6 to 20.5 °C	
pH	6.6 to 7.0	
Moisture content	28.0 to 34.7%	

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

Table A7.5.2.1/01-6: Number affected data

Test Substance Concentration (nominal) ¹ [mg DCOIT/kg artificial soil]	Number Affected		
	Worm weights (grams/replicate) Day 28		Mean Replicate Reproduction Day 56
	Mean change	% change	Number of juvenil worms
0 (control)	3.383	63	221
0 (acetone control)	3.318	59	234
5	3.382	60	218
10	3.204	61	177 *
20	3.468	67	114 *
40	3.178	59	89 *
80	2.882	54	63 *
160	2.643	50	7 *
	Day 28	Day 56	
Temperature [°C]	19.6 to 20.5 °C		
pH	6.6 to 7.0	5.6 to 6.6	
Moisture content	28.0 to 34.7%	30.0 to 35.6%	

¹ specify, if TS concentrations were nominal or measured

* Statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$) reduction in the number of juvenile worms produced as compared to control.

Document III-A / Section A7.5**Table A7.5.2.1/01-7: Effect data**

NOEC (survival)	160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
28-day EC ₁₀ (survival)	>160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
28-day EC ₅₀ (survival)	>160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
NOEC (reproduction)	5.0 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
56-day EC ₁₀ (reproduction)	<5.0 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
56-day EC ₅₀ (reproduction)	25.9 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n) 95% C.L.: 16 to 36 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil
NOEC (growth)	160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
28-day EC ₁₀ (growth)	>160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)
28-day EC ₅₀ (growth)	>160 mg DCOIT/kg dry soil (n)

¹ indicate if effect data are based on nominal (n) or measured (m) concentrations

Table A7.5.2.1/01-8: Validity criteria for acute earthworm test according to OECD 222

	fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Mortality of control animals <10%	yes	

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Section A7.5.2.2		Long term toxicity to terrestrial plants	
Justification for non-submission of data			Official use only
Other existing data <input type="checkbox"/>	Technically not feasible <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientifically unjustified <input type="checkbox"/>	
Limited exposure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other justification <input type="checkbox"/>		
Detailed justification:	Due to the rapid biodegradation of DCOIT in soil and to its low mobility, for the product type 8, long term exposure of terrestrial plants to significant concentrations of DCOIT is unlikely.		
Undertaking of intended data submission <input type="checkbox"/>	No		
Evaluation by Competent Authorities			
Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State			
Date	19 September 2006		
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Applicant's justification is acceptable.		
Conclusion	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Remarks	-		

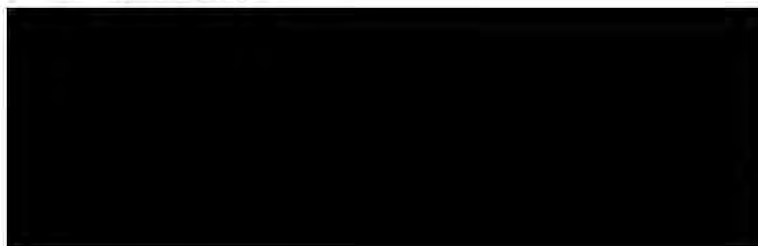
Document III-A / Section A7.5

Section A7.5.3.1.1/01 Acute oral toxicity on birds - Mallard duck
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.1

Official use only

1. REFERENCE

1.1 Reference



1.2 Data protection

Yes

1.2.1 Data owner

Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection



2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

2.1 Guideline study

No, no guidelines available at the time the study was conducted

2.2 GLP

No, GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed

2.3 Deviations

Yes, TS not analysed in dosing solutions and housing conditions were not described.

3. METHOD

3.1 Test material

DCOIT (RH-287)

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number



3.1.2 Specification

Test substance was a dilution of DCOIT in xylene.

x

3.1.3 Purity

77.2% DCOIT in xylene

x

3.1.4 Composition



3.1.5 Further relevant properties



3.1.6 Method of analysis



3.2 Reference substance



3.3 Testing procedure



3.3.1 Preparation of the test substance



3.3.2 Application of the



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Section A7.5.3.1.1/01 Acute oral toxicity on birds - Mallard duck
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.1

test substance

3.3.3 Test organisms

3.3.4 Test system

3.3.5 Test conditions

Birds were maintained in a brooder with the temperature maintained at 37°C upon hatching through the completion of the study.

See table A7.5.3.1.1/01-4.

3.3.6 Test duration

8 days

3.3.7 Test parameter

3.3.8 Examination

3.3.9 Monitoring of test substance concentration

3.3.10 Statistics

4 RESULTS

4.1 Filter paper test

Not performed

4.2 Soil test

4.2.1 Initial concentrations of test substance

215, 464, 1000, 2150, 4640 (mg technical/kg bw)

4.2.2 Effect data (Mortality)

see table A7.5.3.1.1/01-5

4.2.3 Concentration / effect curve

TS mg technical/kg	Body weight Day 0 (g)	Body weight Day 8 (g)
215	216	390
464	208	412
1000	198	390
2150	189	352
4640	175	275

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Section A7.5.3.1.1/01 Acute oral toxicity on birds - Mallard duck
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.1

4.2.4 Other effects

TS mg technical/kg	Total estimated feed consumption (g)
215	4075
464	4375
1000	3525
2150	3550
4640	3400

4.3 Results of controls Day 0 and Day 8 body weight (g) and total estimated food consumption (g) for the control:

Dosage (mg/kg)	Day 0	Day 8	Total Estimated Food Consumption (g)
0	192	387	3875
0	204	420	3900
0	230	415	3775
0	217	395	3800
0	216	425	3850

4.3.1 Mortality No

4.3.2 Number/percentage of earthworms showing adverse effects None. All birds appeared normal and healthy.

4.3.3 Nature of adverse effects Not relevant.

4.4 Test with reference substance

4.4.1 Concentrations Dieldrin: 14.7, 21.5, 31.6, 46.6, and 68.2 mg/kg.

4.4.2 Results Day 0 and Day 8 body weight (g) and total estimated food consumption (g) following dosage with dieldrin:

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Section A7.5.3.1.1/01 Acute oral toxicity on birds - Mallard duck
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.1

Dosage (mg/kg)	Day 0	Day 8	Total Estimated Food Consumption (g)
Dieldrin			
14.7	198	412	3825
21.5	200	380	3450
31.6	235	365	2100
46.6	212	315	2200
68.2	217	*	0

* Data not available due to mortality

LD₅₀ = 35.8 mg/kg (C.I. = 28.0 - 45.7).

4.5 Materials and methods
5.1 Results and discussion

5.1.1 NOAEL

5.1.2 LD₁₀

5.1.3 LD₅₀

5.1.4 LD₁₀₀

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Other Conclusions

5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Not a guideline study. Dosing solutions were administered by intubation directly into the crop of each bird via stainless steel catheter. The dosing solutions were administered based on kg body weight. The negative control birds received corn oil.

2150 mg technical/kg bw (1660 mg DCOIT/kg bw)

ND

> 4640 mg technical/kg bw (>3580 mg DCOIT/kg bw)

(2), reliable with restrictions

Yes, TS not analysed in dosing solutions and housing conditions were not described.

Document III-A / Section A7.5

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
Date	16 September 2006
Materials and Methods	Comment (3.1.2): The only solvent mentioned in the study report was corn oil before dosing of the animals. It is not mentioned that the test compound was dissolved in xylene anywhere in the report. Comment (3.1.3): Purity of the test compound is not given in the study report.
Results and discussion	Agree with applicant's version
Conclusion	Agree with applicant's version
Reliability	2, valid with restrictions
Acceptability	Acceptable with the restrictions mentioned above
Remarks	-

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Section A7.5.3.1.1/01

Acute oral toxicity on birds - Mallard duck - TABLES AND FIGURES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Table A7.5.3.1.1/01-4: Test conditions (housing)

Criteria	Details
Test temperature	37°C
Shielding of the animals	Not described
Ventilation	Not described
Relative humidity	Not described
Photoperiod and lighting	Not described

Table A7.5.3.1.1/01-5: Mortality data after test termination

Test substance dosage level [mg technical/kg bw]	Mortality after test termination (8 days)									
	Total number per dose level					Percentage per dose level				
	Pen 1	Pen 2	Pen 3	Pen 4	Pen 5	Pen 1	Pen 2	Pen 3	Pen 4	Pen 5
0 (control)	0/10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
215	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
464	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
1000	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
2150	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
4640	3/10	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--

Table A7.5.3.1.1/01-6: Validity criteria for avian acute oral toxicity test according to EPA OPPTS 850.2100

	Fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Mortality of control animals <10%	Yes	

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Section A7.5.3.1.2/01 Short-term toxicity on birds- Bobwhite Quail
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.2

Official
use only

1 REFERENCE

1.1 Reference [Redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection [Redacted]

2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

2.1 Guideline study Yes, US EPA FIFRA 71-2

2.2 GLP Yes

2.3 Deviations No

3 METHOD

3.1 Test material DCOIT (RH-287 Technical)

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number [Redacted]

3.1.2 Specification As given in section 2

3.1.3 Purity 96.9%

3.1.4 Composition of Product [Redacted]

3.1.5 Further relevant properties [Redacted]

3.1.6 Method of analysis [Redacted]

3.2 Administration of the test substance [Redacted]

3.3 Reference substance [Redacted]

3.4 Testing procedure

3.4.1 Test organisms [Redacted]

X

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Section A7.5.3.1.2/01 Short-term toxicity on birds- Bobwhite Quail
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.2

3.4.2 Test system

3.4.3 Diet

3.4.4 Test conditions

see table A7.5.3.1.2/01-4

3.4.5 Duration of the test

8 days (5 days dosing and 3 days observation)

3.4.6 Test parameter

3.4.7 Examination /
Observation

3.4.8 Statistics

4 RESULTS

4.1 Limit Test /
Range finding test

Not performed

4.2 Results test
substance4.2.1 Applied
concentrations

312, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 ppm DCOIT

4.2.2 Effect data
(Mortality)

see table A7.5.3.1.2/01-5

4.2.3 Body weight

Body weight change (g)

nominal concentration (mg/kg food)	0 h-day 5	days 6-8
control - I	+13	+8
control - II	+13	+8
control - III	+11	+8
control - IV	+15	+8
control - V	+16	+8
312	+13	+8
625	+14	+8
1250	+11	+8
2500	+7	+8
5000	-3	+8

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4.2.4 Food consumption food consumption/bird/day (g)

Nominal concentration (mg/kg food)	0 h-day 5	days 6-8
control - I	5	8
control - II	5	7
control - III	5	6
control - IV	5	6
control -V	6	9
312	5	7
625	5	8
1250	5	7
2500	4	7
5000	2	6

4.2.5 Concentration / response curve Not described

4.2.6 Other effects Reduced bw, reduced feed consumption, lethargy, anorexia were evident in the 5000 ppm DCOIT group. There were no abnormal gross necropsy findings. Complete remission of clinical signs was achieved in survivors by the first day of observation (day 6).

4.3 Results of controls

4.3.1 Number/ percentage of animals showing adverse effects No mortality, no symptoms of toxicity in the 5 groups of 10 control birds

4.3.2 Nature of adverse effects Not applicable

4.4 Test with reference substance Not performed

5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Materials and methods US EPA FIFRA 71-2, Acute dietary toxicity test to birds with analytical confirmation of TS concentration in feed.

5.2 Results and discussion The TS in the feed stored in the freezer for up to 5 days is stable; however, the TS partially degrades at elevated temperatures in the animal room for one day. The analyses displayed that the lower the initial test concentration, the greater the degradation.

5.2.1 NOEC 1250 mg DCOIT/kg food

5.2.2 LC₀ 2500 mg DCOIT/kg food

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5.2.3	LC ₅₀	>4640 mg DCOIT/kg food
5.2.4	LC ₁₀₀	Not applicable
5.3	Conclusion	see table A7.5.3.1.2/01-6
5.3.1	Reliability	(1), reliable without restriction
5.3.2	Deficiencies	No

Evaluation by Competent Authorities**Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State**

Date	16 September 2006
Materials and Methods	Comment (3.4.1): The initial body weights reported in this form disagree with the study report. According to table 2 in the study report the average weight of the birds was 23-25 g at study start.
Results and discussion	Comment (4.2.6): A weak body weight reduction and reduced feed consumption was registered in group IV (2500 ppm) in addition to the stronger effects seen in group V (5000 ppm).
Conclusion	Agree with applicant's version
Reliability	1, valid without restrictions
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	-

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Section A7.5.3.1.2/01

Short-term toxicity on birds- Bobwhite Quail – TABLES AND FIGURES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Table A7.5.3.1.2/01-5: Mortality data after test termination

Test substance dosage level [mg/kg food] (nominal)	Mortality after test termination (days 6-8)									
	Total number per dose level					Percentage per dose level				
	Pen 1	Pen 2	Pen 3	Pen 4	Pen 5	Pen 1	Pen 2	Pen 3	Pen 4	Pen 5
0 (control)	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	--	--	--	--	--
312	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
625	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
1250	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
2500	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
5000	0/7 *	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
Temperature [°C]	39	--	--	--	--					
Relative humidity	60 %	--	--	--	--					

* three birds died in the 5000 ppm ai dose group – one each on days 3, 4 and 5.

Table A7.5.3.1.2/01-6: Validity criteria for short-term toxicity test according to OECD 205

	Fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Mortality of control animals <10%	yes	
Test substance concentration > 80 % of nominal concentration throughout the dosing period	yes	
Lowest treatment level causing no compound-related mortality or other observable toxic effects	yes	

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Section A7.5.3.1.2/02 Short-term toxicity on birds – Mallard duck
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.2
Official
use only**1 REFERENCE****1.1 Reference**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1.2 Data protection

Yes

1.2.1 Data owner

Rohm and Haas Company

1.2.2

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE**2.1 Guideline study**

Yes, US EPA FIFRA 71-2

2.2 GLP

Yes

2.3 Deviations

No

3 METHOD**3.1 Test material**

DCOIT (RH-287 Technical)

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number

[REDACTED]

3.1.2 Specification

As given in section 2

3.1.3 Purity

96.9%

3.1.4 Composition of Product

[REDACTED]

3.1.5 Further relevant properties

[REDACTED]

3.1.6 Method of analysis

[REDACTED]

3.2 Administration of the test substance

[REDACTED]

3.3 Reference substance

[REDACTED]

3.4 Testing procedure

3.4.1 Test organisms

[REDACTED]

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Section A7.5.3.1.2/02 Short-term toxicity on birds – Mallard duck
Annex Point IIIA XIII.1.2

3.4.2 Test system

3.4.3 Diet

3.4.4 Test conditions

see table A7.5.3.1.2/02-4

3.4.5 Duration of the test

9 days (5 days dosing and 4 days observation)

3.4.6 Test parameter

3.4.7 Examination /
Observation

3.4.8 Statistics

4 RESULTS**4.1 Limit Test /
Range finding test**

Not performed

**4.2 Results test
substance**4.2.1 Applied
concentrations

312, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 mg DCOIT/kg food

4.2.2 Effect data
(Mortality)

see table A7.5.3.1.2/02-5

4.2.3 Body weight

Body weight change (g)

nominal concentration (mg/kg food)	0 h-day 5	days 6-9
control - I	+114	+119
control - II	+115	+161
control - III	+101	+157
control - IV	+102	+112
control - V	+91	+119
312	+104	+109
625	+99	+121
1250	+93	+124
2500	+43	+134
5000	-23	+133

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4.2.4 Food consumption

Food consumption/bird/day (g)

nominal concentration (mg/kg food)	0 h-day 5	days 6-9
control - I	61	73
control - II	58	72
control - III	57	71
control - IV	59	78
control -V	63	84
312	55	61
625	64	65
1250	52	79
2500	35	75
5000	18	61

4.2.5 Concentration / response curve

Not described

4.2.6 Other effects

Clinical signs of toxicity noted during the test period were asthenia and smallness of size in one bird in each of the 1250 and 2500 ppm DCOIT groups, reduced body weight and feed consumption in the 2500 and 5000 ppm DCOIT groups and lethargy in the 5000 ppm ai group. Complete remission of clinical signs was achieved in survivors by test day 6. Gross pathology was revealed no abnormal findings.

4.3 Results of controls

4.3.1 Number/ percentage of animals showing adverse effects

No mortality, no symptoms of toxicity in the 5 groups of 10 control birds

4.3.2 Nature of adverse effects

Not applicable

4.4 Test with reference substance

Not performed

Document III-A / Section A7.5**5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION****5.1 Materials and methods**

US EPA FIFRA 71-2, Acute dietary toxicity test to birds with analytical confirmation of TS concentration in feed.

5.2 Results and discussion

The TS in the feed stored in the freezer for up to 5 days is stable; however, the TS partially degrades at elevated temperatures in the animal room for one day. The analyses displayed that the lower the initial test concentration, the greater the degradation.

5.2.1 NOEL

625 ppm (mg/kg food) DCOIT

5.2.2 LC₀

625 ppm (mg/kg food) DCOIT

5.2.3 LC₅₀

> 4640 mg DCOIT/kg food

5.2.4 LC₁₀₀

Not applicable

5.3 Conclusion

see table A7.5.3.1.2/02-6

5.3.1 Reliability

(1), reliable without restriction

5.3.2 Deficiencies

No

Evaluation by Competent Authorities**Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State****Date**

18 September 2006

Materials and Methods

Agree with applicant's version

Results and discussion

Agree with applicant's version

Conclusion

Agree with applicant's version

Reliability

1, valid without restrictions

Acceptability

Acceptable

Remarks

-

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Section A7.5.3.1.2/02

Short-term toxicity on birds – Mallard duck – TABLES AND FIGURES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Document III-A / Section A7.5

Table A7.5.3.1.2/02-5: Mortality data after test termination

Test substance dosage level [mg/kg food] (nominal)	Mortality after test termination (days 6-9)									
	Total number per dose level					Percentage per dose level				
	Pen 1	Pen 2	Pen 3	Pen 4	Pen 5	Pen 1	Pen 2	Pen 3	Pen 4	Pen 5
0 (control)	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	--	--	--	--	--
312	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
625	0/10	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
1250	0/9 *	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
2500	0/9 *	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
5000	1/10 *	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Temperature [°C]	28	--	--	--	--					
Relative humidity	83 %	--	--	--	--					

* three birds died in this study - one each in the 1250, 2500 and 5000 ppm DCOIT groups.

Table A7.5.3.1.2/02-6: Validity criteria for short-term toxicity test according to OECD 205

	Fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Mortality of control animals <10%	yes	
Test substance concentration > 80 % of nominal concentration throughout the dosing period	yes	
Lowest treatment level causing no compound-related mortality or other observable toxic effects	yes	

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Section A7.5.3.1.3		Bird reproduction	
Justification for non-submission of data			Official use only
Other existing data []	Technically not feasible []	Scientifically unjustified [X]	
Limited exposure [X]	Other justification []		
Detailed justification:	<p>The acute and short term toxicity tests in birds indicate a low toxicity of DCOIT. Besides, due to the rapid biodegradation of DCOIT in the environment and to its low potential for bioaccumulation, the exposure of birds to DCOIT in the wood preservatives application is expected to be very limited</p> <p>As a consequence, the bird reproduction test is not considered to be necessary.</p>		
Undertaking of intended data submission []	No		
Evaluation by Competent Authorities			
Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State			
Date	19 September 2006		
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Conclusion	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Remarks	-		

Document III-A / Section A7.5

Section A7.5.4		Effects on honeybees	
Justification for non-submission of data			Official use only
Other existing data <input type="checkbox"/>	Technically not feasible <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientifically unjustified <input type="checkbox"/>	
Limited exposure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other justification <input type="checkbox"/>		
Detailed justification:	Due to the use pattern of DCOIT in the wood preservation application, honeybees are not expected to be exposed to significant concentration of DCOIT in the environment. As a consequence, toxicity tests on honey bees are not considered to be necessary.		
Undertaking of intended data submission <input type="checkbox"/>	No		
Evaluation by Competent Authorities			
Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State			
Date	19 September 2006		
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Conclusion	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Remarks	-		

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Section A7.5.5.1	Bioconcentration in earthworms	
	Justification for non-submission of data	Official use only
Other existing data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technically not feasible <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientifically unjustified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Limited exposure <input type="checkbox"/>	Other justification <input type="checkbox"/>	
Detailed justification:	<p>The potential of DCOIT bioconcentration in earthworms is very low. Indeed, the log P_{ow} is 2.8, indicates a low potential for bioaccumulation. Besides, DCOIT was shown to be rapidly biodegraded in soil with half-life less than 2 days (section A7.2.1).</p> <p>Bioconcentration was studied in aquatic organisms (see section A7.4.3.3) and the results indicated a low bioaccumulation potential for DCOIT.</p> <p>As a consequence, the bioconcentration study in earthworms was not performed.</p>	x
Undertaking of intended data submission <input type="checkbox"/>	No.	
Evaluation by Competent Authorities		
Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State		
Date	19 September 2006	
Evaluation of applicant's justification	The DT50 from study A7.2.1 is 4.7 days at 12°C. However, biodegradation of DCOIT in soil is still rapid and based on a log K_{ow} of 2.8 DCOIT is expected to have a low potential of bioconcentration in soil organisms and therefore the applicant's justification is acceptable.	
Conclusion	Applicant's justification is acceptable	
Remarks	-	

Document III-A / Section A7.5

Section A7.5.6		Effects on other terrestrial non-target organisms	
Annex Point IIIA XIII.2.1			
Justification for non-submission of data			Official use only
Other existing data	<input type="checkbox"/>	Technically not feasible	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientifically unjustified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Limited exposure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other justification	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detailed justification:	Further tests on terrestrial organisms are not considered to be necessary.		
Undertaking of intended data submission	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
Evaluation by Competent Authorities			
Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State			
Date	19 September 2006		
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Conclusion	Applicant's justification is acceptable		
Remarks	-		

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Section A7.5.7 Effects on mammals

Tests with mammals are summarised in the Toxicological section (Section A6). The summaries are not repeated in the current section, please refer to section A6.

Section A7	End point	Authors	Section A6 cross-reference
A7.5.7.1.1	Acute Oral LD ₅₀ Toxicity Rat		A6.1.1/01
A7.5.7.1.1	Acute Oral LD ₅₀ Toxicity Mouse		A6.1.1/02
A7.5.7.1.2	Short-term toxicity- Repeated 28-day oral dose toxicity in rats		A6.3.1/01
A7.5.7.1.2	Short term toxicity- Repeated dermal dose toxicity in rabbits		A6.3.2/01
A7.5.7.1.2	Subchronic toxicity- Repeated 90-day oral dose toxicity in rats		A6.4.1a/01
A7.5.7.1.2	Subchronic toxicity- Repeated 90-day oral dose toxicity in dogs		A6.4.1b/01
A7.5.7.1.2	Subchronic toxicity- Repeated inhalation dose toxicity in rats		A6.4.3/01
A7.5.7.1.3	Effects on reproduction Teratogenicity - rabbits		A6.8.1a/01
A7.5.7.1.3	Effects on reproduction Teratogenicity -rats		A6.8.1b/01
A7.5.7.1.3	Effects on reproduction Teratogenicity - rats		A6.8.1b/02
A7.5.7.1.3	Effects on reproduction- Multigeneration reproduction toxicity rats		A6.8.2