## Section A7.4.3.1 Prolonged toxicity to an appropriate species of fish

Annex Point IIIA XIII.2.1 DIMETH

DIMETHYLAMINOSULFANILID (DMSA)

			Official	
		1 REFERENCE	use only	
1.1	Reference	, 1990, Toxicity of DMSA for Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus Mykiss</i> ) with prolonged exposure (21 days),		
		, Report No. (unpublished),		
		1990-07-18		
1.2	Data protection	Yes		
1.2.1	Data owner	Bayer Crop Science AG		
1.2.2	Companies with letter of access	Bayer Chemicals AG		
1.2.3	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA		
		2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE		
2.1	Guideline study	Yes		
		OECD guideline No. 204		
2.2	GLP	Yes		
2.3	Deviations	No		
		3 MATERIALS AND METHODS		
3.1	Test material	Dimethylaminosulfanilid (DMSA)		
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	Lot number:		
3.1.2	Specification			
3.1.3	Purity	_		
3.1.4	Composition of Product	<del>.</del>		
3.1.5	Further relevant properties	Water solubility: 1.3 g/l (20 °C, distilled water)		
3.1.6	Method of analysis	HPLC		
3.2	Preparation of TS solution for poorly soluble or volatile test substances	y of solvents and distributed as evenly as possible by stirring.		
3.3	Reference substance	No		
3.3.1	Method of analysis for reference substance	-		
3.4	Testing procedure			
3.4.1	Dilution water	see table A7_4_3_1-1		
3.4.2	Test organisms	see table A7_4_3_1-2		

# Section A7.4.3.1 Prolonged toxicity to an appropriate species of fish Annex Point IIIA XIII.2.1 DIMETHYLAMINOSULFANILID (DMSA)

3.4.3 Test system 3.4.4 Test conditions 3.4.5 Duration of the test 3.4.7 Duration of the test 3.4.7 Sampling  The fish were examined for symptoms of intoxication and mortality every working day but at least three times per week (each test level and control).  The oxygen concentration and the pH were measured every working day in each aquarium.  Body weight and length of the fish were measured for a representative random sample of each batch of fish used before the start of the experiment and for all surviving fish at the end of the experiment.  Yes, the test substance concentrations were analysed immediately before the start of the experiment, after 7 days shortly before changing the water, and after 21 days in the concentrations till containing surviving fish. Concentrations below the NOEC were not analysed.  The NOEC was referenced to the most sensitive parameter (observed toxic symptoms or growth).  Body weights and length of the surviving fish of the various test concentrations at the end of the experiment were compared with those of the controls using t-tests.  4 RESULTS  4.1 Limit Test Not performed  4.1.1 Concentration  Concentration  Concentration  Actual concentrations: 10 and 100.0 mg test substance per litre  4.2.2 Actual concentration of test substance  4.2.3 Effect data  See table A7_4_3_1-5 and table A7_4_3_1-6						
3.4.5 Duration of the test 3.4.6 Test parameter  3.4.7 Sampling  The fish were examined for symptoms of intoxication and mortality every working day but at least three times per week (each test level and control).  The oxygen concentration and the pH were measured every working day in each aquarium.  Body weight and length of the fish were measured for a representative random sample of each batch of fish used before the start of the experiment and for all surviving fish at the end of the experiment.  Yes, the test substance concentrations were analysed immediately before the start of the experiment, after 7 days shortly before changing the water, and after 21 days in the concentrations surviving fish. Concentrations below the NOEC were not analysed.  The NOEC was referenced to the most sensitive parameter (observed toxic symptoms or growth).  Body weights and length of the surviving fish of the various test concentrations at the end of the experiment were compared with those of the controls using t-tests.  4 RESULTS  At RESULTS  Not performed  1.1.1 Concentration  - Verence age of animals showing adverse effects  4.1.3 Nature of adverse effects  4.1.3 Nature of adverse effects  4.2.1 Initial concentrations of test substance  1.3 Actual concentrations of test substance see table A7_4_3_1-7  X concentration of test substance	3.4.3	Test system	see table A7_4_3_1-3			
3.4.6 Test parameter  3.4.7 Sampling  The fish were examined for symptoms of intoxication and mortality every working day but at least three times per week (each test level and control).  The oxygen concentration and the pH were measured every working day in each aquarium.  Body weight and length of the fish were measured for a representative random sample of each batch of fish used before the start of the experiment and for all surviving fish at the end of the experiment.  Yes, the test substance concentrations were analysed immediately before the start of the experiment, and after 21 days in the concentrations still containing surviving fish. Concentrations below the NOEC were not analysed.  The NOEC was referenced to the most sensitive parameter (observed toxic symptoms or growth).  Body weights and length of the surviving fish of the various test concentrations at the end of the experiment were compared with those of the controls using t-tests.  4 RESULTS  Not performed  4.1.1 Concentration  - Percentage of animals showing adverse effects  4.1.2 Results test substance  4.2.1 Initial concentrations of test substance  Nominal concentrations: 10 and 100.0 mg test substance see table A7_4_3_1-7  X concentration of test substance  Actual concentrations of test substance see table A7_4_3_1-7  X	3.4.4	Test conditions	see table A7_4_3_1-4			
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4.1 Limit Test Not performed  4.1.1 Concentration -  4.1.2 Number/ percentage of animals showing adverse effects  4.1.3 Nature of adverse effects  4.2 Results test substance  4.2.1 Initial Nominal concentrations: 10 and 100.0 mg test substance per litre  4.2.2 Actual concentrations of test substance see table A7_4_3_1-7 X concentration of test substance			concentrations at the end of the experiment were compared with those			
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test substance  10 and 100.0 mg test substance per litre  4.2.2 Actual Actual concentrations of test substance see table A7_4_3_1-7  X  x  x	4.2.1		Nominal concentrations:			
concentration of test substance			10 and 100.0 mg test substance per litre			
4.2.3 Effect data see table A7_4_3_1-5 and table A7_4_3_1-6	4.2.2	concentration of	Actual concentrations of test substance see table A7_4_3_1-7	X		
	4.2.3	Effect data	see table A7_4_3_1-5 and table A7_4_3_1-6			

#### Prolonged toxicity to an appropriate species of fish **Section A7.4.3.1** DIMETHYLAMINOSULFANILID (DMSA)

#### Annex Point IIIA XIII.2.1

5.3

Conclusion

	(Mortality)		
4.2.4	Concentration / response curve	No graph available, since only one fish was found to be dead in the 100 mg/l test level at the end of the study period.	
4.2.5	Other effects	Observable symptoms were noted among the fish in the 100 mg/l test level.	
		The body weights and length of the surviving fish in the 100 mg/l test concentration group at the end of the exposure time were statistically significantly different from those of the controls ( $p \le 0.05$ ).	
4.3	Results of controls		
4.3.1	Number/ percentage of animals showing adverse effects	No deaths or behavioural changes occurred in the controls.	
4.3.2	Nature of adverse effects	-	
4.4	Test with reference substance	Not performed	
4.4.1	Concentrations	-	
4.4.2	Results	-	
		5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1	Materials and methods	5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION  The toxicity of dimethylaminosulfanilid (DMSA, hydrolysis product of dichlofluanid) for rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) with prolonged exposure was investigated in a 21-day semi - static experiment in accordance with the OECD guideline No. 204.	
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5.2	methods  Results and discussion	The toxicity of dimethylaminosulfanilid (DMSA, hydrolysis product of dichlofluanid) for rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) with prolonged exposure was investigated in a 21-day semi - static experiment in accordance with the OECD guideline No. 204. The test shows no significant deviations from the guideline. A 21 - day LC $_{50}$ value was calculated to be > 100 mg test substance per litre. The lowest lethal concentration (LLC) and the LOEC were 100 mg/l, the NOEC was 10 mg/l. The results are based on the nominal concentrations of DMSA. No deaths or behavioural changes occurred in the controls. The body weights and length of the surviving fish in the 100 mg/l test concentration group at the end of the exposure time were statistically significantly different from those of the controls (p $\leq$ 0.05). The test substance was sufficiently stable under the test conditions. The analytical data show that the test concentrations were over 80% of the theoretical value throughout the duration of the test.	

The validity criteria are summarised in table A7\_4\_3\_1-8.

BAYER CHEMICALS AG		Dichlofluanid	
Section A7.4.3.1  Annex Point IIIA XIII.2.1		Prolonged toxicity to an appropriate species of fish DIMETHYLAMINOSULFANILID (DMSA)	
		The test fulfils the validity criteria of the OECD guideline No. 204.  Dose – response relationship: only one fish was found to be dead in the	
		100 mg/l test level at the end of the study period.	
		According to the results of this experiment, DMSA is far less toxic than dichlofluanid, from which it is formed by hydrolysis.	
5.3.1	Other Conclusions	-	
5.3.2	Reliability	1	
5.3.3	Deficiencies	No	

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## Section A7.4.3.1 Prolonged toxicity to an appropriate species of fish

Annex Point IIIA XIII.2.1 DIMETHYLAMINOSULFANILID (DMSA)

	<b>Evaluation by Competent Authorities</b>	
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	13/12/04	
Materials and Methods	Accept applicant's version	
Results and discussion	Accept applicant's version noting the following additions:	
	<b>4.2.2</b> The analytical determination of concentration appears to show an increase in DMSA from the concentration on day 0. The determinations were carried out in duplicate, with the duplicate values being relatively close.	
	<b>4.2.5</b> The applicant refers to sub-lethal effects in the 100 mg/l concentration, with reference to the study the effects observed are as follows:	
	From day 2 - 21; Fish staying mainly at the bottom of the tank, sideways or inverted position, tumbling swimming,	
	On day 8 fish staying mainly near the water surface was observed and on day 9 slight behavioural changes relative to the control were observed,	
	From day 9 - 21 reduced food intake,	
	Body weights and lengths of fish in this concentration were significantly different from the control.	
Conclusion	Accept applicant's version	
Reliability	Reliability = 1	
Acceptability Acceptable		
Remarks	All endpoints and data presented in the summary and tables have been checked against the original summary and are correct.	
	COMMENTS FROM	
Date	Give date of comments submitted	
Materials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion.  Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	
Results and discussion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	
Reliability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	
Acceptability	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	
Remarks		

### Table A7\_4\_3\_1-1: Dilution water

Criteria	Details	
Source	Reconstituted oxygen – saturated water with the following ion concentrations was used (according to ISO):	
	$\begin{array}{ll} Ca^{2+} = 0.384 \; mmol/l; & Mg^{2+} = 0.096 \; mmol/l; \\ Na^{+} = 0.148 \; mmol/l; & K^{+} = 0.015 \; mmol/l; \\ Cl^{-} = 0.783 \; mmol/l; & HCO_{3}^{-} = 0.148 \; mmol/l; \\ SO_{4}^{2-} = 0.096 \; mmol/l & \end{array}$	
Alkalinity	-	
Hardness	40- 60 mg of CaCO <sub>3</sub> /l	
рН	7.4 (Control at day 0 of the test)	
Oxygen content	11.5 mg/l (Control at day 0 of the test)	
Conductance	-	
Holding water different from dilution water	No	

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-2: Test organisms

Criteria	Details
Species/strain	Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Source	Test fish were obtained from the Linn trout farm, Lennestadt, Germany.
Wild caught	No
Age/size	The mean body weight of the fish at the start of the test was $1.26 \pm 0.28$ g and the mean body length was $4.8 \pm 0.29$ cm.
Kind of food	Commercial trout feed (Brutfutter FB50, Kronen-Fischkraftfutter)
Amount of food	The amount of feed corresponded to 2% dry mass of the starting body weight.
Feeding frequency	-
Pretreatment	The fish was acclimatised in the test water at the test temperature for at least 14 days.
Feeding of animals during test	Yes

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-3: Test system

Criteria	Details
Test type	Semi - static
Renewal of test solution	Every 7 days, the fish were transferred into a clean aquarium with the relevant concentration.
Volume of test vessels	401
Volume/animal	41
Number of animals/vessel	10
Number of vessels/ concentration	1
Test performed in closed vessels due to significant volatility of TS	No

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-4: Test conditions

Criteria	Details
Test temperature	15 ± 2 °C
Dissolved oxygen	9.2 – 12.6 mg/l
рН	6.9 – 7.5
Adjustment of pH	No
Aeration of dilution water	Yes
	(pretreatment)
Intensity of irradiation	-
Photoperiod	16 hours light/8 hours dark

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-5: Mortality data

Day no.	Mortality (number of fish)		
	Test Substance: Nominal concentration [mg/l]		
	Control	10.0	100.0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	1
Temperature [°C]	15 ± 2		
pН	6.9 – 7.5		
Oxygen [mg/l]	9.2 – 12.6		

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-6: Effect data

	21 d [mg/l] <sup>1</sup>	95 % c.l.
LC <sub>50</sub>	> 100	-
NOEC	10	-
LOEC	100	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Effect data are based on nominal concentrations

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-7: Actual concentrations of dimethylaminosulfanilid (DMSA)

Sampling	Theoretical	Actual concentration of DMSA (mg/l)		
time	of DMSA (Präp) (mg/l)	1. Detection	2. Detection	Average
Day 0	9.8 (10)	8.3	8.1	8.2
Day 7		10.5	10.3	10.4
Day 21		9.3	9.5	9.4
Day 0	98 (100)	82	82	82
Day 7		105	103	104
Day 21		105	106	106

Table A7\_4\_3\_1-8: Validity criteria for prolonged fish test according to OECD Guideline 204

	fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Mortality of control animals <10%	X	
Concentration of dissolved oxygen in all test vessels > 60% saturation	X	
Concentration of test substance ≥80% of initial concentration during test	X	

Criteria for poorly soluble test substances	-	-