Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

September 2012

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Section 7.4.3.5.1 Annex Point IIIA.7.4.3.5.1	Second and third study on effects on sediment dwelling organisms
Evaluation of applicant's	
justification	
Conclusion	${\it A}$ "second and third study on effects on sediment dwelling organisms" is not
	required.
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE (specify)
Date	Give date of comments submitted
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Remarks	

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

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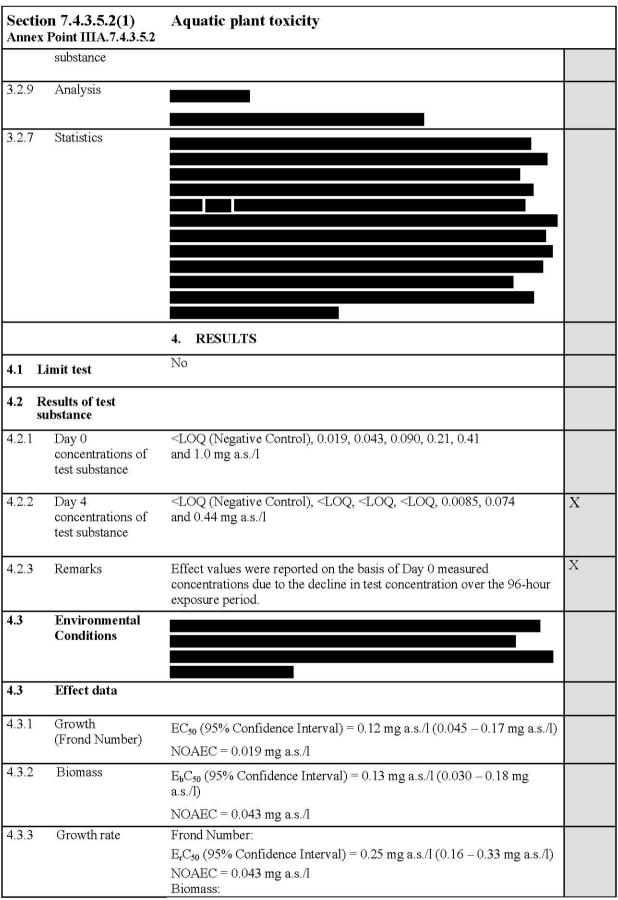
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	tion 7.4.3.5.2(1) ex Point IIIA.7.4.3.5.2	Aquatic plant toxicity	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1	Reference	Desjardins, D., J.A. McGregor and H.O. Krueger. (2005) A 7-Day Toxicity Test of Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC; 40% C ₁₂ , 50% C ₁₄ , 10% C ₁₆ ; CAS RN 68424-85-1) with Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i> G3). Study Number 650A-105. Wildlife International, Ltd., Easton, MD, USA. (Unpublished)	
		[Ref. No. A120 (LON 4001)]	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
		(indicate if data protection is claimed)	
1.2.1	Data owner	Give name of company	
		ADBAC Issues Steering Committee	
1.2.2	2 Criteria for data protection	Choose one of the following criteria (see also TNsG on Product Evaluation) and delete the others:	
		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	
		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SERIES 850 – ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS TEST GUIDELINES OPPTS NUMBER 850.4400	
		ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) REVISED PROPOSAL FOR A NEW GUIDELINE 221 (JULY 2002)	
		(If yes, give references to the guidelines (for example test number in Annex V of Dir. 67/548/EEC); if no, give justification, e.g. "no guidelines available" or "methods used comparable to guidelines xy")	
2.2	GLP (only where	Yes	
	required)	(If no, give justification, e.g. state that GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed)	
2.3	Deviations	No	
		(If yes, describe deviations from test guidelines or refer to respective field numbers where these are described, e.g. "see 3.x.y")	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
		In some fields the values indicated in the EC or OECD test guidelines are given as default values. Adopt, change or delete these default values as appropriate.	
3.1	Test material		

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	on 7.4.3.5.2(1) Point IIIA.7.4.3.5.2	Aquatic plant toxicity	
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	List lot/batch number where relevant	
3.1.2	Specification	(describe specification under separate subheadings, such as the following; additional subheadings may be appropriate):	Х
		As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially 2.7 and 2.8 of Annex IIA therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl($\rm C_{12}$ - $\rm C_{16}$)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description	If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution)	
3.1.4	Purity	Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance	
3.1.5	Stability	Describe stability of test material	
5.1.5	Successive	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2 T	esting procedure		
3.2.1	Test Medium	algal medium	
3.2.2	Test organisms	Duckweed, Lemna gibba G3,	
3.2.3	Test system		X
	· ·		
3.2.4	Test conditions	The test was carried out at $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C, 5000 ± 750 lux (continuous).	
3.2.5	Duration of the test	7 days	
3.2.6	Test parameter	Frond number, biomass and growth rate (frond number and biomass)	
3.2.7	Nominal Concentrations of Test Substance		

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Sec Ann	tion 7.4.3.5.2(1) nex Point IIIA.7.4.3.5.2	Aquatic plant toxicity	
10	2 01 00	E_rC_{50} (95% Confidence Interval) = 0.37 mg a.s./l (0.31 – 0.45 mg a.s./l) NOAEC = 0.043 mg a.s./l	
4.3.1	3 Other effects	See Table 7.4.3.5.2-1.	
4.3	Results of controls		X
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1	Materials and methods	Give concise description of method; give test guidelines no. and discuss relevant deviations from test guidelines. Comments from 2.1 above are relevant in this table.	
5.2	Results and discussion	Summarise relevant results; discuss dose-response relationship where relevant.	
5.3	Conclusion	Subsections for NOAEL, LOAEL etc. if appropriate	X
		Dage 510 of 500	

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Section 7.4.3.5.2(1) Annex Point IIIA.7.4.3.5.2	Aquatic plant toxicity
5.3.1 Reliability	Based on the assessment of materials and methods include appropriate reliability indicator 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4
5.3.2 Deficiencies	(If yes, discuss the impact of deficiencies and implications on results. If relevant, justify acceptability of study.)
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	
Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	acceptable
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM
Date	Give date of the 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

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Section 7.4.3.5.2(1) Annex Point IIIA.7.4.3.5.2	Aquatic plant toxicity
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

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Table 7.4.3.5.2-1

Day 0 Measured	Da	Day 3 Percentage ¹			Day 5 Percentage 1				Day 7 Percentage ¹			
Concentration (mg a.s./L)	F ²	D	С	N	F ²	D	С	N	F ²	D	С	N
Negative Control	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	0.0	0.0	0.0	228	0.0	0.69	0.58
0.019	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	95	0.0	0.0	0.0	221	0.0	0.0	1.4
0.043	43	0.0	0.0	0.74	87	0.0	0.0	1.2	198	0.0	0.16	2.2
0.090	38	0.0	0.0	1.8	62	0.0	0.0	0.48	134	0.0	0.0	5.4
0.21	31	0.0	1.1	0.0	46	0.0	0.69	0.0	63	0.56	64	12
0.41	30	0.0	3.3	6.6	39	0.0	2.7	5.3	43	4.8	45	29
1.0	26	0.0	3.7	6.6	27	0.0	0.0	40	29	10	44	36

D = Dead; C = Chlorotic; N = Necrotic

¹ Values represent the average percentage of dead, chlorotic or necrotic fronds for the three replicates per treatment.

per treatment. 2 F = mean number of fronds per treatment or control group on each observation day. Number of fronds per treatment and control group on Day 0 = 15.

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 7.5 Effects on terrestrial organisms Annex Point IIA 7.5- headline only

Section 7.5.1 Terrestrial toxicity, initial tests Annex Point IIA 7.5.1-headline only

	on 7.5.1.1(1) x Point IIA 7.5.1.1	Inhibition on microbial activity	
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1	Reference	De Vette, H.Q.M., R. Hanstveit and J. A. Schoonmade (2001). The Assessment of the Ecological Effects of Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride (Guidelines OPPTS 850.5100 Soil Microbial Community Test, OECD 216 and OECD 217 and CTB section H.4.1). TNO Chemistry, Delft, The Netherlands. Report No. IMW-99-9072-02 (unpublished).	
		[Ref No: A87 (LON 3382)]	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
		(indicate if data protection is claimed)	
1.2.1	Data owner	Give name of company	
		ADBAC Issues Steering Committee	
1.2.2 Criteria for data protection		Choose one of the following criteria (see also TNsG on Product Evaluation) and delete the others:	
		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	X
		OECD Guideline 216 and 217	
		2001	
		(If yes, give references to the guidelines (for example test number in Annex V of Dir. 67/548/EEC); if no, give justification, e.g. "no guidelines available" or "methods used comparable to guidelines xy")	
2.2	GLP where required)	Yes	
(only	wnere required)	(If no, give justification, e.g. state that GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed)	
2.3	Deviations	No	
		(If yes, describe deviations from test guidelines or refer to respective field numbers where these are described, e.g. "see 3.x.y")	
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
		In some fields the values indicated in the EC or OECD test guidelines are given as default values. Adopt, change or delete these default values as appropriate.	
3.1	Test material	Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride	
		Dega 514 of 500	

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	on 7.5.1.1(1) Point IIA 7.5.1.1	Inhibition on microbial activity	
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	List lot/batch number where relevant	X
3.1.2	Specification	(describe specification under separate subheadings, such as the following; additional subheadings may be appropriate):	
		As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous solution.	
3.1.3	Description	If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution)	
2 1 4	D 27		
3.1.4	Purity	Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance	
3.1.5	Stability	Describe stability of test material	
		The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2	Test conditions		
3.2.1	Soil	Sandy loam and low humic content sand	X
3.2.2	Source		
3.2.3	Soil additive		
3.3.	Test procedure		
3.3.1	Duration of test	28 days	
3.3.2	Test parameters	Nitrite, nitrate, ammonium and carbon dioxide formation	
3.3.3	Control		
3.3.3	Control Test method		

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	n 7.5.1.1(1) Point IIA 7.5.1.1	Inhibition on microbial activity					
		4. RESULTS					
4.1	Nitrogen metabolism	No					
4.1.1	Nitrate formation	Significant reduction in nitrate formation was observed in the low humic content sand soil at 10 and 1,000 ug/g after 5 days incubation; however no relevant reduction in nitrate formation was observed in treated soils relative to untreated soils after 28 days of incubation.	X				
4.1.2	Nitrite formation	Significant reduction in nitrite formation was observed in the low humic content sand soil at 10 and 1,000 ug/g after 5 days incubation; however no relevant reduction in nitrate formation was observed in treated soils relative to untreated soils after 28 days of incubation.	X				
4.1.3	Ammonium formation	No significant reduction in ammonium formation was observed.					
4.2	Carbon metabolism						
4.2.1 biomas	Microbial ss	Values were considered to be characteristic for the soil types.					
4.2.2	Carbon content	Values were considered to be characteristic for the soil types.					
4.2.3	Carbon dioxide formation	No significant reduction in carbon dioxide formation was observed.					
4.3	Remarks	The test substance can be considered as having a low potential for adversely affect the microbial functions in sandy loam and low humic content sand soils.					
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION					
5.1 method	Materials and ls	Give concise description of method; give test guidelines no. and discuss relevant deviations from test guidelines. Comments from 2.1 above are relevant in this table.					
5.2 discuss	Results and ion	Summarise relevant results; discuss dose-response relationship where relevant.					
		The test substance can be characterised as having no long-term influence on nitrogen or carbon transformations in soils.					
5.3	Conclusion	Subsections for NOAEL, LOAEL etc. if appropriate					
		The test substance has low potential for adversely affecting the microbial functions in sandy loam and low humic content sand soils.					
5.3.1	Reliability	Based on the assessment of materials and methods include appropriate					

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Section 7.5.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.1	Inhibition on microbial activity	
	reliability indicator 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4	
5.3.2 Deficiencies	(If yes, discuss the impact of deficiencies and implications on results. If relevant, justify acceptability of study.)	
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comme views submitted	ents and
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date		
Materials and Methods		
Results and discussion		
Conclusion		
Reliability		
Acceptability	Acceptable	
Remarks		
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE	

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Section 7.5.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.1	Inhibition on microbial activity			
Date	Give date of the 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			

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Table 7.5.1.1(1)-1. Nitrate formation

	Mean nitrate formation rate (mg/kg dry weight/day)				% Rec	luction		
Dose concentration (μg/g)			Sandy	loam	Low h		Sandy	loam
Day	5	28	5	28	5	28	5	28
0	2.71	2.19	4.86	1.09				
10	1.41	2.16	8.21	0.97	47.9ª	1.2	-68.9	11.5
100	2.12	1.99	6.09	1.18	21.7	9.2	-25.3	-8.3
1000	1.99	1.97	4.44	1.33	26.7ª	9.8	8.7	-21.9

^a Significant relevant reduction effect.

Table 7.5.1.1(1)-2. Nitrite formation

	Mean nitrite formation rate (mg/kg dry weight/day)				% Reduction			
Dose concentration (μg/g)	Low humic content sand		Sandy loam		Low humic content sand		Sandy loam	
Day	5	28	5	28	5	28	5	28
0	0.35	0.02	0.80	0.02				
10	0.18	0.02	0.14 ^a	0.01	48.7ª	-1.5	82.5ª	14.4
100	0.20	0.02	0.16	0.01	42.3ª	13.6	79.7ª	7.9
1,000	0.21	0.04	0.35a	0.01	42.3ª	-51.1	56.4ª	11.3

^a Significant relevant reduction effect.

Table 7.5.1.1(1)-3. Ammonium formation

	Mean ammonium formation rate (mg/kg dry weight/day)				% Reduction				
Dose concentration (μg/g)	American page 105	Low humic content sand		Sandy loam		Low humic content sand		Sandy loam	
Day	5	28	5	28	5	28	5	28	
0	2.36	0.29	1.66	0.10					
1,000	4.26	0.26	1.96	0.10	-80.6	11.0	-18.4	-5.6	

Table 7.5.1.1(1)-4. Biomass and carbon content

Parameter	Low humic content sand	Sandy loam
Microbial biomass (μgC/g)	142	14
Carbon content (mgC/g)	5	9
Carbon content assumed to	0.3	1.6
be in the biomass (%)		

Table 7.5.1.1(1)-5. Carbon dioxide production

	Mean carbon dioxide formation rate (mg/kg dry weight/day)			% Reduction				
Dose concentration (μg/g)			Sandy loam		Low humic content sand		Sandy loam	
Day	5-8	25-28	5-8	25-28	5-8	25-28	5-8	25-28
0	284.0	28.6	237.9	25.7				
10	323.4*	30.3*	243.8*	34.2	-13.9*	-6.0 ^b	-2.5*	-33.1
100	323.6	32.8*	273.0	30.4	-14.0	-14.7*	-14.8	-18.5
1,000	191.4	88.7	183.5	38.9	32.6ª	-210.3	22.9	-51.4

^a Significant relevant reduction effect.

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^{*} deviation between replicates was > 15%. Percentage reduction < 50% (Criteria OPPTS for relevant reduction)

^b deviation between replicates was > 15%. Range of percentage reduction (-37.4-52.8), i.e. the maximum reduction is slightly higher than 50% (Criteria OPPTS for relevant reduction).

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Section Annex	on 7.5.1.2(1) Point IIA 7.5.1.2	Acute toxicity test to earthworms or other soil non- target organisms				
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only			
1.1	Reference	Rodgers, M. H. (2004). N-Alkyl (C12-16)-N,N-Dimethyl –N-Benzylammonium Chloride (ADBAC) Acute Toxicity (LC ₅₀) to the Earthworm. HLS. Report No.: ADB023/033976 (unpublished).				
		[Ref No: A95 (LON 3799)]				
1.2	Data protection	Yes				
		(indicate if data protection is claimed)				
1.2.1	Data owner	Give name of company				
		ADBAC Issues Steering Committee				
1.2.2 protec	Criteria for data tion	Choose one of the following criteria (see also TNsG on Product Evaluation) and delete the others:				
		Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of $$ its entry into Annex $\rm I/IA$				
		2. GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE				
2.1	Guideline study	Yes				
		OECD Guideline No. 207 for Testing Chemicals "Earthworm, acute toxicity tests"				
		Directive 88/302/EEC, Part C, Methods for determination of ecotoxicity, "Toxicity for earthworms: Artificial soil test"				
		1988				
		(If yes, give references to the guidelines (for example test number in Annex V of Dir. 67/548/EEC); if no, give justification, e.g. "no guidelines available" or "methods used comparable to guidelines xy")				
2.2	GLP	Yes				
(only w	vhere required)	(If no, give justification, e.g. state that GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed)				
2.3	Deviations	No				
		(If yes, describe deviations from test guidelines or refer to respective field numbers where these are described, e.g. "see 3.x.y")				
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS				
		In some fields the values indicated in the EC or OECD test guidelines are given as default values. Adopt, change or delete these default values as appropriate.				
3.1	Test material					
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	List lot/batch number where relevant				

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3.1.2 Specification (describe specification under separate subheadings, such as the following: additional subheadings may be appropriate): As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein. Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₀ kdimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous solution. If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder; grain size, particle size/distribution) 3.1.4 Purity Give purity in g/kg, g/l, //ww/w or % v/v active substance 3.1.5 Stability Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous alcohol and aclohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA). 3.1.6 Method of analysis 3.2 Test procedure 3.2.1 Test organisms Earthworms Eisenia foetida foetida 3.2.2 Test system Artificial OECD 207 soil, 3.2.3 Test conditions 3.2.4 Duration of the 14 days test 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.7 Monitoring of the test substance		on 7.5.1.2(1) Point IIA 7.5.1.2	Acute toxicity test to earthworms or other soil non- target organisms	
Sections 2.6-2.8 therein. Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous solution. 3.1.3 Description If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution) 3.1.4 Purity Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance 3.1.5 Stability Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alochol and alochol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA). 3.1.6 Method of analysis 3.2 Test procedure Artificial OECD 207 soil, Artificial OECD 207 soil, 3.2.3 Test conditions 14 days 3.2.4 Duration of the test Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.6 Sampling	3.1.2	Specification		X
chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous solution. 3.1.3 Description If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution) 3.1.4 Purity Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance 3.1.5 Stability Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Amnex IIA). 3.1.6 Method of analysis 3.2.1 Test organisms Earthworms Eisenta foetida foetida 3.2.2 Test system Artificial OECD 207 soil, 3.2.3 Test conditions 3.2.4 Duration of the 14 days 4 days 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.7 Monitoring of the				
chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous solution. 3.1.3 Description If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution) 3.1.4 Purity Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance 3.1.5 Stability Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Amnex IIA). 3.1.6 Method of analysis 3.2.1 Test organisms Earthworms Eisenta foetida foetida 3.2.2 Test system Artificial OECD 207 soil, 3.2.3 Test conditions 3.2.4 Duration of the 14 days 4 days 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.7 Monitoring of the				
3.1.4 Purity Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance Constitution Constitution				
3.1.5 Stability Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA). 3.1.6 Method of analysis 3.2 Test procedure 3.2.1 Test organisms Earthworms Eisenia foetida foetida 3.2.2 Test system Artificial OECD 207 soil, 3.2.3 Test conditions 3.2.4 Duration of the 14 days 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.7 Monitoring of the	3.1.3	Description		
3.1.5 Stability Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA). 3.1.6 Method of analysis 3.2 Test procedure 3.2.1 Test organisms Earthworms Eisenia foetida foetida 3.2.2 Test system Artificial OECD 207 soil, 3.2.3 Test conditions 3.2.4 Duration of the 14 days 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.7 Monitoring of the				
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3.2.4 Duration of the 14 days 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.6 Sampling 3.2.7 Monitoring of the	3.2.1	Test organisms	Earthworms Eisenia foetida foetida	
3.2.4 Duration of the test 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.6 Sampling 3.2.7 Monitoring of the	3.2.2	Test system	Artificial OECD 207 soil,	
3.2.4 Duration of the test 3.2.5 Test parameter Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs. 3.2.6 Sampling 3.2.7 Monitoring of the				
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3.2.6 Sampling 3.2.7 Monitoring of the	test			
3.2.7 Monitoring of the	3.2.5	Test parameter	Mortality, behavioural and pathological signs.	
	3.2.6	Sampling		
	3.2.7	Monitoring of the		
	CANCELLO DE NO.			

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

Section 7.5.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.2	Acute toxicity test to earthworms or other soil non- target organisms	
concentration		
3.2.8 Statistics		
	4. RESULTS	
4.1 Limit test	No	
4.2 Results of test substance		
4.2.1 Initial concentration of test substance		X
4.2.2 Actual concentration of test substance		
4.2.3 Effect data (Mortality)	See Table 7.5.1.2(1)-1	
4.2.4 Concentration/ response curve	Day 7 LC50 = 7160 ppm (95% confidence limits 5560-7590 ppm) slope = 53.6 Day 14 LC50 = 7070 ppm (95% confidence limits 5560-7400 ppm)	X
4.2.5 Other effects	slope = 52.9 A treatment-related decrease in body weight was observed, see Table	
4.3 Results of controls	7.5.1.2(1)-2	
	5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 Materials and methods	Give concise description of method; give test guidelines no. and discuss relevant deviations from test guidelines. Comments from 2.1 above are relevant in this table.	
5.2 Results and discussion	Summarise relevant results; discuss dose-response relationship where relevant.	X
	$\rm LC_{50}$ values for day 7 and day 14 were 7160 and 7070 ppm a.s., respectively. The NOEC was 953 ppm a.s. A treatment-related reduction in body weight was observed.	

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.2	Acute toxicity test to earthworms or other soil non- target organisms	
5.3 Conclusion	Subsections for NOAEL, LOAEL etc. if appropriate	X
	The 14-day LC_{50} was 7070 ppm.	
	The NOEC was 953 ppm a.s.	
5.3.1 Reliability	Based on the assessment of materials and methods include appropriate reliability indicator 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 or 4	
522 D.C.: :		
5.3.2 Deficiencies		
	(If yes, discuss the impact of deficiencies and implications on results. If relevant, justify acceptability of study.)	
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the commoviews submitted	ents and
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date		
Materials and Methods		Ĭ
		_
Results and discussion		
Conclusion		
Reliability		
Acceptability	Acceptable	
Remarks		
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE	
Date	Give date of the comments submitted	
Materials and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading n	umbers
	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	

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

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Section 7.5.1.2(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.2	Acute toxicity test to earthworms or other soil non- target organisms
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

Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Table 7.5.1.2(1)1

Cumulative mortality data

Group No. Treatment		Initial	Moi	Total worms	
	(ppm a.s.)	No. worms	Day 7	Day 14	as %
1	0	40	0	0	0
2	953	40	0	0	0
3	1715	40	0	0	0
4	3086	40	0	0	0
5	5556	40	2	3	7.5
6	10000	40	40	40	100

Table 7.5.1.2(1)-2

Mean bodyweights (mg)

Group	Treatment (ppm a.s.)	Day 0	Day 14	% decrease
1.	0	388	334	14
2	953	389	340	13
3	1715	390	323	17
4	3086	386	304	21
5	5556	389	250	36
6	10000	392	n/d	n/d

n/d no data (as all worms in this group had died)

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Section 7.5.1.3 (1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.3		Acute toxicity to plants		
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only	
1.1	Reference	Gray, J. (2004) N-Alkyl (C12-C16)-N,N-Dimethyl-N-Benzylammonium Chloride (ADBAC) – Acute Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants. Huntingdon Life Sciences (Study no. ADB/024) (unpublished).		
		[Ref No: A94 (LON 3800)]		
1.2	Data protection	Yes		
		(indicate if data protection is claimed)		
1.2.1	Data owner	Give name of company		
		ADBAC Issues Steering Committee		
1.2.2 protect	Criteria for data ion	Choose one of the following criteria (see also TNsG on Product Evaluation) and delete the others:		
		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	X	
2X - 100 N/M		OECD Guideline 208		
		(If yes, give references to the guidelines (for example test number in Annex V of Dir. 67/548/EEC); if no, give justification, e.g. "no guidelines available" or "methods used comparable to guidelines xy")		
2.2	GLP	Yes		
(only w	here required)	(If no, give justification, e.g. state that GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed)		
2.3	Deviations	No		
The state of the s		(If yes, describe deviations from test guidelines or refer to respective field numbers where these are described, e.g. "see 3.x.y")		
		3. MATERIALS AND METHODS		
		In some fields the values indicated in the EC or OECD test guidelines are given as default values. Adopt, change or delete these default values as appropriate.		
3.1	Test material			
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	List lot/batch number where relevant		
212	g 'g '		N/	
3.1.2	Specification	(describe specification under separate subheadings, such as the following; additional subheadings may be appropriate):	X	
		As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.		
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous solution.		

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.1.3 (1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.3		Acute toxicity to plants	
3.1.3	Description	If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution)	
3.1.4	Purity	Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance	
3.1.5	Stability	Describe stability of test material	
		The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2	Testing conditions		
3.2.1	Test species	Mustard (Brassica alba), Mung bean (Phaseolus aureus) and Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	
3.2.2	Source		
3.2.3	Humidity		
3.2.4	Temperature		
3.2.5	Light intensity		
3.3	Test procedure		
3.3.1	Duration of test	18-20 days	
3.3.2	Control		X
3.3.3	Test method		X
3.3.4	Sampling		

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.1.3 (1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.3		Acute toxicity to plants	
		weight.	
3.3.5 Statistics			X
		4. RESULTS	
4.1	Observations		
4.1.1 sympto	Herbicidal oms	For all plant species there was significant growth inhibition at the higher rates of application. The mean visual assessment scores for mustard were 7.25 and 8.88 at 375 and 1200 mg a.s./kg respectively and 6.37 for wheat at 1200 mg a.s./kg. For mung bean the mean scores were 4.25 and 6.26 at 1250 and 2500 mg a.s./kg respectively. (Scoring: 0 = no abnormal effects, to 10 = all plants within a replicate were dead.)	X
4.1.2	Wet weight	For mustard, 117 mg a.s./kg and higher gave a significant reduction (p<0.001) in wet weight, which was reduced by 37, 74 and 86% at 117, 375 and 1200 mg a.s./kg respectively. For wheat, 375 mg a.s./kg and higher gave a significant reduction (p<0.001) in wet weight, which was reduced by 51 and 87% at 375 and	
		1200 mg a.s./kg respectively. For mung bean, 625 mg a.s./kg and higher gave a significant reduction (p<0.001) in wet weight, which was reduced by 26, 44 and 56% at 625, 1250 and 2500 mg a.s./kg respectively.	
4.1.3.	Dry weight	For mustard, 117 mg a.s./kg and higher gave a significant reduction (p<0.001) in dry weight, which was reduced by 25, 64 and 74% at 117, 375 and 1200 mg a.s./kg respectively.	
		For wheat, 375 mg a.s./kg and higher gave a significant reduction in dry weight, which was reduced by 35 and 80% at 375 and 1200 mg a.s./kg, p<0.05 and <0.001, respectively.	
		For mung bean, 625 mg a.s./kg and higher gave a significant reduction (p<0.001) in dry weight, which was reduced by 29, 43 and 54% at 625, 1250 and 2500 mg a.s./kg respectively.	
4.1.4	Growth	For all plant species there was significant growth inhibition at the higher rates of application.	
4.1.5	Bulk	Reductions in wet and dry weight at harvest are indicative of a reduction in bulk.	
4.1.6	Mortality	Mustard: 10 and 17% at 375 and 1200 mg a.s./kg respectively.	X
		Wheat: 9% at 1200 mg a.s./kg	
		Mung bean: 2.5% at 1250 mg a.s./kg (not treatment-related)	

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.1.3 (1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.3		Acute toxicity to plants	
4.2	Remarks		
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 Materials and methods		Give concise description of method; give test guidelines no. and discuss relevant deviations from test guidelines. Comments from 2.1 above are relevant in this table.	
5.2 discuss	Results and sion	Summarise relevant results; discuss dose-response relationship where relevant.	X
		Mustard: $LC_{50} = 277 \text{ mg/kg (dry weight)}$ Wheat: $LC_{50} = 659 \text{ mg/kg (dry weight)}$ Mung: $LC_{50} = 1900 \text{ mg/kg (dry weight)}$	
5.3	Conclusion	Subsections for NOAEL, LOAEL etc. if appropriate	
		The results of the study indicate that Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride is slightly toxic to terrestrial plants.	
5.3.1	Reliability	Based on the assessment of materials and methods include appropriate reliability indicator θ , θ , θ , θ or θ	
5.3.2	Deficiencies		
		(If yes, discuss the impact of deficiencies and implications on results. If relevant, justify acceptability of study.)	

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.1.3 (1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.3	Acute toxicity to plants
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE
Date	
Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	acceptable

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe; Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.1.3 (1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.1.3	Acute toxicity to plants		
Remarks			
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE		
Date	Give date of the 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		

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Table 7.5.1.3 (1)-1 Geometric Mean Dry weight results

Species	Treatment	Soil concentration (mg a.i./Kg dry soil	Mean dry weight (mg)	Mean % reduction compared to control
	Water control	:==	21.1	0
Mustard		12	21.1	0
(Brassica		37	19.7	6
alba)	ADBAC	117	15.8	25**
		375	7.5	64**
		1200	5.5	74**
	Water control		36.7	0
Wheat		12	29.1	21
(Triticum		37	34.5	6
aestivum)	ADBAC	117	28.3	23
		375	24.4	33*
		1200	7.5	80**
	Water control	\ <u></u>	77.6	0
Mung bean		156	68.5	12
(Phaseolus		313	70.6	9
aureus)	ADBAC	625	55.0	29**
		1250	44.3	43**
		2500	35.8	54**

p < 0.05

^{**} p < 0.001

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

Table 7.5.1.3 (1)-2 EC₅₀ (inhibition of dry weight) and 95% confidence intervals

Species	EC ₅₀ (mg a.i./Kg dry soil)	95% Confidence iInterval
Mustard (Brassica alba)	277	222 - 347
Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	670	442 - 972
Mung bean (Phaseolus aureus)	1900	1480 - 2520

Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.2 Terrestrial tests, long-term tests Annex Point IIA 7.5.2- headline only

Section 7.5.2.1 Annex IIIA Point 7.5.2.1	Reproduction study with other soil non-target macro- organisms	
	JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-SUBMISSION OF DATA	Official use only
	As outlined in the TNsG on data requirements, the applicant must always be able to justify the suggested exemptions from the data requirements. The justifications are to be included in the respective location (section) of the dossier. If one of the following reasons is marked, detailed justification has to be given below. General arguments are not acceptable	
Other existing data []	Technically not feasible [] Scientifically unjustified []	
Limited exposure [X]	Other justification []	
Detailed justification:		
Undertaking of intended data submission []	Give date on which the data will be handed in later (Only acceptable if test or study is already being conducted and the responsible CA has agreed on the delayed data submission.)	
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date		

Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

September 2012

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

0	
Section 7.5.2.1	Reproduction study with other soil non-target macro-
Annex IIIA Point 7.5.2.1	organisms

Evaluation of applicant's

justification

Conclusion No need to submit a further study on soil non target macro-organisms.

Remarks

COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE (specify)

Date Give date of comments submitted

Evaluation of applicant's

iustification

Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state

Conclusion Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state

Remarks

Alkyl (C_{12-16}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride

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Section 7.5.2.2 Annex IIIA Point 7.5.2.2	Long-term test with terrestrial plants	
	JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-SUBMISSION OF DATA	Official use only
	As outlined in the TNsG on data requirements, the applicant must always be able to justify the suggested exemptions from the data requirements. The justifications are to be included in the respective location (section) of the dossier. If one of the following reasons is marked, detailed justification has to be given below. General arguments are not acceptable	
Other existing data []	Technically not feasible [] Scientifically unjustified []	
Limited exposure [X]	Other justification []	
Detailed justification:		
Undertaking of intended data submission []	Give date on which the data will be handed in later (Only acceptable if test or study is already being conducted and the responsible CA has agreed on the delayed data submission.)	
	Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted	
	EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date		
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Accepted	
Conclusion	·	

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe; Alkyl (C₁₂₋₁₆) dimethylbenzyl ammonium September 2012 chloride

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Section 7.5.2.2 Annex IIIA Point 7.5.2.2	Long-term test with terrestrial plants
Remarks	
	COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE (specify)
Date	Give date of comments submitted
Evaluation of applicant's justification	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Conclusion	Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state
Remarks	

September 2012

Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

Mason Europe Limited

Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Section 7.5.3 Effects on birds Annex Point IIA 7.5.3- headline only

Section 7.5.3.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.3.1.1		Acute oral toxicity		
		1. REFERENCE	Official use only	
1.1 Reference		Campbell, S.M. and Jaber, M. (1993) An Acute Oral Toxicity Study with Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC) in the Northern Bobwhite Quail. Report No. 289-109. Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, USA. (Unpublished)		
		[Ref No.: A59 (LON 3801)]		
1.2	Data protection	Yes		
		(indicate if data protection is claimed)		
1.2.1	Data owner	Give name of company		
		ADBAC Joint Venture		
1.2.2 protect	Criteria for data ion	Choose one of the following criteria (see also TNsG on Product Evaluation) and delete the others:		
		Data submitted to the MS before 14 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		
		U.S. EPA FIFRA 71-1		
		1993		
		(If yes, give references to the guidelines (for example test number in Annex V of Dir. 67/548/EEC); if no, give justification, e.g. "no guidelines available" or "methods used comparable to guidelines xy")		
2.2	GLP	Yes		
(only w	here required)	(If no, give justification, e.g. state that GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed)		
2.3	Deviations	No		
		(If yes, describe deviations from test guidelines or refer to respective field numbers where these are described, e.g. "see 3.x.y")		
		3 MATERIALS AND METHODS		
		In some fields the values indicated in the EC or OECD test guidelines are given as default values. Adopt, change or delete these default values as appropriate.		
3.1	Test material	Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium Chloride		
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	List lot/batch number where relevant		
3.1.2	Specification	(describe specification under separate subheadings, such as the following; additional subheadings may be appropriate):	X	

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Lonza GmbH; Stepan Europe;

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Section 7.5.3.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.3.1.1		Acute oral toxicity	
		As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description	If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution)	
3.1.4	Purity	Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance	
3.1.5	Stability	Describe stability of test material The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, e.g. at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2	Test Animals		
3.2.1	Species	Northern bobwhite quail Colinus virginianus	
3.2.2	Source		
3.2.3	Sex	Male and female	
3.2.4 study in	Age/weight at nitiation		
3.2.5 animals	Number of sper group	p	
3.2.6	Control animals		
3.3 exposur	Administration/ e		
3.3.1	Dose route	Oral intubation	
3.3.2 period	Post exposure	14 days	
3.3.3	Concentration		
3.3.4	Vehicle		
3.3.5 vehicle	Concentration in		
3.3.6	Controls		

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	on 7.5.3.1.1(1) Point IIA 7.5.3.1.1	Acute oral toxicity	
3.4 Sacrifi	Observations, ce and Pathology		X
3.4.1	Clinical signs		
3.4.2	Mortality		
3.4.3	Body weights		
3.4.6	Statistics		X
3.5	Further remarks		
		4. RESULTS	
4.1	Limit Test	No	
4.2 confide	LD ₅₀ including ence limits	164 mg/kg b.w. (confidence limits = 125 – 250 mg/kg b.w.)	
4.3 Sacrifi	Observations, ce and Pathology		
4.3.1	Clinical signs	See Table 7.5.3.1.1(1)-1.	
		No clinical signs were observed in control birds or birds dosed with 62.5 mg/kg b.w.	
4.3.2	Mortality	See Table 7.5.3.1.1(1)-2.	
		No mortalities occurred in control birds or birds dosed with 62.5 mg/kg b.w.	
4.3.3	Bodyweight	See Table 7.5.3.1.1(1)-3.	
		No weight loss was observed in control birds or birds dosed with 62.5 mg./kg b.w.	
4.3.4	Statistics	NOEL = 62.5 mg/kg b.w.	
4.4	Further remarks		
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 Materials and methods		Give concise description of method; give test guidelines no. and discuss relevant deviations from test guidelines. Comments from 2.1 above are relevant in this table.	
5.2 Results and discussion		Summarise relevant results; discuss dose-response relationship where relevant.	
		No clinical signs, mortalities or weight loss were observed in birds dosed with 62.5 mg./kg b.w. All birds died when dosed with a	

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Section 7.5.3.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.3.1.1		Acute oral toxicity	
		concentration of 250 mg/kg b.w. test substance and higher concentrations.	
5.3 Conclusion		Subsections for NOAEL, LOAEL etc. if appropriate	
		NOEL = 62.5 mg/kg b.w.	
		$LD_{50} = 164 \text{ mg/kg b.w.}$	
5.3.1	Reliability		
5.3.2	Deficiencies		
		(If yes, discuss the impact of deficiencies and implications on results. If relevant, justify acceptability of study.)	
		Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
		Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comme views submitted	ents and
		EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date			
Materi	als and Methods		
			j
Results	s and discussion		
Conclu			
		•	
Reliabi	15		
Accept	- 252 	Acceptaole	
Remar	ks		
		COMMENTS FROM OTHER MEMBER STATE	
Date		Give date of the comments submitted	
Materi	als and Methods	Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading n and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state	umbers

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Section 7.5.3.1.1(1) Annex Point IIA 7.5.3.1.1	Acute oral toxicity
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

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Rapporteur Member State: Italy

Table 7.5.3.1.1(1)-1. Clinical signs

Dose concentration	Time clinical signs were	General symptoms
(mg/kg b.w.)	first observed	
0	None observed	Ruffled appearance, wing droop,
62.5	None observed	loss of co-ordination, lower limb rigidity,
125	Day 1	lower limb weakness, gasping, lethargy,
250	4.5 hours after dosing	salivation, prostate posture,
500	3 hours after dosing	reduced reaction to external stimuli
1000	1.25 hours after dosing	(sound and movement),
2000	2 hours after dosing	depression and coma

Table 7.5.3.1.1(1)-2. Mortality (n=10/group)

Dose concentration (mg/kg b.w.)	Total No. deaths at study termination		
0	0		
62.5	0		
125	4		
250	10		
500	10		
1000	10		
2000	10		

Table 7.5.3.1.1(1)-3. Body weight data

Dose concentration (mg/kg b.w.)	Body weight (g) day 0		Body weight (g) day 14		Total change	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
0	191	183	202	196	11	13
62.5	186	181	192	191	6	10
125	181	193	173	147	-8	-46
250	182	174	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
500	193	186	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
1000	185	178	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
2000	186	179	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d

n/d no data as all birds were dead

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Section 7.5.3.1.2(1) Annex Point III-A 7.5.3.1.2	Short-term toxicity		
	1. REFERENCE	Official use only	
1.1 Reference	Gallagher, S.P., K.H. Martin and J.B. Beavers. (2005) A Dietary LC ₅₀ Study with Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC; 40% C ₁₂ , 50% C ₁₄ , 10% C ₁₆ ; CAS RN 68424-85-1) in the Northern Bobwhite. Report No. 350-101, Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, USA (unpublished).		
	[Ref. No. A117 (LON 3997)]		
1.2 Data protection	Yes		
	(indicate if data protection is claimed)		
1.2.1 Data owner	Give name of company		
	ADBAC Issues Steering Committee		
1.2.2 Criteria for data protection	Choose one of the following criteria (see also TNsG on Product Evaluation) and delete the others:		
	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		
	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Series 850-Ecological Effects Test Guidelines OPPTS 850.2200		
	OECD Guideline 205		
	(If yes, give references to the guidelines (for example test number in Annex V of Dir. 67/548/EEC); if no, give justification, e.g. "no guidelines available" or "methods used comparable to guidelines xy")		
2.2 GLP (only where	Yes		
required)	(If no, give justification, e.g. state that GLP was not compulsory at the time the study was performed)		
2.3 Deviations	No		
	(If yes, describe deviations from test guidelines or refer to respective field numbers where these are described, e.g. "see 3.x.y")		
	3. MATERIALS AND METHODS		
	In some fields the values indicated in the EC or OECD test guidelines are given as default values. Adopt, change or delete these default values as appropriate.		
3.1 Test material			
	Active substance (a.s.), Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC; 40% C_{12} , 50% C_{14} , 10% C_{16} ; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution		
3.1.1 Lot/Batch number	List lot/batch number where relevant		

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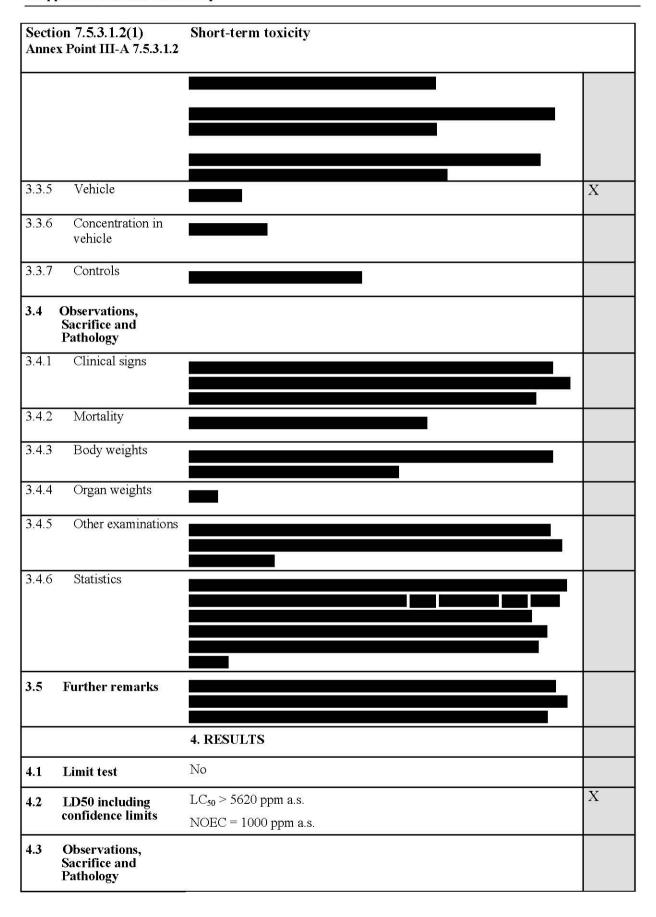
3.1.2	Specification	(describe specification under separate subheadings, such as the following; additional subheadings may be appropriate): As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially	
		As given in section II of Annex IIA of Directive 98/8/EC, especially	
		Sections 2.6-2.8 therein.	
		Active substance (a.s.), alkyl(C_{12} - C_{16})dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (ADBAC; CAS RN 68424-85-1), in aqueous/ethanol solution.	
3.1.3	Description	If appropriate, give e.g. colour, physical form (e.g. powder, grain size, particle size/distribution)	
3.1.4	Purity	Give purity in g/kg, g/l, %w/w or % v/v active substance	
3.1.5	Stability	Describe stability of test material	
	~y	The a.s., ADBAC, is hydrolytically and photolytically stable under the conditions of this study and has been shown to be stable in aqueous, alcohol and alcohol/aqueous solutions for extended periods, <i>e.g.</i> at least five years under standard laboratory conditions (see Section 2.6.1 of Annex IIA).	
3.2 Te	st animals		
3.2.1	Species	Northern bobwhite (Colinus virginianus)	
3.2.2	Source		
3.2.3	Sex	Birds were immature and could not be differentiated by sex.	
	Age/weight at study initiation		
200 200 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	Number of animals per test group		
3.2.6	Control animals		
	dministration/ aposure		
3.3.1	Dose route	Oral feed <i>ad libitum</i>	
3.3.2	Exposure period		
	Post-Exposure period		
3.3.4	Concentration		

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Section 7.5.3.1.2(1) Annex Point III-A 7.5.3.1.2		Short-term toxicity	
4.3.1	Clinical signs	At the 1780 ppm a.s. test concentration, signs of toxicity were first observed on the morning of Day 3 of the test, when all birds were noted with a slight ruffled appearance. Signs of toxicity, including slight wing droop and ruffled appearance, continued to be observed in all birds through the afternoon of Day 5. With the exception of one bird, all birds at this concentration recovered by the morning of Day 6 and were normal in appearance and behavior for the remainder of the test. One bird began to display clinical signs including reduced reaction to external stimuli (sound and movement), wing droop, loss of coordination, lower limb weakness and ruffled appearance on the morning of Day 6 and continued to display clinical signs until test termination. However, necropsy of this bird following study termination revealed evidence of sub-cranial bruising, possibly the result of a head injury.	
		In the 3160 ppm a.s. treatment group, signs of toxicity were first observed on the afternoon of Day 2, when all birds were noted with a slight ruffled appearance and three birds were also noted with wing droop. Clinical signs of toxicity, including wing droop, ruffled appearance and/or lethargy, were exhibited by all ten birds in this group through the afternoon of Day 6 and by one bird on the morning of Day 7. All birds were normal in appearance and behavior from the afternoon of Day 7 until test termination	
		At the 5620 ppm a.s. test concentration, signs of toxicity were first noted on the afternoon of Day 1, when all birds were exhibiting a ruffled appearance and two birds were also exhibiting some loss of coordination. Clinical signs of toxicity, including reduced reaction to external stimuli (sound and movement), wing droop, loss of coordination, lower limb weakness, ruffled appearance and/or lethargy, continued to be exhibited by all birds in this treatment group through the afternoon of Day 6. All birds at this concentration had recovered by the morning of Day 7 and were normal in appearance and behavior for the remainder of the test.	
4.3.2	Mortality	No treatment-related deaths occurred during the course of the study. At the 562 and 1000 ppm a.s. test concentrations, one animal in each group broke a leg and was euthanized.	
4.3.3	Bodyweight	When compared to the control group, there were no effects on body weight at the 562 and 1000 ppm a.s. test concentration. There were treatment-related, concentration-responsive reductions in bodyweight gains for the birds in the 1780, 3160 and 5620 ppm a.s. test concentrations during the exposure period.	
4.3.4	Organ weights	Not applicable	
4.3.5	Other examinations	When compared to the control group, there were no effects on feed consumption at test concentrations up to and including 3160 ppm a.s. There was a reduction in feed consumption in the high dose group on the last day of treatment (Day 5) and the last two days of post-exposure.	
4.3.7	Statistics	Not applicable	
		5. APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 M	aterials and	Give concise description of method; give test guidelines no. and discuss	