Category 2 Ecotoxicology and Environmental Fate Data for SPARC Committee Meeting 12/04/2026

Understanding Ecotoxicity Data

1. The standard toxicity endpoints for acute, short term toxicity studies are typically a median lethal dose, concentration, or rate (LD_{50}, LC_{50}, and LR_{50}, respectively) and represent the exposure levels resulting in fifty percent mortality in the test population. The standard toxicity endpoints for chronic, longer-term toxicity studies are the No Observed Effects Concentration (NOEC) or No Observed Effects Level (NOEL), which are the highest exposure level tested in the study that did not elicit a toxic response.
2. Generally, the lower these standard toxicity endpoints are, the more toxic the active ingredient is. However, many of the toxicity LD_{50}/LC_{50} endpoints in the tables are non-definitive (greater than values), and many of the NOEC/NOEL endpoints are the highest treatment level tested (no toxic effects seen in the study at any treatment level). In these cases, the endpoints are of limited utility for comparing relative toxicity of active ingredients because there is uncertainty in how much higher an exposure level needs to be to establish a definitive toxicity endpoint or elicit a toxic response.

Studies used for ecotoxicology evaluations and endpoints have been reviewed by DPR staff and are confirmed acceptable. DPR does not use unacceptable studies or endpoints when making evaluation decisions.

The date an active ingredient was first registered in California is noted in each summary. Data requirements change over time. Data summaries may include no data on file at CDPR; seen as "NDF" in the ecotoxicity tables in this document. Beginning in July 2024, CDPR was granted the additional authority via AB2113 to require the submission data from a registrant (FAC § 12824).

U.S. EPA Ecotoxicity Categories for Terrestrial and Aquatic Organisms

Table 1: U.S. EPA Ecotoxicity Categories for Terrestrial and Aquatic Organisms

Toxicity Category	Avian/Mammal: Acute Oral (mg/kg bw)	Avian: Dietary (mg/kg diet)	Aquatic: Acute (mg/L)	Non-target Insects: Acute Conc. (µg/bee)
Very highly toxic	<10	< 50	< 0.1	-
Highly toxic	10 - 50	50 – 500	0.1 – 1	< 2
Moderately toxic	51 – 500	501 – 1000	> 1 – 10	2 – 11
Slightly toxic	501 – 2000	1001 – 5000	> 10 – 100	-
Practically nontoxic	> 2000	> 5000	> 100	> 11

Understanding Environmental Fate Data

Koc (Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient) describes how strongly a chemical binds to soil organic carbon. A small Koc value means it has higher leaching potential, while a large Koc value means it will stay near the application site.

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life tells how long it takes for half of the chemicals to break down in soil when oxygen is present.

Major Metabolite means a chemical produced via degradation of the parent pesticide active ingredient that is observed at any time at a concentration equal to or greater than 10% of the applied parent pesticide active ingredient or possesses properties of toxicological or environmental significance.

Category 2 Active Ingredients

1. Cyhalothrins (lambda- and gamma-)
2. Dichlorvos*/Naled*
3. Fluopyram
4. Malathion*
5. Methyl bromide

*Denotes active ingredients of the organophosphate class

Overview of Cyhalothrins (lambda- and gamma-)

First year registered

Lambda-cyhalothrin

1998

Gamma-cyhalothrin

2005

Are there major metabolites associated with the active ingredient?

Lambda-cyhalothrin

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ No data on file ☐ Unknown

Gamma-cyhalothrin

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ No data on file ☐ Unknown

Environmental Fate Data (Lambda-cyhalothrin)

Mobility

Koc (Average): 246656 mL/g
Koc Classification: Immobile

Table 2: Koc Descriptive Classification for Lambda-cyhalothrin

K_{OC} (mL/g)	***10,000 – 100,000**	1,000-10,000	100-1,000	10-100	<10
Endpoint Classification	**Very Strongly Adsorbed**	Moderately Strongly Adsorbed	Moderately Adsorbed	Weakly Adsorbed	Not Adsorbed
	Immobile	Slightly Mobile	Moderately Mobile	Mobile	Highly Mobile
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**					

Persistence

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): 61 days
Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Moderately persistent

Table 3: Half-life descriptive classification for Lambda-cyhalothrin

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (days)	<60	***60 - 120**	120 - 180	> 180
Endpoint Classification	Not Persistent	**Moderately Persistent**	Persistent	Very Persistent
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**				

Environmental Fate Data (Gamma-cyhalothrin)

Mobility

Koc (Average): 59675 mL/g

Koc Classification: Immobile

Table 4: Koc Descriptive classification for Gamma-cyhalothrin

K_{OC} (mL/g)	***10,000 – 100,000**	1,000-10,000	100-1,000	10-100	<10
Endpoint Classification	**Very Strongly Adsorbed**	Moderately Strongly Adsorbed	Moderately Adsorbed	Weakly Adsorbed	Not Adsorbed
	Immobile	Slightly Mobile	Moderately Mobile	Mobile	Highly Mobile
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**					

Persistence

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): 37 days

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Not persistent

Table 5: Half-life descriptive classification for Gamma-cyhalothrin

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (days)	***<60**	60 - 120	120 - 180	> 180
Endpoint Classification	**Not Persistent**	Moderately Persistent	Persistent	Very Persistent
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**				

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (Lambda-cyhalothrin)

Table 6: Technical Grade Lambda-cyhalothrin ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	NDF	> 5300 mg/kg diet *Colinus virginianus*	50 mg/kg bw *Colinus virginianus*
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	3498 mg/kg diet *Anas platyrhynchos*	31.1 mg/kg bw *Anas platyrhynchos*
Avian	**Passerine**	NDF	576 mg/kg diet *Serinus canari*	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	‡0.00024 mg/L *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	NDF
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	‡0.00016 mg/L *Ictalurus punctatus*	NDF
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	‡0.00081 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*	0.00025 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	‡0.00000030 mg/L *Hyalella azteca*	0.00000198 mg/L *Daphnia magna*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	*0.0027 mg/L sediment Hyalella azteca	0.0018 mg/L sediment *Hyalella azteca*
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	‡0.0000041 mg/L Mysidopsis bahia	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	*0.100 mg/L sediment *Chironomous dilutes*	0.031 mg/L sediment *Chironomous dilutes*
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	> 0.84 mg/L *Crassostrea gigas*	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	‡0.965 µg/bee (oral) ‡0.038 µg/bee (contact) *Apis mellifera*	NA	0.196 µg/bee/day *Apis mellifera*
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	‡0.035 µg/larva *Apis mellifera*	NA	0.0153 µg/larva/day *Apis mellifera*

mg = milligrams; µg = micrograms; bw = body weight
*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
‡Orange highlighted cells represent the endpoint has a toxicity category of "Highly toxic" or "Very highly toxic" (see Page 1 for details)
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (Gamma-cyhalothrin)

Table 7: Technical grade Gamma-cyhalothrin ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	> 2000 mg/kg bw *Colinus virginianus*	> 2644 mg/kg diet *Colinus virginianus*	NDF
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	> 4430 mg/kg diet *Anas platyrhynchos*	NDF
Avian	**Passerine**	NDF	NR	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	‡0.000072 mg/L *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	NDF
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	‡0.0000631 mg/L *Lepomis machrochirus*	NDF
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	‡0.00000197 mg/L *Gammaus pseudolimnaeus*	0.00000218 mg/L *Daphnia magna*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	NDF	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	‡0.46 µg/bee (oral) ‡0.005 µg/bee (contact) *Apis mellifera*	NA	NDF
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	NDF	NA	NDF

mg = milligrams; µg = micrograms; bw = body weight
*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
‡Orange highlighted cells represent the endpoint has a toxicity category of "Highly toxic" or "Very highly toxic" (see Page 1 for details)
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required

Overview of Dichlorvos (DDVP)/Naled (Organophosphate class)

First year registered

DDVP

1948 (U.S. EPA registration date)

Naled

1966

Are there major metabolites associated with the active ingredient?

DDVP

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ No data on file ☒ Unknown

Naled

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ No data on file ☒ Unknown

Environmental Fate Data (DDVP)

Mobility

Data waived due to hydrolytic instability

Koc (Average): Data waived
Koc Classification: Data waived

Persistence

Data waived due to hydrolytic instability

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): Data waived
Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Data waived

Environmental Fate Data (Naled)

Mobility

Koc (Average): 183.2 mL/g
Koc Classification: Moderately mobile

Table 8: Koc descriptive classification for Naled

K_{OC} (mL/g)	10,000 – 100,000	1,000-10,000	***100-1,000**	10-100	<10
Endpoint Classification	Very Strongly Adsorbed	Moderately Strongly Adsorbed	**Moderately Adsorbed**	Weakly Adsorbed	Not Adsorbed
	Immobile	Slightly Mobile	**Moderately Mobile**	Mobile	Highly Mobile
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**					

Persistence

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): 3 days

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Not persistent

Table 9: Half-life descriptive classification for Naled

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (days)	***<60**	60 - 120	120 - 180	> 180
Endpoint Classification	**Not Persistent**	Moderately Persistent	Persistent	Very Persistent
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**				

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (DDVP)

Table 10: Technical grade Dichlorvos (DDVP) ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	NDF	NDF	30 mg/kg bw *Colinus virginianus*
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	‡4.71 mg/kg diet *Anas platyrhynchos*	4.708 mg/kg bw *Anas platyrhynchos*
Avian	**Passerine**	NDF	NR	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	NDF	> 0.0101 mg/L *Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	7.35 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*	0.96 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	NDF	0.000012 mg/L *Daphnia magna*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	‡0.0191 mg/L *Mysidopsis bahia*	0.0148 mg/L *Mysidopsis bahia*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	89.1 mg/L *Crassotrea virginica*	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	NDF	NA	NDF
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	NDF	NA	NDF

mg = milligrams; µg = micrograms; bw = body weight
*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
‡Orange highlighted cells represent the endpoint has a toxicity category of "Highly toxic" or "Very highly toxic" (see Page 1 for details)
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (Naled)

Table 11: Technical grade Naled ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	NDF	NDF	NDF
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	NDF	NDF
Avian	**Passerine**	‡5.4 mg/kg bw *Taeniopygia guttata*	NR	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	NDF	0.0069 mg/L *Pimephalus promelas*
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	1.5 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*	0.065 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	NFD	0.000098 mg/L *Daphnia magna*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	0.00021 mg/L *Mysidopsis bahia*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	‡0.19 mg/L *Crassotrea virginica*	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	NDF	NA	NDF
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	NDF	NA	NDF

mg = milligrams; µg = micrograms; bw = body weight
*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
‡Orange highlighted cells represent the endpoint has a toxicity category of "Highly toxic" or "Very highly toxic" (see Page 1 for details)
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required

Overview of Fluopyram

First year registered

2012

Are there major metabolites associated with the active ingredient?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ No data on file ☐ Unknown

Environmental Fate Data

Mobility

Fipronil Koc (Average): 299.2 mL/g
Koc Classification: Moderately mobile

Table 12: Koc descriptive classification for Fluopyram

K_{OC} (mL/g)	10,000 – 100,000	1,000-10,000	***100-1,000**	10-100	<10
Endpoint Classification	Very Strongly Adsorbed	Moderately Strongly Adsorbed	**Moderately Adsorbed**	Weakly Adsorbed	Not Adsorbed
	Immobile	Slightly Mobile	**Moderately Mobile**	Mobile	Highly Mobile
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**					

Persistence

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): 333.8 days
Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Very persistent

Table 13: Half-life descriptive classification for Fluopyram

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (days)	<60	60 - 120	120 - 180	***> 180**
Endpoint Classification	Not Persistent	Moderately Persistent	Persistent	**Very Persistent**
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**				

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (Fluopyram)

Table 14: Technical grade Fluopyram ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	> 2000 mg/kg bw *Colinus virginianus*	> 4785 mg/kg diet *Colinus virginianus*	80.9 mg/kg bw *Colinus virginianus*
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	> 4604 mg/kg diet *Anas platyrhynchos*	428 mg/kg bw *Anas platyrhynchos*
Avian	**Passerine**	> 2000 mg/kg bw *Taeniopygia guttata*	NR	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	> 1.79 mg/L *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	NDF
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	> 5.32 mg/L *Lepomis machrochirus*	0.135 mg/L *Pimephales promelas*
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	> 0.98 mg/L *Cyprinodon variegatus*	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	> 17 mg/L *Daphnia magna*	0.28 mg/L *Daphnia magna*
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	0.58 mg/L overlying water *Chironomus riparius*
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	> 50 mg/L *Americamysis bahia*	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	> 0.44 mg/L *Crassostrea virginica*	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	> 100 µg/bee (oral) 102.3 µg/bee (contact) *Apis mellifera*	NA	NDF
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	NDF	NA	NDF

mg = milligrams; µg = micrograms; bw = body weight
*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required

Overview of Malathion (Organophosphate Class)

First year registered

Malathion

1956 (U.S. EPA registration date)

Are there major metabolites associated with the active ingredient?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ No data on file ☒ Unknown

Environmental Fate Data

Mobility

Fipronil Koc (Average): 290.8 mL/g
Koc Classification: Moderately mobile

Table 15: Koc descriptive classification for Malathion

K_{OC} (mL/g)	10,000 – 100,000	1,000-10,000	***100-1,000**	10-100	<10
Endpoint Classification	Very Strongly Adsorbed	Moderately Strongly Adsorbed	**Moderately Adsorbed**	Weakly Adsorbed	Not Adsorbed
	Immobile	Slightly Mobile	**Moderately Mobile**	Mobile	Highly Mobile
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**					

Persistence

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): 2.5 days
Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Not persistent

Table 16: Half-life descriptive classification for Malathion

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (days)	***<60**	60 - 120	120 - 180	> 180
Endpoint Classification	**Not Persistent**	Moderately Persistent	Persistent	Very Persistent
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**				

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (Malathion)

Table 17: Technical grade Malathion ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	NDF	NDF	NDF
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	NDF	NDF
Avian	**Passerine**	NDF	NR	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	NDF	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	‡0.43 µg/bee (oral) *Apis mellifera*	NA	NDF
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	NDF	NA	NDF

mg = milligrams; µg = micrograms; bw = body weight
*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
‡Orange highlighted cells represent the endpoint has a toxicity category of "Highly toxic" or "Very highly toxic" (see Page 1 for details)
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required

Overview of Methyl bromide

First year registered

Methyl bromide

1964

Are there major metabolites associated with the active ingredient?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ No data on file ☒ Unknown

Environmental Fate Data

Mobility

Fipronil Koc (Average): 553.9 mL/g
Koc Classification: Moderately mobile

Table 18: Koc descriptive classification for methyl bromide

K_{OC} (mL/g)	10,000 – 100,000	1,000-10,000	***100-1,000**	10-100	<10
Endpoint Classification	Very Strongly Adsorbed	Moderately Strongly Adsorbed	**Moderately Adsorbed**	Weakly Adsorbed	Not Adsorbed
	Immobile	Slightly Mobile	**Moderately Mobile**	Mobile	Highly Mobile
***Bold column represents the respective AI's classification**					

Persistence

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (Average): 9.8 days
Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life Classification: Not persistent

Table 19: Half-life descriptive classification for methyl bromide

Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-life (days)	***<60**	60 - 120	120 - 180	> 180
Endpoint Classification	**Not Persistent**	Moderately Persistent	Persistent	Very Persistent
Bold column represents the respective AI's classification				

Ecotoxicity Endpoint Data (Methyl bromide)

Table 20: Technical grade Methyl bromide ecotoxicity endpoints

Taxa Category	Taxa Group	Acute LD_{50}	Acute LC_{50}	*Chronic NOEC/NOEL
Avian	**Gamebird**	NDF	NDF	NDF
Avian	**Waterfowl**	NR	NDF	NDF
Avian	**Passerine**	NDF	NR	NR
Fish	**Freshwater (Cold)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Fish	**Freshwater (Warm)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Fish	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Freshwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Freshwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Saltwater**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	***Saltwater (sediment-dwelling)**	NA	NDF	NDF
Aquatic Invertebrate	**Oyster**	NA	NDF	NA
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (adult)**	NDF	NA	NDF
Terrestrial Invertebrate	**Honey bee (larva)**	NDF	NA	NDF

*Descriptive toxicity categories do not apply
Grayed out cells mean the endpoint is not applicable (NA) to the category

Toxicity Values expressed as:
LD50 = Lethal dose that kills 50% of the test population
LC50 = Lethal concentration that kills 50% of the test population
EC50 = Concentration of a toxicant causing a defined non-lethal effect in 50% of the test population
NOEC = No observed effect concentration
NOEL = No observed effect level
NDF = No data on file at CDPR
NR = Data not required