IBACON

Institut für
Biologische Analytik und
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Final Report

Laboratory Testing for Toxicity (Acute Oral LD_{50}) of WAK 3745 on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) (Hymenoptera, Apidae)

(GLP compliant study based on EPPO 170 (1992))

Author: [redacted]

Study Completion Date: October 21, 1999

Sponsor

Bayer AG
Crop Protection Division
Institute for Environmental Biology
Alfred-Nobel-Str. 50
40789 Monheim
Germany

Test Facility

Institut für Biologische Analytik
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Industriestrasse 1
64380 Rossdorf
Germany

Project 6320036

Copy of GLP Certificate

[redacted]

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1. Summary

Report: [redacted] (1999): Laboratory Testing for Toxicity (Acute Oral LD_{50}) of WAK 3745 on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) (Hymenoptera, Apidae).
Source: IBACON, unpublished report No.: 6320036, October 21, 1999.

Guidelines: EPPO No. 170
Deviations: temperature: 27 - 28 °C; relative humidity: 41 - 58 % instead of 25 ° C ± 2 ° C and relative humidity of 60 -70 % as indicated in the guideline

GLP: yes (certified laboratory)

Material and methods: test substance: WAK 3745, purity: 98%, batch number: M00804; under laboratory conditions, starved honey bees (*Apis mellifera*, 3 groups of 10 bees per dose) received a single oral dose of either 35.7, 17.9, 10.3, 5.6, 2.4, 1.2, 0.6 or 0.1 ng per bee in ca. 20 mg sugar solution. Subsequently, honey bees were observed over a period of 96 hrs for behavioural impairments and survival rate. The test was prolonged up to 96 hours because of increasing mortality between 24 and 48 hours. The reference treatment (0.2 µg dimethoate per bee) caused a 83.3 % mortality (the facility-specific LD_{50} dose for dimethoate is typically between 0.10 and 0.14 µg/bee).

Findings: Toxicity to Honey Bees, Laboratory Tests

Test substance	WAK 3745
Test object	*Apis mellifera*
Application rates ng product/bee	35.7*, 17.9*, 10.3*, 5.6*, 2.4*, 1.2*, 0.6* and 0.1*
Exposure	oral (sugar solution)
LD_{50} ng product/bee (48 and 96h)	> 35.7

* values based on actual intake of the test substance

Observations: the observation period was extended for 48 hours because of delayed mortality in the highest dose groups. No mortalities or behavioural impacts were recorded at oral doses of 1.2 ng/bee and lower. Oral doses of 0.6, 2.4, and 10.3 ng/bee caused 6.7 % mortality. 23.3 % mortality was found after ingestion of 35.7 ng/bee. Since mortality pattern did not follow a dose-response relationship, the two death in the 10.3 ng/bee and lower dosing groups with WAK 3745 were considered as incidental rather than treatment-related.
Behavioural impacts such as apathy and nervousness were recorded after oral doses of 5.6 ng and higher. The behavioural impacts lasted dose-related up to 24 hours. In the control, none of the 30 bees died, whereas 25 of the 30 bees (83.3 %) died in the groups treated with the toxic standard.

2. Survey of the Study

2.1 General Information

Title:	Laboratory Testing for Toxicity (Acute Oral LD_{50}) of WAK 3745 on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) (Hymenoptera, Apidae)
Sponsor:	Bayer AG Crop Protection Division Institute for Environmental Biology Alfred-Nobel-Str. 50 40789 Monheim Germany
Monitoring:	[redacted]
Test Substance:	WAK 3745
Test Facility:	Institut für Biologische Analytik und Consulting IBACON GmbH Industriestrasse 1 64380 Rossdorf Germany
IBACON Project:	6320036
Project Staff:	
Test Facility Management:	[redacted]
Study Director:	
Technical Coordination:	
Head of Quality Assurance Unit (QAU):	
Quality Assurance Unit Manager:	
Schedule:	
Study Initiation Date:	June 10, 1999
Date of First Amendment to Study Protocol:	June 24, 1999
Experimental Starting Date:	September 8, 1999
Experimental Completion Date:	September 12, 1999
Draft Report Date:	October 18, 1999
Study Completion Date:	October 21, 1999

2.2 Good Laboratory Practice

This study was performed in compliance with:

- The OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (as revised in 1997) and the
- Chemikaliengesetz ('*Chemicals Act*') der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (ChemG), Anhang 1 ('*Annex 1*'), 1994/97.

This study was assessed in compliance with the study protocol and the IBACON Standard Operating Procedures. This study and/or test facility were periodically inspected by the Quality Assurance Unit (QAU) and the dates and the phases of the inspections are included in this final report. The data contained within this final report were audited in comparison to the raw data.

A quality assurance statement, signed by the Quality Assurance Unit, is included in this final report.

2.3 Archiving

The following data / sample(s) will be archived

for 15 years:
- all raw data
- the study protocol
- the study protocol amendment
- one certified copy of the final report

for at least 2 years:
- one sample of the test substance and of the toxic standard

following the date on which the final report is audited by the Quality Assurance Unit at:

Institut für Biologische Analytik
und Consulting IBACON GmbH
Industriestrasse 1
64380 Rossdorf
Germany

No raw data or material relating to the study will be discarded without the sponsor's prior consent.

2.4 Signatures

Study Director: [redacted]

Test Facility Management: [redacted]

3. Quality Assurance Unit Statement

[redacted]

4. Statement of Compliance

[redacted]

5. Objectives of the Study

5.1 Title

Laboratory Testing for Toxicity (Acute Oral LD_{50}) of WAK 3745 on Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) (Hymenoptera, Apidae)

5.2 Purpose

If honey bees can be exposed to residues of WAK 3745, this study is useful for the registration of the pesticides in question. This study provides:

- the acute toxicity levels of the test substance to honey bees;
- toxicity information comparable to expected residues from standard rates, for assessment of the potential hazard to honey bees;
- informational support for precautionary label statements.

5.3 Guidelines/Recommendations

This study was designed to comply with the following method:

- EPPO 1992: Guideline on test methods for evaluating the side-effects of plant protection products on honey bees, Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 22, 203-215 1992, No. 170

5.4 Justification for the Selection of the Test System

This test system is required by the Registration Directive 91/414/EEC and/or by the 'SETAC - Guidance document on regulatory testing procedures for pesticides with non-target arthropods' (Barrett et al. 1994) for the hazard assessment of pesticides.

6. Materials and Methods

6.1 Test Substance, Control and Toxic Standard

Test Substance

The test substance and the information concerning the test substance were provided by the sponsor:

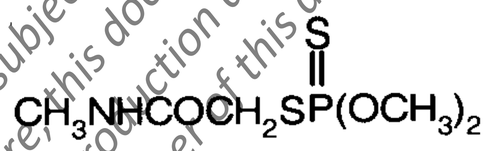
Name:	WAK 3745
Batch No.: (Lot No.:)	M00804
Active Ingredient(s)/Purity:	98% according to certificate of analysis
Certificate of Analysis Ref. Code / Date:	July 22, 1998
Indication:	insecticide
Aggregate State at Room Temperature:	solid
Colour:	orange-brown (according to IBACON personnel)
Solubility:	in acetone: not indicated
Stability:	pure: see expiry date in acetone: not indicated
Expiry Date:	June 2000
Storage:	in original container, 0 - 10 °C, in the dark

Control

Oral Test:	acetone

Toxic Standard

The information concerning the toxic standard according to the substance container label:

Name:	Perfekthion EC
Batch No.:	98-1
Active Ingredient/Purity:	Dimethoate: 396 g/L
Chemical Structure of a.i.:	
Manufacturer:	BASF AG, Unternehmensbereich Pflanzenschutz, D-67056 Ludwigshafen
Expiry Date:	October/2000
Storage:	at room temperature, in the dark, in original container
Amount Applied in this Study:	0.2 µg active ingredient per bee

6.2 Test System

Taxonomic Group:	worker honey bees (Insecta, Hymenoptera)
Species:	adult *Apis mellifera carnica* L.
Age and Sex:	4 - 6 week old female bees
Origin:	honey bee colonies, disease-free and queen-right, bred by IBACON
Collection:	with glass tubes, from the flight board without anaesthetics
Bee Maintenance:	conformed to proper cultural practices

6.3 Test Units

Type:	stainless steel chambers
Size:	10 cm x 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm (length x width x height)
Front Side:	removable glass sheet
Bottom:	perforated with 98 ventilation holes; ø 1 mm
Inner Walls:	lined with filter paper (Co. Macherey & Nagel, D-52355 Düren, Art. No. 68)
No. Of Individuals:	10 per test unit
Replicates:	3 per dosage/control
Identification:	test units were uniquely identified with study number, application date, treatment, concentration and replicate number
Bee Assignment:	assigned to test levels impartially

6.4 Test Conditions

Surrounding Type:	incubators
Temperature:	27 - 28 °C[1]
Relative Humidity:	41 - 58 %[1]
Light:	darkness (except during observation)
Ventilation:	ventilation to avoid possible accumulation of pesticide vapour
Recording:	test conditions were recorded with suitable instruments and documented in the raw data

6.5 Food

Food:	commercial ready-to-use syrup (Apiinvert; 30 % Saccharose, 31 % Glucose, 39 % Fructose) *ad libitum*

[1] in deviation from the guidelines which recommend a temperature of 25 ° C ± 2 ° C and a relative humidity of 60 - 70 %. Experience of IBACON has shown that this deviation to the guideline will have no adverse effect on the study.

6.6 Application of the Test Substance, the Control and the Toxic Standard

The dosage applied was not adjusted to reflect the percentage a.i.

The procedure of preparation of the test substance solution is described in detail in the Attachment page 23.

Application in the Oral Test:	*ca.* 20 mg of WAK 3745 contaminated food (1 part solvent = acetone + 19 parts syrup) and offered in syringes which were weighed before and after introduction into the cages (duration of uptake did not exceed 3 hours)
Dosages of the Test Substance in the Oral Test:	35.7, 17.9, 10.3, 5.6, 2.4, 1.2, 0.6 and 0.1 ng/bee (values based on actual intake of the test substance)
Dosage of the Toxic Standard:	0.2 µg a.i. Dimethoate per bee
Control:	WAK 3745 free sugar solution

6.7 Course of the Test

Treatment Groups:	control, 8 dosages of test substance, toxic standard
Replicates:	3 per treatment group
Individuals:	10 per unit, 30 individuals per treatment group
Starvation Time:	60 minutes
Exposure Time:	96 hours (because of increasing mortality between 24 and 48 hours the test duration was prolonged)

6.8 Test Parameters

Mortality:	number of dead bees after 60 minutes; 2, 4 hours (first day); 24 and 48 hours and additionally 72 and 96 hours
Behavioural Abnormalities:	behavioural abnormalities (apathy, nervousness) after 60 minutes; 2, 4 hours (first day); 24 and 48 hours and additionally 72 and 96 hours

6.9 Result Evaluation

Mortality:	results obtained from the bees treated with test substance are compared to those obtained from the toxic standard and the controls. Due to the results it was not necessary to conduct statistical analysis.

6.10 Validity Criteria of the Study

Control Mortality:	0.0 % at experimental end (96 hours)
Toxic Standard Mortality:	resulted in 83.3 % mortality

6.11 Deviations to the Study Protocol

Concerning:	Storage of the test substance
According to the Study Protocol:	0 - 10 °C
Deviation to the Study Protocol:	test substance was stored in a refrigerator with a minimum temperature of -1.3 °C and a maximum temperature of 10.3 °C instead of 0 - 10 °C as indicated in the study protocol
Reason for the Deviation:	because of technical reasons the temperature had a broader range than expected
Presumed Effect on the Study:	none, because the measured temperature range is a minimum and maximum range which appears only for a short time interval

7. Results and Discussion

7.1 Oral Toxicity Test

Because of increasing mortality between 24 and 48 hours, the experiment was prolonged for further 48 hours up to 96 hours. After a starving period of 60 minutes, mortality occurred after ingestion of 35.7 (23.3 %), 10.3 (6.7 %), 2.4 (6.7 %) and 0.6 (6.7 %) ng WAK 3745 per bee at the end of the experiment. No mortality occurred in the 17.9, 5.6, 1.2 and 0.1 ng WAK 3745 treated groups. Behavioural abnormalities like apathy and nervousness were observed in the 35.7, 17.9, 10.3 and 5.6 ng WAK 3745 treated groups during the first 24 hours of the experiment. No further behavioural abnormalities occurred (Table 1, Appendix Table 2 - 3).

Due to the results of this study (no mortality > 50 % in the treatment groups) it does not seem to be reasonable to calculate the LD_{50}.

In the control group none of the 30 bees bee died within the whole experiment.

83.3 % mortality occurred after ingestion of 0.2 µg Dimethoate per bee in the toxic standard group.

Table 1. Mortality[a] and behavioural abnormalities[a] of the bees in the oral toxicity test[b]

uptaken test substanc ng/bee	after 1 hour mortality mean %	after 1 hour behav. abnorm. mean %	after 4 hours mortality mean %	after 4 hours behav. abnorm. mean %	after 24 hours mortality mean %	after 24 hours behav. abnorm. mean %	after 48 hours mortality mean %	after 48 hours behav. abnorm. mean %	after 72 hours mortality mean %	after 72 hours behav. abnorm. mean %	after 96 hours mortality mean %	after 96 hours behav. abnorm. mean %
35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	23.3	0.0	23.3	0.0
17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0
5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0
1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
solv.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
toxic st.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	23.3	83.3	0.0	83.3	0.0	83.3	0.0

[a] results are averages from three replicates (ten bees each) per dosage/control

[b] see Appendix for details

behav. abnorm. = behavioural abnormalities; solv. = solvent control; toxic st. = toxic standard

7.2 Conclusions

Mortality:	Oral $LD_{50\,(48\text{ and }96h)}$ of WAK 3745: > 35.7 ng/bee
Behavioural Abnormalities:	During the first 24 hours e.g. apathy and nervousness occurred after ingestion of 5.6, 10.3, 17.9 and 35.7 ng test substance per bee.

8. References

Barrett K.L., Grandy N., Harrison E.G., Hassan S.A. & Oomen P. 1994: SETAC - Guidance document on regulatory testing procedures for pesticides with non-target arthropods. 28-30 March 1994, IAC Wageningen, The Netherlands

Chemikaliengesetz der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (ChemG), Anhang 1, in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 25. Juli 1994 (BGBl. I S. 1703) mit Änderungen vom 27. September 1994 (BGBl. I S. 2705) und 14. Mai 1997 (BGBl I S. 1060)

EC Agrochemical Registration Directive (DS65) (Directive 91/414/EEC). ANNEX III. Requirements for the dossier to be submitted for the authorization of a plant production product

EPPO 1992: Guideline on test methods for evaluating the side-effects of plant protection products on honey bees, Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 22, 203-215 1992, No. 170

OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice, adopted by Council on 26th November 1997 [C(97)186/Final], Environment Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris 1998

9. Distribution of the Final Report

Sponsor:	1x (the original final report)
IBACON:	1x (one certified copy of the original final report)

Appendix

Table 2. (Exact Data). Definitive oral toxicity test; mortality and behavioural abnormalities of the bees

	test substance	after 1 hour			after 2 hours			after 4 hours			after 24 hours			after 48 hours		
unit #	dosage ng/bee	dead #	beh. #	abnor. symp.	dead #	beh. #	abnor. symp.	dead #	beh. #	abnor. symp.	dead #	beh. #	abnor. symp.	dead #	beh. #	abnor. symp.
1	31.0	0	0		0	2	c	0	0		0	0		0	0	
2	31.6	0	0		0	2	c	0	1	c	0	0		3	0	
3	44.6	0	0		0	2	b	0	1	c	0	0		4	0	
1	21.7	0	0		0	2	c	0	1	c	0	0		0	0	
2	16.7	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	15.4	0	0		0	1	c	0	1	c	0	1	c	0	0	
1	9.3	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		2	0	
2	11.5	0	0		0	3	c	0	1	c	0	0		0	0	
3	10.1	0	0		0	0		0	1	c	0	0		0	0	
1	5.2	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
2	5.6	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	6.2	0	0		0	1	c	0	2	c	0	0		0	0	
1	2.0	0	0		0	0		0	0		1	0		1	0	
2	2.4	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	2.9	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
1	1.2	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
2	1.4	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	1.1	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
1	0.7	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
2	0.7	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	0.5	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
1	0.1	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
2	0.1	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	0.1	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
1	solvent control	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
2	control	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
3	control	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
1	toxic standard	0	0		0	0		0	0		8	2	e	10	0	
2	standard	0	0		0	0		0	0		6	0		6	0	
3	standard	0	0		0	0		0	0		5	5	e	9	0	

= number of individuals; beh. abnor. = behavioural abnormalities

symp. = observed symptoms according to the following key: a = food refusal/vomiting; b = moving coordination problems; c = apathy; d= intensive cleaning; e=nervous;

Table 2. (Relative Data, continued). Definitive oral toxicity test; mortality and behavioural abnormalities of the bees

test substance dosage	after 1 hour				after 4 hours				after 24 hours				after 48 hours			
	mortality		beh.abnor.[a]		mortality		beh.abnor.[a]		mortality		beh.abnor.[a]		mortality		beh.abnor.[a]	
	mean	±SD	mean	±SD	mean	±SD	mean	±SD	mean	±SD	mean	±SD	mean	±SD	mean	±SD
ng/bee	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	20.8	0.0	0.0
17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.5	0.0	0.0
5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.8	0.0	0.0
1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
solv.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
toxic st.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	15.3	23.3	25.2	83.3	20.8	0.0	0.0

[a]beh. abnor. = behavioural abnormalities; mean = mean of three replicates; ±SD = standard deviation from three replications

solv. = solvent treated control; toxic st. = toxic standard

Table 3. (Exact Data). Prolongation of the oral test up to 96 hours; mortality and behavioural abnormalities of the bees

unit	test substance dosage[a] ng/bee	72 hours dead #	72 hours beh. abnor. #	72 hours beh. abnor. symp.	96 hours dead #	96 hours beh. abnor. #	96 hours beh. abnor. symp.
1	31.0	0	0		0	0	
2	31.6	3	0		3	0	
3	44.6	4	0		4	0	
1	21.7	0	0		0	0	
2	16.7	0	0		0	0	
3	15.4	0	0		0	0	
1	9.3	2	0		2	0	
2	11.5	0	0		0	0	
3	10.1	0	0		0	0	
1	5.2	0	0		0	0	
2	5.6	0	0		0	0	
3	6.2	0	0		0	0	
1	2.0	1	0		1	0	
2	2.4	1	0		1	0	
3	2.9	0	0		0	0	
1	1.2	0	0		0	0	
2	1.4	0	0		0	0	
3	1.1	0	0		0	0	
1	0.7	0	0		0	0	
2	0.7	0	0		0	0	
3	0.5	1	0		2	0	
1	0.1	0	0		0	0	
2	0.1	0	0		0	0	
3	0.1	0	0		0	0	
	solvent						
1	control	0	0		0	0	
2	control	0	0		0	0	
3	control	0	0		0	0	
	toxic standard						
1	standard	10	0		10	0	
2	standard	6	0		6	0	
3	standard	9	0		9	0	

= number of individuals; beh. abnor. = behavioural abnormalities

[a] dosages calculated after reweighing the syringes

symp. = observed symptoms according the following key: a=vomiting b = moving coordination problems; c = apathy; d= intensive cleaning

Table 3. (Relative Data, continued). Prolongation up to 96 hours; Definitive oral toxicity test

	72 hours				96 hours			
test substance dosage mean	mortality mean	±SD	beh.abnor.[a] mean	±SD	mortality mean	±SD	beh.abnor.[a] mean	±SD
ng/bee	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
35.7	23.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	20.8	0.0	0.0
17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.3	6.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.5	0.0	0.0
5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4	6.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.8	0.0	0.0
1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.6	3.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	11.5	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
solvent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
toxic st.	83.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	83.3	20.8	0.0	0.0

[a] beh. abnor. = behavioural abnormalities; mean = mean of three replicates;
solv. = solvent control; toxic st. = toxic standard
±SD = standard deviation from three replications

Table 4. Definitive oral intake

substance dosage nominal	substance concentrations in food ng / mg	weight of syringes start[a] mg	end[b] mg	difference mg	uptaken solution mg / bee	uptaken substance ng / bee[d]	ø[c] ng / bee
40 ng/bee							
1	2	11134	10979	155	16	31.0	
2	2	11254	11096	158	16	31.6	35.7
3	2	11241	11018	223	22	44.6	
20 ng/bee							
1	1	11242	11025	217	22	21.7	
2	1	11110	10943	167	17	16.7	17.9
3	1	11251	11097	154	15	15.4	
10 ng / bee							
1	0.5	11211	11026	185	19	9.3	
2	0.5	11200	10970	230	23	11.5	10.3
3	0.5	11236	11035	201	20	10.1	
5 ng / bee							
1	0.25	11227	11021	206	21	5.2	
2	0.25	11121	10896	225	23	5.6	5.6
3	0.25	11126	10880	246	25	6.2	
2.5 ng / bee							
1	0.125	11126	10969	157	16	2.0	
2	0.125	11227	11039	188	19	2.4	2.4
3	0.125	11114	10883	231	23	2.9	
1.3 ng / bee							
1	0.0625	11136	10945	191	19	1.2	
2	0.0625	11105	10879	226	23	1.4	1.2
3	0.0625	11041	10873	168	17	1.1	
0.6 ng / bee							
1	0.031	11109	10878	231	23	0.7	
2	0.031	11132	10924	208	21	0.7	0.6
3	0.031	11139	10995	144	14	0.5	
0.1 ng / bee							
1	0.005	11165	10946	219	22	0.1	
2	0.005	11242	11103	139	14	0.1	0.1
3	0.005	11278	11100	178	18	0.1	
solvent control							
1	0	11224	10978	246	25	0.0	
2	0	11260	11046	214	21	0.0	0.0
3	0	11149	10916	233	23	0.0	
toxic standard							
Dimethoate							
0.2 µg/bee							
1	0.01	11255	11018	237	24	0.2	
2	0.01	11127	10891	236	24	0.2	0.2
3	0.01	11118	10880	238	24	0.2	

[a] weight of syringes at the start of the experiment, [b] after removing from the test cages;
[c] ingested solution as calculated average, [d] results are rounded results, calculated from the exact data

Attachment: Preparation of the Test Substance Solutions

Oral Test

Prior to the dilution process, the stock solution was a clear fluid.

10 mg of the test substance was dissolved ad 250 g acetone (stock solution). This was done one day before the application. The stock solution was stirred overnight in a refrigerator.

Six 1 :2 dilutions of the stock solution were done step by step.

The 0.1 ng / bee concentration was obtained by diluting the 10 ng/bee dilution 1: 100.

500 mg of each 1:2 dilution, 500 mg of the 1:100 dilution of the 10 ng dose and 500 mg of the stock solution were added to 9.5 g syrup (1:20) for preparation of the 8 different treatment solutions (reference not included).

40, 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.3, 0.6 ng/bee should be obtained when 20 mg of the contaminated sugar solution per bee were administered.

35.7, 17.9, 10.3, 5.6, 2.4, 1.2, 0.6 and 0.1 ng/bee were obtained, because the bees ingested between 14 and 25 mg contaminated food per bee.