



Environmental Toxicology Laboratory

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OBJECTIVE:	The objective of this study was to determine the acute toxicity to <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i> of two marine corrosion control compound submitted by Global Corrosion Technology Inc.	
SAMPLE INFORMATION:	Snokote (ENSR sample number Q61350) Magnakote (ENSR sample number Q70137)	
SAMPLE CHRONOLOG:	Snokote Definitive Test: Magnakote Definitive Test:	2/21-27/97 3/1-5/97
TEST METHOD:	Test Type:	Drilling Fluids Toxicity Test
	Test Method:	Federal Register. Appendix 2 to Subpart A of Part 435. Drilling Fluids Toxicity Test (EPA, 1993)
TEST CONDITIONS:	Diluent: Salinity: Temperature:	reconstituted sea water 20±2 parts per thousand 20±2°C
CONTROL MORTALITY FOR DEFINITIVE TEST:	Test Data	EPA Criteria
	Snokote: 13.3* Magnakote: 10	≤10%
TEST RESULTS: (Concentrations tested were 30,000, 60,000, 125,000, 250,000, 500,000, 1,000,000 ppm)	Snokote	
	96-Hour LC ₅₀ :	> 1,000,000 ppm ¹
	95% Confidence Limit:	NA ²
	Magnakote	
	LC ₅₀ :	<30,000 ppm
	95% Confidence Limits:	NA
CONCLUSION:	The results of this study indicated that Snokote was not toxic to <i>M. bahia</i> when exposed for 96 hours to concentrations up to 1,000,000 ppm (10% by volume solution). Magnakote was toxic to <i>M. bahia</i> when exposed for 96 hours to concentrations as low as 30,000 ppm (0.3% by volume solution).	

* Although control survival was below the EPA criterion, 50% mortality was not observed among the *M. bahia* exposed to sample.

¹ Test concentrations based on a 10% by volume stock solution (i.e. 1,000,000 ppm is 100% of 10% stock solution).

² Not Applicable