Permethrin (CAS no. 52645-53-1, 61949-77-7, 51877-74-8, 54774-47-9, 61949-76-6, 54774-45-7, 54774-46-8 etc.)

Tier 1 in vivo Test

(1) Results

Fish were exposed to concentrations of 0.288, 1.49 and 8.43 μ g/L (measured). No significant differences were observed in mortality, total length, male body weight, gonadosomatic index, male hepatosomatic index, male hepatic vitellogenin level, and secondary sex characteristics.

At 1.49 μ g/L and higher, a significant decrease in female body weight and female hepatosomatic index were observed.

At 8.43 μ g/L, a significant decrease in number of eggs, number of fertile eggs, fertility rate, and female hepatic vitellogenin level were observed.

(2) Summary

Estrogenic activity of permethrin has been indicated from literature and Tier 1 *in vitro* tests. In this study, no increase in male hepatic vitellogenin level was observed at sublethal concentrations to suggest estrogenic effect.

It was also not concluded that permethrin is an androgenic compound.

A statistically significant decrease in female hepatic vitellogenin level and number of eggs were observed to suggest anti-estrogenic effect.

The adverse exposure level of 8.43 μ g/L was ca. 27,200 times as high as the detection limit of environmental water concentration of 0.00031 μ g/L that was measured in MOE's Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals in FY2018 (permethrin was not detected).

The no observed adverse effect level of 1.49 μ g/L was ca. 4,800 times as high as the detection limit of environmental water concentration of 0.00031 μ g/L for MOE's Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals in FY2018 (permethrin was not detected).

Table 1-A Results

Measured	Number of tested fish		Total length (mm)		Body weight (mg)		Total length (mm)	
concentration (µg/L)	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Control	12	12	0	0	30.6±0.9	31.5±1.2	315±55	385±40
Solvent Control	12	12	0	8	30.0±1.2	31.6±1.0	290±40	425±29
0.288	12	12	0	0	29.9±1.0	31.6±1.2	293±36	414±46
1.49	12	12	0	0	29.6±0.8	31.4±1.5	284±27	389±60**1
8.43	12	12	0	0	30.7±1.5	31.2±1.3	322±42	390±51**1

**1: Statistically significant differences from solvent control group

Table 1-B Results (continued)

Measured	Number of eggs	Number of fertile eggs	Fertility rate	Gonadosoma	atic Index (%)
concentration (µg/L)	(eggs/female/day)	(eggs/female/day)	(%)	male	female
Control	23.8±1.7	20.7±2.5	86.8± 5.9	1.03 ± 0.49	8.38±1.6
Solvent Control	24.7±2.0	19.9±2.7	80.0 ± 6.0	0.893 ± 0.18	7.85±2.1
0.288	24.2±2.5	20.8±2.4	85.8 ± 5.2	1.20 ± 0.56	8.97±1.5
1.49	24.8±2.2	18.4±3.5	74.3 ± 8.2	0.997 ± 0.30	9.15±0.89
8.43	20.2±2.1*	13.7±3.1**	68.3±13.6**	0.984±0.23	8.65±1.1

Table 1-C Results (continued)

Measured	Hepatosoma	atic Index (%)	Vitellogenin	(ng/mg liver)	Secondary sex characteristics	
concentration (µg/L)	male	female	male	female	male	female
Control	1.88±0.65	4.45±0.77	9.72±32.2	879±227	57±6	0 ± 0
Solvent Control	2.19±0.70	5.26±0.86	ND	995±755	62±11	0 ± 0
0.288	2.13±0.56	4.97±0.63	ND	830±170	61±12	0 ± 0
1.49	2.04±0.42	4.46±0.68**1	ND	867±233	58 ± 9	0 ± 0
8.43	2.11±0.32	4.65±0.89**1	ND	618±186**	60±10	0 ± 0

**1: Statistically significant differences from solvent control group

Table 1-D Results (continued)

Measured concentration (µg/L)	Other observations
Control	Not found
Solvent Control	Not found
0.288	Not found
1.49	Abnormal gross morphology (breeding) was found in a fish on the 9^{th} day of exposure, but it was not found on the 10^{th} day.
8.43	Abnormal gross morphology (breeding) was found in a fish on the 9 th day of exposure, but it was not found on the 10 th day.

Data show mean \pm SD (standard deviation)

Statistically significant differences from control group (**p<0.01, *p<0.05)

ND: not detected (below detection limit of vitellogenin: 0.4 ng/mg liver)

(-): not measured

Secondary sex characteristics: number of joint plates with papillary processes