OPPTS 835.3110 Ready biodegradability.

(a) **Scope**—(1) **Applicability.**

mined advantageously in a variant of the above analysis; i.e. in a closed system with a pressure equalizer (refer to paragraph (r)(9) of this guide-

gen uptake as the analytical procedure may be influenced significantly by the oxygen uptake resulting from ammonium oxidation.

(i) Errors due to not considering nitrification in the assessment by

the reference compound has reached the pass levels by day 14. If either of these conditions is not met, the test should be repeated. Because of

centrations of both the test and a reference substance in the same test vessel.

centage removal achieved at the plateau, at the end of the test and/or at the end of the 10–day window, as appropriate.

(D) When specific chemical analytical data are available, calculate

2. EVALUATION OF RAW DATA

Flask no.	Calculation of results	% degradation after *t*

(m)

(iv)

(D) If required, check whether the test substance is degraded abiotically by setting up a flask containing a sterilized, uninoculated solu-

containing 100 mL fresh 0.0125 M $Ba(OH)_2$

(D) Calculate the weight of $ThCO_2$

70 mg CO

CO

2. CARBON ANALYSIS

(n)

(B) Prepare calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate, and iron(III) chloride solutions as described in paragraphs (l)(3)(iii)(B) through (D) of this guideline.

(iv)

(C) Bottle 5—reference compound (e.g. aniline) in mineral nutrient

(C) For mixtures, calculate the ThOD from the elemental analysis, as for a single compound. Use the appropriate ThOD (ThOD

MODIFIED MITI TEST

DATA SHEET

LABORATORY: _____

DATE AT START OF TEST:_____

TEST SUBSTANCE:_____

Name:_____

1. OXYGEN UPTAKE: BIODEGRADABILITY

3. SPECIFIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

residual amount of test substance at end of test	% primary degradation

(o)

(iii)

paragraph (f)(2) of this guideline) to separate large bottles so that the final concentration of the chemicals is not greater than 10 mg/L (see paragraph (o)(3)(viii)(D) of this guideline). Do not add test or reference chemical