

107.5

Data requests

Env. Safety response 5,  
38336- EUPN 4/17/78.

Prior to consideration of registration, the following fish and wildlife studies, conducted on the technical grade of methoxychlor, must be submitted or referenced. If these studies are referenced from published reports or reports not available in EPA-Registration Division files, then photocopies or reprints must be provided for review.

1. An avian acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> study for either the mallard duck or ringnecked pheasant.
2. Fish 96-hour acute LC<sub>50</sub> studies for one species of coldwater (preferably rainbow trout) and one species of warmwater (preferably bluegill sunfish fish).
3. A 48-hour acute LC<sub>50</sub> for an aquatic invertebrate (preferably Daphnia magna)

The environmental safety section is aware that studies were referenced <sup>in an attempt</sup> to satisfy requirements 2 and 3 above, however, copies of the referenced studies were not available for review.

The <sup>WATER dispersal</sup> environmental chemistry section deferred to the environmental safety section with respect to sampling for fish residues and water samples. The environmental safety section has the following comments pertaining to this data.

1. Inasmuch as there are no permanent fish populations in the canals proposed for treatment, it is felt that fish residue studies as proposed would provide information if they are somewhat modified. This

modification is based on the conclusions (see sect 104) that the greatest hazard to fish is from treated water returning to permanent streams such as the Snake River.

- a. Caged fish should be split into two groups. One group should be placed in the canal 25-50 mi down from the pesticide application point. The second group should be placed in the first return ditch of the Northside canal just before water flows back into the Snake River. As an alternative the second or third return ditches may be used if the first has insufficient properties to support fish.
- b. In the absence of radio labeled studies, first residue/bioaccumulation studies provide the most sensitive method of determining pesticide residues. For such studies to be meaningful, fish should be left in the water for two weeks. The environmental safety section recognizes the proposed rainbow trout are sensitive species which might not live for two weeks under such conditions. Therefore, we recommend the use of a very hardy ~~fish~~ fish, such as the bullhead (first choice), carp taken from non-treated waters (second choice), or channel catfish (third choice). If the quality of water is sufficient to support rainbow trout for two weeks, this species may be used, however it is essential that a two week exposure be obtained to support registration. It should also be noted that

that it may be necessary to allow the caged fish access to the surface if oxygen levels are low, and it may be necessary to provide supplemental food.

- c. Several fish should be tested in each location and at least one temporally separated replicate should be run in each location.
  - d. The registrant may wish to contact the environmental safety and/or environmental chemistry sections concerning these studies.
2. In addition to the water samples proposed for the 1978 program in the submitted sampling protocol, weekly water samples should be taken from each of the two locations at which fish are being exposed.
  3. The environmental safety section does not wish to comment on other environmental chemistry data that has been requested.

#### 107.7 Recommendations

The environmental safety section has no objections to the proposed EUP<sub>extension</sub> for methoxychlor to treat irrigation canals in Idaho for control of black fly larva.

Larry W. Turner

Environmental Safety Section

May  
April 4, 1978

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Ndy

SUBJECT:

DATE:

3/12/74

FROM:

TO: Coordination Branch and Environmental Chemistry Review  
Section, Ecological Effects Branch

PP# 4F1467 has been filed proposing the use of methoxychlor on cotton.  
A 70-15 review (as relates to soil persistence) is needed.

To meet petition deadlines, please complete and submit your review to  
the Chemistry Branch Office by 5/21/74 (Tent 45DDL)

R.S. Quick  
Chemistry Branch  
Registration Division

*WAC  
No problem this use*

*Ronald E. Fey Jr 8/10/74  
Environmental Chemistry Section  
EEEB*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE  
PESTICIDES REGULATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

To: William Stokes  
Petitions Control Branch  
Bureau of Science  
Food and Drug Administration

From: Harry W. Hays, Director

Subject: Pesticide Petition Number 8F0680 requesting tolerances for methoxychlor [2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane] and other isomers and reaction products submitted by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, and filed November 18, 1968.

We have examined the residue data, analytical methods, and other information in this petition for tolerances for methoxychlor [2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane] and other isomers and reaction products of 1.25 parts per million (ppm) in milk fat, reflecting negligible residues in milk (equivalent to 0.05 ppm for whole milk of 4% butterfat content). As required by Public Law 518, 83rd Congress, we herein offer an opinion as to whether the proposed tolerances reasonably reflect the amounts of residues likely to result when this pesticide chemical is used as proposed.

It is the opinion of this Department that the proposed tolerances reasonably reflect the amounts of residues likely to result when this pesticide chemical is used as proposed.

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