To:

To:	Product Manager TS-767	16 Miller			•
From:	Dr. Willa Garner Chief, Review Section No. I Environmental Fate Branch				
Attach	ed please find the	environmental	fate review of:		
Reg./F	ile No.: 100-L00	e de la composição de l	and the second s		
Chemic	al: <u>Profenofos</u>				
•				·	
Type F	Product: Insection	cide			
Produc	ct Name: <u>Curacro</u>	n .	and the second seco	· '}	
Compar	ny Name: Ciba-Ge	igy	·		
Submis	ssion Purpose: Reev	valuation of d	rift and runoff data	ı	
ZBB Cc	ode:		ACTION CODE: 111		
Date in: 3/11/82			EFB # 228		
Date Completed: 3/12/82			TAIS (level II)		Days
Defer	rals To:		350 61		1 .
X.	Ecological	Effects Branch	· 1		•
	Residue Che	mistry Branch	• •		
	Toxicology	Branch			

Date Out EFB: 15 March 1982.

Profenofos Runoff Concentration

This note superceeds the information found in the runoff note of 17 February 1982.

From the soil dissipation studies for rotational crop uptake and effects, it was determined that the half-life for profenofos was 16.8 days in sandy soils and about 4.5 days for loamy soils.

When these same soil dissipation studies are used to calculate the k_{S} value (soil degradation constant) to be used in the SWRRB model to predict runoff, a value of .055 was determined. Other parameters introduced for the model were:

Pesticide washoff from leaves - 4%

Pesticide appl. efficiency - 50%

Half life on foliage - 2 days

K_D (partition coef) - 2976

This means that of the total material applied 50% will reach the foliage; half will decay on the foliage in 2 days; the material is tightly bound to the leaves and soil organic matter; and very little is washed off the foliage.

With this data and using two small basins in Watkinsville GA (WATKINS2) and Yazoo MS (YAZZ), the SWRRB model was run using both 3-1 lb applications and 6-0.5 applications/year. The maximum in both cases being 3 lb/acre/year. Applications were made so that at least one immediately preceded a day of heavy rain (1.5 to 2.5 inches/day).

In all four instances, runoff quantities were negligible [<.001 lb/acre (limit of calculation by model)]. As a note of interest, if there were to be some runoff, greater than 95% of the material would be bound to the soil particles.

R.W. Holst, Ph.D., Plant Physiologist Environmental Fate Branch

Hazard Evaluation Division

CIŁA-GEIGY

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March 10, 1982

Mr. William Miller Product Manager (16) Registration Division (TS-767C) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460

> SUBJECT: Environmental Safety Study Review for Curacron 6E

Dear Mr. Miller:

On March 10, 1982 representatives of CIBA-GEIGY met with you and Ecological Effects and Environmental Fate Branch personnel to discuss additional ecological studies requested in your letter of March 8. Based on this meeting, we are requesting that the Environmental Fate Branch rereview the information provided on Curacron and provide to the Ecological Effects Branch an estimate of the potential residues of Curacron in pond sediment.

It is our belief that based on the EXAMS model such residues should not exceed 11 ppb and, in fact, was <u>much less</u> in sediment pore water. Furthermore, based on the rapid degradation of Curacron in soil, sediment and water, aquatic organisms will not be exposed to Curacron levels that are acutely or chronically toxic.

Yours truly,

Carolyn F. Brinkley Regulatory Specialist

Carely J. Brenkley

.CEB/ml

cc - Dr. Robert Holst

The information not included is generally considered confidential by product registrants. If you have any questions, please contact the individual who prepared the response to your request.