

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS

ENVIROMENTAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY BUILDING 1105—JOHN C. STENNIS SPACE CENTER STENNIS SPACE CENTER, MISSISSIPPI 39529-6000 TELEPHONE (228) 688-3216 FACSIMILE (228) 688-3536

4-31-06

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:

Clodinafop propargyl - ECM0219S1-S6

FROM:

Joseph Ferrario, Branch Chief

BEAD/Environmental Chemistry Laboratory

TO:

Hardip Singh

Senior Gatekeeper Team/IO EFED/ Environmental Risk Branch IV (7507C)

The EFED/Environmental Fate and Effects Division has requested an Environmental Chemistry Method Evaluation on Clodinafop propargyl in soil using the method submitted by Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. in accordance with the registration of Clodinafop propargyl MRID No.460129-38. The method and independent laboratory validation data was reviewed and the conclusions included in the attached Environmental Chemistry Method Review Evaluation.

The following report includes an overview of the method and the method completeness, statements of adherence to EPA regulations, a presentation of results and a discussion of problems found in the registrant method and those discovered by the independent laboratory. A statement of method acceptability is also included.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact Elizabeth Flynt at (228) 688-2410 or me at (228) 688-3212.

Attachments

cc:

Dr. Christian Byrne, QA Officer

BEAD/Environmental Chemistry Laboratory

Elizabeth C. Flynt

BEAD/ECL

2052185

Clodinafop-propargyl/ECM0219S1-S6/125203/Syngenta Crop Protection/100 ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY METHOD REVIEW EVALUATION

Data Requirement: PMRA Data Code: NA

> EPA DP Barcode: -D318319

OECD Data Point: NA

EPA Guideline: ECM Method Review

Test material:

Common name: Clodinafop

Chemical name: IUPAC: (R)-2-[4-(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-yridyloxy) phenoxy] propionic acid

Primary Evaluator: Chemist, EPA/OPP/BEAD/ECB

Peer Reviewer: Date: 11/07/05

Charles Kennedy, Chemist, EPA/OPP/BEAD/ECB

OA Officer: Date: 11/07/05

Oharles Kennedy Chemist, EPA/OPP/BEAD/ECB

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Chamkasem, Narong, 2002. Analytical Method 38-01 for the Determination of CGA-184927 and its Degradates CGA-193468, CGA-193469 and CGA-302371 and CGA-185072 (Safener) and its Degradate CGA-153433. Unpublished method created by Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc., 410 Swing Road, PO Bos 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 and submitted by same. Study ID: Syngenta No. 38-01, Method Effective Date: April 19, 2002. Independent laboratory validation study completed on 2/21/2003.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The method is applicable for the quantitative determination of residues of Clodinafop-Propargyl and 5 degradates in soil. The method was submitted to EPA to support studies performed to seek registration for Clodinafop-Propargyl. The method was created by Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. in Greensboro, NC in accordance with EPA's Good Laboratory Practice Standards, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 160. An independent laboratory validation was submitted with this method. It was entitled, "Independent Laboratory Validation of Syngenta Report Number 38-01 for the Determination of Clodinafop-Propargyl (CGA-184927) and its Degradates CGA-193468, CGA-193469 and CGA-302371 and CGA-185072 (Safener) in Soil". It was performed by Syngenta lab at Jealott's Hill International Research Centre, Bracknell Berkshire, UK.

Method Summary: A soil sample (10 g) is extracted at room temperature with a mechanical shaker using 50/50% (v/v) acetone/buffer pH 7. The sample is centrifuged to obtain a clear supernatant and transferred into an aminopropyl (NH₂) SPE column (analytes are not retained). The eluate is collected in a beaker. The acetone is removed

Clodinafop-propargyl/ECM0219S1-S6/125203/Syngenta Crop Protection/100 ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY METHOD REVIEW EVALUATION

from the sample via rotary evaporation and brine and acetic acid are added to the sample. The sample is loaded into a Nexus Abselut SPE column with 1% formic acid/methanol and collected in a collecting flask. Methanol is evaporated and the aqueous sample is diluted with sample diluent and subsequently analyzed by LC/MS/MS.

The limit of quantification specified by the method which gives adequate recovery according to EPA guidelines is 0.5 ppb for all analytes in soil.

The precision/accuracy data obtained during the validation of the method was within the acceptable range of 70-120% recovery with a relative standard deviation less than 20% for the parent and all the degradates with the exception of CGA-153433. See Table C1.1. for details.

METHOD ACCEPTABILITY/DEFICIENCIES/CLARIFICATIONS

Under the conditions and parameters set in the *Ecological Effects Test Guidelines*, *OPPTS 850.7100*, *Data Reporting for Environmental Chemistry Methods*; "Public Draft." (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (7101). U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 1996, EPA-712-C-96-348), this method was acceptable for all analytes with the exception of CGA-153433. The recoveries for this analyte exceeded the prescribed range.

COMPLIANCE

Signed and dated statements that this method was conducted in accordance with the requirements for Good Laboratory Practice Standards, 40 CFR 160 were present in the method. Also, a statement of non-confidentiality on the basis of the method falling within the scope of FIFRA Section 10 (d)(1)(A)(B), or (C) was signed and dated along with information on the Quality Assurance inspection dates and signatures.

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Clodinafop-propargyl is a plant growth regulator. It is an oxyphenoxy acid ester herbicide used for the postemergent control of annual grasses in spring wheat.

TABLE A.1.	Test Compound Nomenclature	
Compound		R)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid
		Control and the Address of the Section 1997

	C1———O CH3 OH OH		
	Chemical Structure		
Common name	Clodinafop-propargyl		
Company experimental name	CGA-184927		
IUPAC name (R)-2-[4-(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy]propionic acid			
CAS Name (2R)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propancic acid			
CAS#	105512-06-9		

TABLE A.2. Physicochemical Properties of the Technical Grade Test Compound

Parameter	Value
Melting point/range	48.2-57.1 C
рН	4.1 @25C
Density	1.37 g/cm ³ @22C
Water solubility (°C)	4.0 ppm@ph7, 25C
Solvent solubility (mg/L at	Not given
20°C)	
Vapour pressure at°C	2.39 x 10 ⁻⁸ Pa at 25°C
Dissociation constant (pK _a)	
Octanol/water partition	$Log P_{ow} = 3.90@25C$
coefficient Log(Kow)	
UV/visible absorption	
spectrum	

B. MATERIALS AND METHODS

B.1. Principle of Method

TABLE B.1.1.	Summary Parameters for the Analytical Method Used for the Quantitation of Chemical Residues in Matrices Studied
Method ID	ECM0219S1-S6
Analyte(s)	Clodinafop-propargyl
Extraction solvent/technique	Liq/Liq extraction of soil with acetone/buffer pH7. The sample is centrifuged, decanted and evaporated, then reconstituted in brine and acetic acid.
Cleanup strategies	Nexus Abselut SPE column

Clodinafop-propargyl/ECM0219S1-S6/125203/Syngenta Crop Protection/100 ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY METHOD REVIEW EVALUATION

TABLE B.1.1.	Summary Parameters for the Analytical Method Used for the Quantitation of Chemical Residues in Matrices Studied	
Instrument/Detector	LC/MS/MS - Waters 2690 HPLC coupled with a Micromass Quattro Ultima	

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

C.1. Recovery Results Summary Matrix	Spiking Level (ppb)	Average Recoveries Obtained (%)	Relative Standard Deviation
Soil			
CGA-302371	0.5	82	7.9
	5.0	86	9.5
CGA-153433	0.5	101	8.2
	5.0	134	24.3
CGA-193468	0.5	73	7.0
	5.0	85	4.9
CGA-193469	0.5	87	11.8
	5.0	93	12.9
CGA-184927	0.5	74	9.7
	5.0	79	5.0
CGA-185072	0.5	73	7.7
	5.0	75	2.9

C.1.2. Method Characteristics

TABLE C.1.2. Method Characteristics		
Analyte	Clodinafop propargyl	
Limit of Quantitation	0.5 ppb	
Limit of Detection (LOD)	0.25 ppb	
Accuracy/Precision at LOQ (0.5 ppb)	See chart above	
Reliability of the Method/ [ILV]	An independent laboratory method validation [ILV], (MRID No. 460129-03), was conducted to verify the reliability of method (MRID No. 460129-38) for the determination of clodinafop propargyl residues and it's degradates in soil. The values obtained indicated that the registrant method is acceptable according to <i>OPPTS 850.7100 Guidelines</i> with the exception of CGA-153433 which was not successfully validated by the registrant.	

TABLE C.1.2. Method Characteristics		
	all compounds was greater than r ² =0.9700)	
Specificity	The method is specific for the determination of chlodinafop propargyl and its degradates by virtue of the chromatographic separation and selective detection system used. According to recently published guidelines, when detection is performed by tandem mass spectrometry methods, confirmation of the presence of the analyte should require the observation of a precursor ion plus one structurally significant product ion observed at the same retention time. Further confirmation is not necessary due to the highly specific nature of the MS/MS transitions monitored.	

C.2. Independent Laboratory Validation (ILV)

The ILV was conducted in accordance with the *OPPTS 850.7100 Guidelines*. No method modifications were made.

TABLE C.2.1. Average Recovery Results Obtained by an Independent Laboratory Validation of the Method for the Determination of Clodinafop propargyl in Soil			
Matrix	Spiking Level (ug/g)	Average Recoveries Obtained (%)	Relative Standard Deviation
Soil			
CGA-184927	0.5 ppb 5.0 ppb	81 83	3.5 1.4
CGA-193468	0.5 ppb 5.0 ppb	85 82	7.1 3.1
CGA-193469	0.5 ppb 5.0 ppb	91 88	13.2 6.9
CGA-302371	0.5 ppb 5.0 ppb	82 91	2.5
CGA-185072	0.5 ppb 5.0 ppb	78 77	7.3

D. CONCLUSION

From a review of the method, Chamkasem, Narong, "Analytical Method 38-01 for the Determination of CGA-184927 and its Degradates CGA-193468, CGA-193469, CGA-302371 and CGA-185072 (Safener) and its Degradate CGA-153433 in Soil by High Performance Liquid Chromatography with Mass Spectrometric Detection", ECB concludes that the method appears scientifically sound and capable of determining the residues of Clodinafop and its degradates with the exception of CGA-153433 in soil at the limit of quantitation of 0.5 ppb and above.