



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

EXPEDITE

JAN 15 1991

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC
SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PP#8F3658. Triasulfuron on Wheat and Barley.
Amendment of September 28, 1990.
MRID 416575-00, -01.
HED No. 1-0224.
DEB No. 7375, 7376.

FROM: Martha J. Bradley, Chemist *M J Bradley*
Chemistry Branch I - Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (H7509C)

TO: Robert Taylor, PM 25
Herbicide-Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

and
Toxicology Branch
Fungicide Herbicide Support
Health Effects Division (H7509C)

THRU: Richard D. Schmitt, Ph.D., Chief *Richard D Schmitt*
Chemistry Branch I - Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (H7509C)

This review is being expedited at the request of
Registration Division. The requested completion date is January
25, 1991.

A new chemical review was completed for this chemical on the
subject crops (memo 6/22/89). In our review (M.Bradley) of
August 24, 1990, we stated that no deficiencies remained for the
proposed use.

Ciba-Geigy Corporation is now requesting the addition of
aerial application to the label.

Summary of Deficiencies remaining to be resolved

None

Conclusions

From the submitted data, residues from aerial application are not expected to exceed residues from ground application. Residues of triasulfuron are not expected to exceed the proposed tolerances of 0.02 ppm on wheat and barley grain, 5 ppm on wheat and barley forage and 2 ppm on wheat and barley straw.

Recommendation

DEB recommends for the expansion of the label use to include aerial application at the same maximum rate as ground application and for the proposed tolerances for triasulfuron on wheat and barley grain at 0.02 ppm, wheat and barley forage at 5 ppm, wheat and barley straw at 2 ppm, 0.2 ppm in kidney of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep, 0.1 ppm in meat, fat, and meat by-products, excluding kidney, of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep and 0.02 ppm in milk.

Detailed Considerations

Residue Data

Two residue studies were conducted in Kansas and Washington states. Winter wheat was treated at the 1X (24.5 g ai/A or 0.054 lb ai/A) rate by ground or aerial application. Wheat forage samples were taken the day of application and at intervals of 3, 7, 14, 21 and 30 or 33 days after treatment. Straw and grain samples were taken at 56 or 90 days after treatment. Samples were held no longer than 12 months before analysis, storage stability studies have shown the stability of the residue for 24 months. The analytical method used was the same as previously discussed, AG-500B.

No detectable (<0.01 ppm) residues were found in the grain while residues in straw were <0.05 to 0.08 ppm. Maximum residues in forage on the day of treatment were 2.7 ppm (ground application) and 2.2 ppm (aerial application). In one study residues in forage from both ground and aerial applications declined to <0.05 ppm on the third day after application. Forage residues declined more slowly in the second study; maximum residues at day 3, 7, 14, 21 and 30 were 1.3, 0.8, 0.17, 0.06 and 0.07 ppm respectively.

From the above data, residues from aerial application are not expected to exceed residues from ground application. Residues of triasulfuron are not expected to exceed the proposed tolerances of 0.02 ppm on wheat and barley grain, 5 ppm on wheat and barley forage and 2 ppm on wheat and barley straw.

cc: PP8F3658, M. Bradley, RF, Circulate (7), PIB/FOD(Furlow),
DRES/SACB(Kariya)
H7509C:CBTS:M Bradley:mb:CM#2:Rm810:557-7324:01/10/91
RDI:RSQuick:01/14/91:RALoranger:01/14/91