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41101

Ethoprop- Field Study Meeting on Feb 14, 1989

On February 14, 1989 Dennis McLane , Ray Matheny of EEB and Barbara Briscoe of Special Review & Reregistration Division met with Warren Davis of Rhône-Poulenc to discuss substituting potatoes and for the pineapples in the field study for ethoprop (Mocap). Mr. Davis agreed to submit a detailed rationale for the change. In addition, a protocol for the field study in Delaware would also be submitted in hopes that the rationale for potatoes would be acceptable to EEB and the registration Standard due date of Aug 1990 would be met.

(McLane 557-1993)

4/11/89

USE DELETIONS AND ALTERNATE TESTING REQUEST:**AVIAN FIELD EVALUATIONS**

In the reregistration document for ethoprop, EPA has requested an avian field evaluation to support continued use on pineapples. The standard states further that if the pineapple use is dropped or changed an avian evaluation would be required for the next highest use rate of ethoprop.

The use rate for applications to pineapples is 6 2/3 gallons of MOCAP® per acre. This is the highest application rate for any treated crops and as a result it has triggered the avian field evaluation request.

We propose that this high use rate (40 lbs/acre) for pineapples be deleted from the text and that the avian field evaluation be conducted on potatoes, with a use rate of 12 lbs/acre, the highest remaining rate that will be registered. (Please note: we will maintain the ethoprop registration on pineapples but at a reduced rate per acre applied through drip irrigation only.)

We propose the following schedule for the Level I avian field evaluation on potatoes:

Beginning May 1989, site will be selected and the pretreatment data will be generated. The trial will be initiated during May 1990 and a final report will be filed with EPA by May 1991.

Please note that Rhône-Poulenc has a avian field evaluation on file for MOCAP® brand Granular Nematicide-Insecticide that should resolve this data gap. New data was filed during September 1988 to upgrade this evaluation to core minimum status. The evaluation conclusively demonstrated that ethoprop did not represent an environmental hazard to avian species.

In a meeting on 2-14-89, Warren Davis indicated that the study would be finished on Aug 90, or 2 years after they received the RS. He indicated the protocol would be submitted immediately.