2/17/77

EEB BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: IN _____ OUT _____ IN 2/9/77 OUT 2/17/77 IN _____ OUT _____

FISH & WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY EFFICACY

FILE OR REG. NO. 475-173

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. _____

DATE DIV. RECEIVED 11/5/76

DATE OF SUBMISSION _____

DATE SUBMISSION ACCEPTED 11/5/76

TYPE PRODUCT(S): (I) D, H, F, N, R, S 3CID-yes

PRODUCT MGR. NO. 12 Sanders

PRODUCT NAME(S) Antrol Ant Trap with Baygon

COMPANY NAME Boyle-Midway Inc.

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Registration for control of ants, including fire ants + carpenter ants.

CHEMICAL & FORMULATION 2-(1-Methylethoxy) phenol methylcarbamate

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Active ingredient: 2-(1-Methylethoxy) phenol methylcarbamate 2.0%

1.2 Other names: o-isopropoxyphenyl methylcarbamate Baygon, oprocarb, propoxur.

1.3 Product name: Antrol ant trap with Baygon Reg. No. 475-173.

1.4 This is an application for use of traps for control of sweet and grease eating ants including fire ants and carpenter ants. Both indoor and outdoor uses are proposed.

1.5 See previous reviews of 2/3/77, 1/15/76, 8/13/75, 6/6/74.

2.0 Directions for use:

PUNCH IN ALL SIDE HOLES

Place traps under sinks, behind refrigerators, in cupboards and other areas where insects are seen. Also place traps at entry points and outside along trails and nest areas. Ants may die in or near trap. The reduction of ant population may not be observable of a number of days. Ants may carry food back to the nest, where more ants are poisoned and die. Replace traps as necessary.

Net weight of each trap is 0.21 oz (6 grams) Active ingredient: 2.0%

The maximum number of traps that will be used per acre and the probable frequency of replacement should be known.

2.0 Recommendation:

2.1 The uses around homes and buildings are supported by data that has been previously accepted and are still acceptable but are deficient based on current operating procedures.

2.2 If the trap is applied at the rate of one trap per ant mound, there would be enough acceptable data on file. These are deficient based on current operating procedures.

Based on the use pattern (one trap/mound) it is unlikely that this use would present a problem in the environment if limited to home owner uses which prohibits use on pasture, golf course non-crop acerage and food crop areas.

2.3 The hydrolytic products of baygon have not been identified but baygon (parent) is found to rapidly hydrolyze in water above pH 2 and stable below. The fate of baygon in soil is not adequately defined as soil degradates have not been identified. Baygon has been found to be mobile in soils as shown by leaching and runoff studies. The mobility of degradates has not been studied nor are the degradates known.

Soil microbes degrade baygon but the degradates are not known.

We do not know if residues will accumulate in fish which is the required indicator organisms to determine bioaccumulation. The study submitted on catfish without soil did show that accumulation would not be a problem. However, catfish studies are to be with treated soil. A sunfish study is also needed.

2.4 PH Note: Data will be validated with another submission. It is deemed not necessary for this expedited review.

RE Ney 3/2/77

Ronald E. Ney, 2/17/77
Environmental Chemistry
Efficacy & Ecological Effects Branch