

## Prometon

I. Introduction

This review covers prometon as the sole active ingredient. No fish and wildlife data appear necessary for reregistration. All uses of prometon are classified GENERAL; no uses fall into RPAR.

II. Environmental hazard cautionsA. Manufacturing Use Labels:

"Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds."

B. All Outdoor Use Labels:

"Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area."

The cautions for (A) and (B) above should appear in the "Environmental Hazards" paragraph. Note that if "outdoor use" labels recommend mixing this pesticide with other pesticides, then a statement such as the following is appropriate for the "Directions for Use" paragraph:

"Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures."

III. Waivers

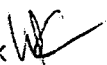
None required for reregistration.

IV. Data needed to registration/renewal

The data needed for registration renewal are: an acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> for an avian species (mallard duck or bobwhite quail) and an acute 48-hour LC<sub>50</sub> for a sensitive aquatic invertebrate (*Daphnia* sp., preferably).

V. Classification/RPAR

All uses are classified GENERAL based upon mammalian toxicity data; no uses fall into RPAR.

Norman J. Cook   
Environmental Safety Section  
Efficacy & Ecological Effects Branch  
June 10, 1976

1

Classification Note

GENERAL classification was accomplished using mammalian toxicity data. Registered use rates are at a maximum of approximately 60#a.i./A. If the avian toxicity data were the sole criterion used, then a restricted classification is appropriate using the "cut-off" points. However, restriction of this type of pesticide whose avian  $LC_{50}$ 's are >20,000 ppm for bobwhite and 18,000 ppm for mallard duck is not practical. Further:

- (1) the uses do not involve mass acreages but generally small areas around buildings and industrial areas. It is noted that rights-of-way uses can involve good wildlife habitat, but in these situations strips of land are usually treated allowing movement of wildlife into untreated areas.
- (2) If this pesticide were restricted, application of this material by a certified applicator would not significantly reduce the hazards
- (3) the nontarget animals (in vegetation around buildings) which are most likely to be affected are mammals - probably rodents, in particular.
- (4) Sec. 162.11(c)(3) (Adequacy of label and labeling) allows for movement of the pesticide from restricted use classification to general use classification. This section is an appropriate transfer mechanism for this type of pesticide - basically, an innocuous one.
- (5) the "forage" column may be the most appropriate (dense foliage) in developing the residue profile, and this also would allow for a general classification.

NORMAN J. COOK  
June 10, 1976

*NJC*

3

\*used only in cases where "direct application" to water is intended. (See W. Preston's Memo of January 14, 1976.)

Chemical Prometone

RESIDUE CRITERIA - ENVIRONMENTAL

Rat LD<sub>50</sub> = 2980 mg/kg  
 Bird LC<sub>50</sub> = 18,000 ppm  
 Fish Rainbow: 96-hr. LC<sub>50</sub> = 20 ppm

APPLICATION RATE (LBS/A a.i.)

	MAMMAL			AVIAN			AQUATIC		
	General	Restricted	RPAR	General	Restricted	RPAR	General	Restricted	RPAR
FEED/WATER									
Foliar Application									
Forage	<208	>208	>1040	<62	>62	>310			
Leafy Crop	<95	>95	>475	<28.2	>28.2	>141			
Grass - Long									
Grass - Short	<80	>80	>400	<15	>15	>75			
Ornamentals									
Trees									
Fruit, Seeds, Insects									
Soil Application									
No Incorporation									
Granular (mg/ft <sup>2</sup> )									
Other (.1")									
Incorporation									
1"									
2"									
3"									
>3"									
Aquatic Application									
6" Layer H <sub>2</sub> O									
Other									

5 > 3"