## Prometon

### I. Introduction

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

### II. Environmental hazard cautions

A. 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. <u>Waivers</u>

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None required for reregistration.

IV. <u>Data needed to registration/renewal</u>

The data needed for registration renewal are: an acute oral LD $_{50}$  for an avian species (mallard duck or bobwhite quail) and an acute 48-hour LC $_{50}$  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

#### 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<sub>50</sub>'s are >20,000 ppm for bobwhite and 18,000 ppm for mallare 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

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# CLASSIFICATION

<u>PARAMETERS</u>	ORGANISM	GENERAL	RESTRICTED	REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION
	MAMMAL	<1/5 LD <sub>50</sub>	$\geq$ 1/5 LD <sub>50</sub> to $<$ LD <sub>50</sub>	≥ LD <sub>50</sub>
A		5(2980 mg/kg or 9600 ppm) = 920 ppm	≥11920 ppm to <59600 ppm	≥ 59600 ppm
	AVIAN	< 1/5 LC <sub>50</sub>	> 1/5 LC <sub>50</sub> to < LC <sub>50</sub>	≥ LC <sub>50</sub>
В	Ma <u>llard</u> :	(20,000 ppm) = <4000 ppm	≥4000 ppm to <20,000 ppm ≥36000 ppm to <18,000 ppm	≥20,000 ppm >18,000 ppm
	AQUATIC*		> 1/10 LC <sub>50</sub> to 1/2 LC <sub>50</sub>	>1/2 LC <sub>50</sub>
C	Bluegill:	0(20 ppm) = <2.0 ppm ) = <3.2 ppm	≥2.0 ppm to 10 ppm ≥ 3.2 ppm to 16 ppm	>10 ppm
D	conditions of widespread ar cognized praconly minor ar adverse effects iology, grow levels, or retrates of nonisms, resultisure to the procession of the pro	target organ- ng from expo- roduct ingre- metabolites n products, o direct ap- otherwise re- application gh volatili- , leaching or	The pesticide causes, under conditions of label use, or wide-spread and commonly recognized practice of use, discernible adverse effects on the physiology growth, population levels, or reproduction rates of non-target organisms, resulting from exposure to the product ingredients, their metabolites, or degradation products, whether due to direct application or otherwise resulting from application, such as through volatilization, drift, leaching or lateral movement in soil.	Chronic Toxicity: Can reasonably be anticipated to result in significant local, regional, or national population reductions in non-targe organisms, or fatality to members of endangered species.

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

	ENVIRONMENTAL	
	•	
	RESIDUE GRITERIA	
	RESIDUE	,
•	Dyometone	,

Chemica1

RPAR Restricted AQUATIC General 310 2141 >75 RPAR Restricted 228.2 762 <u>≯</u>|5 APPLICATION RATE (LBS/A a.i.)
AVIAN General <28.2 <u><</u> **29**> >1040 >475 >400 RPAR Restricted >208 295 ×80 MAMMAI General <208 <95 **2**80 Aquatic Application Granular  $(mg/ft^2)$ Foliar Application No Incorporation Soil Application Fruit, Seeds, Insects Incorporation 6" Layer H20 - Short Grass - Long Other (.1") Ornamentals FEED/WATER Leafy Crop Other Forage Grass Trees

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Bird LC<sub>50</sub> = 18,000 ppm 7 Fish Rainbow: 96-hr. LC<sub>50</sub>=20 ppm

Rat LD50 = 2980 mg/kg