

June 6, 1972

PP #2F1230. Chlorothalonil in meat and milk. Results of method trial and final evaluation of proposed method for enforcement.

Petitions Control Branch
and Toxicology Branch, PTD

In our recent evaluation of the residue data and analytical methods (see memo of 5/23/72), we stated that a common tolerance of 1 ppm for milk (whole milk basis) and for the meat, fat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep would be appropriate and that adequate methods were available for enforcement of such tolerances. The latter conclusion was contingent upon the successful completion of method trials on milk and beef kidney.

AMS, CB has now completed the method trial (personal communication, K. T. Zee). No major modifications of the petitioner's procedure for meat or milk were found necessary.

The results of the method trial are tabulated below:

<u>Substrate</u>	<u>Fortification Level</u> (parts per million)	<u>% Recovery or Blank</u>
Beef Kidney	0	<0.01 ppm
	0.2	65, 70
	0.4	70, 72
Milk	0	<0.01 ppm
	0.2	65, 66
	0.4	61, 70

Discussion

While the recoveries are slightly lower than we normally consider adequate, the reproducibility is unusually good for the substrates involved. Also, the milk and kidney were fortified at levels below the tolerance we now consider appropriate, i.e., 1 ppm--this was because the petitioner originally proposed a tolerance of 0.2 ppm for milk and meat. We would expect recoveries, if anything, to be better at the 1 ppm level.

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Overall, we conclude that the method trial is successful and that the methods are adequate for enforcement of tolerances for meat and milk. The concurrence of Meat and Poultry Inspection Programs, C&MS, USDA should be sought in connection with the proposed tolerances for meat.

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