EEB BRANCH REVIEW

4 9	DATE:	IN	9/21/81		OUT_	11/2/81	·	
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FILE OR REG. NO.	rango julio de u jerugu san	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	241-24	43				
PETITION OR EXP.	PERMIT	PERMIT NO. 1F2567						
DATE OF SUBMISSIO	N	9/2/81						
DATE RECEIVED BY	HED	ED 9/18/81						
RD REQUESTED COMP	STED COMPLETION DATE 11/22/81							
EEB ESTIMATED COM	PLETIO	N DATE						
RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 335 /Amendment Food Use								
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TYPE PRODUCT(S):	I, D,(E	f,)F,	N, R, S		Herb	icide		
DATA ACCESSION NO	(s)							
PRODUCT MANAGER N	0	R. Taylor (25)						
PRODUCT NAME(S)Prowl								
****	·							
COMPANY NAME			Americ	an Cyanam	id Comp	any		
SUBMISSION PURPOSE Proposed Conditional Registration of Dry, Lima,								
	 	Snap	Beans					
SHAUGHNESSEY NO.			CHEMICAL, 8	FORMULA	TION		Z A.I.	
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Pesticide Name Prowl

100 Pesticide Label Information

100.1 Pesticide Use

Prowl is currently registered for use on field corn, cotton and soybeans as a post-emergence herbicide. The proposed registration would add the use of Prowl preplant incorporated on dry, lima and snap beans and the use of tank mixtures of Prowl plus Eptam preplant incorporated on dry beans.

100.2 Formulation Information

Pendimethalin -- 42.3% EC formulation, 4 lbs. of pendimethalin/gallon.

100.3 Application Methods, Directions, Rates

See Appendix.

100.5 Precautionary Labeling

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

101 Physical and Chemical Properties

See the EEB Review by L. Touart (5/13/80).

102 Behavior in the Environment

See the EEB review by W. Rabert (10/23/79).

103 Toxicological Properties

See the EEB Review by W. Rabert (10/23/79).

104 Hazard Assessment

104.1 Discussion

Dry, lima and snap beans are grown throughout the U.S. with the total area planted amounting to over 1.5 million acres. Prowl is applied as a preplant, incorporated herbicide. Maximum application rate is 1.5 lbs. A.I./acre alone or in combination with Eptam.

104.2 Likelihood of Adverse Effects to Non-Target Organisms

The active ingredient in Prowl, pendimethalin, is slightly toxic to terrestrial vertebrates. Applications of Prowl to beans are not expected to approach toxic levels in these animals' feedstuff when label directions are followed and applications are fully incorporated.

Pendimethalin is highly toxic to aquatic organisms. A chronic freshwater fish study indicates that reproductive effects from exposure to pendimethalin may occur at concentrations of at least 10 ppb. Also, pendimethalin is concentrated to 2200x in fathead minnows, suggesting a bioaccumulation problem. Considering the persistence $(1/2-life \geq 90 \text{ days})$ and the likelihood of movemet (runoff $\sim 0.76\%$ of applied, based on trifluralin as a benchmark), a potentially serious aquatic hazard is indicated. Additional information is necessary to fully evaluate this potential hazard. Full-scale field testing and monitoring are required to provide this information.

With Prowl currently registered for use on field corn, cotton and soybeans, little increment is added by dry, lima and snap beans. However, all uses of Prowl provide for potentially serious aquatic hazards.

104.3 Endangered Species Considerations

Prowl is not expected to pose any hazard to terrestrial endangered species when used according to label directions. No aquatic endangered species have been identified which would be exposed and therefore adversely impacted by the use of Prowl on dry, lima and snap beans.

107 Conclusions

The Ecological Effects Branch has completed an incremental risk assessment (3)(c)(7) finding) of the proposed conditional registration of Prowl for use on dry, lima and snap beans. Based upon the available data EEB concludes that the proposed uses provide for a minimal increase in exposure, but there are significant chronic risks to nontarget organisms.

107.5 Data Requests

The following studies are required by the Ecological Effects Branch to improve its Environmental Hazard Assessment:

- 1) An aquatic invertebrate life-cycle toxicity study,
- 2) A field monitoring study.

Any questions concerning the above requests or for appropriate protocols should be directed to the Ecological Effects Branch.

11-2-81

Leslie Touart, Fisheries Biologist, Section 4

11-2-81

Henry T. Craven, Head, Section 4

Clayton Bushong, Chief, Ecological Effects Branch

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