

109801
SHAUGHNESSEY NO.

REVIEW NO.

EEB BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: IN 11-19-82 - OUT 1-18-83

FILE OR REG. NO. 359-EUP-AR

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. _____

DATE OF SUBMISSION 11-10-82

DATE RECEIVED BY HED 11-18-82

RD REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE 2-8-83

EEB ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE 2-1-83

RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 750-EUP

TYPE PRODUCT(S), I, D, H, F, N, R, S Fungicide

DATA ACCESSION NO(S). _____

PRODUCT MANAGER NO. H.Jacoby (21)

PRODUCT NAME(S) Rovral

COMPANY NAME Rhone - Poulenc Inc.

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Proposed Eup For use on Grapes

SHAUGHNESSEY NO. _____ CHEMICAL, & FORMULATION % A.I.

109801 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2,4-

dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide 50%

100.0 Pesticides Use

The proposed action is an experimental use permit for Roural (50% WP) on grapes. Roval is a registered fungicide. The 1981 Farm Chemical Handbook lists the following uses for Rovral.

Vine table grapes (other countries), apples, pears, stone fruit, berries, vegetables, ornamental flowers, turf, potatoes, seed treatment cereals and vegetables, sugar beets, sunflowers, rapeseed and cotton.

100.1.3. Application Methods/Direction/Rates/Precauting Labeling

The specific instructions are appended to this review. The maximum application rate is four - one lb a.i. per acre - applications per season. A total of 355 acres will be treated the first year and an estimated 1030 acres treated the second year.

100.41. Proposed Program/Objectives.

"The major objective of this program is to obtain efficacy and phytotoxicity data for Roural applied using commercial equipment. Residue data will also be collected."

100.4.2 Duration/Date/Amount Shipped

The company has identified a total acreage of 355 acres that will be treated the first year. In a telephone conversation with David Olson (Registration Specialist, Rhone Poulence Inc.), I was informed that the second year acreage would be about 2.9X as large as the first year. With this increased acreage a larger quantity of product will be needed. The second year program is expected to use 7230 lbs (assumed to be lbs of product) on 1030 acres of land.

100.4.3 Application Procedures

The material will be applied as a foliar application in 50-200 gallons of water per acre. It is assumed that ground spray equipment will be used, however, aerial application are not prohibited and thus are possible. A maximum of four-1.0 lb. a.i./acre will be applied each season for two seasons.

100.4.4 Target Pest

The target pest is Botrytis bunch rot (Botrytis sp.)

101.4.5. Geographical Site features.

The following table lists the amount of active ingredient used per state, the states involved and the total acreage per state.

State	First Year		Second Year	
	Acreage	lbs. AI	Acreage*	lbs A.I.*
CA	300	1050	900	3045
NY	15	50	45	145
OR	20	70	60	203
PA	10	35	30	102
MI	10	40	30	116

* These figures are accurate for the first year program only. The second year acreage was estimated as 2.9X larger than the first. The estimates are based on the amount of pesticide requested for the second year. (7230 lbs of Roval).

103.0 Toxicological Properties.

(See the EEB review by J. Felkel dated 1-21-82)

104.0 Hazard Assessment

The previous registration reviews have characterized Iprodione as slightly toxic to practically non-toxic to mammals and birds. Avian reproduction studies show no significant reproductive impairment at dietary levels of 100 to 300 ppm. With residue estimate ranging from 7 - 125 ppm (1 lb. ai/A.) on foliage and fruit. There seems to be little concern for mammals and birds.

As Felkel (1-21-82) pointed out, aquatic organisms are slightly more sensitive to Iprodione. With aquatic LC₅₀'s ranging from 0.4 to 7.0 ppm, Iprodione is considered moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. A look at the worst-case situation with 3-1 lb. direct application to 6" of water (Felkel (1-21-82) the calculated residue would be 1.98 ppm. which is below the fish LC₅₀ values reported. In

the use pattern under consideration (grapes) direct application are not likely. Accumulation of Iprodione in water is not expected to reach these levels. Another factor mitigating aquatic impact is Iprodione's characteristic of having a low solubility in water and a high persistence in soil and on vegetation. Run-off should not be a problem.

104.1 Discussion

Considering the toxicity of Iprodione, the proposed experimental use on grapes does not constitute a substantial risk to non-target organisms.

107.0 Conclusions

EEB has evaluated the risks associated with testing Iprodione (Rovral) on grapes. Based on the data available. This use pattern poses a minimal hazard to non-target organisms.

J. Tice, Fisheries Biologist
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

J. Tice 1-25-83

Harry Craven
Head, Review Section No. 4
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

H.T. Craven 1/25/83

Clayton Bushong, Chief
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

Clayton Bushong 1/26/83

IPRODIONE

Page _____ is not included in this copy.

Pages 5 through 6 are not included.

The material not included contains the following type of information:

- ☐ Identity of product inert ingredients.
 - ☐ Identity of product impurities.
 - ☐ Description of the product manufacturing process.
 - ☐ Description of quality control procedures.
 - ☐ Identity of the source of product ingredients.
 - ☐ Sales or other commercial/financial information.
 - ☒ A draft product label.
 - ☐ The product confidential statement of formula.
 - ☐ Information about a pending registration action.
 - ☐ FIFRA registration data.
 - ☐ The document is a duplicate of page(s) _____.
 - ☐ The document is not responsive to the request.
-

The information not included is generally considered confidential by product registrants. If you have any questions, please contact the individual who prepared the response to your request.
