109801
SHAUGHNESSY No.

21
REVIEW NO.

EEB BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: In December 6, 1984 OUT 19 Dec. 1984

FILE OR REG. NO. 359-685

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. 4F3129, 4H5440

DATE OF SUBMISSION August 2, 1984

DATE RECEIVED BY HED December 3, 1984

RD REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE February 15, 1985

EEB ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE February 8, 1985

RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 330/Amendment

TYPE PRODUCE(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-Poulene, Inc.

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Proposed conditional registration of peanuts use

SHAUGHNESSY NO.	CHEMICAL & FORMULATION	% A.I.
109801	Iprodione	50

Pesticide Name: Rovral (Iprodione)

100. Submission Purpose and Label Information

100.1 Submission Purpose and Pesticide Use

Proposed conditional registration of peanuts use.

100.2 Formulation Information

Active Ingredient: Iprodione 50%
Inert Ingredients 50%

100.3 Application Methods, Directions, Rates

How to Use Rovral on Peanuts

Apply Rovral using a tractor mounted boom sprayer equipped with low pressure nozzles (e.g., 8008 LP, 8010 LP, and TK 7.5) that produce large droplets. A single nozzle should be centered and adjusted to provide complete coverage of the row. Rovral should be applied in 40 gallons of water per acre.

Peanuts

DISEASE	DOSAGE RATE LBS. PRODUCT/ACRE
Sclerotinia blight (Sclerotinia sp.)	2.0

When to Use Rovral

Make an initial application when conditions first become favorable for disease development. Up to 2 subsequent applications should be made at 4 week intervals. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

NOTE TO USER: The following crops may be rotated after harvest: Garlic; Leafy Vegetables.

The following crops may be rotated the year following treatment: Root Crops; Cereal Grains; Soybeans and Tomatoes.

101. Hazard Assessment

101.1 Discussion

In 1982, in the United States the following acreages, by state, were planted to peanuts:

State	Acres
Alabama	179,000
Florida	59,000
Georgia	475,000
New Mexico	10,400
North Carolina	150,000
Oklahoma	88,000
South Carolina	12,000
Texas	240,000
Virginia	96,000
Total	1,309,400

(Data from USDA, 1983. Agricultural Statistics).

101.2 Likelihood of Adverse Effects to Nontarget Organisms

The following is from Bascietto's review of April 9, 1984:

> "Iprodione is practically non-toxic to mammalian and avian species with LC_{50}'s for nontarget indicator species in the 10,000-20,000 ppm range. Aquatic indicator species are more sensitive, however, with LC_{50}'s ranging from 0.45-7.2 ppm (see chemical profile in review jacket 109801 for Iprodione)."

Theoretical calculations indicate that, using a 50% a.i. formulation, a 1 lb per acre direct application to a 6 inch acre layer of water would equal 0.734 ppm.

101.3 Endangered Species Considerations

No endangered species are expected to be put at risk from use of Rovral on peanuts.

101.4 Adequacy of Toxicity Data

The following reports the basic data required for conditional registration:

Test	Species	Material	Result		Category
Avian Acute Oral LD_{50}	Bobwhite Quail	Tech.	930	mg/kg	Core
Avian Dietary LC_{50}	Bobwhite Quail	Tech.	9200	ppm	Core
Avian Dietary LC_{50}	Mallard	Tech.	>20,000	ppm	Core
Fish Acute 96-hr LC_{50}	Rainbow Trout	Tech	3.2-5.6	ppm	Supple.
Fish Acute 96-hr LC_{50}	Bluegill Sunfish	Tech.	5.2-7.7	ppm	Core
Aquatic Invertebrate LC_{50}	Daphnia magna	Tech.	.31-.61	ppm	Core

101.5 Adequacy of Labeling

The proposed label is sufficient.

103. Conclusions

EEB has completed an incremental risk assessment of the proposed conditional registration of Rovral for use on peanuts. Based upon the available data, EEB concludes that the proposed use provides for a significant increase in exposure but not in risks to nontarget organisms.

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