

109801
SHAUGHNESSY NO.

22
REVIEW NO.

EEB BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: IN December 6, 1984

OUT 19 Dec 1984

TITLE OR REG. NO. 359-685

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. 4F3150

DATE OF SUBMISSION September 17, 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 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 conditional registration of
dry, snaps and lima beans

SHAUGHNESSY NO.	CHEMICAL & FORMULATION	% A.I.
<u>109801</u>	<u>Iprodione</u>	<u>50</u>
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Pesticide Name: Rovral (Iprodione)

100. Submission Purpose and Label Information

100.1 Submission Purpose and Pesticide Use

Proposed conditional registration of dry, snap and lima beans.

100.2 Formulation Information

Active Ingredient: Iprodione50%
Inerth Ingredients:50%

100.3 Application Methods, Directions, Rates

How To Use Rovral On Beans

Apply Rovral using ground equipment in accordance with the directions in the following table:

BEANS (SNAP, DRY AND LIMA BEANS)

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>DOSAGE RATE</u> <u>LBS PRODUCT/ACRE</u>	<u>GALLONS</u> <u>PER ACRE</u>	<u>SPRAY SCHEDULE</u>
Gray Mold (<u>Botrytis</u> sp.)	1.5 - 2.0	20 - 40	Apply Rovral as a foliar spray at early bloom (25% -50% of plants with at least 1 open bloom) and, if conditions are still favorable for disease development, again at peak bloom (maximum number of open blooms.)
White Mold (<u>Sclerotinia</u> sp.)			Spray pressure should be 50-100 PSI. Three nozzles per row should be arranged with 1 directly over the row and 1 on each side of the row.
			Under severe disease conditions the higher rate should be used. Thorough coverage is essential for proper disease control.

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 almost 2 million acres of dry beans were planted. The following table reports the major states and dry bean acreages for 1982 (from USDA, 1983. Agricultural Statistics):

<u>State</u>	<u>Acres</u>
California	248,000
Colorado	175,000
Idaho	143,000
Kansas	25,000
Michigan	560,000
Minnesota	95,000
Montana	8,500
Nebraska	225,000
New York	50,000
North Dakota	300,000
Utah	11,000
Washington	46,000
Wyoming	30,000
Total	1,916,500

In 1982 in the United States approximately 200,000 acres were planted to snap beans. The following table reports the major states and snap bean acreages for 1982 (from USDA, 1983. Agricultural Statistics):

<u>State</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Colorado	530
Florida	2,000
Maryland	2,600
Michigan	14,200
New Jersey	9,300
New York	35,600
North Carolina	1,500
Oregon	25,700
Pennsylvania	6,200
Tennessee	6,900
Washington	2,100

Wisconsin	64,500
Other States	<u>33,280</u>
Total	204,410

Lima bean acreages are included in the dry bean table above. Dry, lima and snap beans are grown in almost all regions of the country, though typically in fairly small acreages per farm. Due to the small field sizes more habitat edge exist whereby nontarget organisms may suffer contact with Rovral.

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 LC₅₀'s for nontarget indicator species in the 10,000-20,000 ppm range. Aquatic indicator species are more sensitive, however, with LC₅₀'s ranging from 0.43-7.2 ppm (see chemical profile in review jacket 109801 for Iprodione)."

Theoretical calculations indicate that, with a 50% a.i. formulation, a 1 lb per acre direct application to a 6 inch-acre layer of water would equal 0.73 ppm.

101.3 Endangered Species Consideration

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

101.4 Adequacy of Toxicity Data

The following reports the basic data required for conditional registration:

<u>Test</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Category</u>
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	<u>Daphnia magna</u>	Tech.	.31-.61 ppm	Core

101.5 Adequacy of Labeling

The propose label is sufficient.

103. Conclusions

EEB has completed an incremental risk assessment of the proposed conditional registration of Rovral for use on dry, lima and snap beans. 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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