9-9-88

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 9

SEP 9 1988

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PP6F3366/FAP6H5496. Iprodione in or on Potatoes. Amendment of June 14, 1988. RCB Nos. 4016 and 4017. MIRD 406596-01.

FROM: R. W. Cook, Chemist
DEB/HED (TS-769C)

THRU: Charles L. Trichilo, Chief
DEB/HED

TO: L. A. Rossi, PM 21
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

and

Toxicology Branch
Health Effects Division (TS-769C)

In response to our previous review (see memorandum of August 4, 1987), the petitioner has submitted the requested residue data on processed potato waste (wet or dried potato pulp, wet or dry potato peel, or a mixture of these commodities). The petitioner reports that the processed potato waste samples were from the previously reported chip, flake, and granule study and were analyzed at the same time. There is no explanation why the potato waste data were omitted, other than the statement that the analyst is no longer working for the petitioner.

Examination of the currently submitted potato waste residue data versus previously submitted processed potato fraction data shows consistency in the timeframe of analysis (on the raw data forms) and in the sample numbering system (i.e., certain contiguous sample numbers, missing in the previous data, occur in the current data). We can accept the petitioner's claim that the two reports contain information from one study.

Conclusions and Recommendations

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Residues of iprodione, its isomer, and its metabolite do not concentrate to a significant degree in potato waste. Feed additive tolerances are not warranted for the animal feed item processed potato waste.

DETAILED CONSIDERATIONS

Stock feed (waste potato) from potato chips ranged from 3.1 to 5.9 percent by weight of the original potato sample. Similarly, wastage from potato flake and potato granule processes were 9 to 11 percent. Residues of iprodione were 0.27 to 0.69 (peels from chips), 0.32 to 0.10 (peels from flakes), and <0.05 to 0.05 (peels from granules) from the 5X and 10X application, respectively. Residues of the iprodione isomer RP30228 were 0.10 ppm or less in all peel samples. RP32490 (iprodione metabolite) were <0.05 ppm in all peel samples. These data, considering theoretical concentration factors > 10X, indicate that residues of iprodione, its isomer, and its metabolite are not likely to concentrate in potato waste from the processing of potato chips, flakes, and granules. No feed additive tolerances for these commodities are required.

The analytical method, No. 151, was discussed in our previous reviews.

cc: R.W. Cook (RCB), PP6F3366/FAP6H5496, E. Eldredge (ISB/PMSD), Circulation (7), RF
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