

1-27-89 *AT*



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

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JAN 27 1989

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: EPA Reg. Nos. 7969-53 and 7969-62. Amended Registration Request to Allow Aerial Applications of Ronilan^R on Stonefruit. MRID No. 4087670. DEB Nos. 4639 and 4640.

FROM: Linda S. Propst, Chemist
Dietary Exposure Branch
Health Effects Division (TS-769C)

Linda S. Propst

THRU: Andrew R. Rathman, Section Head
Special Registration Section 1
Dietary Exposure Branch
Health Effects Division (TS-769)

ARR

TO: Lois Rossi, PM 21
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)
and
Toxicology Branch
Health Effects Division (TS-769C)

Chemicals Division of BASF Corporation is requesting amended registrations for their vinclozolin formulations Ronilan^R WP and Ronilan^R FL to allow for their use by aerial application on stone fruit.

A tolerance has been established to cover residues of the fungicide, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione (common name, vinclozolin) and its metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloro-aniline moiety in or on stone fruits at 25 ppm [40 CFR 180.380 (a)].

The currently registered use for Ronilan^R on stonefruit for control of brown rot blossom, twig blight, and fruit brown rot allows for five applications at rates up to 1.0 lb. active per acre per application. Do not apply more than 5 lbs. a.i./acre/season (maximum 3 lbs. a.i./acre bloom treatments and 2 lbs. a.i./acre pre-harvest treatment). Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

The proposed aerial application is to be applied in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray per acre. Aerial application is recommended for bloom and petal fall applications only.

The registrant submitted with this request data comparing residues of vinclozolin and its metabolites occurring on stone fruit as a result of aerial and ground applications. Six field trials (two trials each for peaches, cherries, and plums) were conducted in three states. One study each for peaches, cherries, and plums was conducted in California. An additional trial was conducted in Georgia for peaches and in Michigan for cherries and plums. A summary of the results of those trials are presented in the following table:

Fruit	lb. a.i./acre	PHI	Application Method	Residue Range (ppm)
Peaches	1.0 (5)*	3	Ground	1.8 - 5.2
			Aerial	0.76 - 1.7
	1.0 (4)	3	Ground	1.0 - 1.5
			Aerial	0.29 - 0.55
Cherries	1.0 (5)	3	Ground	0.59 - 0.91
			Aerial	0.12 - 0.15
	1.0 (5)	4	Ground	1.0 - 1.7
			Aerial	0.61 - 0.76
Plums	0.5 (3) +	3	Ground	0.10 - 0.15
			Aerial	<0.05
	1.0 (2)	3	Ground	1.00 - 1.30
			Aerial	1.10 - 1.50

*() Number of Applications

Conclusions and Recommendations

From the above studies, Dietary Exposure Branch concludes that the tolerance established to cover residues of vinclozolin and its metabolites on stone fruit will not be exceeded as a result of applying Ronilan^R WP and Ronilan^R FL aerially.

Dietary Exposure Branch has no objections to the proposed amended registrations.

cc: Reading File, Circulation, Reviewer, Amended Use File,
PMSD/ISB
RDI: A. R. Rathman, 1/25/89; R. D. Schmitt, 1/25/89
TS-769C:DEB:LSP:lsp:CM-2:Rm803C:557-7324:1/26/89