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

MAR 8 1984

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PP#2F2707/2H5355 Results of Cyromazine Method-Try-Out.

FROM: Philip V. Errico, Chemist
Residue Chemistry Branch
Hazard Evalution (TS-769)

THRU: Charles L. Trichilo, Chief
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TO: Tim Gardner, PM 49
Registration Division (TS-769)

and

Toxicology Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

Chemical Operations Branch has completed their method-try-out for cyromazine in poultry liver and eggs. Methodology can be completed in one working day. Because a five micron column was not available a 10 micron column was used. This is not considered a significant change.

However, an important modification of the method was performed. According to the analyst, the final evaporation step before bringing sample to volume has to be changed. The original method requires evaporating sample to dryness. Because of the amount of water present this cannot be done in a rotovap. "Evaporate the contents to dryness, then make to final volume for HPLC analysis", should be changed to "evaporate the contents to aqueous, then make to final volume for HPLC analysis." The sample was made to final volume with acetonitrile.

Standards were obtained from the company (telephone conversation with Mark Law, 3/1/84).

Recovery of 0.3 ppm cyromazine fortified samples of chicken liver and eggs was reported as 76.3-83.3%. Analysis of chicken liver and egg samples fortified with 0.1 ppm melamine gave recoveries of 80 to 96%.

Metribuzin at 0.7 ppm did not interfere with the determination of cyromazine and melamine in poultry liver samples

RCB finds this methodology for the quantitation of cyromazine and its metabolite, melamine, in poultry tissue and eggs adequate for enforcement purpose.

TS-769: RCB:T. Gardner:wh:CM#2:RM810:X77324 3/2/84
RDI: R. Quick:, 3/2/84; R. Schmitt; 3/6/84
cc: R.F., Circu, Reviewer, TOX, EEB, EAB, 2F2707/2H5355, M.Bradley