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RECORD NO.

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SHAUGHNESSY NO.

REVIEW NO.

EEB REVIEW

DATE: IN 11/18/88 OUT AUG 3 1989

FILE OR REG. NO. 100-617

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO.

DATE OF SUBMISSION 11/03/88

DATE RECEIVED BY EFED 11/16/88

RD REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE 02/10/89

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RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 400

TYPE PRODUCT(S): I, D, H, F, N, R, S Fungicide

DATA ACCESSION NO(S). 408820-01

PRODUCT MANAGER NO. L. Rossi (21)

PRODUCT NAME(S) CGA-64250/Tilt/Propiconazole

COMPANY NAME CIBA-GEIGY Copr.

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Submission of chronic fish toxicity data for review

SHAUGHNESSY NO.	CHEMICAL & FORMULATION	% A.I.

1/3

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

AUG 3 1989

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Review of Chronic Fish Toxicity Study for Tilt®

FROM: James W. Akerman, Chief
Ecological Effects Branch
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (H7507C)

TO: Lois Rossi, PM 21
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7507C)

Ecological Effects Branch (EEB) has completed its review of a chronic fish toxicity study for propiconazole submitted by Ciba-Geigy Corporation. The following is a brief summary for this study.

° Breteler, R.J. (1988) The Chronic Toxicity of CGA-64250 Technical (Propiconazole) to Sheepshead Minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus) EPA Guidelines No. 72-5. Unpublished study conducted by Springborn Life Sciences, Wareham, MA, submitted by Ciba-Geigy Corp. November 9, 1988 under EPA Accession No. 408820-01.

The study is scientifically sound and satisfies the Guideline requirement for a saltwater fish life-cycle toxicity test. The MATC for sheepshead minnow embryos and larvae exposed to CGA-64250 was > 0.15 mg/L < 0.29 mg/L mean measured concentration, based on F_0 reproductive success and F_1 hatching success.

In a review dated May 15, 1987 (D. Rieder), EEB stated that until the Exposure Assessment Branch (EAB) had provided their opinion on the persistence and accumulation potential of Tilt® in the aquatic environment, any registration must be accompanied with a condition to do a multi-year, multi-site residue monitoring study. This data would then be used to characterize the environmental fate of Tilt®.

EAB in a review dated May 22, 1987 (C. Offutt) recommended in part that multi-year aerobic and anaerobic studies be conducted to determine if Tilt® concentrations are building up in sediment and also that a partition coeficient be determined. These data are

2

still outstanding.

When EAB can conclude that Tilt® will not accumulate in the aquatic environment following annual applications, the condition by EEB to do monitoring can be withdrawn and a full risk assessment completed.