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

SEP 12 1996

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Residues of Concern for Azoxystrobin in Grapes and Rotational Crops. Results of the HED Metabolism Committee Meeting Held 12/95. DP Barcode D228778. Chemical No. 128810. CBTS No. 17464

FROM: Richard Loranger, Ph.D., Chemist R. Loranger
Chemistry Branch Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

THRU: Elizabeth Haeberer, Acting Chief Elizabeth Haeberer
Chemistry Branch Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

TO: Health Effects Division Metabolism Committee (7509C)

A. Individuals in Attendance:

1. Metabolism Committee: (Signatures indicate concurrence unless otherwise stated):

Karl Baetcke

William Burnam

Byong Han Chin

Yiannakis Ioannou

Richard Loranger

Michael Metzger

Randolph Perfetti

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Alberto Protzel 2

2. Metabolism Committee Members in Absentia: (Committee members who were unable to attend the discussion; signatures indicate concurrence with the overall conclusions of the Committee.)

NONE - ALL MEMBERS PRESENT

3. Scientists: Non-Committee members responsible for the data presentation (signatures indicate technical accuracy of the report)

Joel Garbus

B. Material Reviewed and Conclusions:

The Committee discussed the material presented in the October 12, 1995 briefing memorandum by Joel Garbus and concluded the following.

1. The residue of concern in grapes as a primary crop is azoxystrobin and its Z-isomer.

2. For rotational crops the Committee concluded that compound 42 is likely to be significantly less toxic than the parent such that it need not be analyzed in field trials. The Committee agrees with the petitioner that the confined rotational crop study resulted in much higher residues than will be found under actual use conditions. Therefore, most individual components (other than compound 42) will likely be present at levels of about 0.01 ppm or less in lettuce, radishes, and wheat forage and grain. However, measurable levels of parent and the conjugated metabolites N1, N2, O2 and O3 could be found in wheat straw, especially at the 30 day plantback interval. At this time the Committee believes it is acceptable for the petitioner to analyze field rotational crop samples for just the parent compound and its Z-isomer. If quantifiable residues are not found on any of the three representative crops at the desired plantback interval(s), additional field trials and tolerances will not be required for any rotational crops. However, if quantifiable residues are observed in any representative crop, additional field trials and tolerances will be necessary on that crop and closely related crops to which rotation is desired. Also, residue data for crops beyond those closely related to the three typical representative commodities (i.e., leafy veg., root and tuber veg., small grain) would likely be required if rotation to such crops is desired.

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The above conclusions are dependent upon full review of the complete residue chemistry and toxicology studies confirming the summaries submitted prior to the meeting. The Committee may also reexamine these decisions depending upon the toxicological properties of azoxystrobin.

Attachment: 10/12/95 J. Garbus briefing memorandum

cc: Circ, HED Metabolism Committee File, RF, J. Bazuin (PM Team 22, RD-7505C), PP#5F4541, Metabolism Committee Members (see "Individuals in Attendance" above), J. Garbus