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

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MEMORANDUM

AUG 20 1987

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SUBJECT: WA-870030 & OR-870007. Section 24(c) Registration for Diazinon on Cranberries. No Accession or MRID #. RCB # 2637 & 2638.

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THRU: Edward Zager, Section Head *E. Zager*
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TO: George LaRocca, PM #15
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Washington and Oregon have issued Section 24(c) registrations for use of diazinon 14G (Clean Crop®, EPA Reg # 34704-31, Platte Chemical Company) on cranberries in their respective states.

The active ingredient is O,O-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate. The established tolerance for residues of diazinon in/on cranberries is 0.5 ppm [40CFR180.153].

The Residue/Product Chemistry chapters of the Diazinon Registration Standard were issued 8/22/86.

Diazinon is under special review because of its avian toxicity.

The Section 24(c) use allows broadcast application of 21 lbs diazinon 14G (3 lbs ai) per acre when girdlers first appear (ca July 15 to 20) making certain that the granules fall into the vines and are watered in by rainfall or sprinkler. A second application may be made 7-10 days later if necessary. The pre-harvest interval is 7 days. Water from treated bogs is not to be discharged into streams, lakes or ponds within 3 days of application.

The current requests are identical to the one requested (and recommended) for the state of Massachusetts (MA-830005, R. Loranger, memo of 11/14/83).

As stated in RCB's 11/14/83 memo, diazinon residues following 1 application at 2 lbs ai/A using WP and EC formulations were 1.34 and 0.89 ppm on day 2 and declined to ca 0.04-0.05 ppm on days 5 and 8.

While data are available for only a single application of diazinon to cranberries, we do not expect the present 24(c) use with 2 applications would result in residues above the tolerance level for two reasons: 1) the short half-life of this insecticide on berries (1-2 days on blueberries, PP#362, review dated 7/19/63) would prevent significant buildup of residues from multiple applications; 2) the use of granular formulation followed by watering or rainfall would deposit considerably less residue onto the berries than the foliar sprays used (see residue data discussed above).

RCB thus concludes that the 0.5 ppm tolerance is adequate.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Residues of diazinon in/on cranberries from the proposed 24(c) uses will not exceed the established 0.5 ppm tolerance.

RCB has no objections to granting this 24(c) use of diazinon on cranberries in WA and OR.

cc:Circu, RF, SF, Diazinon 24(c) F, Cheng, PMSD/ISB
RDI:EZager:8/19/87:RDSchmitt:8/19/87
TS-769:RCB:RM810:CM#2:LC:8/17/87:9