

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

EFFICACY REVIEW

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FILE OR REG. NO. 464-562 (62719-47)

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. _____

DATE DIV. RECEIVED December 2, 1988

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DATE SUBMISSION ACCEPTED _____

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

DATA ACCESSION NO(S). 409658-01; Record Number: 239575; Action Code: 310

PRODUCT MGR. NO. 12-Edwards

PRODUCT NAME(S) Dursban[®] TC Termiticide Concentrate

COMPANY NAME Dow Chemical Company

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Provide performance data in support of additional dilutions of 0.5% and 2.0% actual for amended labeling and rationale for amended termite directions.

CHEMICAL & FORMULATION Chlorpyrifos 42.8%

(4.0 lbs. per gallon active emulsifiable liquid)

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS The data presented in EPA Accession (MRID) Number 409658-01, having been derived from testing conducted continuously since 1971 in 5 geographic locations by expert personnel using approved standard methods of evaluation of wood protection, thus conforming to § 95-12(a)(1) through (4) on p. 271 and meeting the standards of § 95-12(b)(1) on pp. 272-3 of the Product Performance Guidelines, are adequate to support addition of dilutions of 0.5% and 2.0% to the label directions for termites as worded on the amended labeling for the subject product. The rewritten directions for termites are generally acceptable with the exception of the table of dilutions for amounts of finished spray solution over 10 gallons. In order to ensure accuracy of concentration for large amounts of chemical, it is necessary to be consistent in the amounts of product to be diluted in water. In other words, for 25 gallons of 0.5% concentration use 1 quart 1-1/3 fluid ounces rather than 1 quart, for 1.0% use 1/2 gallon 2-2/3 fluid ounces rather than 1/2 gallon, and for 2.0% use 1 gallon 5-1/3 fluid ounces rather than 1 gallon. Similar adjustments should be made for 50- and 100-gallon amounts. Following the present dilution directions for 25, 50 and 100 gallons will result in concentrations no more accurate than those on the label prior to amendment, namely 0.95865% compared to 0.96874%, while using consistent amounts gives 0.9986%. Accuracy is as important for larger amounts as for smaller, if not more important.

RI John S. M. Farrell TRR

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