

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

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SHAUGHNESSEY NO.

18  
REVIEW NO.

EEB BRANCH REVIEW

DATE: IN 4/6/83 OUT 4/7/83

FILE OR REG. NO. 359-EUP-A1

PETITION OR EXP. PERMIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF SUBMISSION 3/18/83

DATE RECEIVED BY HED 4/5/83

RD REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE 6/25/83

EEB ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE 6/18/83

RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 750/EUP

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

DATA ACCESSION NO (S). \_\_\_\_\_

PRODUCT MANAGER NO. H. Jacoby (21)

PRODUCT NAME(S) Rovral

COMPANY NAME Rhone- Poulenc

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Proposed EUP for use on snap, dry, and lima beans

SHAUGHNESSEY NO.

CHEMICAL, & FORMULATION

% A.I.

## Environmental Safety Review

### Fish and Wildlife

100.0 Submission Purpose - Rhone - Poulenc Inc. is requesting an EUP for Rovral to evaluate its use on snap, dry and lima beans.

100.4 Proposed EUP Program

100.4.1 Objective

- (1) Evaluate the efficacy of Rovral for controlling Botrytis and White Mold infections on snap, dry and lima beans.
- (2) Evaluate phytotoxicity of Rovral to bean plants
- (3) Determine residues of Rovral (fresh market and processing) in beans.

100.4.2 Duration/Date/Amount Shipped

The EUP is requested for two years. The first year 610.0 lb a.i. is indicated will be required and the second year 2400 lb a.i. will be required. Study is scheduled to start in July or August 1983.

100.4.3 Application Procedures

The following use directions are presented on the label:

#### Dosage Rates

Formulation	1.5-2.0 lb/A
AI	.75-1.0 lb/A

Apply at early bloom (25%-50% of plants with at least 1 bloom and again at peak bloom (maximum number of flowers open).

Application should be made with tractor mounted boom sprayers and/or aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage is essential for proper disease control, do not drench. Do not feed treated hay to livestock.

100.4.4 Target Pest

Botrytis (Botrytis sp.)

White Mold (Sclerotinia sp.)

100.4.5 Geographical Site Features

The submission provides the following information on which states tests are proposed, amount of Rovral to be used, number of test and applications, and total Acreage for each test.

State	Rovral lbs a.i./A	No of tests	Total Acreage	No. Applications	Total lbs AI
Calif	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	2	40	2	80.0
Del.	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	2	10	2	20.0
Fla.	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	2	40	2	80.0
Idaho	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	2	40	2	80.0
Mich	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	1	20	2	40.0
N.Y.	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	2	40	2	80.0
Ore.	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	3	45	2	90.0
Wis.	0.75	1	5	2	7.5
	1.0	2	20	2	80.0
Total =					610.0

#### 100.4.6 Test Program Description/Features

The submission presents the following information on program details:

Sites	Commercial Fields
Desired Months for Application to Begin	July-August
Use Pattern	2 applications during blossoming
Plot Size	5-20 Acres
Number of Replications	None: The plots will be divided into at least 4 subplots for evaluation
Season of Use	July-March
Timing of Application	(1) Early Bloom (2) Full Bloom

#### 101.0 Chemical and Physical Properties

See previous reviews.

#### 102.0 Behavior in the Environment

See previous reviews

#### 103.0 Toxicological Properties

See previous reviews

#### 104.0 Hazard Assessment

#### 104.1 Discussion

The hazards to fish and wildlife associated with the use of Iprodione, the active ingredient of Rovral, have been discussed in several previous review and, therefore, will not be reitevated indepth again. In summary, Iprodione is practically non-toxic to mammalian and avian species, with LC50's for the wildlife indicator species ranging from 9,200 ppm to >20,000 ppm. While moderately toxic to fish with LC50's ranging from 4.2 to 6.3 ppm and moderately to highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates with LC50's raning from 0.43 to 7.2 ppm, theoretical calculations indicated that even at rates twice what are proposed for this EUP, residues in an aquatic habitat would not present a hazard to aquatic species (see Gessner's review 4/4/83).

107.0

Conclusions

EEB has reviewed the proposed EUP for Rovral for experimental use on beans and concludes that it should not result in significant impacts to non-target organisms.

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