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

DEC 13 1993

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Metabolism Committee Meeting Held on December 1, 1993: Dimethenamid
Plant Metabolism and DRES Analysis.
DP Barcode: D197395. Case: 284369. Submission: S452575
CBTS: 12911.

FROM: Martha J. Bradley, Chemist *Martha J. Bradley*
Chemistry Branch I - Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

THRU: Debra Edwards, Chief
Chemistry Branch I - Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

TO: The Metabolism Committee
Health Effects Division (7509C)

A. **Individuals in Attendance:**

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

Karl Baetcke	<u><i>Karl Baetcke</i></u>
Richard Schmitt	<u><i>Richard Schmitt</i></u>
Richard Loranger	<u><i>Richard Loranger</i></u>
Michael Metzger	<u><i>Michael Metzger</i></u>
Alberto Protzel	<u><i>Alberto Protzel</i></u>
Charles Frick	<u><i>C. Frick</i></u>

2. Scientists: (Non-committee members responsible for data presentation; signatures indicate technical accuracy of panel report)

Martha Bradley

Martha Bradley

James Rowe

James N. Rowe

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

George Ghali

G. Ghali

Reto Engler

Reto Engler

B. Material Reviewed:

Comparison of soybean metabolism study with corn metabolism study. The corn metabolism study was previously reviewed by the Metabolism Committee. Extensive metabolism of dimethenamid occurred in plants and livestock. The major difference in the soybean compared to corn was a greater level of total radioactive residue in soybeans.

It was decided to establish the tolerance for soybeans for the parent compound only as was done for corn, however the DRES run or risk analysis for soybeans should use the total radioactive residue of 0.2 ppm rather than the proposed tolerance of 0.01 ppm.