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

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 21-APR-2002

SUBJECT: Pesticides With Meat, Milk, Poultry, and Egg (MMPE) Tolerances That Fall Under 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3). DP Barcode: D282478.

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HED has compiled a list of pesticides with MMPE tolerances that fall under 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3) (no reasonable expectation of finite residues), and are candidates for MMPE tolerance revocation. HED evaluated the following pesticides:

aldicarb, atrazine, benomyl, cacodylic acid, carbofuran, fenarimol, metolachlor, oxadiazon, sodium acifluorfen, and thiophanate-methyl.

Detailed Considerations

Using the conclusions from the respective HED Chemistry Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) Chapters, HED has evaluated the pesticides listed above and has determined the following:

Aldicarb

16 tolerances (meat, fat and mbyp of cattle, horses, goats, hogs, sheep; milk) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, C. Swartz 6/2/00; D266396).

> "HED has concluded that residues in meat, meat by-products and milk can be classified under 40 CFR §180.6(a)3, i.e., there is no reasonable expectation of finite residues; furthermore, HED has recommended tolerances for aldicarb residues in these commodities be revoked. However, for confirmatory purposes, the registrant should submit a ruminant feeding study conducted in accordance with current guidelines (OPPTS 860.1480)."

Atrazine

7 tolerances (fat, mbyp and meat of poultry and hogs; eggs) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, C. Eiden 1/18/01; D272006).

> "HED concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of finding quantifiable atrazine residues in eggs or the meat, fat, or meat byproducts of poultry [40 CFR 180.6(a)(3)]; therefore, tolerances for atrazine residues in eggs and meat, fat, and meat byproducts of poultry should be revoked. (HED Chem SAC decision memorandum D269608, C. Eiden, 10/15/00)."

Benomyl

SRRD is currently in the process of revoking all benomyl tolerances (personal communication with D. Fuller 4/16/02). While this is not a 180.6(a)(3) situation, 21 tolerances (milk; eggs; meat, fat, mbyp of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep; meat, mbyp, fat, and liver of poultry) are recommended for revocation.

Cacodylic Acid

5 tolerances (kidney, liver, meat, fat, mbyp of cattle) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, Cropp-Kohlligian 3/16/00; D251054).

> "Sufficient residue chemistry data are available to reassess the currently established tolerances for residues of cacodylic acid in cattle tissues. Since background residue levels of cacodylic acid found in beef tissues and milk may substantially exceed those incurred from the maximum theoretical dietary burden from ingestion of feed stuffs derived from raw agricultural commodities treated with cacodylic acid at the maximum supported use rates, tolerances for residues of cacodylic acid in beef tissues and milk are not practically enforceable. Therefore, currently established tolerances for residues of the defoliant cacodylic acid (dimethylarsinic acid), expressed as As_2O_3, in kidney and liver of cattle at 1.4 ppm, and in meat, fat, and meat byproducts (except kidney and liver) of cattle at 0.7 ppm should be revoked."

Carbofuran

14 tolerances (liver of cattle, goat, horse and sheep; eggs; milk; meat, fat, mbyp, kidney and liver of hogs; meat, fat, mbyp of poultry) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, D. Drew 10/18/01; D277505).

> "Based on the available dairy cattle feeding studies, HED concludes that the currently established tolerances for the fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep should be revoked as there is "no reasonable expectation of finite residues" [Category 3 of 40 CFR §180.6(a)]."
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> "Adequate poultry feeding studies were reviewed in the Carbofuran Reregistration Standard. Residues of carbofuran and 3-hydroxycarbofuran were nondetectable (<0.05 ppm) in the eggs, muscle, and liver of laying hens fed carbofuran-treated alfalfa at ~4x the maximum theoretical dietary burden for 70 days. Based on these studies, HED concludes that tolerances for poultry commodities are not required [Category 3 of 40 CFR §180.6(a) "no reasonable expectation of finite residues"]."

Fenarimol

14 tolerances (liver of cattle, goat, horse and sheep; eggs; milk; meat, fat, mbyp, kidney and liver of hogs; meat, fat, mbyp of poultry) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, Drew 10/18/01; D277505).

> "The established tolerance for milk should be revoked as fenarimol residues are predicted to be significantly less than the enforcement method's limit of detection (LOD) [Category 3 of 40 CFR §180.6(a)].
>
> The tolerances for fenarimol residues in the meat, fat, and kidney of cattle, horses, and sheep should be established at 0.01 ppm (method limit of quantitation [LOQ]). The tolerance for residues of fenarimol in meat byproducts, except kidney, can be reassessed at 0.05 ppm. The fenarimol tolerance for liver should be revoked as residues in the liver would be covered by the reassessed tolerance for meat byproducts.
>
> The established tolerances for eggs and the fat, meat, and meat byproducts (mbyp) of poultry should be revoked because there are no poultry feed items associated with the uses of fenarimol eligible for reregistration. There are also no registered hog feed items; therefore, the established tolerances for the fat, meat, mbyp, kidney, and liver of hogs should be revoked."

Metolachlor

5 tolerances (fat, kidney, liver, meat and mbyp (except liver and kidney) of hogs) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, S. Kinard 2/28/02; D274328).

> "Based upon a MTDB of 0.315 ppm for swine, the 60 ppm dose level in the ruminant feeding study is equivalent to 190x the MTDB for swine. Extrapolating the residue data from the ruminant study to a 10x feeding level for swine, maximum combined residues would be 0.007 ppm in liver and 0.022 ppm in kidney. As these levels are below the LOQ for the current enforcement method, there is no reasonable expectation of finding quantifiable residues of metolachlor in hog tissues [40 CFR 180.6(a)(3)]. Accordingly, tolerances for hog commodities should be revoked."

Oxadiazon

16 tolerances (all livestock commodities) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo S. Piper 3/27/01; D273740).

> "The reregistration requirements for magnitude of the residue in meat, milk, poultry, and eggs are waived. The registrant has requested revocation of oxadiazon on food/feed uses and tolerances will be revoked."

Sodium Acifluorfen

15 tolerances (kidney and liver of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep; milk; poultry; eggs) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, W. Hazel 5/5/00; D252560).

> "Tolerances for animal commodities are currently expressed in terms of the combined residues of sodium acifluorfen and its metabolites, including the corresponding acid, methyl ester, and amino analogues. The MARC, on 4/4/00, evaluated the available ruminant and poultry metabolism data and determined that the current tolerance expression is not appropriate because certain additional metabolites (acifluorfen aminoglucuronide, acifluorfen acetamide, and descarboxyacifluorfen) are also expected to have an equivalent toxicity to acifluorfen per se (W. Hazel, 5/5/00, D265602). However, upon consultation with HED's Chemistry Science Advisory Council on 5/3/00, it has been determined that 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3) is applicable, i.e., there is no reasonable expectation of residues being transferred to livestock commodities via consumption of feed items derived from crops treated with sodium acifluorfen according to the current use directions. Therefore, it is recommended that livestock tolerances be revoked."

Thiophanate-methyl

8 tolerances (fat, liver, mbyp and meat of hogs and poultry) are recommended for revocation under 180.6(a)(3) because they are no longer needed (Memo, J. Morales 3/15/01; D272013).

> "Considering the maximum theoretical dietary burden for swine (0.09 ppm) and the results of the ruminant feeding study, the Agency also concludes that a 40 CFR §180.6(a)(3) situation exists with respect to thiophanate-methyl and MBC residues in hog commodities. Therefore, tolerances for residues in hog commodities should be revoked."

> "In the poultry feeding studies, residues of TM, MBC, and 5'-OH-MBC were each <0.05 ppm, (<LOQ) at a dosing level equivalent to 21x the calculated maximum theoretical dietary burden. These data indicate that there is no reasonable expectation of residues [40 CFR §180.6(a)(3)] in poultry commodities. The currently established tolerances for residues of TM in poultry commodities should be revoked."

Conclusions/Recommendations

HED concludes that there is no expectation of finite residues in or on the MMPE commodities for the pesticides listed in Table 1. HED recommends the 122 [1] MMPE tolerances listed in Table 1 are no longer necessary resulting from the domestic uses. These tolerances are candidates for tolerance revocation under 180.6(a)(3) and can be considered reassessed.

[1] 21 MMPE tolerances are for benomyl. SRRD is currently in the process of revoking all benomyl tolerances (personal communication with D. Fuller 4/16/02).

Table 1. Pesticides with MMPE Tolerances That Fall Under 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3).

Chemical	PC Code	CFR Cite	Document Reference	Tolerances to be Revoked	Reason
Aldicarb	098301	180.269	D266396 C. Swartz 6/2/00	**16 tolerances** - meat, fat and mbyp of cattle, horses, goats, hogs, sheep; milk	§180.6(a)3
Atrazine	080803	180.220	D272006 C. Eiden 1/18/01	**7 tolerances** - fat, mbyp and meat of poultry and hogs; eggs	§180.6(a)3
Benomyl	099101	180.294	None	**21 tolerances** - milk; eggs; meat, fat, mbyp of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep; meat, mbyp, fat, and liver of poultry	all tolerances revoked
Cacodylic Acid	012501	180.311	D251054 Cropp-Kohlligian 3/16/00	**5 tolerances** - kidney, liver, meat, fat, mbyp of cattle	technically not §180.6(a)3
Carbofuran	090601	180.254	D274574 Drew 5/31/01	**15 tolerances** - meat, fat, mbyp of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep	§180.6(a)3
Fenarimol	206600	180.421	D277505 Drew 10/18/01	**14 tolerances** - liver of cattle, goat, horse and sheep; eggs; milk; meat, fat, mbyp, kidney and liver of hogs; meat, fat, mbyp of poultry	§180.6(a)3
Metolachlor	108801	180.368	D274328 S. Kinard 2/28/02	**5 tolerances** - fat, kidney, liver, meat and mbyp (except liver and kidney) of hogs	§180.6(a)3
Oxadiazon	109001	180.346	D273740 S. Piper 3/27/01	**16 tolerances** - milk fat; meat, fat, and mbyp of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep	§180.6(a)3
Sodium Acifluorfen	114402	180.383	D252560 W. Hazel 5/5/00	**15 tolerances** - kidney and liver of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep; milk; poultry; eggs	§180.6(a)3
Thiophanate-methyl	102001	180.371	D272013 Morales 3/15/01	**8 tolerances** - fat, liver, mbyp and meat of hogs and poultry	§180.6(a)3

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