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7.1.4 Further studies on adsorption and desorption in water/sediment systems and, where relevant, on the adsorption and desorption of metabolites and degradation products where the preliminary risk assessment indicates that it is necessary

No studies available. Further studies are not required, as sufficient information is provided in the water-sediment degradation studies (section 7.1.2.2.2).

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Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
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Remarks	

7.1.4.1 Field study on accumulation in the sediment

No study available. A field study on the accumulation of pyriproxyfen in sediment is not required, as the formation of non-extractable residues did not exceed 70% of the initial dose in the water-sediment degradation study and mineralization in the water-sediment systems was greater than 5% after 100 days.

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Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
Reliability	
Acceptability	
Remarks	

7.2 Fate and behaviour in soil

7.2.1 Aerobic degradation in soil, initial study

See section 7.2.2.1

7.2.2 Aerobic degradation in soil, further studies

See section 7.2.2.1

7.2.2.1 The rate and route of degradation including identification of the processes involved and identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soil types under appropriate conditions

Section A7.2.2.1/01 **The rate and route of degradation including identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soils types under appropriate conditions**

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference	[redacted] (1990a) [redacted]
1.2 Data protection	Yes
1.2.1 Data owner	Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.
1.2.3 Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study	Yes Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 162-1
2.2 GLP	Yes
2.3 Deviations	No

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material	[redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number	[redacted]
3.1.2 Specification	Not applicable
3.1.3 Purity	[redacted]
3.1.4 Further relevant properties	Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance [redacted]

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance [redacted]

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system

The metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in a sandy loam soil under aerobic conditions for 91 days. [redacted]

3.3.2 Sampling

Duplicate soil samples were taken at 0, 1, 3, 7, 14, 28, 45, 59 and 91 days after treatment

3.3.3 Analysis

[redacted]

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of radioactivity

[redacted]

[redacted]

4.2 Metabolites identified

[redacted]

[redacted]

4.3 Dissipation rate

[redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

The aerobic metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in sandy loam soil ([redacted]) for 91 days

The Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 162-1 guidelines were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Mean recoveries ranged between 90.6-100.7% of the applied radioactivity throughout the study. Unextractable residues increased

from 2.0% AR and 2.1% AR on day 0 in [redacted] to a maximum of 50% AR and 52% AR on day 28 and then decreased to 40% AR and 51% AR on day 91. CO_2 was evolved from the soil to a maximum of 50.3% AR and 42.5% AR on day 91. [redacted] The calculated half-life of pyriproxyfen in soil at 25°C was 8.3 days for both labels (r^2 0.996-0.998)

5.3 Conclusion

Pyriproxyfen was readily degraded in a sandy loam soil under aerobic conditions at 25°C with a DT_{50} of 8.3 days (12 days at 20°C) [redacted] he most important metabolite (max. 6.3% AR). [redacted] CO_2 reached a maximum of 50% AR by the end of the study

5.3.1 Reliability

[redacted]

5.3.2 Deficiencies

[redacted]

Evaluation by Competent Authorities
Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
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Section A7.2.2.1/02 **The rate and route of degradation including identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soils types under appropriate conditions**

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference [redacted] (1990b) [redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study Yes

Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 162-1

2.2 GLP [redacted]

2.3 Deviations [redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material [redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number [redacted]

3.1.2 Specification [redacted]

3.1.3 Purity [redacted]

3.1.4 Further relevant properties Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance

[redacted]

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system

The metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in a sandy clay loam soil under aerobic conditions for 30 days.

[redacted]

3.3.2 Sampling

Duplicate soil samples were taken at 0, 1, 3, 7, 14 and 30 days after treatment

3.3.3 Analysis

[redacted]

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of radioactivity

[redacted]

4.2 Metabolites identified

[redacted]

[redacted]

4.3 Dissipation rate

[redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

The aerobic metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in sandy clay loam soil ([redacted] for 30 days

The Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 162-1 guidelines were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Mean recoveries ranged between 92.3-101.6% of the applied radioactivity throughout the study. Unextractable residues increased from 0.9% AR and 0.8% AR on day 0 [redacted] to a maximum of 38.3% AR (day 14, decreasing to 34% AR on day 30) and 45.7% AR on day 30. CO_2 was evolved from the soil to a maximum of 28.2% AR and 16.9% AR on day 30. Identified soil metabolites were found in very low amounts in the soil treated [redacted] The calculated worst-case half-life of pyriproxyfen in soil at 25°C was 16 and 17 days [redacted] (r^2 0.86-0.87)

5.3 Conclusion

Pyriproxyfen was readily degraded in a sandy clay loam soil under aerobic conditions at 25°C with a worst-case DT_{50} of 16-17 days (24-25 days at 20°C). [redacted] CO_2 reached a maximum of 28.2% AR by the end of the study

5.3.1 Reliability [redacted]

5.3.2 Deficiencies [redacted]

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Section A7.2.2.1/03&04 The rate and route of degradation including identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soils types under appropriate conditions

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference

[redacted] (1994) [redacted]

Addendum:

[redacted] 1996 [redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner: Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection: Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study Yes

Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 162-1

2.2 GLP [redacted]

2.3 Deviations [redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material [redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number [redacted]

3.1.2 Specification [redacted]

3.1.3 Purity [redacted]

[redacted]

3.1.4 Further relevant properties	Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance

[redacted]

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance [redacted]

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system

The metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in a sandy loam soil under aerobic conditions for up to 189 days.

3.3.2 Sampling

Duplicate soil samples were taken at 0, 1, 3, 7, 14, 30, 59, 92, 120, 149 and 189 days and 0, 1, 3, 7, 14, 31, 62, 94, 122, 150 and 180 days ( ) after treatment

3.3.3 Analysis

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of radioactivity

Mean recoveries ranged from 94.2-108.2% of the applied radioactivity throughout the study.

4.2 Metabolites identified

4.3 Dissipation rate

[redacted]

[redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

The aerobic metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in a sandy loam soil ([redacted] for up to 189 days

The Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 162-1 guidelines were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Mean recoveries ranged from 94.2-108.2% of the applied radioactivity throughout the study. CO_2 was evolved from the soil reaching a maximum of 31.1% of the applied radioactivity at day 189 ([redacted] nd 13.9% of the applied radioactivity at day 180 [redacted] Pyriproxyfen degraded to 4.5% AR after 189 days [redacted] and 5% AR after 180 days [redacted] The calculated half-life of pyriproxyfen in soil at 25°C was 13 and 6.3 days [redacted] (r^2 0.95 and 0.99). The worst-case calculated half-life [redacted] in soil at 25°C was 47 and 24 days respectively (r^2 0.86 and 0.97)

5.3 Conclusion

Pyriproxyfen was readily degraded in a sandy loam soil under aerobic conditions at 25°C with a DT_{50} of 6.3-13 days (9.4-19 days at 20°C). [redacted] Worst-case DT_{50} values [redacted] were 24 and 47 days respectively at 25°C (36 and 70 days at 20°C). [redacted] the only other identified metabolite and was

found in very low amounts (max. 0.4% AR). CO_2 reached a maximum of 31.1% AR by the end of the study

5.3.1 Reliability

5.3.2 Deficiencies

Evaluation by Competent Authorities
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Section A7.2.2.1/05 **The rate and route of degradation including identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soils types under appropriate conditions**

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference [redacted] (2001) [redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study Yes

SETAC Procedures for Assessing the Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity of Pesticides, Section 1.1 (March 1995)

2.2 GLP [redacted]

2.3 Deviations [redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material [redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number [redacted]

3.1.2 Specification [redacted]

3.1.3 Purity [redacted]

3.1.4 Further relevant properties Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance [redacted]

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance [redacted]

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system

The aerobic metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in four European soils for up to 90 days. [redacted]

[redacted]

3.3.2 Sampling

Single soil samples were taken at 0, 1, 3, 7, 14, 30, 62 and 90 days after treatment

3.3.3 Analysis

[redacted]

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of radioactivity

Total recoveries ranged from 92.8-101.3% of the applied radioactivity throughout the study.

[redacted]

4.2 Metabolites identified

Pyriproxyfen degraded to 3.2-4.6% AR after 90 days.

[redacted]

4.3 Dissipation rate

DT_{50} values for pyriproxyfen were calculated using a two or three phase exponential model and reported as 1.1-4.7 days (r^2 0.993->0.999). DT_{50} values were also calculated by the CTB during the EU evaluation of pyriproxyfen under 91/414/EEC and are reported in Volume 3, Annex B of the DAR (November 2005).

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

The aerobic metabolism and degradation of pyriproxyfen was studied in four European soils for up to 90 days

SETAC Procedures for Assessing the Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity of Pesticides, Section 1.1 (March 1995) were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Total recoveries ranged from 92.8-101.3% of the applied radioactivity throughout the study. Radioactivity extractable with MeOH/water and acetone/1% acetic acid decreased from 99-101% of applied radioactivity at day 0, to 4.3-7.6% at day 90. Most of the extractable radioactivity was found in the neutral extract (extraction with acidic solvent released ≤4.1% AR). Soil bound residues reached maximum levels of 33-52% of applied radioactivity on day 7-62 and were 30-49% AR on day 90. CO_2 was evolved from the soil reaching a maximum of 40.4-61% of the applied radioactivity at day 90. Pyriproxyfen degraded to 3.2-4.6% AR after 90 days. [redacted] he most important soil metabolites reaching a maximum of 1.1-8.6% AR and 2.3-6.2% AR, respectively after 1-7 days, decreasing to ≤0.3% and 0.6-2.4% AR, respectively after 14 days and ≤0.2% AR and 0.2-0.7% AR, respectively by the end of the study. [redacted] the only other identified soil metabolites and were found in low amounts reaching a maximum of 0.5% AR and 0.8% AR, respectively. The calculated half-life of pyriproxyfen at 20°C [redacted] was 4.4, 6.1, 3.7 and 2.8 days, respectively (r^2 0.94-0.99). The calculated worst-case half-life [redacted] at 20°C [redacted] was 28, 24 and 30 days, respectively (r^2 0.74, 0.85 and 0.82). [redacted]

5.3 Conclusion

Pyriproxyfen was readily degraded in four European soils under aerobic conditions at 20°C with a DT_{50} of 2.8-6.1 days. [redacted] (max. 8.6% AR) and [redacted] (max. 6.2% AR) were the most important metabolites. Worst-case DT_{50} values for [redacted] were 24-30 days at 20°C. [redacted] and [redacted] were the only other identified soil metabolites and were found in low amounts (max. 0.5% AR and 0.8% AR, respectively). CO_2 reached a maximum of 40.4-61% AR by the end of the study

5.3.1 Reliability [redacted]

5.3.2 Deficiencies [redacted]

	Evaluation by Competent Authorities
	Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
	Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
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Materials and Methods	
Results and discussion	
Conclusion	
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[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
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[redacted]

Section A7.2.2.1/06 The rate and route of degradation including identification of any metabolites and degradation products in at least three soils types under appropriate conditions

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference	[redacted] (2005) [redacted]
1.2 Data protection	Yes
1.2.1 Data owner	Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.
1.2.3 Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study	No Not applicable (calculation only)
2.2 GLP	[redacted]
2.3 Deviations	[redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material	Not applicable (calculation only)
3.1.1 Lot/Batch number	Not applicable (calculation only)
3.1.2 Specification	Not applicable (calculation only)
3.1.3 Purity	Not applicable (calculation only)
3.1.4 Further relevant properties	Not applicable
3.2 Reference substance	Not applicable (calculation only)
3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance	Not applicable (calculation only)
3.3 Testing procedure	
3.3.1 Test system	DT_{50} and DT_{90} values for [redacted] were estimated using a series of kinetic analysis methods taking into consideration the recommendations made by the working group on FOCUS Kinetics.

The calculations were based on data from three soils in the aerobic soil metabolism studies with pyriproxyfen [redacted] A degradation pathway was established in 3 steps. [redacted]

4 Results

4.1 Estimated DT_{50} / DT_{90} [redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

DT_{50} and DT_{90} values [redacted] were estimated using a series of kinetic analysis methods taking into consideration the recommendations made by the working group on FOCUS Kinetics. The calculations were based on data from three soils in the aerobic soil metabolism studies with pyriproxyfen [redacted]

5.2 Results and discussion

Compartment model analysis as recommended by the FOCUS Kinetics working group gave the most reliable results for kinetic fitting. The calculated first order DT_{50} values were 25, 14 and 0.4 days at 25°C in the three soils, respectively (37, 21 and 0.4 days at 20°C)

5.3 Conclusion

[redacted] degraded in three different laboratory studies performed with radiolabelled pyriproxyfen with first order DT_{50} values of 25, 14 and 0.4 days at 25°C (37, 21 and 0.4 days at 20°C)

5.3.1 Reliability 1

5.3.2 Deficiencies No

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
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[redacted]

7.2.2.2 Field soil dissipation and accumulation

Section A7.2.2.2/01&02 Field soil dissipation and accumulation

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference

[redacted] (1995) [redacted]

Addendum:

[redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner: Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection: Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study Yes

Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 164-1

2.2 GLP [redacted]

2.3 Deviations [redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material [redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number: [redacted]

3.1.2 Specification: [redacted]

3.1.3 Purity: [redacted]

3.1.4 Further relevant properties: Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance: Not specified

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system: Formulated pyriproxyfen ([redacted]) was applied as two applications at 14 day intervals to bare ground [redacted] at a rate of 148 g pyriproxyfen/ha [redacted] per application. [redacted] The applications and test site location were based on the proposed use pattern for a cotton crop and the test plot was sprinkler irrigated during the trial as appropriate for cotton. An untreated control plot was included in the study

3.3.2 Sampling: Three soil cores (0-90 cm depth) were removed from each of five sections within the treated plot and from the untreated control plot on the day prior to the first application, immediately after the first application, on the day of the second application and at 1, 3, 7, 10, 14,

28 and 42 days following the second application. Composite samples were stored frozen until extraction and analysis

All analyses [redacted] were conducted within the validated storage interval of 29 and 218 days. [redacted]

3.3.3 Analysis [redacted]

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of residues [redacted]

4.2 Dissipation rate [redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

A field soil dissipation study for pyriproxyfen was conducted using bare soil plots [redacted]

The Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 164-1 guidelines were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Residues of pyriproxyfen were confined to the top 0-7.5 cm soil layer and were 0.06 mg/kg on the day of the first application and 0.15 mg/kg on the day of the second application. After day 10, residues were below the limit of detection (<0.01 mg/kg). Mean concentrations of [redacted] and [redacted] above the limit of detection (0.01 mg/kg) were not found at any time or at any depth in the soil, with the exception of one detection of [redacted] (0.01 mg/kg) at 0-7.5 cm depth, 10 days after the second application. Calculated first order DT_{50} and DT_{90}

values for pyriproxyfen were 3.5 days and 11.7 days respectively (r^2 0.9248)

5.3 Conclusion

Following two spray applications to bare soil [redacted] residues of pyriproxyfen were confined to the topsoil layer and were 0.06 mg/kg and 0.15 mg/kg on the day of the first and second treatment, respectively. Residues were detected up to 10 days after the second treatment only (first order DT_{50} 3.5 days). With the exception of one detection of [redacted] in the topsoil (mean 0.01 mg/kg) 10 days after the second application, mean concentrations of metabolites [redacted] and [redacted] were below the limit of detection (<0.01 mg/kg)

5.3.1 Reliability [redacted]

5.3.2 Deficiencies [redacted]

Evaluation by Competent Authorities
Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted
Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
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Date

Materials and Methods

Results and discussion

Conclusion

Reliability

Acceptability

Remarks

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[redacted]

Section A7.2.2.2/03&04 Field soil dissipation and accumulation

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference

[redacted]

Addendum:

[redacted] (2000b) [redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner: Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection: Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study Yes

Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 164-1

2.2 GLP [redacted]

2.3 Deviations [redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material [redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number: [redacted]

3.1.2 Specification: [redacted]

3.1.3 Purity: [redacted]

3.1.4 Further relevant properties: Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance [redacted]

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance [redacted]

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system

Formulated pyriproxyfen ([redacted]) was applied as three applications at 14 day intervals to bare soil between the rows of an established apple orchard [redacted] at a rate of 124 g pyriproxyfen/ha ([redacted] per application. The applications were made in May and June [redacted] and were based on the proposed use pattern for apples. [redacted] The test plot was sprinkler irrigated during the trial as appropriate for an apple orchard. An untreated control plot was included in the study

3.3.2 Sampling

Three soil cores (0-90 cm depth) were removed from each of five sections within the treated plot and from the untreated control plot on the day prior to the first application, on the day of the first application, on the day of the second application and on the day of the third application. Soil cores were then collected at 1, 3, 7, 9, 14, 30, 42 and 62 days following the third (final) application. Composite samples were stored frozen until extraction and analysis

All relevant analyses [redacted] were conducted within the validated storage interval. [redacted]

3.3.3 Analysis

[redacted]

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of residues

[redacted]

4.2 Dissipation rate

[redacted]

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

A field soil dissipation study for pyriproxyfen was conducted using bare soil plots in an apple orchard [redacted]

The Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 164-1 guidelines were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Residues of pyriproxyfen were mostly confined to the top 0-7.5 cm soil layer and were 0.05, 0.05 and 0.12 mg/kg on the day of the first, second and third application respectively. Residues were detected in the topsoil up to 30 days after the third application. [redacted] was not

	detected in any sample. Residues of [redacted] in post treatment samples were confined to the 0-7.5 cm soil layer and reached maximum levels of 0.02 mg/kg on the day of the third application through to day 7. From day 9 onwards, mean levels were below the limit of detection (<0.01 mg/kg). First order DT_{50} and DT_{90} values for pyriproxyfen were 5.9 and 20 days, respectively (r^2 0.93)
5.3 Conclusion	Following three spray applications to bare soil between the rows of an established apple orchard [redacted] residues of pyriproxyfen were mostly confined to the topsoil layer and were 0.05, 0.05 and 0.12 mg/kg on the day of the first, second and third treatment, respectively. Residues were detected up to 30 days after the third treatment (first order DT_{50} 5.9 days). [redacted] was not detected in any sample. Residues of [redacted] in post treatment samples were confined to the 0-7.5 cm soil layer and reached maximum levels of 0.02 mg/kg on the day of the third application through to day 7. From day 9 onwards, mean levels were below the limit of detection (<0.01 mg/kg)
5.3.1 Reliability	[redacted]
5.3.2 Deficiencies	[redacted]

Evaluation by Competent Authorities
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Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
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Table A7.2.2.2-04: Residues of pyriproxyfen and its metabolites PYPAC and 4'-OH-Pyr (mean

Section A7.2.2.2/05&06 Field soil dissipation and accumulation

Official use only

1 Reference

1.1 Reference

[redacted] (1997b) [redacted]

Addendum:

[redacted] (2000c) [redacted]

1.2 Data protection Yes

1.2.1 Data owner: Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

1.2.3 Criteria for data protection: Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I

2 Guidelines and Quality Assurance

2.1 Guideline study Yes

Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 164-1

2.2 GLP [redacted]

2.3 Deviations [redacted]

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Test material [redacted]

3.1.1 Lot/Batch number: [redacted]

3.1.2 Specification: [redacted]

3.1.3 Purity: [redacted]

3.1.4 Further relevant properties: Not applicable

3.2 Reference substance [redacted]

[redacted]

3.2.1 Initial concentration of reference substance

[redacted]

3.3 Testing procedure

3.3.1 Test system

Formulated pyriproxyfen [redacted] was applied as three applications at 14 day intervals to bare soil between the rows of an established apple orchard [redacted] at a rate of 126 g pyriproxyfen/ha [redacted] per application. The applications were made in May and June [redacted] and were based on the proposed use pattern for apples. [redacted] The test plot was sprinkler irrigated during the trial as appropriate for an apple orchard. An untreated control plot was included in the study

3.3.2 Sampling

Three soil cores (0-90 cm depth) were removed from each of five sections within the treated plot and from the untreated control plot on the day prior to the first application, on the day of the first application, on the day of the second application and on the day of the third application. Soil cores were then collected at 1, 3, 7, 10, 14, 28, 42 and 60 days following the third (final) application. Composite samples

were stored frozen until extraction and analysis

All post third application analyses of the top three soil segments were conducted within 49 days of frozen storage for pyriproxyfen (except for samples taken on the day of the third application, which were analysed 100 days after sampling) and within 100 days for

3.3.3 Analysis

4 Results

4.1 Distribution of residues

4.2 Dissipation rate

5 Applicant's Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Materials and methods

A field soil dissipation study for pyriproxyfen was conducted using bare soil plots in an apple orchard

The Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision N, Section 164-1 guidelines were followed without significant deviations

5.2 Results and discussion

Residues of pyriproxyfen were confined to the 0-7.5 cm and 7.5-15 cm soil layers and were detected up to 28 days after the third (final) application. In the 0-7.5 cm soil layer mean residues of pyriproxyfen were 0.07, 0.06 and 0.08 mg/kg on the day of the first, second and third application respectively, reaching a maximum of 0.11 mg/kg, 1 day after the final application. Residues of pyriproxyfen in the 7.5-15 cm soil layer were 0.03, 0.03 and 0.01 mg/kg respectively on days 0, 3 and 7 after the final application. [redacted] was not detected in any sample and mean concentrations of [redacted] were below the limit of detection (<0.01 mg/kg) in all samples. First order DT_{50} and DT_{90} values for pyriproxyfen were 8.3 and 28 days, respectively (r^2 0.96)

5.3 Conclusion

Following three spray applications to bare soil between the rows of an established apple orchard [redacted] residues of pyriproxyfen were confined to the top 15 cm soil layer. In the 0-7.5 cm soil layer mean residues of pyriproxyfen were 0.07, 0.06 and 0.08 mg/kg on the day of the first, second and third application respectively, reaching a maximum of 0.11 mg/kg, 1 day after the final application. Residues of pyriproxyfen in the 7.5-15 cm soil layer were 0.03, 0.03 and 0.01 mg/kg respectively on days 0, 3 and 7 after the final application. Residues of pyriproxyfen were detected up to 28 days after the third treatment (DT_{50} 8.3 days). [redacted] was not detected in any sample and mean concentrations of [redacted] were below the limit of detection (<0.01 mg/kg) in all samples

5.3.1 Reliability [redacted]

5.3.2 Deficiencies [redacted]

Evaluation by Competent Authorities
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Evaluation by Rapporteur Member State
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Materials and Methods

Results and discussion

Conclusion

Reliability

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