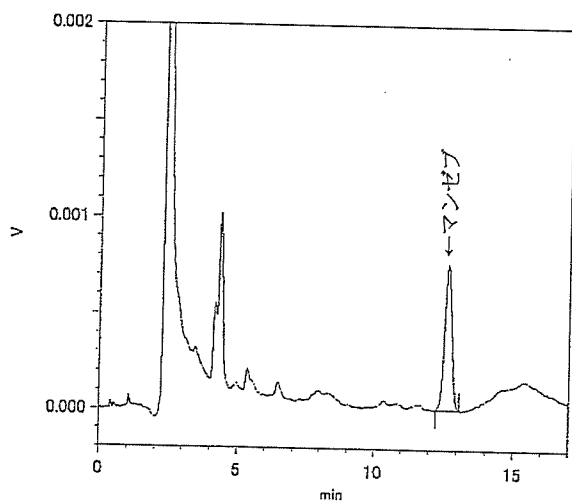


サンプル名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060130\060130A016
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/01/30 19:08:25
印刷日時 : 06/01/30 19:31:41

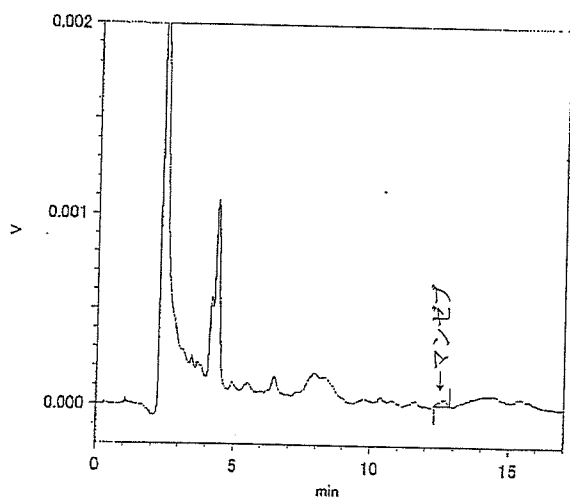
ID: 玄麦 R1.0-A
comment: cooking



1.0 ppm 添加 20 μ L/2 mL/1 g

サンプル名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060130\060130A012
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/01/30 17:34:51
印刷日時 : 06/01/31 9:51:04

ID: 玄麦 R0.05-A
comment: cooking

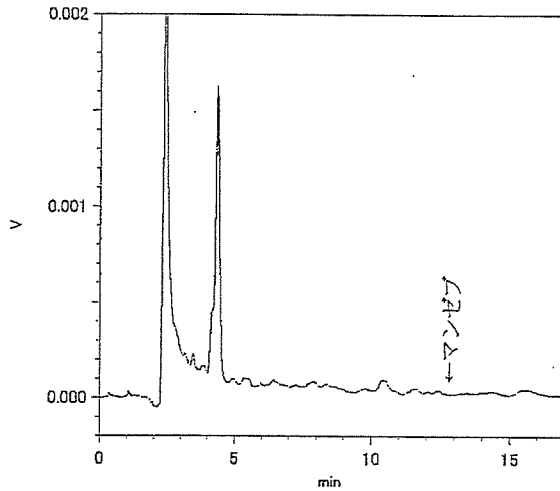


0.05 ppm 添加 20 μ L/2 mL/1 g

図 8-2 マンゼブ (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム

ファイル名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060130\PO60130A010
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/01/30 16:48:13
印刷日時 : 06/01/30 19:30:02

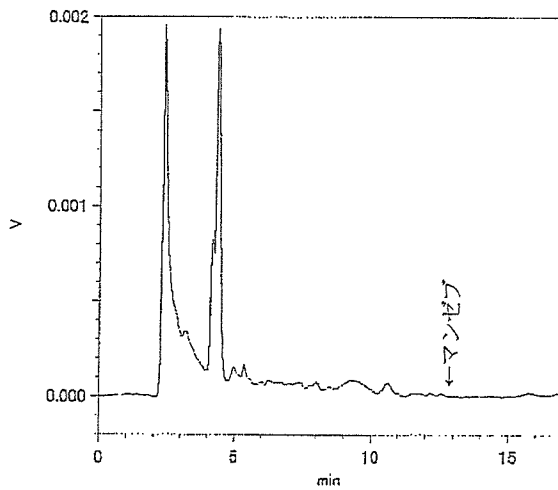
ID: 玄麦 ND01 BL-A
comment: cooking



無処理区 (ND01-Plot7) 20 μ L/2 mL/1 g

ファイル名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060131\PO60131A010
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/01/31 20:51:29
印刷日時 : 06/02/01 9:30:15

ID: 玄麦 MO01 BL-A
comment: cooking

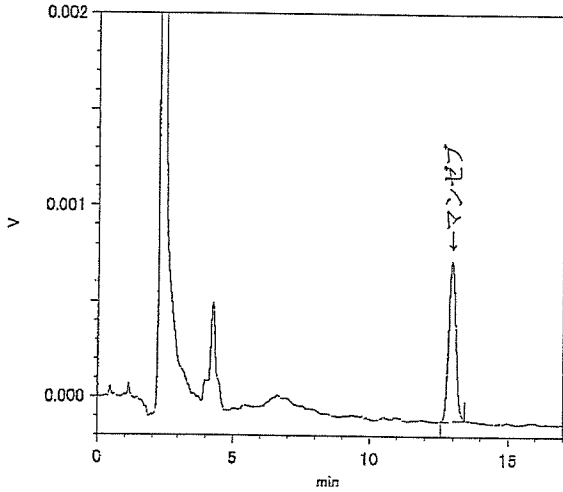


無処理区 (MO01-Plot10) 20 μ L/2 mL/1 g

図 8-2 マンゼブ (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

メソッド名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060301\F060301A018
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/02 2:18:42
印刷日時 : 06/03/02 2:49:57

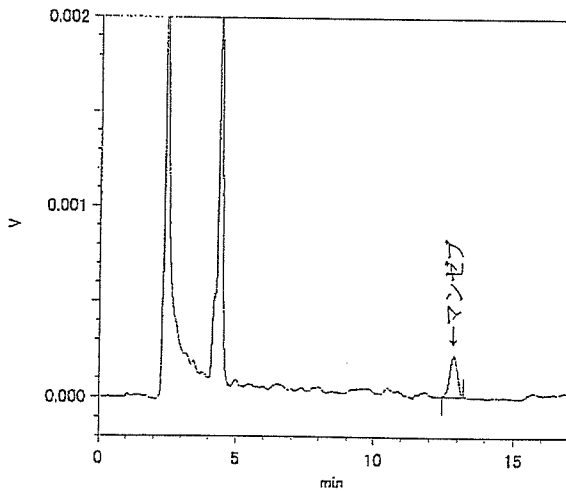
ID: 玄麦 ND01-8-F
comment: cooking



処理区 (ND01-Plot8) 20 μ L/4 mL/1 g

メソッド名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060131\F060131A021
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/02/01 1:07:54
印刷日時 : 06/02/01 9:30:40

ID: 玄麦 ND01_Plot9-A
comment: cooking

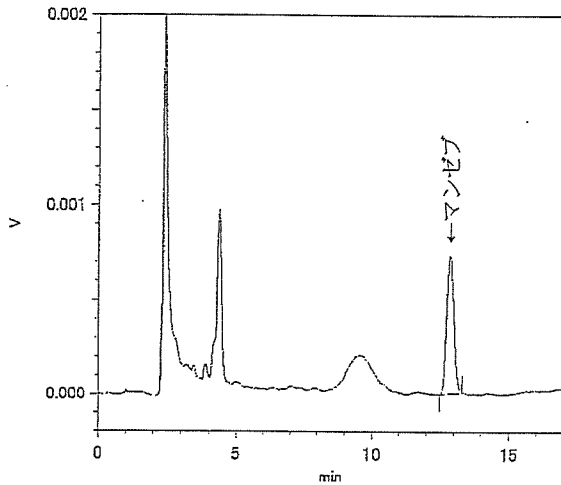


処理区 (ND01-Plot8) 20 μ L/4 mL/1 g

図 8-2 マンゼブ (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

ファイル名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060131\#P060131A025
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/02/01 2:41:07
印刷日時 : 06/02/01 9:30:48

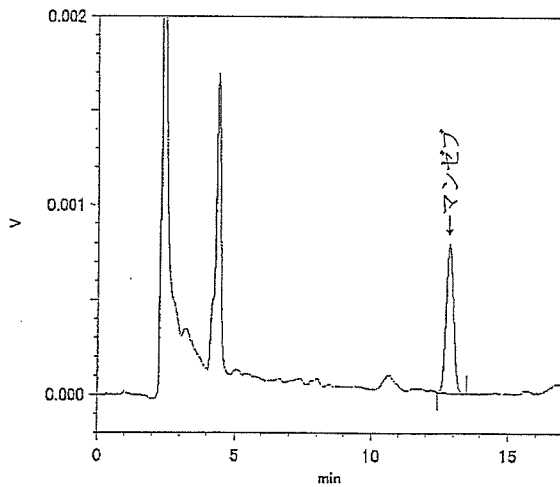
ID: 玄麦 MO01_Plot11-A
comment: cooking



処理区 (MO01-Plot11) 20 μ L/4 mL/1 g

ファイル名 : D:\saka\manzeb.met
データ名 : D:\saka\060131\#P060131A018
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/01/31 23:57:59
印刷日時 : 06/02/01 9:30:33

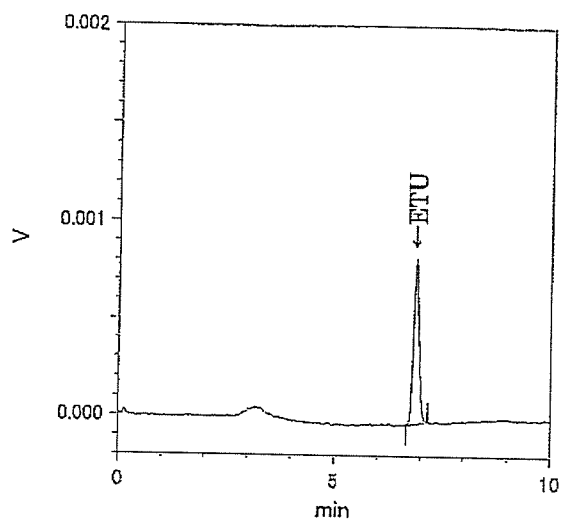
ID: 玄麦 MO01_Plot12-B
comment: cooking



処理区 (MO01-Plot12) 20 μ L/4 mL/1 g

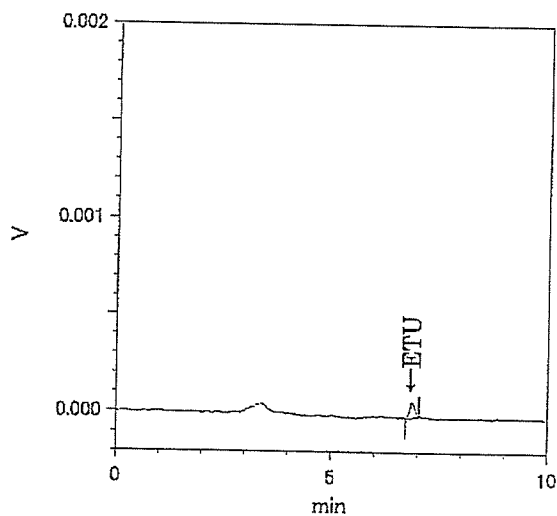
図 8-2 マンゼブ (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

ノット名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060309A001
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/09 18:16:19
印刷日時 : 06/03/09 18:35:38
sample ID: ETU 0.1 mg/L
comment: {データのコメント}



ETU 標準品 1.0 ng

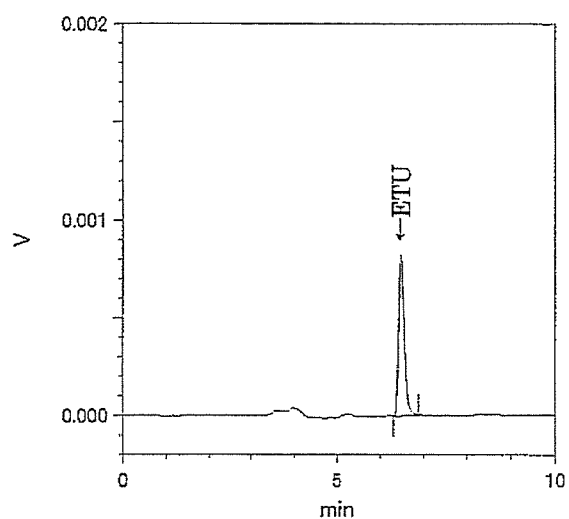
ノット名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060309A002
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/09 18:35:39
印刷日時 : 06/03/09 18:54:52
sample ID: ETU 0.01mg/L
comment: {データのコメント}



ETU 標準品 0.1 ng

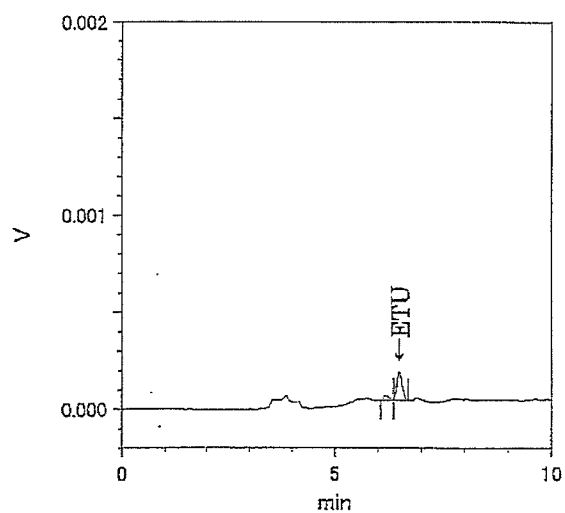
図 9-1 ETU (玄米試料) のクロマトグラム

ファイル名 : D:\saka\ETU2.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060613\R060613A009
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/06/13 20:27:44
印刷日時 : 06/06/13 20:58:55
sample ID: 玄米 R0.5-C
comment: {データのコメント}



0.5 ppm 添加 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

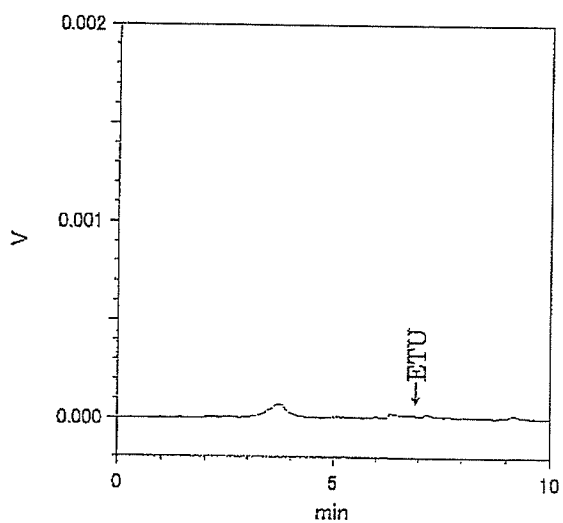
ファイル名 : D:\saka\ETU2.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060612\R060612A017
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/06/13 01:12:14
印刷日時 : 06/06/13 01:43:30
sample ID: 玄米 R`0.01-C
comment: {データのコメント}



0.01 ppm 添加 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

図 9-1 ETU (玄米試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

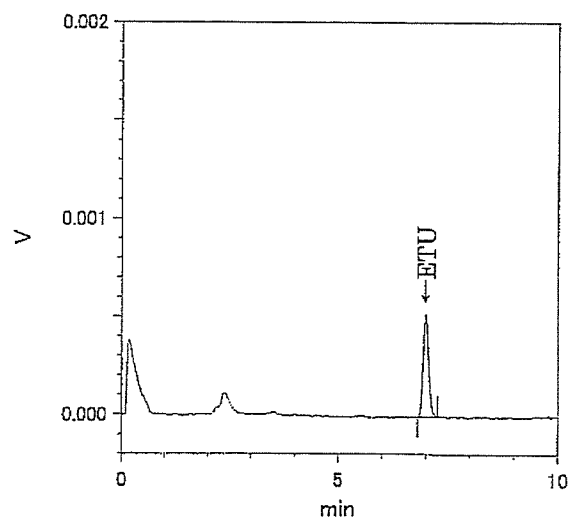
メソッド名 : D:\saka\ETU2.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060413\R060413A007
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/04/13 21:32:38
印刷日時 : 06/05/19 12:22:04
sample ID: 玄米 BL-A
comment: {データのコメント}



無処理区 (CA01-Plot4) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

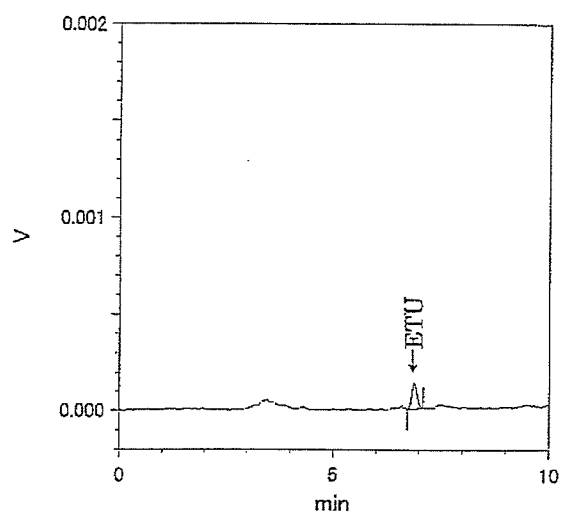
図 9-1 ETU (玄米試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

ノット名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060306\B060306A014
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/06 22:20:32
印刷日時 : 06/03/06 22:39:47
sample ID: 玄麦 R0.5-C
comment: {データのコメント}



0.5ppm 添加 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

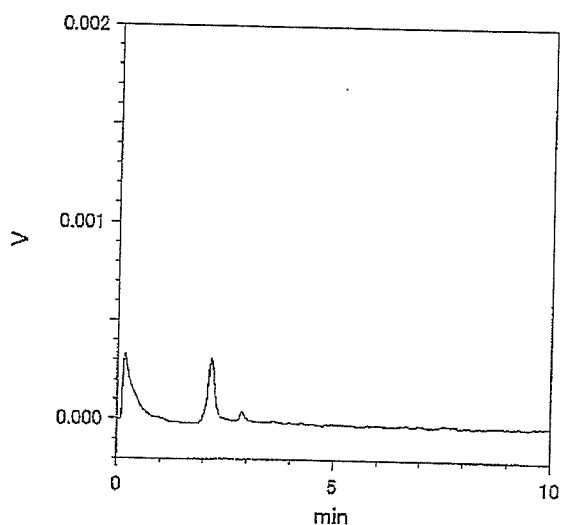
ノット名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060308A008
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/08 19:44:32
印刷日時 : 06/03/08 20:03:45
sample ID: 玄麦 R'0.01-D
comment: {データのコメント}



0.01ppm 添加 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

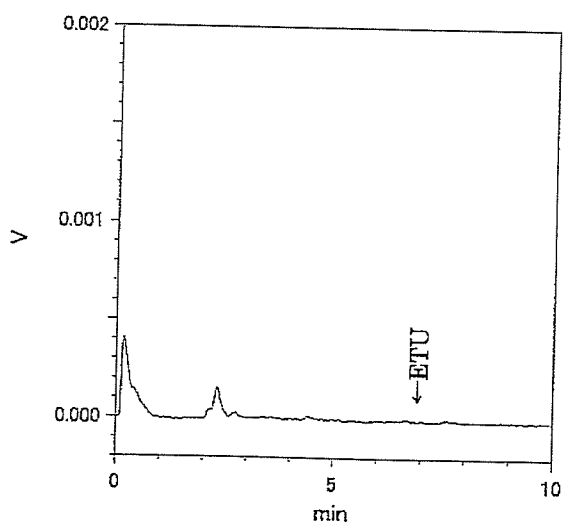
図 9-2 ETU (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム

フォット名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
 データ名 : D:\saka\20060306\B060306A003
 ユーザー : System
 分析日時 : 06/03/06 18:16:58
 印刷日時 : 06/03/06 18:33:18
 sample ID: 玄麦 ND01-BL-A
 comment: [データのコメント]



無処理区 (ND01-Plot7) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

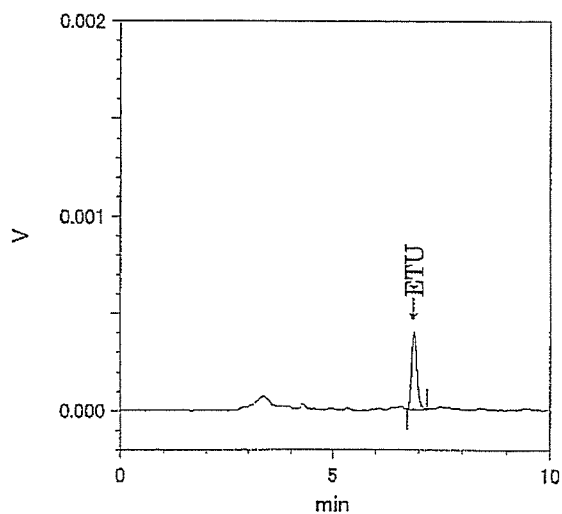
フォット名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
 データ名 : D:\saka\20060306\B060306A009
 ユーザー : System
 分析日時 : 06/03/06 20:44:10
 印刷日時 : 06/03/06 21:03:23
 sample ID: 玄麦 MO01-BL-A
 comment: [データのコメント]



無処理区 (MO01-Plot10) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

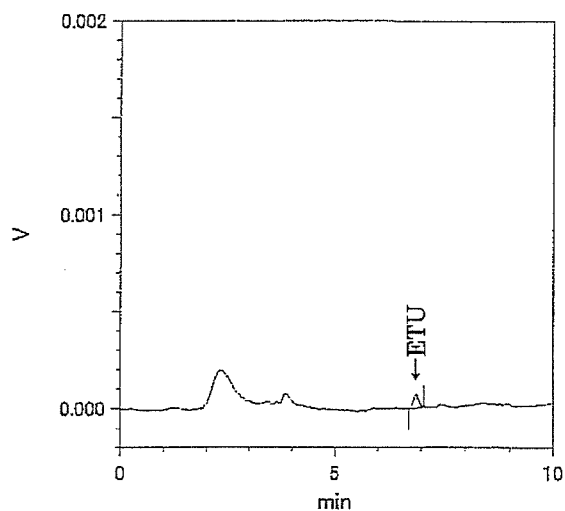
図 9-2 ETU (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

メソッド名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060308A002
ユーザー : System
分析日時: 06/03/08 17:34:51
印刷日時: 06/03/08 17:51:33
sample ID: 玄麦 ND01-8-A
comment: {データのコメント}



処理区 (ND01-Plot8) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

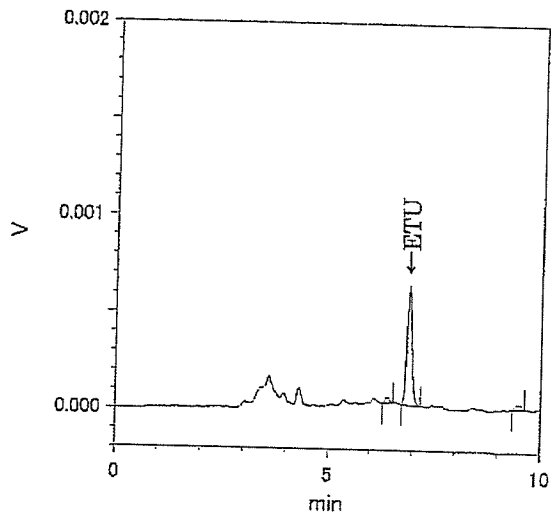
メソッド名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060309A011
ユーザー : System
分析日時: 06/03/09 21:28:49
印刷日時: 06/03/09 21:48:06
sample ID: 玄麦 ND01-9-A
comment: {データのコメント}



処理区 (ND01-Plot9) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

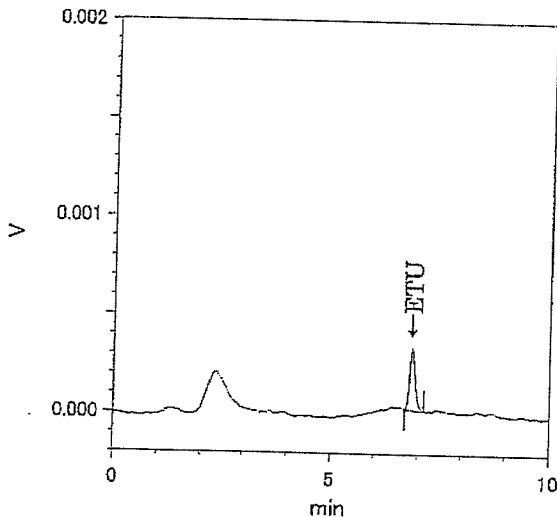
図 9-2 ETU (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

ファイル名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060308A003
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/08 18:08:02
印刷日時 : 06/03/08 18:27:20
sample ID: 玄麦 MO01-11-A
comment: [データのコメント]



処理区 (MO01-Plot11) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

ファイル名 : D:\saka\ETU.met
データ名 : D:\saka\20060308\B060309A014
ユーザー : System
分析日時 : 06/03/09 22:26:34
印刷日時 : 06/03/09 22:45:46
sample ID: 玄麦 MO01-12-A
comment: [データのコメント]



処理区 (MO01-Plot12) 10 μ L/2 mL/4 g

図 9-2 ETU (玄麦試料) のクロマトグラム (続き)

付表 1
試料調製報告書

STUDY TITLE

Magnitude of the Residue of Several Test Compounds in
Rice, Wheat, and Soybean Raw Agricultural Commodities

STUDY NUMBER

ERS25060

DATA REQUIREMENT

OPPTS 860.1000: Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines
OPPTS 860.1500: Crop Field Trials

AUTHORS

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Marilyn B. Everett
Excel Research Services, Inc.

FIELD REPORT COMPLETION DATE

February 20, 2006

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SPONSOR/TESTING FACILITY

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SPONSOR REPRESENTATIVE/STUDY DIRECTOR

Yasuhiro Kato, Ph.D.
The Institute of Environmental Toxicology
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Ibaraki 303-0043, JAPAN

GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE STATEMENT

The field phase reported herein, "Magnitude of the Residue of Several Test Compounds in Rice, Wheat, and Soybean Raw Agricultural Commodities," was conducted and reported following the EPA FIFRA Good Laboratory Practice Standards (GLP) as defined in 40 CFR Part 160, except for the items indicated below:

- Supporting data such as field pesticide history, in-life and historical weather data, crop maintenance, irrigation data, plot slope and soil conservation service data.
- Acquisition and certification of test substances. All materials used were commercial products from various manufacturers.
- Data documentation not strictly adhered to for GLPS.

This did not affect the integrity of the study.

Author: Tim A. Cooley
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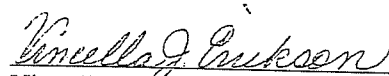
20 Feb 06
Date

QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Reviews conducted by the Quality Assurance Unit confirm that the field data and field report reflect the raw data for the field phase of the study. The final field report was inspected by Vincella J. Erickson on February 12 and 15, 2006, and accurately reflects the study as it was conducted.

The following is a list of reviews conducted by Field Test Site Quality Assurance and Field Research Management Quality Assurance (Excel Research Services, Inc.) on the field phase of the study reported herein.

Site	Phase	Inspection Date	Inspected By	Date Reported to Study Director	Date Reported to Management
AR01 Rice	Protocol Review	05/16/05	CC	05/17/05	05/17/05
	Application	09/05/05	CC	09/07/05	09/07/05
	Sampling	09/24/05	CC	10/06/05	10/06/05
	Field Logbook	10/31/05	CC	11/01/05	11/01/05
CA01 Rice	Calibration/Application 1	08/19/05	DCW	08/22/05	08/22/05
	Field Logbook	12/27/05	DCW	12/29/05	12/29/05
ND01 Wheat	Calibration/Application	08/05/05	SDK	08/15/05	08/15/05
	Field Logbook	11/28/05	SDK	12/04/05	12/04/05
MO01 Wheat	Application	06/18/05	PEJ	06/20/05	06/20/05
	Field Logbook	08/26/05	PEJ	08/30/05	08/30/05
AR02 Soybean	Protocol Review	05/16/05	CC	05/17/05	05/17/05
	Application	08/17/05	CC	08/17/05	08/17/05
	Sampling	09/28/05	CC	10/06/05	10/06/05
	Field Logbook	10/31/05	CC	11/01/05	11/01/05
IA01 Soybean	Calibration/Application	09/10/05	PEJ	09/15/05	09/15/05
	Field Logbook	11/27/05	PEJ	12/01/05	12/01/05


 Vincella J. Erickson
 Quality Assurance Officer
 A² Regulatory Professionals

20 Feb. '06
 Date

Quality Assurance Personnel:

VJE = Vincella J. Erickson, A² Regulatory Professionals, contracted by Excel Research Services, Inc.
 CC = Cathy Caldwell, Mid-South Ag Research, Inc.
 SDK = S. Derek Killilea, Ph.D., contracted by Northern Plains Ag Research
 PEJ = Patricia E. Johnston, Quality Assurance Services, contracted by Bennett Ag Research
 DCW = Duke C. Wiley, GLP Research and Consulting, contracted by Research 2000

CERTIFICATION OF AUTHENTICITY

This report is an accurate and authentic representation of the conditions and results of the field phase of this study.

Author: Tim A. Cooley 20 Feb 06
Tim A. Cooley Date
Field Manager
Excel Research Services, Inc.
3021 W. Dakota Avenue, Suite 110
Fresno, CA 93722

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE STATEMENT.....	2
QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT.....	3
CERTIFICATION OF AUTHENTICITY.....	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	5
I. SUMMARY.....	6
II. INTRODUCTION.....	7
III. FIELD PROCEDURES.....	7
A. TEST SUBSTANCE DESCRIPTION.....	7
B. TEST SYSTEM.....	8
C. FIELD TEST SITES.....	8
1. Overview.....	8
2. Plot Size, Site Descriptions, Crop Growth, and Development.....	8
3. Test Substance Treatment Rate and Application Timings.....	9
4. Application Procedures.....	10
5. Weather Data.....	11
6. Sampling and Sample Shipment.....	11
D. DEVIATIONS.....	12
E. QUALITY CONTROL.....	13
F. STORAGE OF RAW DATA.....	13
IV. TABLES.....	14
Table 1: Site Codes, Crop, Locations and Field Principal Investigators.....	15
Table 2: Field Pesticide History.....	16
Table 3: Soil Type.....	16
Table 4: Field Test Site Layout.....	17
Table 5: Field Test Site Preparation and Maintenance.....	18
Table 6: Crop.....	20
Table 7: Test Substance Shipping and Storage.....	21
Table 8: Equipment Calibration and Application.....	22
Table 9: Application.....	25
Table 10: Product Rate Determination.....	32
Table 11: Environmental Conditions at Application.....	52
Table 12: Current and Historical Weather.....	63
Table 13: Sampling.....	66
Table 14: Sample Storage and Shipping.....	67
V. FIGURES.....	68
Figure 1: Field Test Site Locations.....	69
Figure 2: Plot Map – Site AR01 (Rice) Proctor, Arkansas.....	70
Figure 3: Plot Map – Site CA01 (Rice) Chico, California.....	71
Figure 4: Plot Map – Site ND01 (Wheat) Gardner, North Dakota.....	72
Figure 5: Plot Map – Site MO01 (Wheat) Kirksville, Missouri.....	73
Figure 6: Plot Map – Site AR02 (Soybean), Proctor, Arkansas.....	74
Figure 7: Plot Map – Site IA01 (Soybean), Richland, Iowa.....	75

I. SUMMARY

This magnitude of the residue study was conducted to provide raw agricultural commodity (RAC) samples of, and determine residue levels on, rice, wheat, and soybeans, following applications of mancozeb, malathion, carbofuran, clethodim and esfenvalerate. Not all test substances were used on every crop or plot. For all test substances with multiple applications, the interval between applications was between six and eleven days. Samples will be analyzed for the effect of processing on pesticide residues.

The intent of this study was to follow the requirements under OPPTS Test Guidelines 860.1000: Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines and 860.1500: Crop Field Trials. This study will closely follow EPA, FIFRA, Good Laboratory Practice Standards (GLP); 40 CFR, Part 160 (October 1989). Because the Sponsor is not the manufacturer of and has no control over the test substances used (for example, certificate of analysis availability), this study will be done following GLP Standards in intent, but is not considered to be fully GLP compliant.

The field phase of this study was conducted from May 16, 2005 to December 12, 2005, corresponding to the first application through the last date of sample shipment. This study was conducted at six sites representing United States EPA Regions 4, 5, and 10, typical rice, wheat, and soybean-growing areas.

Weather conditions during the trial period were typical for the regions. If rainfall was not adequate for normal growth and development, irrigation was applied as needed. Agronomic practices, including fertilizer use and maintenance practices, were typical for rice, wheat, and soybean production at each site.

Rice, wheat, and soybean samples were successfully collected at all sites. Samples were stored frozen and shipped to Ibaraki, Japan, on dry ice via FedEx International Priority. All samples were received in good condition.

II. INTRODUCTION

This study took place at six locations that represent typical rice, wheat, and soybean production conditions. The sites consisted of both untreated and treated plots. Treatment regimes consisted of both single and multiple applications at labeled and exaggerated rates and typical volume of carrier using commercial ground application equipment.

This study was conducted to provide raw agricultural commodity samples of rice, wheat, and soybean following applications of several test compounds. The test substances used were mancozeb, malathion, carbofuran, clethodim and esfenvalerate. Not all test substances were used on every crop or plot. For all test substances with multiple applications, the interval between applications was between six and eleven days.

Each site contained a single untreated control plot and two treated plots. Rice, wheat, or soybean samples were successfully collected at all sites.

This study is designed to support the application for pesticide label registration under the Environmental Protection Agency's Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines, OPPTS 860.1000 and 860.1500, Crop Field Trials, in accordance with EPA FIFRA Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Standards; 40 CFR, Part 160. This report summarizes the procedures and data generated in the field phase of the study.

III. FIELD PROCEDURES

A. Test Substance Description

A short description of each test substance follows:

- Mancozeb is a fungicide for use on field crops, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and commercial sod farms; and as a seed treatment for cereal grains and other field crops.
- Malathion is an insecticide used to control aphids, scale insects, spider mites and other insects on fruits, vegetables, ornamentals and stored products.
- Carbofuran is an insecticide and nematicide used to control a wide range of insects on many crops.
- Clethodim is a herbicide used postemergence to control annual and perennial grasses in a wide variety of crops, including soybeans.
- Esfenvalerate is an insecticide used on wide variety of crops, including soybeans.

The test substance product names, CAS Numbers (a.i.), lot numbers, appearance, dates test substances were obtained, amounts, and container sizes were recorded, if available, in the raw data by the principal field investigators. Test substance shipping and storage information is presented in Table 7.

B. Test System

The test system was rice, wheat, and soybean grown in typical growing regions.

C. Field Test Sites

1. Overview

The field phase of this study was comprised of six sites located in the major rice, wheat, and soybean-producing areas representing United States EPA Regions 4, 5, and 10.

Field Principal Investigators for each site were chosen for their capabilities in conducting regulatory field trials and for their ability to obtain trial sites in rice, wheat, and soybean-growing regions. The site codes, locations, and Field Principal Investigators are listed in Table 1. A map of the United States listing the test site locations is presented in Figure 1.

Each site contained a single untreated control plot and two treated plots. Rice, wheat, or soybean samples were successfully collected at each site.

2. Plot Size, Site Descriptions, Crop Growth, and Development

For each test site, field pesticide histories, including crops grown and pesticides used, were obtained for the previous year. Field pesticide history information is presented in Table 2.

Soil types were loam at AR01; sandy clay loam at Site CA01; silty clay loam at sites ND01, MO01, and IA01; and sandy loam at AR02. Soil types were typical of the soils in the major rice, wheat, and soybean-growing areas representative of the United States EPA Regions 4, 5, and 10. Soil type information is presented in Table 3.

At Sites AR01 and AR02, the untreated and treated plots were 24 x 50 feet. At Site CA01, all plots were 20 x 50 feet; at Site ND01 the