DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE
Meeting Minutes – November 19, 2009

Committee Members/Alternates in Attendance:

Syed Ali, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
Lynn Baker, Air Resources Board (ARB)
Anna Fan, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
Martha Harnly, Department of Public Health (DPH)
Stella McMillin, Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
Dennis Patzer, Structural Pest Control Board
Jodi Pontureri, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
Ann Prichard, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
Patti Tenbrook, U.S. EPA Protection Agency, Region 9
Dave Whitmer, California Agriculture Commissioners and Sealers Association
Elena Yates, Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

Visitors in Attendance:

Denise Alder, DPR
Brian Bret, DowAgrosciences
Nasser Dean, Western Plant Health Association (WPHA)
Billy Gaither, Pest Control Operators of California
Amy Duran, DPR
Veda Federighi, DPR
Roberta Firoved, California Rice Commission
Kim Hensley, Technology Services Group
Anne Katten, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation
Eileen Mahoney, DPR
Jeanne Martin, DPR
Rosemary Neal, DPR
Eric Paulsen, Clark Pest Control
Peter Roeper, Citizen
Jay Schreider, DPR
Randy Segawa, DPR
Pam Wofford, DPR
MaryLou Verder-Carlos, DPR
Charles Andrews, DPR

1. Introductions and Committee Business – Ann Prichard, Acting Chairperson, DPR

a. About 17 people attended the meeting.
b. No correction to the minutes of the previous meeting held on August 20, 2009, was identified.

2. Reevaluation Update - Denise Alder, DPR

This update will be specific to the neonicotinoid reevaluation.

Basis for the reevaluation:
On February 27, 2009, the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) placed certain pesticide products within the nitroguanidine insecticide class of neonicotinoids, containing the following active ingredients: imidacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran and thiamethoxam, into reevaluation. The reevaluation is based on an adverse effects disclosure regarding the active ingredient imidacloprid. The disclosure included twelve residue and two combination residue, honey and bumble bee studies of imidacloprid use on a number of ornamental plants. DPR's evaluation of the data noted two critical findings: High levels of imidacloprid in leaves and blossoms of treated plants, and increases in residue levels over time.

Meeting with registrants and opportunity to provide comments on proposed data requirements:
In April of this year, DPR staff met with registrants and provided an opportunity to comment on DPR's proposed data requirements. Additionally, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Office of Pesticide Programs and the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) attended via conference call. DPR considered all comments before finalizing the data requirement letter to registrants.

September 15, 2009 letter to registrants:
DPR's letter, which was mailed to 49 registrants, requires registrants to conduct a nectar and pollen residue study and a honey bee larvae toxicity study. DPR identified representative blooming crops that are to be sampled for neonicotinoid residues. Using the results of this crop survey, DPR scientists will have a better understanding of whether neonicotinoids applications are having an adverse effect to honey bees. In addition to the residue study, DPR is requiring an acute toxicity study starting with the larval stage of the honey bee through emergence. A copy of DPR's reevaluation data requirement letter is available on the Neonicotinoid Reevaluation page at
<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/registration/reevaluation/chemicals/neonicotinoids.htm>

The deadlines included in DPR's September letter are as follows:
1. Within 60 days or November 16, 2009 the registrants must submit a compliance proposal and identification of existing data that may satisfy the data requirements.
2. Within 90 days or December 16, 2009 the registrants must submit the existing data identified in their compliance proposal.

3. Within 120 days or January 19, 2010 the registrants must submit residue survey protocols. DPR will determine the deadline for submission of the final report.
4. Within one year or September 15, 2010 submit the results of an LC_{50} study investigating the honey bee larval stage thorough emergence.

If after evaluation of the submitted data, DPR scientists find that neonicotinoid residues in the pollen and nectar are high enough to result in toxicity to bees, DPR may require additional studies or move to mitigation measures.

3. <u>Pesticides in Dust from Homes in an Agricultural Area</u> - Martha Harnly, DPH

Martha Harnly presented findings from a study entitled "Pesticides in Dust from Homes in an Agricultural Area." The study was published in *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, **2009**, *43* (23), pp 8767–8774.

Indoor dust samples were collected from homes in the Salinas Valley of California. Of 22 pesticides measured in 504 samples, permethrins and the organophosphate chlorpyrifos were present in highest amounts. In multivariate Tobit regression models among samples from 197 separate residences, reported agricultural uses of chlorpyrifos, a herbicide (2,3,5,6- tetrachloroterephthalate (DCPA)), and a fungicide (iprodione) on agricultural fields were significantly ($p < 0.01$) associated, with 83%, 19%, and 49% increases, respectively, in dust concentrations for each kg applied per day, near participant homes, in the month or season prior to sample collection. However, agricultural use of diazinon, which was 2.2 times that of chlorpyrifos, and of permethrin were not significantly associated with dust levels. Other variables independently associated with dust levels included temperature and rainfall, farmworkers storing work shoes in the home, storing a diazinon product in the home, housing density, having a home less clean, and having an air conditioner. Permethrins, chlorpyrifos, DCPA, and iprodione have either a log octanol-water partition coefficient (*K*ow) greater than 4.0, a very low vapor pressure, or both. Health risk assessments for pesticides that have these properties may need to include evaluation of exposures to house dust.

4. <u>Air Monitoring Network</u> – Randy Segawa

DPR plans to set up a network to sample ambient air for multiple pesticides in several communities on a regular schedule, over the next five years. DPR will use data gathered to evaluate and improve protective measures against pesticide exposure. The project is expected to begin later this year. Additional information is available on DPR's Web site at: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/airinit/air_network.htm>.

Based on earlier comments from the PREC and others, DPR revised the April draft plan for the air monitoring network. Randy Segawa discussed the revised plan, including changes to

the objectives to indicate that the data will be used to estimate subchronic and chronic exposure, rather than acute exposure. DPR proposes to sample one location in each community, collecting one or two 24-hour samples each week. Collecting two samples per week will provide a more robust estimate of exposure, but fewer pesticides and/or communities would be monitored. DPR provided a list of 25 to 34 pesticides it proposes to include. The more pesticides included in the monitoring, the fewer samples collected and/or communities would be monitored. DPR described its method to select 13 candidate communities. DPR proposes to select 2 to 5 of these communities for monitoring. The more communities included, the fewer samples and/or pesticides will be monitored. The PREC should provide comments and recommendations on the proposed plan by the next meeting, including suggestions for balancing the number samples vs. the number of pesticides vs. the number of communities. DPR has scheduled a public workshop on January 26 to discuss the air network.

5. Agenda Items for Next Meeting

No agenda items were suggested for the next meeting. There will not be a December PREC meeting. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 14, 2010, in the Sierra Hearing Room on the second floor of the Cal/EPA building, located at 1001 I Street, Sacramento, California.

6. Adjourn