



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

12-2-93

DEC 2 1993

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: ACCUDOSE INSECTICIDE AEROSOL (DP D194705, 006959-IE)
FROM: Bruce F. Kitchens, Chemist *Bruce F. Kitchens*
TO: Richard Mountfort, PM 10
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)
THRU: Mark I. Dow, Ph.D., Section Head *Mark I. Dow*
Special Review and Registration Section II
Larry C. Dorsey, Chief *Larry Dorsey*
Occupational and Residential Exposure Branch
Health Effects Division (H7509C)

As per our conversation on 11/10/93 I have received your cc-Mail message with the additional questions you voiced concerning Accudose Insecticide Aerosol (a.i. pyrethrin).

In last line of the opening paragraph you commented that typical worker exposure assumptions should not be made in this setting. Because of the scarcity of data, I have provided the best available exposure assessment. In this particular case we are basically assessing human exposure after re-entry into a treated area (pools, decks, and terraces).

Question 1

Should unrestricted use be allowed around pools, decks, and terraces?

It is not certain what is meant by unrestricted use. However, there should not be an unlimited number of sprayings per day or unlimited amounts of the formulation sprayed around pools, decks, or terraces.



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contains at least 50% recycled fiber

Question 2

If not, what should the restrictions be?

The registrant should establish re-entry periods and state them clearly and concisely on the label. OREB does not typically set homeowner re-entry intervals.

Question 3

Should the labeling clearly indicate frequency of applications? If so, what would be appropriate for use?

The label should indicate the frequency of application. OREB cannot determine application frequency.

Question 4

What is the significance of the worker exposure data you have provided? How does this data relate to unrestricted human exposure (around pools and decks) for persons with little or no protective clothing?

The worker exposure data is most likely the most conservative estimate of human exposure that can occur in treated areas around pools, decks, or terraces. It is unlikely that individuals entering treated areas would be outfitted in protective clothing, so any exposure incurred would be a total deposition type exposure.

cc: B. Kitchens
Bob Brennis: 7505C
Chemical File
Circulation
Correspondence