3-15-91

Case No.: 2280
Chemical No(s).: 109301

OREB TRANSMITTAL SHEET FOR PHASE 4 REVIEWS

Transmitted to HED on 12/4/90
Case name: Fenvalerate
Chemical name(s): 4-chloro-alpha-(1-Methylethyl)benzeneacetic acid Cyan(3-Phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester
Data Submitter(s): E.I. DuPont DeNemours and Company, Inc.

CRM: E. Dobbins Phone #: 703-308-8071

Issues/flags:

This action contains a request for a DATA WAIVER ( )
TIME EXTENSION ( )
ALTERED/DELETED USE ( )

Other: _____

Branch: Occupational and Residential Exposure Branch
Reviewed by: Dan Doss Date: 3/13/91

Approvals:

Section Head: _____ Date: 3/15/91

Branch Chief: _____ Date: MAR 15 1991

Response, by Guideline

Guideline #: 132-1(a) Description: Foliar Residue Dissipation
Is requirement applicable? (Y/N): Y
Has an acceptable summary been submitted? (Y/N): N
Data Waiver( ) Time Extension( ) Other ( ) N/A
Data Waiver/Time Extension (If applicable) Granted? (Y/N): N/A
Discussion: Fenvalerate, an insecticide and termiticide, is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate, soluble liquid concentrate, ready to use liquid, pressurized liquid or impregnated collar or tag.[1] It is used on and around a variety of targets including domestic and farm animals, vegetables (i.e., cabbage, carrot, potato etc), legumes, orchards, cotton, ornamentals, domestic and commercial buildings and as a wood protection treatment.[1] The potential for exposure exists (i.e., foliar application) and the current acute toxicity triggers are met (i.e., acute dermal toxicity category 2).[2] Therefore, based on the available use and toxicity information, a foliar residue dissipation study is required for reregistration.

Guideline #: 132-1(b) Description: Soil Residue Dissipation
Is requirement applicable? (Y/N): Y
Has an acceptable summary been submitted? (Y/N): N
Data Waiver( ) Time Extension( ) Other ( ) N/A
Data Waiver/Time Extension (If applicable) Granted? (Y/N): N/A
Discussion: Fenvalerate, an insecticide and termiticide, is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate, soluble liquid concentrate, ready to use liquid, pressurized liquid or impregnated collar or tag.[1] It is used on and around a variety of targets including domestic and farm animals, root crop vegetables (i.e., carrot, potato etc), legumes, orchards, cotton, ornamentals, domestic and commercial buildings and as a wood protection treatment.[1] The potential for soil exposure exists (i.e., application to root crop vegetables such as potato) and the current acute toxicity triggers are met (i.e., acute dermal toxicity category 2).[2] Therefore, based on the available use and toxicity information, a soil residue dissipation study is required for reregistration.

[1] Use information based on the LUIS report dated 2/19/91 from Phyllis Johnson, BEAD.

[2] The toxicity data is retrieved from the tox one-liner dated 2/11/91 and discussion with SACB. The acute dermal and inhalation toxicity triggers for reentry concern were quoted from Pydrin technical grade. (both of category 2)

Guideline #: 133-3 Description: Dermal Exposure
Is requirement applicable? (Y/N): Y
Has an acceptable summary been submitted? (Y/N): N
Data Waiver( ) Time Extension( ) Other ( ) N/A
Data Waiver/Time Extension (If applicable) Granted? (Y/N): N/A
Discussion: Fenvalerate, an insecticide and termiticide, is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate, soluble liquid concentrate, ready to use liquid, pressurized liquid or impregnated collar or tag.[1] It is used on and around a variety of targets including domestic and farm animals, root crop vegetables, legumes, orchards, cotton, ornamentals, domestic and commercial buildings and as a wood protection treatment.[1] The potential for dermal exposure exists for a wide variety of uses. Fenvalerate meets the current acute toxicity triggers (i.e., acute dermal toxicity category 2).[2] Therefore, based on the available use and toxicity information, a dermal reentry exposure study is required for reregistration.

Guideline #: 133-4 Description: Inhalation Exposure
Is requirement applicable? (Y/N): Y
Has an acceptable summary been submitted? (Y/N): N
Data Waiver( ) Time Extension( ) Other ( ) N/A
Data Waiver/Time Extension (If applicable) Granted? (Y/N): N/A
Discussion: Fenvalerate, an insecticide and termiticide, is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate, soluble liquid concentrate, ready to use liquid, pressurized liquid or impregnated collar or tag.[1] It is used on and around a variety of targets including domestic and farm animals, root crop vegetables (i.e., carrot, potato etc), legumes, orchards, cotton, ornamentals, domestic and commercial buildings and as a wood protection treatment.[1] The potential for inhalation exposure exists for a variety of uses. Fenvalerate meets the current toxicity triggers (i.e., acute inhalation category 2).[2] Therefore, based on the available use and toxicity information, an inhalation reentry exposure study is required for reregistration.

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[1] Use information based on the LUIS report dated 2/19/91 from Phyllis Johnson, BEAD.

[2] The toxicity data is retrieved from the tox one-liner dated 2/11/91 and discussion with SACB. The acute dermal and inhalation toxicity triggers for reentry concern were quoted from Pydrin technical grade. (both of category 2)

Other Requirements:

Applicator Exposure Monitoring (Subdivision U)

Guideline #231: Estimation of Dermal Exposure at Outdoor Sites
Guideline #232: Estimation of Inhalation Exposure at Outdoor Sites
Guideline #233: Estimation of Dermal Exposure at Indoor Sites
Guideline #234: Estimation of Inhalation Exposure at Indoor Sites

Comments:

Fenvalerate, an insecticide and termiticide, is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate, soluble liquid concentrate, ready to use liquid, pressurized liquid (i.e., aerosol cans) or impregnated collar or tag.[1] It is used on and around a variety of targets including domestic and farm animals, root crop vegetables (i.e., carrot, potato etc.), legumes, orchards, cotton, ornamentals, domestic and commercial buildings and as a wood protection treatment.[1] It is applied using typical aerial and ground techniques (i.e., ground boom, airblast, etc.).[1] The potential for mixer/loader/applicator exposure exists; however, the current acute toxicity triggers are not met (i.e., acute dermal toxicity category 3 for end use product at 50.9% of a.i., and acute inhalation toxicity category 2 for end use product at 24% of a.i.).[2] Therefore, based on the available toxicity information, a mixer/loader/applicator exposure study is not required at this time in support of reregistration.

[1] Use information based on the LUIS report dated 2/19/91 from Phyllis Johnson, BEAD.

[2] The toxicity data is retrieved from the tox one-liner dated 2/11/91 and discussion with SACB. The acute dermal and inhalation toxicity triggers for reentry concern were quoted from Pydrin technical grade. (both of category 2)