4/19/95

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The HED Metabolism Committee Meeting Held on April 11, 1995. Thiazopyr.

FROM: Jerry B. Stokes, Chemist
Chemistry Branch I/Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

THRU: Edward Zager, Acting Branch Chief
Chemistry Branch I/Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

and

R. P. Perfetti, Acting Section Head
Chemistry Branch I/Tolerance Support
Health Effects Division (7509C)

TO: Metabolism Committee
Health Effects Division (7509C)

A. Individuals in Attendance:

1. Metabolism Committee: (Signature indicates concurrence unless otherwise stated.)

Paul Chin _____

Mike Ioannou _____

Richard Loranger _____

Michael Metzger _____

Alberto Protzel _____

Richard Schmitt _____

2. Scientists: (Non-committee members responsible for data presentation; signatures indicate technical accuracy of panel report.)

Jerry Stokes _____

Pam Hurley _____

3. Metabolism Committee Members in Absentia: (Committee members who were unable to attend the discussion; signatures indicate concurrence with the overall conclusions of the committee.)

Karl Baetcke _____

Bill Burnam _____

B. Material Reviewed/Conclusions:

The Committee discussed the results of metabolism studies and field trials for thiazopyr as delineated in the J. Stokes briefing memorandum. Thiazopyr is extensively metabolized in plants and animals by assorted oxidations and hydrolyses of the substituents on the 3, 4 and 5 positions of the pyridine ring. The levels of individual metabolites in citrus (whole fruit basis) range from 0.02 to about 4 ppb. Thiazopyr has been classified as a "C" carcinogen without a q*. It was concluded that there is no special toxicological concern with any one metabolite. The metabolites would be considered to have comparable or lower toxicity than the parent. In addition, the present reference dose for thiazopyr is

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low (0.008 mg/kg/day). Therefore, for risk assessment we should include the metabolites when estimating dietary exposure. With respect to enforcement, the residue chemists will determine the appropriate tolerance expression based on which methods are available and their ease of use. The common moiety methods submitted thus far are complex and lengthy and do not determine all of the residues found in metabolism studies. It appears that the best choice for a method is a procedure yet to be submitted that converts most metabolites to a triacid and is claimed to determine 70% of the total radioactive residue.

cc: J. Stokes (CBTS); Metabolism Comm. F. (T. Edwards); Thiazopyr S.F.; R.F.; Signers Above, D. Edwards (RCAB); Circu.
RDI:RPerfetti:04/14/95:RLoranger:04/18/95:EZager:04/19/95
7509C:CBTS:CM#2:Rm803:305-7561:JStokes:04/19/95