



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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Gary Frazer
Assistant Director for Endangered Species
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1849 C Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20204

Dear Mr. Frazer:

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) respectfully requests the initiation of Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 7(a)(2) formal consultation under 50 CFR Part 402.46, Optional Formal Consultation Procedures for FIFRA Actions. This consultation request addresses the potential effects of pesticides registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and containing the active ingredient **methyl bromide**, to the California tiger salamander (CTS) (*Ambystoma californiense*). Our assessment resulted in a determination that the uses of pesticides containing methyl bromide are likely to adversely affect (LAA) the subject species. Further, the assessment resulted in a determination that there is a potential for effects to the CTS designated critical habitat from the use of methyl bromide.

This assessment was conducted consistent with the scientific procedures outlined in the Agency's Overview Document¹ and reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)². The effects determination was made by staff in the Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED), who have been trained by FWS and certified to make effects determinations.

The scope of this assessment is consistent with a stipulated injunction which resolved litigation brought by the Center for Biological Diversity against EPA under the Endangered Species Act (CIV. No07-2794-JCS). As a result, this assessment focuses only on the species noted above. EPA acknowledges that use of pesticides containing methyl bromide are not limited to the geographic scope of this assessment and that in the future, potential risks to other listed species will need to be evaluated by EPA.

While our determination is that pesticides containing methyl bromide are likely to adversely affect the CTS, this determination does not necessarily apply throughout the geographic range of the species. EPA believes the precise geographic scope of potential effects is dependent upon both the specific locations and sizes of populations of the species in relation to actual use of the pesticide and upon the locations and attributes (e.g. population of prey species) of the various relevant habitats. This location information relative to the species and the

¹ U.S. EPA. 2004. Overview of the Ecological Risk Assessment Process in the Office of Pesticide Programs. Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances. Office of Pesticide Programs. Washington, D.C. January 23, 2004.

² USFWS/NMFS. 2004. Letter from USFWS/NMFS to U.S. EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances. January 26, 2004. (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/pdfs/Consultations/Pest/Pestevaluation.pdf>)

attributes of its various types of habitat are not available to EPA. We look forward to the FWS bringing this species-specific information to the consultation process to appropriately characterize the spatial and temporal extent of any potential effects to the species or its habitat.

As agreed to in the past, the subject assessment and effects determination, attachments and appendices may be accessed within the next several days by your staff from our Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/effects/redleg-frog/>. Also, when reviewing appendices relative to ECOTOX citations, you may wish to access the Code List for ECOTOX at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/blackbox/help/codelist.pdf>.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this request or the materials we have developed to initiate formal consultation.

Enclosures

Sincerely,

AP 12/28/11
Pease

Anita Pease, Associate Director
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

cc: Donald Brady
Richard Keigwin
Steve Bradbury