



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

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

July 25, 2006

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Review of Mefluidide Incident Reports
DP Barcode D324824, Chemical #114001,114002,114003

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BACKGROUND

The following data bases have been consulted for the poisoning incident data on the active ingredient Mefluidide (114001,114002,114003):

- 1) OPP Incident Data System (IDS) - reports of incidents from various sources, including registrants, other federal and state health and environmental agencies and individual consumers, submitted to OPP since 1992. Reports submitted to the Incident Data System represent anecdotal reports or allegations only, unless otherwise stated. Typically no conclusions can be drawn implicating the pesticide as a cause of any of the reported health effects. Nevertheless, sometimes with enough cases and/or documentation risk mitigation measures may be suggested.
- 2) Poison Control Centers - as the result of a data purchase by EPA, OPP received Poison Control Center data covering the years 1993 through 2003 for all pesticides. Most of the national Poison Control Centers (PCCs) participate in a national data collection system, the Toxic Exposure Surveillance System which obtains data from about 65-70 centers at hospitals and universities. PCCs provide telephone consultation for individuals and health care providers

on suspected poisonings, involving drugs, household products, pesticides, etc.

3) California Department of Pesticide Regulation - California has collected uniform data on suspected pesticide poisonings since 1982. Physicians are required, by statute, to report to their local health officer all occurrences of illness suspected of being related to exposure to pesticides. The majority of the incidents involve workers. Information on exposure (worker activity), type of illness (systemic, eye, skin, eye/skin and respiratory), likelihood of a causal relationship, and number of days off work and in the hospital are provided.

4) National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) - NPIC is a toll-free information service supported by OPP. A ranking of the top 200 active ingredients for which telephone calls were received during calendar years 1984-1991, inclusive has been prepared. The total number of calls was tabulated for the categories human incidents, animal incidents, calls for information, and others.

5) National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health's Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risks (NIOSH SENSOR) performs standardized surveillance in nine states from 1998 through 2003. States included in this reporting system are Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Washington. Reporting is very uneven from state to state because of the varying cooperation from different sources of reporting (e.g., workers compensation, Poison Control Centers, emergency departments and hospitals, enforcement investigations, private physicians, etc.). Therefore, these reports should not be characterized as estimating the total magnitude of poisoning. The focus is on occupationally-related cases not residential or other non-occupational exposures. However, the information collected on each case is standardized and categorized according to the certainty of the information collected and the severity of the case.

MEFLUIDIDE REVIEW

I. Incident Data System

There were no reports for mefluidide in the Incident Data System.

II. Poison Control Center Data - 1993 through 2003

There were no reports located in the Poison Control Center records from 1993 through 2003 involving mefluidide.

III. California Data - 1982 through 2003

Detailed descriptions of 1 case was submitted to the California Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program (1982-2003) were reviewed. In the case, a worker reported a rash on the

side of their face after several workers passed a vehicle that sprayed the product.

IV. National Pesticide Information Center

On the list of the top 200 chemicals for which NPIC received calls from 1984-1991 inclusively, mefluidide was not reported to be involved in human incidents.

V. NIOSH SENSOR

Out of 5,899 reported cases from 1998-2003, none involved mefluidide.

VI. Scientific Literature

No scientific literature was found concerning human poisoning or other adverse effects from exposure to mefluidide.

VII. Conclusion

There was only one report of an ill effect from exposure to mefluidide in the available data bases.

VIII. Recommendations

No recommendations are made based on the limited information available.

cc: Mefluidide file (114001,114002,114003)
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