

**Registrant Meeting Minutes**  
**EPA and Wellmark International**  
**Tau-fluvalinate Outdoor Use Information and Environmental Risk**

**Date and Time:** August 4, 2005; 9:30 to 10:30 am Eastern Time

**Participants:** Steve Spaulding, Doug VanGundy, Jinren Ko, Jim Burleson, Maija Mizens, and Gary Sandberg, Wellmark International; Cathy Eiden, Jeff Evans, and Susan Stanton, EPA/OPP/Health Effects Division; Mark Corbin, Pamela Hurley, and Dan Rieder, EPA/OPP/Environmental Fate and Effects Division; Elisa Rim and Bill Gross, EPA/OPP/Biological and Economic Effects Division; Kimberly Nesci, Molly Clayton, and Michael Goodis, EPA/OPP/Special Review and Reregistration Division; Wilfred Burr, USDA.

**Purpose:** To discuss the environmental risk assessment, ecological data requirements, and the outdoor uses of tau-fluvalinate.

**Meeting summary:** EPA provided a brief summary of the human health and environmental risks associated with tau-fluvalinate use. While the human health risks are below the Agency's level of concern, an occupational inhalation post-application exposure study (Guideline 875.2500) is recommended to support the WPS re-entry interval. The Agency and Wellmark discussed the nature of this study, and the Agency understands that Wellmark plans to conduct the study and submit data.

The EPA provided a brief summary of the recently completed environmental fate and effects division risk assessment, which indicated some risk to aquatic organisms. The EPA explained that the studies used to conduct the assessment were classified as supplemental due to uncertainty surrounding the data. Many of the studies were conducted with nominal concentrations, and tau-fluvalinate as a pyrethroid has a tendency to adsorb to glass. This makes the residue amounts suspect, and raises the possibility that the toxicity endpoints are lower than the studies suggest. Therefore, the Agency will be issuing a data call-in for tau-fluvalinate, and the registrant was informed of the specific studies that will be required (see attached list).

EPA and Wellmark also discussed the use pattern of tau-fluvalinate. EPA requested that Wellmark provide additional information on the outdoor uses of tau-fluvalinate, so that the environmental exposure estimates can be further refined.

**Next Steps:** Wellmark agreed to do the following by the end of August, 2005:

- quantify the frequency of the ground boom application method
- provide further geographical detail on tau-fluvalinate outdoor usage
- explain the benefits of tau-fluvalinate and the pest niches tau-fluvalinate is typically used to target.

Submitted by Molly Clayton, acting Chemical Review Manager for tau-fluvalinate

**Tau-fluvalinate**

August 4, 2005

The following studies are needed:

- 72-1                      Freshwater fish acute LC50
- 72-3(a)                 Estuarine/marine fish acute LC50 (sheepshead minnows)
- 72-2                      Freshwater invertebrate acute EC50 (daphnia)
- 72-3(c)                 Estuarine/marine acute LC50 (shrimp)
- 72-4                      Freshwater invertebrate life cycle (daphnia)

The following studies are reserved:

- 72-4a                    Freshwater fish early life stage
- 72-4                      Estuarine/marine invertebrate life cycle (shrimp)
- 72-3(b)                 Estuarine/marine acute EC50 (mollusk)
- 850.1735                Whole sediment acute, freshwater
- 850.174                 Whole sediment acute, marine

Pending new 40CFR 8158:

- 122-1(a)                Seed germination/seedling emergence (Tier 1)
- 122-1(b)                Vegetative vigor
- 122-2                    Aquatic algal growth
- 123-2                    Duckweed
- 123-2                    Aquatic plant growth