



**PESTICIDE REGISTRATION
AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE (PREC)
Meeting Minutes –July 15, 2016**

Committee Members/Alternates in Attendance:

Ann Prichard, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
Charles Salocks, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
James Seiber, University of California, Department of Toxicology
Lynn Baker, Air Resources Board (ARB)
Rebecca Sisco, University of California, IR-4 Program
Stella McMillin, Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
Tom Ineichen, Structural Pest Control Board
Tony Linegar, California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association (CACASA)
Valerie Hanley, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Visitors in Attendance:

Brian Bret, Dow AgroSciences LLC
Darren Van Steenwyk, Clark Pest Control
George Soares, Kahn, Soares & Conway, LLP
James Nakashima, OEHHA
Jean-Mari Peltier, Environmental Solutions Group LLC
Paul Towers, Pesticide Action Network North America
Rachel Kubiak, Western Plant Health Association (WPHA)
Renee Pinel, WPHA
Ruben Arroyo, Kern County Department of Agriculture

DPR Staff in Attendance:

Andi Cameron, Pesticide Registration Branch –via webcast
Ann Hanger, Pesticide Registration Branch
Denise Alder, Pesticide Registration Branch
Edgar Vidrio, Environmental Monitoring Branch
Emma Wilson, Worker Health and Safety Branch
Eric Denmark, Pest Management and Licensing Branch
Greg Wroblicky, Worker Health and Safety Branch
Jean Martin, Enforcement Branch
Jesse Cuevas, Office of Legislation and Policy
Joe Marade, Pesticide Programs Division
Kelsey Craig, Environmental Monitoring Branch
Kevin Solari, Worker Health and Safety Branch



Cont. DPR Staff in Attendance:

Leslie Crowl, Worker Health and Safety Branch

Lisa Ross, Worker Health and Safety Branch

Liz Pelham, Pesticide Registration Branch

Marylou Verder-Carlos, Pesticide Programs Division

Melissa Plemons, Pest Management and Licensing Branch

1. Introductions and Committee Business –Ann Prichard, Chair, DPR

About thirty-four (34) people attended the meeting and thirty-nine (39) webcast viewers.

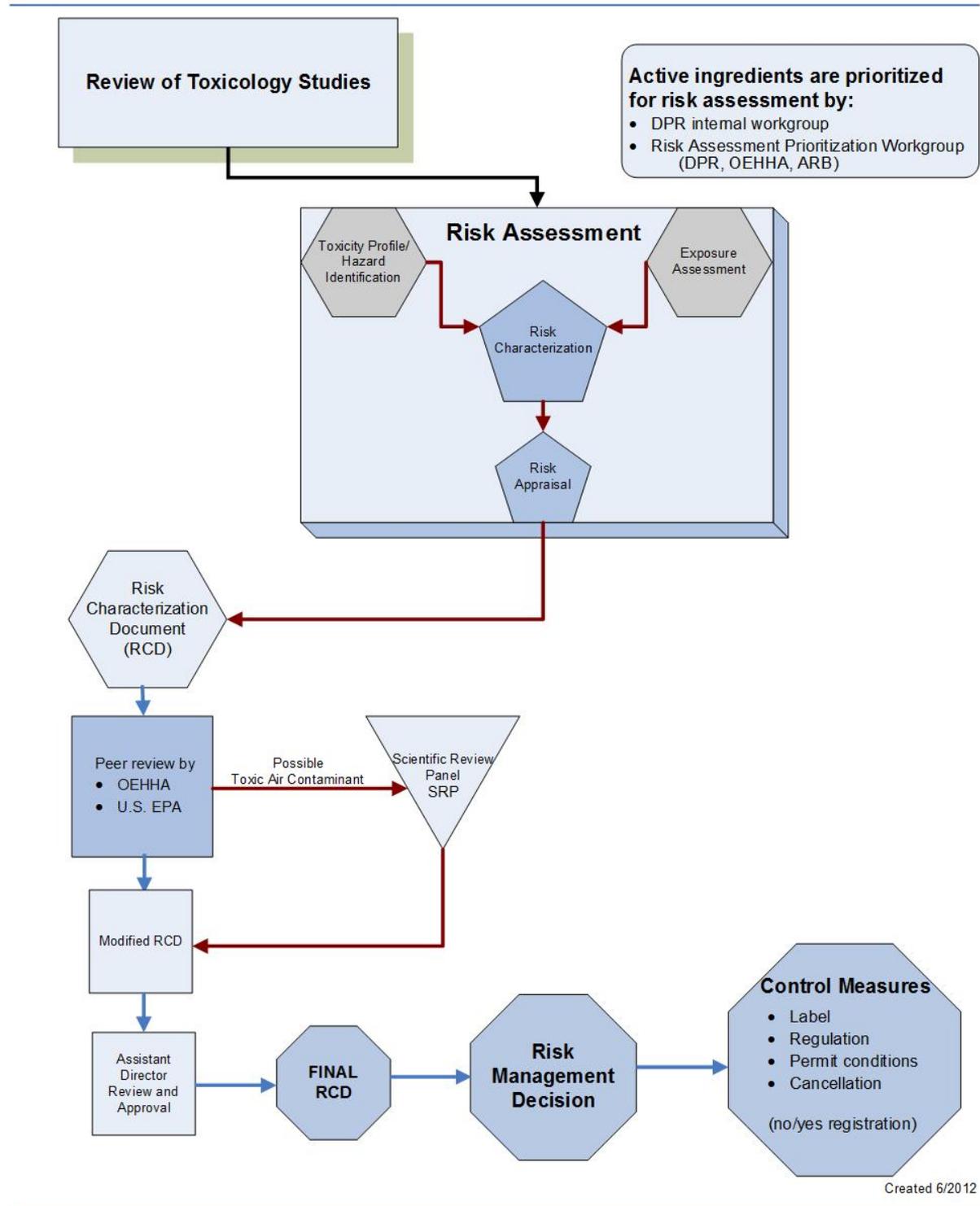
**2. National Academy of Sciences Report on Risk Assessment Process,
Marylou Verder-Carlos, DPR**

In 2013, DPR contracted with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an independent peer review of DPR's risk assessment practices. NAS convened a nine-member committee to conduct the peer review. DPR, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other stakeholders (including CropLife America and California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.) presented to the committee. The National Research Council completed the review and issued a report in April 2015 with recommendations to improve DPR's risk assessment process.

DPR formed an internal workgroup to review and respond to the recommendations. Additionally, DPR evaluated the recommendations in terms of the ability to improve DPR's risk assessment process and documents while prioritizing recommendations to be implemented by DPR in the near future. The NAS recommendations for priority setting included an increased transparent process, explicit documentation, more objective and structured approach while considering development of a scoring system and using California-specific data in prioritization.

Chart 1. Previous Risk Assessment Process Flowchart.

Risk Assessment Process

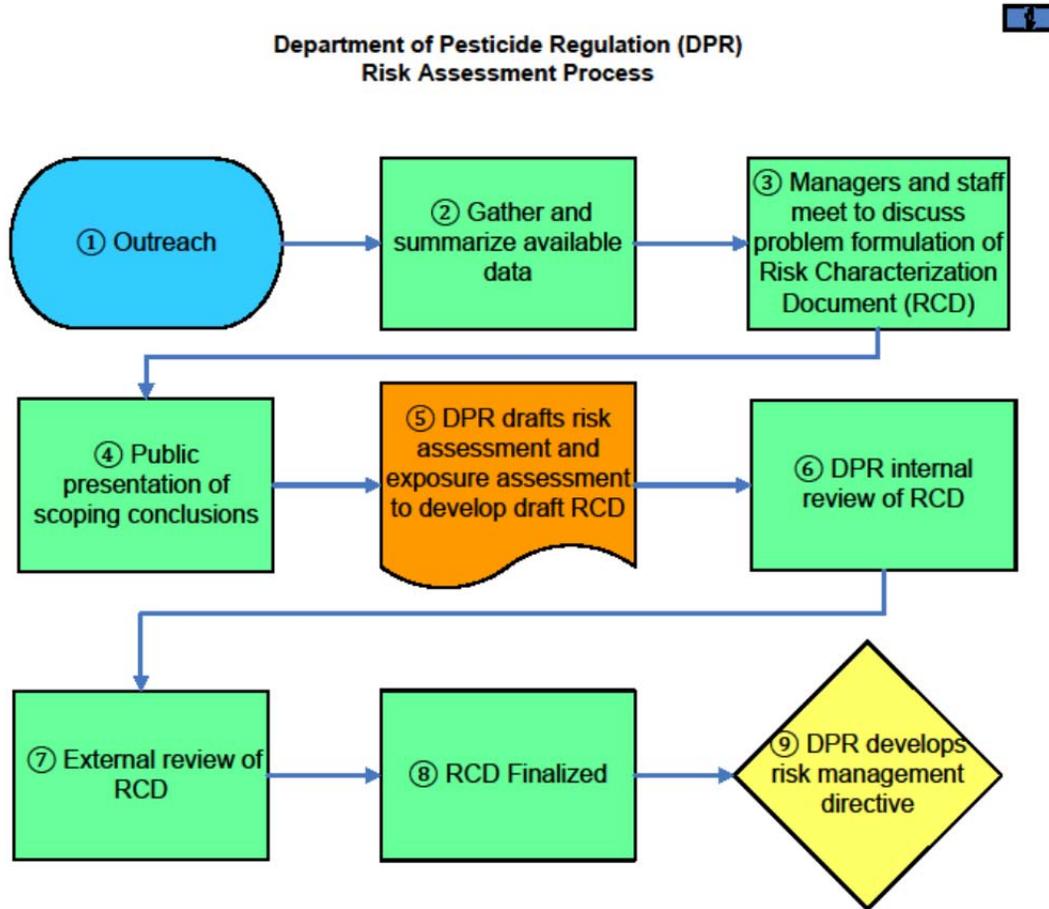


DPR updated and revised its process for prioritization of pesticides in response to NAS. Presently, DPR develops a report to justify ranking of each active ingredient for risk assessment. If other ranking systems will be suitable, DPR will evaluate and incorporate the ranking system in the future. DPR currently uses California-specific data and provides information regarding advisory groups. NAS recommended DPR increase collaboration with U.S. EPA and incorporate U.S. EPA's hazard identification, dose-response assessment, and derivation of reference values as a starting point for evaluations (if available). Furthermore, NAS recommended DPR focus on collecting California-specific exposure data and tailoring risk assessments for California's needs.

NAS recommended DPR incorporate a problem formulation stage into its risk assessment process. Risk managers should be involved in the problem formulation stage so risk assessments can be designed to address the decisions that need to be made by the managers and other stakeholders. Additionally, DPR should update its risk assessment guidance documents regularly with guidance from OEHHA and U.S. EPA. DPR should update its guidance on defaults including human variation in susceptibility to cancer and susceptible subpopulations. DPR should discuss how the risk appraisal informed the final decision in risk management documents. DPR should monitor and participate in the activities with U.S. EPA and OEHHA in developing guidance for quantitative risk assessments, including unified approaches for cancer and non-cancer endpoints and cumulative risk. DPR scientists should stay abreast of current trends in exposure assessment (including participation in specialized training, workgroups, and task forces).

DPR will use U.S. EPA's risk assessment process as a starting point to increase efficiency and productivity, but will evaluate independently and not hesitate to make changes where needed. DPR will tailor risk assessments to California-specific exposure scenarios and update existing guidance documents using OEHHA, U.S. EPA, Pest Management Regulatory Agency Health Canada, and European Union guidelines with special attention to susceptible populations. DPR will add a new problem formulation step into the risk assessment process and will involve risk managers and stakeholders to ensure relevance to decision making. DPR will include an increased explicit discussion of uncertainty and include how the risk appraisal informed the final risk management decision.

Chart 2. Revised Risk Assessment Process Flowchart.



NAS recommended DPR expand the Pesticide Use Report (PUR) to include more detail regarding non-agricultural applications and improved geospatial resolution. NAS further recommended DPR review PUR, Air Monitoring Network, and Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program data together to examine patterns while continuing efforts to improve reporting to the California Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program. DPR will continue to use California-specific data, continue examining PUR, continue examining Air Monitoring Network, continue examining Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program data together, and continue to work with OEHHA to improve illness reporting. Additionally, DPR will explore the possibility of more detailed information in the PUR on non-agricultural pesticide use.

DPR will pilot the new risk assessment approach this year with the active ingredient, fipronil. The fipronil hazard identification was initiated in the early 2000's, but shelved due to other priorities. Fipronil has relatively limited uses compared to other active ingredients. The fipronil risk assessment process is currently in phase 3. Managers and staff are developing a problem formulation document.

3. Informational Update for Air Monitoring Network Site Selection, Marylou Verder-Carlos, DPR

DPR is selecting eight communities in which it will monitor for residues of thirty-two pesticides. DPR will select four communities based on 2012-2014 fumigant use and four communities based on 2012-2014 organophosphate use. DPR will adjust use amounts by annual average wind speed and confirm high use in a community in an upwind direction. Additionally, DPR will group highly ranked communities by geographic region. If two or more communities in a region have similar use, DPR will select the community with a higher CalEnviro population score. Currently, DPR is working with ARB to scout passable locations within communities, primarily around schools with permission. DPR plans to discuss the final plan and the 2015 air monitoring results during the September 16, 2016 Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee meeting.

4. Healthy Schools Act Changes, Ashley Freeman, DPR

The Healthy Schools Act is a “right-to-know” law requiring schools and pest control businesses that apply pesticides in schools and childcare centers provide pesticide use information. DPR encourages Integrated Pest Management (IPM) at school sites. A school site is any K-12 public school, public childcare center, or private childcare center including buildings, playgrounds, fields, vehicles, or other locations used for school purposes. The goal of the Healthy Schools Act Program is to maintain a healthy learning environment and prevent an increased risk from exposure to pesticides. The California Education Code, California Food and Agricultural Code, California Health and Safety Code, and the California Business and Professions Code grants authority to the Healthy Schools Act.

Chart 3. The Healthy Schools Act Timeline.

<p>2001: AB 2260 Right-to-know law including K-12 public schools and public childcare centers</p>	<p>2006: AB 405 Prohibited certain pesticides at schools</p>	<p>2007: AB 2865 Added private childcare centers (except family day care homes)</p>	<p>2015: SB 1405 IPM plan, pesticide use reporting, and IPM training</p>
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Legislative changes require schools to post an IPM plan online or distribute to all students. An IPM plan is a preventative plan that considers the use of pest management practices prior to making a pesticide application. Licensees must provide 24-hours advance notice to the school prior to application and 72-hour advance notice to childcare centers prior to application of a pesticide. Additionally, schools are now required to submit an annual PUR. The reports are due to DPR by January 30 and the form “Pesticide Use Reporting for School and Childcare Center Employees” can be found on DPR’s Web site at <<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/prenffrm/dpr-hsa-118.pdf>>. Schools should not report any applications made by pest control businesses. Pest Control Businesses are already required to report pesticide use to DPR.

Furthermore, starting July 1, 2016, any persons applying a pesticide product at a school site must complete annual training approved by DPR. This includes persons that apply disinfectants and sanitizers. DPR provides a free training course including an introductory to IPM and the safe use of pesticides specific to school sites and children's health. The training must be at least one hour, include required course components, and submission of the entire course to DPR.

More information regarding the Healthy Schools Act can be found on DPR's Web site at <<http://apps.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolipm/>>. For questions, contact Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist), Ms. Ashley Freeman, at 916-445-4239 or by e-mail at <Ashley.Freeman@cdpr.ca.gov>.

5. 2014 Pesticide Use Report (PUR), Eric Denmark, DPR

The charts used for this presentation are located on DPR's Web site at <http://cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/prec/2016/052016_2014_pur.pdf>. For more information regarding the PUR, please visit DPR's Web site at <<http://cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm>>. For questions regarding the presentation or the PUR, please contact Environmental Scientist, Eric Denmark, at 916-324-3483 or by e-mail at <Eric.Denemark@cdpr.ca.gov>.

6. Committee Comment

Tom Ineichen inquired as to the reason behind choosing the active ingredient fipronil for the pilot risk assessment process. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated fipronil has limited uses including pet and structural uses.

Tom Ineichen asked how DPR plans to expand the PUR. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated the PUR would incorporate geographical information system mapping. Tom Ineichen further asked if the expansion would include non-agricultural and agricultural uses. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated DPR hopes to include both but may be limited due to resources.

Tony Linegar inquired if the risk assessment includes both human health and ecological. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated the risk assessment is for human health. DPR does not conduct ecological risk assessments.

Valerie Hanley asked how long the other risk assessments would take. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated DPR hopes to finish each risk assessment within a year.

Tom Ineichen inquired if there is an update on structural fumigant monitoring. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated that the results of sulfuryl fluoride monitoring are currently in draft and has not been finalized.

Rebecca Sisco inquired how the schools are implementing the requirements. Ashley Freeman stated each school is implementing the requirements differently. Rebecca Sisco further inquired how many DPR employees are tasked to work on the program and how many school districts are there in the state. Ashley Freeman stated eight DPR employees are dedicated to the program and California contains over a thousand school districts.

Lynn Baker asked if the schools are individually reporting the pesticide use to DPR or if the schools are reporting through the school district. Ashley Freeman stated the schools are reporting through the school district.

James Seiber inquired if the Healthy Schools Act applies to community colleges, universities, or higher education. Ashley Freeman stated the Healthy Schools Act does not apply to higher education. However, DPR is conducting outreach to higher education.

Charles Salocks asked if other states have programs similar to the Healthy Schools Act. Ashley Freeman stated that in the last 10-15 years similar programs have been enacted nationwide.

Tony Linegar asked if DPR would be reviewing the PURs submitted for the Healthy Schools Act to ensure the pesticide is registered for the use and how the situation would be addressed. Eric Denemark stated the schools pesticide report database is independent of the larger reporting database involving the county agricultural commissioners. Currently, there are no links to the registration database. However, DPR is able to look at the active ingredients and products involved and can ensure the restrictions are in place i.e., active ingredients restricted to outdoor use are applied outdoors only.

Tom Ineichen inquired how many pesticide pounds are sold directly to the consumer. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated the data is available through the Product Compliance Branch.

Lynn Baker asked if DPR conducts any trend analyses with the PUR data. Eric Denemark stated trend analysis is conducted. See the Pesticide Use Annual Summary located on DPR's Web site at <<http://cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/purmain.htm>>.

Tom Ineichen requested clarification on the total pounds of active ingredient in monthly summary reports by site from 1994 to 2014 chart. Eric Denemark stated the chart is for non-agricultural uses only.

Rebecca Sisco asked where the total pounds of active ingredient in monthly summary reports by site from 1994 to 2014 chart showed use on schools. Eric Denemark stated pesticides used on schools is a separate database.

Tom Ineichen inquired why the total pounds of active ingredient in monthly summary reports by site from 1994 to 2014 chart dipped down in 2009. The cause is unknown.

Tony Linegar commented the 2014 total pounds reported for agriculture includes non-production agriculture e.g., application to parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.

Charles Salocks inquired why acrolein is exclusively used on right-of-ways. Brian Bret stated right-of-ways include water right-of-way, canals, etc.

Tony Linegar commented glyphosate is used in public health due to aquatic weeds preventing an effective application for mosquitos. Herbicide application is sometimes necessary to remove the habitat for mosquito larvae. Stella McMillin asked what organizations within public health are involved in mosquito control. Tony Linegar stated public health includes any application made by a vector control district.

7. Public Comment

Brian Bret asked if the Air Monitoring Network is keeping the old sites or adding new sites. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated the current Air Monitoring Network only includes the monitoring of three sites. DPR is now collaborating with ARB to expand the monitoring to eight sites. Lynn Baker stated the Air Monitoring Network would be maintaining some of the current sites. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated DPR is currently collaborating with ARB to finalize the site selection.

Brian Bret further asked where the funding for the expansion of the Air Monitoring Network is coming from. Marylou Verder-Carlos stated there was a budget change proposal that will be funding the project.

8. Agenda Items for Next Meeting

The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, August 19, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. in the Sierra Hearing Room on the second floor of the CalEPA building, located at 1001 I Street, Sacramento, California.

9. Adjourn