

From: Clapp Mike GBAP
Sent: 08 December 2004 08:50
To: Sturgess Nick GBAP; Smith Lewis GBAP; Doe John GBAP
Subject: FW:Cory-Slechta now on EPA SAP

Gentlemen

Please note below - Deborah Cory Slechta now on EPA SAP.
Not good news - but no indication of activity on paraquat yet. Nick, Barry and I will consider the next steps.
Mike

-----Original Message-----

From: Watson Greg USGR
Sent: 07 December 2004 22:39
To: Clapp Mike GBAP; Elliott Barry GBAP; Pastoor Tim USGR; Wheels Ian CHBS
Cc: Wells Jerry USGR
Subject: FW: [rc] FW: Inside EPA story on last week's SAP - comments on dimethoate.

Folks,

Wanted to pass this your way . . . given that Cory-Slechta was on the dimethoate SAP FQPA Science Review Board, raises her paraquat studies to a different level within EPA. Brings stronger focus on the need to have our follow-up on developing our technical influencing plan, tox panel / external expertise, & a potential future SAP - as I believe Ian stated at our last meeting at CTL needs to be a priority for our next meeting.

FQPA Science Review Board Members
Deborah Cory-Slechta, Ph.D.
Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Institute
Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and Rutgers State University,
170 Freylinghuysen Road, Room 235
Piscataway, NJ 08854

whole list at: <http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/2004/november/panelmembers.htm>

Best Regards,

Greg Watson
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-----Original Message-----

From: Maiser@lists.croplifeamerica.org
[mailto:Maiser@lists.croplifeamerica.org] On Behalf Of Duggan, Angelina
Sent: Tuesday, December 07, 2004 10:09 AM
To: Registration Roundtable
Subject: [rrt] Inside EPA story on last week's SAP - comments on dimethoate.

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Botham, Philip
Exhibit_57
6/17/2020

Revised Image

SYNG-PQ-04206065

To HARC, RRT and RC (Ray forward):

In case you have not seen. The Inside EPA assessment of last week's Dimethoate. SAP.

FYI. Cory-Schlack is the neurologist, formerly of Buffalo and now sad to say at my alma mater Rutgers, who several years back was linking Parkinson's disease to some pesticides (maneb, paraquat) based on a high dose abdominal injection into mice.

Lack Of Study Funds May Clear The Way For Widely Used Pesticide

Dec 7, 2004 Chemical Policy Alert

Industry research used to justify an updated EPA risk assessment for the widely used pesticide dimethoate has drawn skepticism at a meeting of the agency's Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP), but neither industry nor EPA is willing to fund further studies, prompting observers at the meeting to predict that the proposed risk assessment will escape major revisions.

Environmentalists warn that the agency's proposed method of measuring dimethoate exposure underestimates the substance's danger to children when eaten as residue on fruit as well as to farm workers when handling crops. Researchers conducting studies for dimethoate manufacturer Cheminova A/S, meanwhile, maintain that their findings, despite acknowledged shortcomings, correct flaws in an alternate risk assessment method.

EPA is reconsidering dimethoate's risk assessment as required by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which demands reviews of all currently registered pesticides, and SAP met Dec. 1-2 to weigh its preliminary findings.

Scientists with the agency's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) have sided with Cheminova in favoring dimethoate exposure tolerances determined by the pesticide's effect on levels of the enzyme cholinesterase (ChE) in adults, as opposed to basing them on a separate study suggesting heightened sensitivity among newborns and juveniles.

Last summer, OPPTS scientists had endorsed using the study focused on newborns and juveniles, which found that pregnant rat subjects dosed with dimethoate at certain levels tended to bear litters suffering premature death -- a decision that would have led to much more stringent safeguards both for children and farm workers. But the agency scientists say they changed their minds after Cheminova provided additional research, including reproductive toxicity studies, a dietary toxicity report and several other data analyses.

At the SAP meeting, researchers working for Cheminova contended that the rat litter deaths resulted from their mothers' exposure during lactation, not during gestation, a conclusion that would suggest a less pronounced impact on the newborns' development. But their main basis for saying so -- a study that "cross-fostered" the newborn subjects, or paired up dosed mothers with newborns from undosed mothers and vice versa -- came in for stiff criticism from several SAP members because

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Revised Image

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the researchers neglected to observe a control group of undosed mothers and undosed newborns, in line with standard research procedures.

"I'm troubled by the cross-foster study's lack of a control group," said member Deborah Cory-Slechta, chairwoman of the Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine at Rutgers University's medical school. "There's not enough data to come to the conclusion that the role [in the litter deaths] is maternal neglect or toxicity" and not gestational exposure, as Cheminova scientists had contended, she said, echoing several other members.

Members assented to SAP Chairman Stephen Roberts' observation that the panel agreed that the data provided was "inadequate" to explain the litter deaths.

"Cheminova did not have a good day," said a representative from the environmentalist group Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), who gave a presentation supporting the use of the rat litter studies in the risk assessment. "They provided fairly weak, suspiciously weak research, and the SAP is not going to bless this study."

Nevertheless, the agency's senior representative in attendance, Randolph Perfetti of the Office of Pesticide Programs, said EPA was not interested in undertaking further research, as did representatives of Cheminova. Lacking additional studies, EPA is not likely to reject the study's conclusions, the NRDC source said.

Source: Chemical Policy Report Weekly Report via InsideEPA.com

Date: December 7, 2004

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