MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Avermectin (Also Called Abamectin) - 89-FL-08 - Section 18 Request to Use Avermectin on Celery in Florida

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Caswell No.: 63AB
Project No.: 9-0364
Record No.: 234,573

The State of Florida requests a FIPRA section 18 specific exemption for the use of avermectin to control two-spotted spider mites on approximately 20 percent of the celery acreage statewide from May to July 31, 1989.

The formulation to be used is Agrimec 0.15 EC. Inerts are cleared under $180.1001.

Agrimec 0.15 EC will be applied by ground equipment at an application rate of 0.01-0.02 lbs. a.i./A. A total of up to 10 applications will be made on 1200 acres. This will result in up to 225 lbs of active ingredient being used. The proposed action level is 0.035 ppm on celery.
No permanent tolerances have been established for avermectin. Temporary tolerances and EUP programs are currently in effect for citrus and cotton.

The label for section 18 for celery is correct with respect to signal word, precautionary labeling, and Statement of Practical Treatment. A copy of the label is attached.

In the Dykstra memorandum of April 23, 1987, the margins of safety (MOSs) for mixer/loader and sprayers (both with and without gloves) range from 350 to 1163 when maternoletality is the toxic endpoint and from 1399 to 4651 when cleft-palate (a developmental effect) is the toxic endpoint. Based on oral communication on November 28, 1988 with C. Lunchick of the Non-Dietary Exposure Branch regarding expected exposure to workers in the section 18 use for celery, it was concluded that the exposure to workers including pickers, in the section 18 use for celery would be less than the exposure to workers in the citrus EUP program. Therefore, the MOSs for workers in the section 18 use for celery are acceptable (greater than 100).

Pivotal toxicity data which were available in support of the temporary tolerances and EUP programs are listed below:

- **Rat Acute Oral LD$_{50}$**: 10.6 mg/kg (males); 11.3 mg/kg (females);
- **Dermal Sensitization in Guinea Pig (Abamectin)**: negative for skin sensitization;
- **14-Week Oral Rat Study**: NOEL $\geq$ 0.4 mg/kg/day (HDT);
- **18-Week Oral Dog Study**: NOEL = 0.25 mg/kg/day;
- **1-Year Dog Study**: NOEL = 0.25 mg/kg/day;
- **Rat Teratology Study (Abamectin)**: negative for terata up to 1.6 mg/kg/day (HDT);
- **Rabbit Teratology Study (Abamectin)**: negative for terata up to 2.0 mg/kg/day (HDT);
- **Mouse Teratology Study (Abamectin)**: teratogenic LEL = 0.4 mg/kg/day (cleft-palate); teratogenic NOEL = 0.2 mg/kg/day;
Mouse Teratology Study (delta-8,9-isomer): teratogenic
LEL = 0.10 mg/kg/day (cleft-palate); teratogenic
NOEL = 0.06 mg/kg/day;

Mouse Maternotoxicity Study (Abamectin): LEL = 0.075
mg/kg/day (lethality); NOEL = 0.05 mg/kg/day;

Mouse Maternotoxicity Study (delta-8,9-isomer):
LEL = 0.50 mg/kg/day (lethality); NOEL = 0.10 mg/kg/day;

Two-Generation Rat Reproduction Study: NOEL = 0.12
mg/kg/day;

Rat Metabolism Study;

Ames Mutagenicity Assay (Abamectin): negative;

Mutagenicity Assay for Chromosomal Aberration In Vitro
in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells: negative;

Mammalian Cell Mutagenic Assay (Abamectin): negative
for V-79 cells;

Rat Hepatocyte Mutagenicity Study (Abamectin): under
conditions of the study, abamectin (0.3 and 0.6 mM) caused
an induction of single strand DNA breaks in rat hepatocytes
in vitro; no effect was observed when the assay was carried
out on hepatocytes from rats dosed in vivo at the LD50 dose
level (10.6 mg/kg); and

In Vivo Bone Marrow Mutagenicity Cytogenetic Study:
negative in male mice at doses of 1.2 and 12.0 mg/kg.

Additionally, preliminary evaluation of a 94-week chronic
toxicity/oncogenicity mouse study and a 2-year chronic
toxicity/oncogenicity rat study did not reveal any potential
oncogenic effects.

Toxicological studies with the delta-8,9-isomer and polar
degradates of avermectin are required before permanent tolerances
can be established.

The provisional acceptable daily intake (PADI) is based on
the NOEL of 0.12 mg/kg/day in the two-generation rat reproduction
study. A thousandfold safety factor was used to calculate the PADI.
At the LEL of 0.40 mg/kg/day in the study, effects included
increase retinal folds in the weanlings, increase of dead pups,
decreased viability indices, decreased lactation indices, and
decreased pup body weight.
PADI = NOEL
 SF

PADI = \frac{0.12 \text{ mg/kg/day}}{1000}

PADI = 0.00012 \text{ mg/kg/day}

A new TAS analysis and menu screen analysis are required from the Special Analysis and Outreach Section of the Science Analysis and Coordination Branch. These analyses are needed to determine the percent PADI utilized and MOS for developmental toxicity and maternal lethality.

Conclusion and Recommendation

If the Science Analysis and Coordination Branch can conclude that the percent PADI utilized is less than 100 percent and the MOS for developmental toxicity and maternal lethality are greater than 100, the section 1B for celery can be toxicologically supported.

Attachment
Avermectin toxicology review

Page ____ is not included in this copy.
Pages 5 through 8 are not included in this copy.

The material not included contains the following type of information:

___ Identity of product inert ingredients
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