Forest Service Pesticide Risk Assessments

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Topics to Cover

- What is a Pesticide Risk Assessment?
- How they are developed?
- Limitations
- How they can be used?



SERA TR 02-43-09-04a

Glyphosate -

Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment Final Report

Prepared for:

USDA, Forest Service

Forest Health Protection

OREST SERVICE

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GSA Contract No. GS-10F-0082F USDA Forest Service BPA: WO-01-3187-0150 USDA Purchase Order No.: 43-1387-2-0238 Task No. 9

Submitted to:

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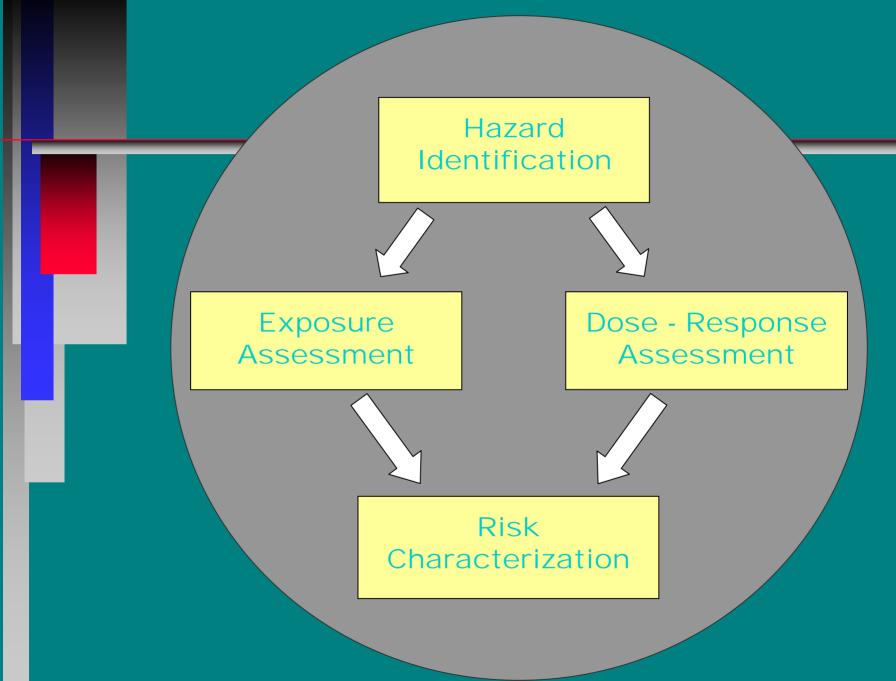
What Is It?

- An analysis and decision-making tool Involves a transparent and rational process
- Answers the question: Is there a plausible risk to mammals, birds, etc., from the proposed use of a pesticide
- Provides a basis for risk management and risk communication

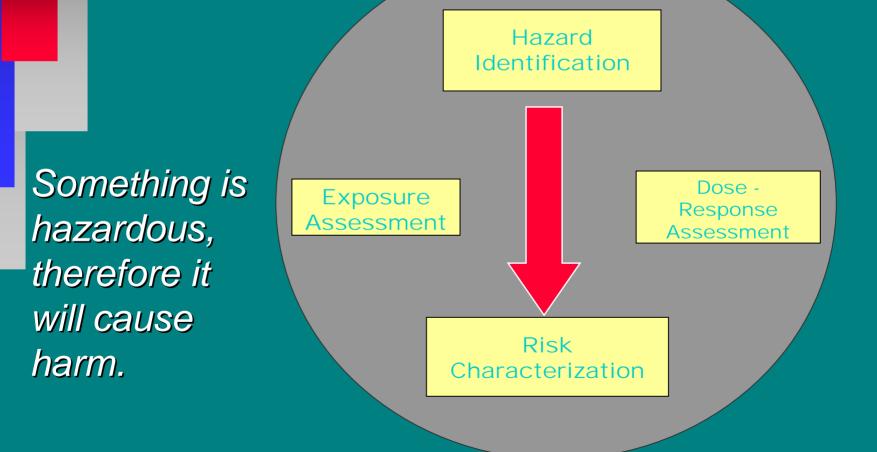
Components of Analyzing Risk

- Hazard
- Exposure (Dose)
- Dose-Response Analysis
- Risk Characterization or Assessment

Which leads to Risk Management (not a part of the risk assessment)



Junk Analysis – Commonly Seen



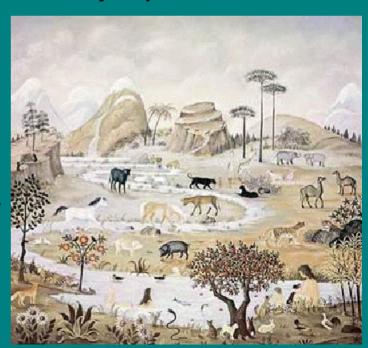
Hazard (Toxicity)

What can the pesticide do?

Data on relatively few species are used to protect the many (we hope)

Terrestrial - mammals, birds, invertebrates, plants, soil microorganisms

Aquatic - fish, invertebrates, plants, microorganisms, amphibians



Hazard (Toxicity) - Sources

- Standard US EPA req'd toxicity tests
 - Mostly done by registrant
 - Limited range of species
 - Confidential Business Information (CBI)
- Peer-reviewed literature
 - Toxicity tests
 - Field studies
 - Efficacy tests
- Government studies/reports

Exposure

- Who gets what and how much?
- Relatively few species are analyzed
 - No reliable exposure assessment
 - No species-specific dose-response data
- Forest Service developed typical exposure scenarios
 - Terrestrial and aquatic organisms
 - Direct, indirect contamination
 - Eating, drinking contaminated material

Dose – Response Assessment

- How much is too much?
- Different effects caused by different doses
- Establishing the No Observable Effect Level (NOEL)
- Forest Service uses the lowest NOEL

Risk Characterization

- Is there any reason to worry?
 Forest Service uses Hazard Quotient
 (HQ)
 - Ratio of exposure to toxicity
 - Toxicity based on No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) or Concentration (NOEC)
 - If HQ < 1, the risk is low

Limitations

- Cannot prove safety
- Analysis is only as good as the data behind it
 - Inert ingredients
 - Mixtures
 - New data
- Surrogate species
- Listed or sensitive species
 - US EPA uses a 'safety factor'
 - Are sensitive species 'sensitive'?

How to Use the Risk Assessment

- Shawna Bautista's presentation
- Excel-based worksheets can be easily customized for each project
 - Generate your own HQ numbers
 - Analyze alternative pesticides
- Risk Assessment leads to Risk Management

Risk Management

- So we have numbers that show an unacceptable risk, how do we resolve this?
- Switch to other chemicals or methods
- Label Restrictions
- Timing of applications
- Non-treatment buffers

Summary

- Risk is a function of both hazard and exposure
- FS risk assessments are available for invasive weed applications of herbicides
- Evaluating risk will lead to informed risk management decisions
- Understanding data limitations is critical

Forest Service National Risk Assessments

- www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/ risk.shtml
- 14 herbicides, 6 insecticides, 1 fungicide
- Microsoft Excel Worksheets

Questions?

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