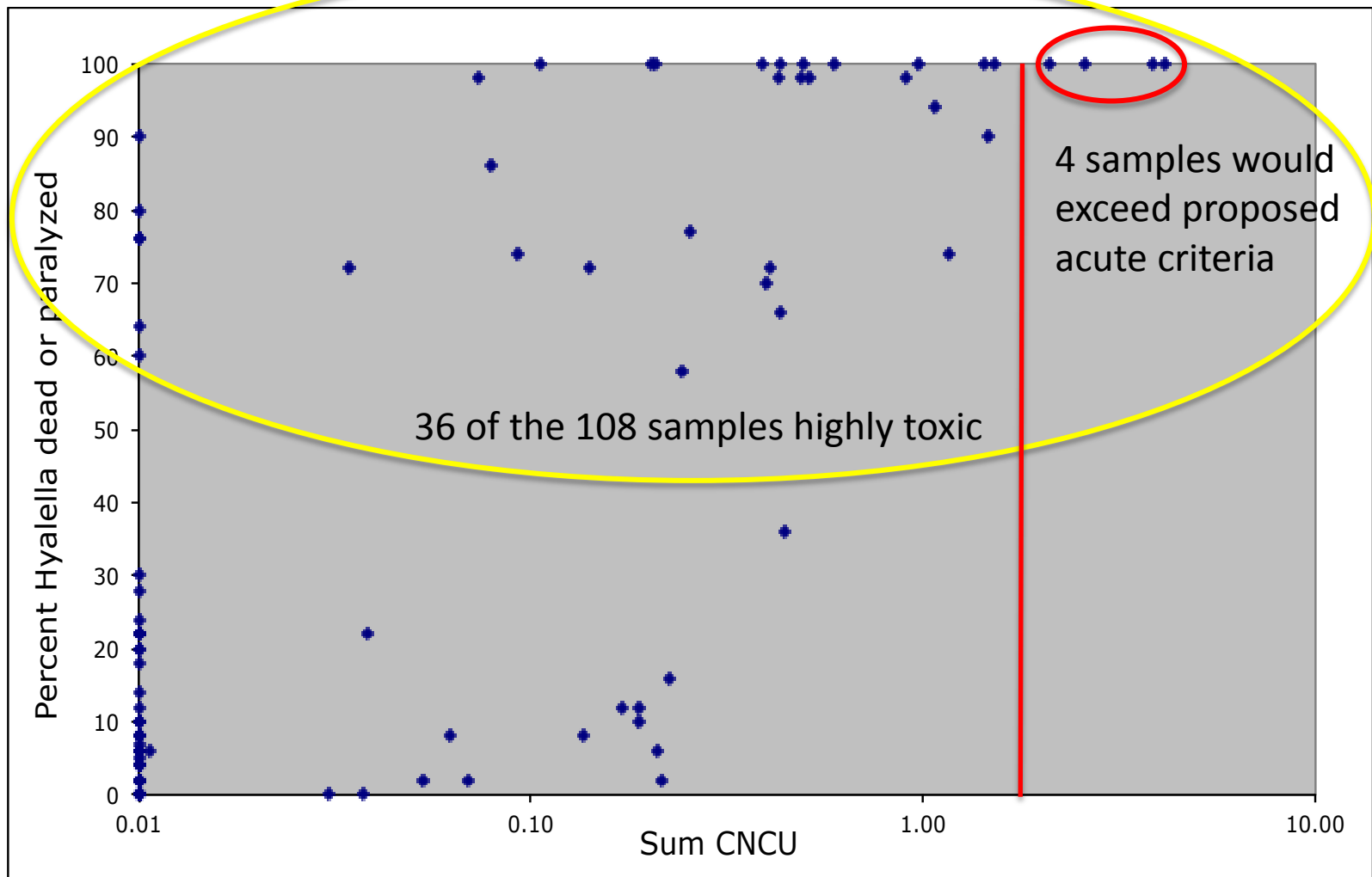




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Weston lab (UCB) 2008-2016 sampling

- 326 water samples throughout Region 5 (two-thirds funded by SWRCB).
- 26% caused death of Hyalella.
- 38% caused death or paralysis.
- Of the toxic samples, 73% can be attributed to pyrethroids.



Data from 108 samples from creeks, rivers, storm drains, ag drains, POTWs

Main reasons why proposed approach is under-protective of toxicity

- Decision to consider only the dissolved fraction of pyrethroid (<5% of total). If particle-bound (>95%) they are unregulated.
- Reliance on death as an endpoint, not sublethal effects (i.e. paralysis considered same as healthy).
- Given the distribution of published LC50 values from all species tested, staff recently decided to switch to use of the 5th percentile instead of the 1st percentile which had been specifically intended to protect *Hyalella*.