



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

**Pesticide Registration (PR Notice) Notice 2002-1**

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

**NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS, FORMULATORS, PRODUCERS, REGISTRANTS  
AND APPLICATORS OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS**

**ATTENTION:** Persons Responsible for Public Health Programs and Those Responsible for  
Registration of Pesticide Products

**SUBJECT:** List of Pests of Significant Public Health Importance

This notice identifies pests of significant public health importance. Section 28(d) of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in coordination with the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), to identify pests of significant public health importance and, in coordination with the Public Health Service, to develop and implement programs to improve and facilitate the safe and necessary use of chemical, biological and other methods to combat and control such pests of public health importance. Issuance of this list fulfills the requirement of FIFRA sec. 28(d) to identify pests of significant public health importance as a part of this process.

The publication of this list does not affect the regulatory status of any registration or application for registration of any pesticide product. This list does not, by itself, determine whether a pesticide product might be considered a "public health pesticide" as that term is used in FIFRA. That term, is defined in FIFRA section 2(nn); determining whether a pesticide is a public health pesticide is beyond the scope of this PR Notice.

Compilation of this list was a cooperative effort by the HHS, USDA and the EPA. The Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, coordinated the review by experts in public health and/or pesticide use patterns to compile this list. No person is required to take any action in response to this notice.

The Agency has determined that the list of pests of significant public health importance required under FIFRA section 28(d) can be established independently of the definition of "public health pesticide" in Section 2(nn). EPA is interpreting the term "significant public health importance" broadly, to include pests that pose a widely recognized risk to significant numbers of people. This amended list addresses the majority of comments received and also provides a mechanism for all interested parties to engage further on this topic.

## I. BACKGROUND

FIFRA section 28(d) charges EPA with identifying "pests of significant public health importance." FIFRA section 2(t) defines the term "pest" as meaning:

(1) any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or (2) any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria, or other micro-organism (except viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organism on or in living man or other living animals) which the Administrator declares to be a pest under section 25(c)(1).

Pursuant to the authorization in the second part of this definition, EPA has broadly declared the term pest to cover each of the organisms mentioned except for the organisms specifically excluded by the definition (See 40 CFR 152.5).

## II. THE LIST

EPA has determined that the pests identified in Appendix A are pests of significant public health importance as that term is used in FIFRA section 28(d). This list is derived in large part from review of the pesticide/pest combinations for which efficacy (product performance) data are generally required to be submitted and reviewed prior to registration. In no way should this be interpreted to mean that EPA has or would base any regulatory action solely on this list. EPA is publishing this list separate from any statutory or regulatory conclusions which may be associated with public health pesticides.

A brief description of the identified pests or category of pests and an explanation for designating each as a public health pest is provided below:

Cockroaches. The listed cockroaches are controlled to halt the spread of asthma, allergy, and food contamination.

Body, head, and crab lice. These lice are surveyed for and controlled to prevent the spread of skin irritation and rashes, and to prevent the occurrence of louse-borne diseases such as epidemic typhus, trench fever, and epidemic relapsing fever in the United States.

Mosquitoes. Mosquitoes are controlled to prevent the spread of mosquitoes bearing such diseases as malaria; St. Louis, Eastern, Western, West Nile and LaCrosse encephalitis; yellow fever and dengue fever.

Various rats and mice. The listed rats and mice include those which are controlled to prevent the spread of rodent-borne diseases and contamination of food for human consumption.

Various microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, and protozoans. The listed microorganisms are the subject of control programs by public health agencies and hospitals for

the purpose of preventing the spread of numerous diseases.

Reptiles and birds. The listed organisms are controlled to prevent the spread of disease and the prevention of direct injury.

Various mammals. The listed organisms have the potential for direct human injury and can act as disease reservoirs (i.e., rabies, etc.).

EPA, HHS and USDA do not envision that this list of pests of significant public health importance will remain static. It is possible in the future, as there are new discoveries concerning the roles of species in spreading disease, that this list may need to be changed. Should any additional species be found to present public health problems, EPA may determine that it should consider them to be pests of significant public health importance under FIFRA Section 28 (d). As deemed necessary, the Agency will update the list of pests of significant public health importance. Interested parties are invited to petition the Agency regarding the amendment of this list. This petition should include the common use name and scientific name of the pest, and a rationale regarding the public health threat posed by this pest. These petitions can be sent to the contact under Part VI. For Additional Information.

### **III. USE OF THE LIST OF PESTS OF SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE LIST BY THE AGENCY**

The Agency will use the list of pests of significant public health importance to:

1. Fulfill the requirements set forth in FIFRA Section 28(d)
2. Together with the Public Health Service, develop and implement programs to improve and facilitate the safe and necessary use of chemical, biological and other methods to control pests of public health importance.

### **V. WHAT REGISTRANTS SHOULD DO**

Registrants do not need to do anything in response to this notice.

### **VI. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

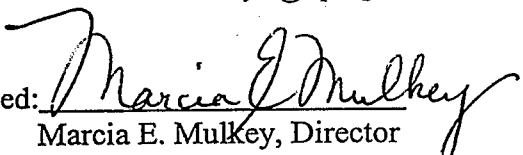
If you have questions regarding this PR Notice, contact:

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Signed: 

Marcia E. Mulkey, Director  
Office of Pesticide Programs, (7501C)

AUG - 3 2002

# Appendix A

# INVERTEBRATE PESTS

COMMON/ SPECIES NAME	SITE CLASS	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
<b>ARTHROPODS</b>	<b>ARTHROPODA</b>	
<b>TICKS</b>	<b>ACARI</b>	
soft ticks	<i>Ornithodoros hermsi</i>	tick-borne relapsing fever
soft ticks	<i>Ornithodoros parkeri</i>	tick-borne relapsing fever
soft ticks	<i>Ornithodoros turicata</i>	tick-borne relapsing fever
American dog tick Rocky Mountain wood tick	<i>Dermacentor variabilis</i> <i>Dermacentor andersoni</i>	Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tick paralysis and Colorado tick fever
blacklegged tick (deer tick)	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	lyme disease and ehrlichiosis
western blacklegged tick	<i>Ixodes pacificus</i>	lyme disease and ehrlichiosis
lone star tick	<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	ehrlichiosis
Gulf Coast tick	<i>Amblyomma maculatum</i>	tick paralysis
<b>MITES</b>	<b>ACARI</b>	
chigger mites (common chiggers)	<i>Trombicula</i> spp.	itching, skin irritation
American house dust mite	<i>Dermatophagoides farinae</i>	allergy, asthma
European house dust mite	<i>Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus</i>	allergy, asthma
itch mite (scabies mite)	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	scabies
<b>SPIDERS</b>	<b>ARANEAE</b>	
black widow spider four related species	<i>Latrodectus mactans.</i> <i>Latrodectus</i> spp.	venomous bite

COMMON NAME	TAXONOMIC NAME	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
brown recluse spider	<i>Loxosceles reclusa</i>	venomous bite
hobo spider	<i>Tegenaria agrestis</i>	venomous bite
<b>SCORPIONS</b>	<b>SCORPIONES</b>	
sculptured scorpion related species	<i>Centruroides sculpturatus</i> <i>Centruroides</i> spp.	venomous sting
<b>INSECTS</b>	<b>INSECTA</b>	
Cockroaches	Blattodea	
American cockroach Australian cockroach brownbanded cockroach German cockroach Oriental cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i> <i>Periplaneta australasiae</i> <i>Supella longipalpa</i> <i>Blattella germanica</i> <i>Blatta orientalis</i>	allergies, transmission of Salmonella, fecal contamination, hepatitis
Sucking lice	Anoplura	
body louse (cootie) head louse crab louse (crabs)	<i>Pediculus humanus</i> <i>humanus</i> <i>Pediculus humanus capitis</i> <i>Phthirus pubis</i>	skin irritation, rashes, epidemic typhus, trench fever and epidemic relapsing fever
True bugs	Heteroptera	
bed bug masked hunter kissing bugs, conenosed bugs	<i>Cimex lectularis</i> <i>Reduvius personatus</i> <i>Triatoma</i> spp.	bites, allergic reactions allergic reactions, Chagas disease, trypanosome transmission, allergic reactions
Flies, mosquitoes, midges, gnats	Diptera	
"no-see-ums", punkies biting midges	<i>Culicoides</i> spp. <i>Leptoconops</i> spp.	annoying bites, allergic reactions
horse flies, deer flies and greenheads	Tabanidae (many species)	painful bites, allergic reactions

COMMON NAME	TAXONOMIC NAME	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
black flies, black gnats	Simuliidae (many species)	painful bites, allergic reactions
house fly stable fly little house fly	Musca domestica Stomoxys calcitrans Fannia canicularis	may transmit dysentery, salmonella, shigella, painful bites, allergic reaction rarely myiasis
screwworm secondary screwworm	Cochliomyia hominivorax Cochliomyia macellaria	myiasis myiasis
sand flies	Lutzomyia spp.	American dermal leishmaniasis
mosquitoes	Culicidae to include Culex spp., Culiseta spp., Aedes spp., Ochlerotatus spp., Anopheles spp., Psorophora spp., and Coquillettidia spp.	malaria; St. Louis, West Nile, Eastern, Western, LaCrosse and Cache Valley encephalitis; dengue, yellow fever, dog heartworm
Fleas	Siphonoptera	
cat flea dog flea human flea sticktight flea oriental rat flea chigoe flea	Ctenocephalides felis Ctenocephalides canis Pulex irritans Echidnophaga gallinacea Xenopsylla cheopis Tunga penetrans Oropsylla spp. Thrassis spp	annoying bites, allergic reactions, rash  bubonic plague & murine plague plague
Ants, bees & wasps	Hymenoptera	
pharaoh ant	Monomorium pharaonis	feed on wounds



<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE</b>
southern fire ant California fire ant red imported fire ant black imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis xyloni</i> <i>Solenopsis geminata</i> <i>Solenopsis wagneri</i> (invicta) <i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	painful stings accompanied by severe reactions
California harvester ant harvester ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex californicus</i> <i>Pogonomyrmex rugosus</i>	painful stings that may cause life threatening reactions
yellowjackets baldfaced hornet giant hornet paper wasps	<i>Vespula</i> spp. <i>Vespula maculata</i> <i>Vespa crabro</i> <i>Polistes</i> spp.	painful stings that may cause life threatening reactions
africanized honey bee	<i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i>	painful stings that may cause life threatening reactions

**VERTEBRATE PESTS AND PESTICIDE USE**  
**PATTERNS**

<b>COMMON/ SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>SITE CLASS</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE</b>
<b>REPTILES</b>		
<b>Rattlesnakes (Crotalus spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury</b>
<b>Copperheads, cottonmouths (Agkistrodon spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury</b>
<b>Coral snakes (Micrurus spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury</b>
<b>Brown Tree snake (Boiga irregularis)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury</b>
<b>BIRDS</b>		
<b>Geese (Subfamily Anserinae)</b>	<b>Park, turf and golf course areas where droppings may accumulate. Any site where an attack on humans may occur. Airports and/or flight paths.</b>	<b>disease, direct injury, human safety</b>  <b>only repellents are registered for their control</b>
<b>Mute swan (Cygnus olor)</b>	<b>Park, turf, and golf course areas where droppings may accumulate. Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>disease, direct injury</b>  <b>only repellents are registered for their control</b>

COMMON/SPECIES NAME	SITE CLASS	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
<b>Gulls (Subfamily Larinae)</b>	<b>Park, turf, golf course and public landfill/dump areas where droppings may accumulate. Airports and/or flight paths.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>
<b>Coot (Fulica americana)</b>	<b>Park, turf, and golf course areas where droppings may accumulate.</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Rock dove and domestic pigeon (Columbia livia)</b>	<b>Airports and/or flight paths. Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>
<b>Cliff swallow (Hirundo fulva)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>

COMMON/SPECIES NAME	SITE CLASS	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
House (English) Sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )	Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.	disease, human safety
Crows ( <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> & <i>Corvus ossifragus</i> )	Park, turf, and golf course areas where droppings may accumulate.	disease
Starling ( <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> )	Airports and/or flight paths. Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.	disease, human safety
House finch ( <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> )	Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.	disease, human safety
Blackbirds (Family Icteridae)	Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Airports and/or flight paths.	disease, human safety

<b>COMMON/SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>SITE CLASS</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE</b>
<b>Turkey vulture (Cathartes aura)</b>	<b>Airport and/or flight paths.</b>	<b>direct injury, human safety</b>
<b>Black vultures (Coragyps atratus)</b>	<b>Airport and/or flight paths.</b>	<b>direct injury, human safety</b>
<b>MAMMALS</b>		
<b>Big brown bat (Epitesicus fuscus)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Little brown bat (Myotis lucifungus)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Brazilian (Mexican) free-tailed bat (Tadarida brasiliensis)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease</b>

COMMON/SPECIES NAME	SITE CLASS	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
<b>Big eared bat (Corynorhinus spp.)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Commensal rats (Rattus spp.)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans. Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans</b>	<b>disease, direct injury, human safety</b>
<b>House mouse (Mus musculus)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>
<b>Cotton rats (Sigmodon spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans</b>	<b>disease</b>

<b>COMMON/SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>SITE CLASS</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE</b>
<b>Deer mice (excluding endangered varieties) (Peromyscus spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans.</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Ground squirrels (Spermophilus spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Prairie dogs (Cynomys spp. excluding endangered Cynomys parvidens)</b>	<b>Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Tree squirrels (Sciurus spp., Tamiasciurus spp.)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>
<b>Flying squirrels (Glaucomys spp. excluding endangered species)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>

<b>COMMON/SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>SITE CLASS</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE</b>
<b>Chipmunks (Tamias striatus, Eutamias spp.)</b>	<b>Buildings (indoor and outdoor areas) where droppings and/or ectoparasites may accumulate. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans.</b>	<b>disease, human safety</b>
<b>Wood rats (Nematoma spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans</b>	<b>disease</b>
<b>Bears (Ursus spp.)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury only repellents are registered for their control</b>
<b>Raccoon (Procyon lotor)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur. Areas where damage to a building or any of its components presents a hazard to humans. Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans</b>	<b>direct injury, rabies reservoir</b>
<b>Gray wolf (Canis lupus)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury, disease Control methods employed by State and Federal Biologists.</b>
<b>Foxes (Vulpes vulpes, Urocyon cinereoargenteus, Alopex lagopus)</b>	<b>Any site where an attack on humans may occur.</b>	<b>direct injury, disease rabies reservoir Control methods employed by State and Federal biologists.</b>



COMMON/SPECIES NAME	SITE CLASS	PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE
Coyote ( <i>Canis latrans</i> )	Any site where an attack on humans may occur.	direct injury, disease
Skunks ( <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> , <i>Spilogale putorius</i> )	Any site where an attack on humans may occur. Any site where this pest is found that presents a hazard or threat of direct injury to humans	direct injury, rabies reservoir

**MICROORGANISMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE**

<b>ORGANISM TYPE TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>BACTERIA</b>	
<b>Spirochetes</b>	
<b>Leptospira spp. (2)</b>	<b>leptospirosis</b>
<b>Treponema pallidum (3)</b>	<b>syphilis</b>
<b>Treponema pertenue (2)</b>	<b>Yaws: skin lesions</b>
<b>Treponema carateum (2)</b>	<b>Pinta: skin lesions</b>
<b>Gram-Negative Bacteria - aerobic rods and cocci</b>	
<b>Campylobacter jejuni (2)</b>	<b>food enteritis</b>
<b>Campylobacter fetus sub. fetus (1)</b>	<b>infections, abscesses</b>
<b>Pseudomonas aeruginosa (1)</b>	<b>infects wounds/causes septicemia, abscesses and meningitis</b>
<b>Pseudomonas fluorescens, P. putida, P. stutzeri (1)</b>	<b>respiratory and urinary tract infections, infects wounds, bacteremia</b>
<b>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia (1)</b>	<b>urinary tract infections</b>
<b>Burkholderia cepacia (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen - endocarditis, septicemia, wound infections</b>
<b>Burkholderia pseudomallei (1)</b>	<b>urinary tract infections</b>
<b>Burkholderia mallei (1)</b>	<b>glanders - a disease of horses occasionally transmitted to humans</b>
<b>Legionella pneumophila (1)</b>	<b>Legionnaire's Disease</b>
<b>Legionella bozeman, L. dumoffii, L. longbeachae (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Neisseria meningitidis (1)</b>	<b>meningococcal meningitis</b>
<b>Neisseria gonorrhoeae (3)</b>	<b>gonorrhea</b>
<b>Neisseria elongata (1)</b>	<b>urinary tract and pharyngeal infections</b>
<b>Bordetella pertussis (1)</b>	<b>whooping cough</b>
<b>Brucella spp.</b>	<b>brucellosis (undulant fever)</b>
<b>Moraxella lacunata (1)</b>	<b>conjunctivitis</b>
<b>Acinetobacter spp. (1)</b>	<b>nosocomial infections</b>
<b>Aeromonas hydrophila (1, 2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis, wounds, septicemia</b>
<b>Haemophilus influenzae (1)</b>	<b>bronchitis, sinusitis, conjunctivitis, otitis</b>
<b>Haemophilus ducreyi (3)</b>	<b>venereal disease - soft chancre or chancroid</b>
<b>Chromobacterium violaceum</b>	<b>pyogenic infections, septicemia</b>
<b>Calymmatobacterium granulomatis (3)</b>	<b>ulcerating lesions in genital area</b>
<b>Gram-Negative Bacteria - facultatively anaerobic rods</b>	
<b>Vibrio cholerae (2)</b>	<b>cholera</b>
<b>Vibrio parahaemolyticus (2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis</b>
<b>Vibrio vulnificus (1)</b>	<b>wound infections, septicemia</b>
<b>Vibrio alginolyticus (1)</b>	<b>wounds, ear infections</b>
<b>Plesiomonas shigelloides (2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis</b>
<b>Pasteurella multocida (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen - meningitis, arthritis, otitis, septicemia, sinusitis, encephalitis</b>
<b>Acintobacillus ureae (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia, bronchitis, meningitis, septicemia, sinusitis</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Cardiobacterium hominus</b>	<b>endocarditis</b>
<b>Gardnerella vaginalis</b>	<b>nonspecific vaginitis</b>
<b>Eikenella spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen</b>
<b>Enteric Bacteria</b>	
<b>Escherichia coli (2)</b>	<b>urinary tract infections, septicemia, diarrhea, hemorrhagic colitis</b>
<b>Shigella dysenteriae (2)</b>	<b>dysentery, diarrhea</b>
<b>Shigella flexneri (2)</b>	<b>dysentery, diarrhea</b>
<b>Shigella sonnei (2)</b>	<b>dysentery, diarrhea</b>
<b>Salmonella choleraesuis (2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis, septicemia, bacteremia and arthritis.</b>
<b>Salmonella enteritidis (2) and many other serovars</b>	<b>salmonellosis(food poisoning), septicemia, diarrhea</b>
<b>Salmonella typhi, S. paratyphi (2)</b>	<b>typhoid fever</b>
<b>Salmonella typhimurium (2)</b>	<b>enterocolitis, gallbladder infection</b>
<b>Citrobacter freundii, C. amalonaticus (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen</b>
<b>Citrobacter diversus (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen, neonatal meningitis</b>
<b>Klebsiella pneumoniae (2)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen, pneumoniae, infant diarrhea and urinary tract infections</b>
<b>Enterobacter aerogenes (2) and related species (2)</b>	<b>wound infection, other nosocomial infections, urinary tract infections, gastroenteritis</b>
<b>Enterobacter cloacae (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Hafnia alvei (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen</b>
<b>Proteus mirabilis (1)</b> <b>Proteus vulgaris (1)</b>	<b>urinary tract infections, infant diarrhea, respiratory infections</b>
<b>Serratia marcescens (2)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen, cystitis, bloodstream and central nervous system infections</b>
<b>Providencia spp. (1)</b>	<b>nosocomial infections, urinary tract infections, burn wound infections</b>
<b>Morganella spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen, bacteremia, respiratory/urinary tract infections, wound infections</b>
<b>Yersinia enterocolitica (2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis</b>
<b>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis (1)</b>	<b>wound infections, septicemia</b>
<b>Anaerobic Gram-Negative Straight, Curved and Helical Rods</b>	
<b>Bacteroides spp. (1)</b>	<b>periodontal disease</b>
<b>Bacteroides fragilis (1)</b>	<b>anaerobic bacteremia</b>
<b>Fusobacterium necrophorum (1)</b>	<b>abscesses</b>
<b>Rickettsias and Chlamydias - obligate, intracellular parasites</b>	
<b>Rickettsias -rod shaped bacteria or coccobacilli, gram-negative, non-motile, most transmitted by arthropods</b>	
<b>Rickettsia akari</b>	<b>rickettsial pox</b>
<b>Coxiella burnetii (1)</b>	<b>Q fever</b>
<b>Chlamydia - coccoid bacteria, gram-negative, non-motile</b>	

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Chlamydia trachomatis (3)</b>	trachoma (blindness) nongonococcal urethritis lymphogranuloma venereum
<b>Chlamydia psittaci (1)</b>	psittacosis (ornithosis)
<b>Chlamydia pneumoniae (1)</b>	pneumonia
<b>Mycoplasmas</b>	
<b>Mycoplasma pneumoniae (1)</b>	pneumonia
<b>Mycoplasma hominus (1)</b>	urogenital tract infections
<b>Mycoplasma genitalium (1)</b>	urogenital tract infections
<b>Ureaplasma urealyticum (1)</b>	urogenital tract infections
<b>Gram Positive Cocci</b>	
<b>Staphylococcus aureus</b>	skin infections such as cellulitis, boils, carbuncles, impetigo, and post operative wound infections. Can cause food poisoning and toxic shock syndrome. Bacteremia, Endocarditis, meningitis, pneumonia and osteomyelitis
<b>Coagulase negative Staphylococcus spp. (1)</b>	bacteremia, infective endocarditis, peritonitis associated with dialysis and predominantly genitourinary tract infections.
<b>Group A Streptococci - beta hemolytic e.g. Streptococcus pyogenes (1)</b>	pharyngitis, tonsillitis, sinusitis, arthritis. Infection can lead to rheumatic fever, scarlet fever or impetigo
<b>Group B Streptococci e.g, Streptococcus agalactiae (1)</b>	neonatal disease: pneumonia, septicemia, meningitis; adult disease: pneumonia, meningitis, endocarditis

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Group C Streptococci e.g., Streptococcus equisimilis (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia, pharyngitis, endocarditis, meningitis</b>
<b>Enterococcus faecalis (1)</b> <b>(NOTE: name changed from Streptococcus in 1984)</b>	<b>wound infections, bacteremia, Endocarditis, urinary tract infections may lead to meningitis.</b>
<b>Streptococcus pneumoniae (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia, otitis media, bacteremia, meningitis</b>
<b>Endospore-forming Gram-positive rods and cocci</b>	
<b>Bacillus anthracis (4)</b>	<b>anthrax</b>
<b>Bacillus cereus (2)</b>	<b>food intoxication</b>
<b>Clostridium tetani (4)</b>	<b>tetanus</b>
<b>Clostridium botulinum (2)</b>	<b>botulism</b>
<b>Clostridium perfringens (4)</b>	<b>gas gangrene</b>
<b>Clostridium difficile (4)</b>	<b>antibiotic-associated pseudomembranous colitis</b>
<b>Regular, non-sporing gram-positive rods</b>	
<b>Listeria monocytogenes (2)</b>	<b>food poisoning, abscess, abortion and meningitis</b>
<b>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae (1)</b>	<b>erysipeloid - affects skin on hand &amp; lower arms; systemic - arthritis, endocarditis; occupational disease of veterinarians, butchers fisherman</b>
<b>Irregular, non-sporing, Gram-positive rods</b>	
<b>Corynebacterium diphtheriae (1)</b>	<b>diphtheria</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Actinomyces spp. (1)</b>	<b>Actinomycoses -granulomatous inflammatory processes giving rise to abscess formation; ocular infections, caries, periodontal disease, intrauterine infection</b>
<b>Propionibacterium acnes (4)</b>	<b>acne</b>
<b>Mycobacteria</b>	
<b>Mycobacterium tuberculosis (1)</b>	<b>tuberculosis</b>
<b>Mycobacterium avium - intracellulare complex</b>	<b>pulmonary disease similar to tuberculosis</b>
<b>Mycobacterium kansasii</b>	<b>pulmonary disease similar to tuberculosis</b>
<b>Mycobacterium fortuitum-chelonaei complex (1)</b>	<b>pulmonary, cutaneous abscesses, post-operative wound infections</b>
<b>Mycobacterium leprae (1)</b>	<b>leprosy</b>
<b>Actinomycetes - irregular, non-sporing, Gram-positive</b>	
<b>Nocardia spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogens-localized cutaneous/subcutaneous infections; pulmonary, neural, and/or systemic nocardiosis; actinomycotic mycetomas - tumor-like growths within tissues</b>
<b>Rhodococcus spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen in immune compromised individuals</b>
<b>Streptomyces somaliensis (1)</b>	<b>actinomycetoma</b>
<b>Actinomadura madurae (1)</b>	<b>actinomycetoma</b>
<b>Actinomadura pellertiere (1)</b>	<b>actinomycetoma</b>



<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>FUNGI - Genus, species</b>	
<b>Rhizopus spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Rhizomucor spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Absidia spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Mucor spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Cunninghamella spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Mortierella spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen mucormycosis</b>
<b>Saksenaea spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Apophysomyces spp. (1)</b>	<b>opportunistic pathogen murcomycosis</b>
<b>Candida albicans (1)</b>	<b>candidiasis, thrush</b>
<b>Candida spp. (albicans, tropicalis, torulopsis, glabrata, parapsilosis) (1)</b>	<b>iatrogenic infections, genitourinary tract infections</b>
<b>Fusarium spp. (solani, moniforme, proliferatum) (1)</b>	<b>disseminated skin lesions, - patients with leukemia</b>
<b>Pseudalleschericia boydii (1)</b>	<b>pulmonary; local lesions in paranasal sinuses; disseminated - kidney, thyroid, brain, heart</b>
<b>Cryptococcus neoformans (1)</b>	<b>meningitis</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Trichosporon spp. (1)</b>	<b>trichosporonosis -lesions in skin, kidney, liver, eyes, lungs.</b>
<b>Epidermophyton floccosum (1) (4)</b>	<b>ringworm - tinea cruris, tinea pedis</b>
<b>Malassezia furfur (1)</b>	<b>tinea versicolor, lesions of skin - chest, back and shoulders</b>
<b>Exophiala werneckii (1)</b>	<b>tinea nigra palmaris - brown/black macular areas on hands/fingers</b>
<b>Trichophyton mentagrophytes (1)(5)</b>	<b>athlete's foot, tinea pedis</b>
<b>Trichophyton spp. (1)(4)</b>	<b>ringworm - tinea corporis, tinea pedis, tinea barbae, tinea cruris, tinea capitis, tinea favosa</b>
<b>Microsporum spp. (1)</b>	<b>tinea capitis</b>
<b>Pneumocystis carinii (previously classified as protozoan, now classified as fungus) (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia - opportunistic pathogen</b>
<b>Histoplasma capsulatum (1)</b>	<b>histoplasmosis - respiratory tract infection</b>
<b>Coccidioides immitis (1)</b>	<b>coccidioidomycosis - respiratory tract infection</b>
<b>Paracoccidioides brasiliensis (1)</b>	<b>paracoccidioidomycosis - lesions on skin, in mouth, in lungs, lymph nodes</b>
<b>Blastomyces dermatitidis (1)</b>	<b>blastomycosis - granulomatous lesions; pulmonary infection</b>
<b>Sporothrix schenckii (1)(4)</b>	<b>ringworm - tinea nigra</b>
<b>Aspergillus spp. (fumigatus, flavus, niger, terreus)</b>	<b>aspergillosis - pulmonary infection</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Aspergillus fumigatus (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia, skin infections, ear infections</b>
<b>Aspergillus flavus (2)</b>	<b>food-borne intoxication (aflatoxin)</b>
<b>Aspergillus parasiticus (2)</b>	<b>food-borne intoxication (aflatoxin)</b>
<b>PROTOZOANS - Genus, species</b>	
<b>Amoebas</b>	
<b>Entamoeba histolytica (2)</b>	<b>amoebic dysentery</b>
<b>Naegleria fowleri (2)</b>	<b>microencephalitis</b>
<b>Acanthamoeba spp. (2)</b>	<b>Keratitis, may lead to blindness; chronic granulomatous amoebic encephalitis</b>
<b>Flagellates</b>	
<b>Giardia lamblia (2)</b>	<b>dysentery</b>
<b>Trichomonas vaginalis (3)</b>	<b>urethritis, vaginitis</b>
<b>Ciliates</b>	
<b>Balantidium coli (2)</b>	<b>dysentery</b>
<b>Sporozoa</b>	
<b>Cryptosporidium spp. (2)</b>	<b>diarrhea</b>
<b>Cyclospora sp.</b>	<b>food poisoning</b>
<b>Toxoplasma gondii (4)</b>	<b>toxoplasmosis</b>
<b>VIRUSES</b>	
<b>Adenoviruses (subgenera A-E, serotypes 1-47) (1)</b>	<b>respiratory infections, ocular infections, genitourinary infections, gastroenteritis</b>
<b>Herpesviruses</b>	

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 (1)</b>	<b>fever blisters and canker sores</b>
<b>Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 (3)</b>	<b>genital lesions</b>
<b>Epstein Barr Virus (1)</b>	<b>infectious mononucleosis - headache, malaise, fatigue, fever, pharyngitis, lymphadenopathy</b>
<b>Varicella - Herpes Zoster virus (1)</b>	<b>shingles, chickenpox</b>
<b>Herpes B virus (4)</b>	<b>infection a risk of primate handlers such as in zoos and laboratories-fatalities from ascending paralysis and encephalitis from monkey bites</b>
<b>Cytomegalovirus (1)</b>	<b>congenital abnormalities in newborns, mononucleosis; various infections in the immunocompromised</b>
<b>Poxviruses</b>	
<b>Variola (smallpox) virus</b>	<b>Variola major and minor (smallpox)</b>
<b>vaccinia</b>	<b>cowpox</b>
<b>Picornaviruses</b>	
<b>Poliovirus (2)</b>	<b>polio</b>
<b>Coxsackieviruses A1-A22, A24, B1-B6</b>	<b>meningitis (A7, A9, B1-B6); myocarditis (B); hand-foot-mouth disease (A9, A16); colds (A21, A24, B)</b>
<b>Echoviruses 1-34 (not 10 or 28)</b>	<b>chronic meningoencephalitis; myocarditis; maculopapular exanthema (9, 16); colds (11, 20); neonatal carditis, encephalitis, hepatitis (11)</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Enteroviruses 68-71 (1)</b>	<b>meningitis; paralysis (70, 71); hand-foot-mouth disease (71); acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (70); maculopapular exanthema</b>
<b>Hepatitis A (2)</b>	<b>hepatitis</b>
<b>Rhinoviruses 1-100 (1)</b>	<b>colds</b>
<b>Togaviruses</b>	
<b>Rubella virus (1)</b>	<b>rubella</b>
<b>Flaviviruses</b>	
<b>Hepatitis C virus (2)</b>	<b>hepatitis C</b>
<b>Bunyaviruses</b>	
<b>Hantaviruses: Hantaan, Puumala, Seoul, Muerto Canyon viruses (4)</b>	<b>Acute respiratory infection, hemorrhagic fever, nephropathy</b>
<b>Orthomyxoviruses</b>	
<b>Influenza A (1)</b>	<b>Flu</b>
<b>Influenza B (1)</b>	<b>Flu</b>
<b>Influenza C (1)</b>	<b>Flu</b>
<b>Paramyxoviruses</b>	
<b>Measles virus (1)</b>	<b>measles</b>
<b>Mumps virus (1)</b>	<b>mumps</b>
<b>Respiratory Syncytial virus (1)</b>	<b>pneumonia, bronchitis</b>

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Parainfluenza viruses (1)</b>	<b>respiratory tract uinfections-bronchiolitis, pharyngitis croup, pneumonia; fever</b>
<b>Coronaviruses</b>	
<b>Coronavirus (1)</b>	<b>upper respiratory tract infections, colds</b>
<b>Toroviruses (1)</b>	<b>upper respiratory tract infections, colds</b>
<b>Retroviruses</b>	
<b>HIV strains (3)</b>	<b>AIDS</b>
<b>Human T-Cell Lymphoma viruses (3)</b>	<b>leukemia/lymphoma; tropical spastic paraparenis (TSP)</b>
<b>Rhabdoviruses</b>	
<b>Vesticular stomatitis virus (1)</b>	<b>influenza-type illness; fever chills, muscle pain</b>
<b>Reoviruses</b>	
<b>Rotaviruses (2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis: vomiting generally preceeding diarrhea</b>
<b>Hepadnaviruses</b>	
<b>Hepatitis B (3)</b>	<b>hepatitis</b>
<b>Hepatitis D (3)</b>	<b>hepatitis</b>
<b>Caliciviruses</b>	
<b>Norwalk virus (2)</b>	<b>gastroenteritis</b>
<b>Hepatitis E (2)</b>	<b>acute hepatits</b>
<b>Astroviruses (2)</b>	<b>diarrhea</b>
<b>Filoviruses</b>	

<b>TAXONOMIC NAME</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE - CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Ebola-S (Sudan) (3)</b> <b>Ebola-Z (Zaire) (3)</b>	<b>hemorrhagic fever</b>
<b>Marburg (3)</b>	<b>hemorrhagic fever</b>
<b>Papoviruses</b>	
<b>Papillomaviruses (3)</b>	<b>genital warts, common warts, plantar warts, flat warts, butcher's warts, oral and respiratory papillomas.</b>
<b>Polyomaviruses: BK virus (1)</b>	<b>upper respiratory infections</b>
<b>Polyomavirus JC (1)</b>	<b>progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PAL)</b>
<b>Parvoviruses</b>	
<b>Erythrovirus: Parvovirus B19 (4)</b>	<b>erythema infectiosum (fifth disease); arthritis; aplastic chronic anemia; hydrops fetalis</b>
<b>Arenaviruses</b>	
<b>Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (1)</b>	<b>meningitis</b>
<b>PRIONS</b>	<b>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, scrapie</b>

#### **FOOTNOTES:**

- (1) Transmitted by respiratory or nosocomial contact.
- (2) Transmitted by contaminated food or water.
- (3) Transmitted by blood or other body fluids.
- (4) Transmitted by contact with other environmental factors.

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**Pesticide Registration (PR Notice) Notice 02 -**

**NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS, FORMULATORS, PRODUCERS, REGISTRANTS  
AND APPLICATORS OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS**

**ATTENTION:** Persons Responsible for Public Health Programs and Those Responsible for  
Registration of Pesticide Products

**SUBJECT:** List of Pests of Significant Public Health Importance

This notice identifies pests of significant public health importance. Section 28(d) of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in coordination with the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), to identify pests of significant public health importance and, in coordination with the Public Health Service, to develop and implement programs to improve and facilitate the safe and necessary use of chemical, biological and other methods to combat and control such pests of public health importance. Issuance of this list fulfills the requirement of FIFRA sec. 28(d) to identify pests of significant public health importance as a part of this process.

The publication of this list does not affect the regulatory status of any registration or application for registration of any pesticide product. This list does not, by itself, determine whether a pesticide product might be considered a "public health pesticide" as that term is used in FIFRA. That term, as defined in FIFRA section 2(n), requires consideration of the context of the pesticide use, including minor use status and use of the pesticide in public health control programs. Determining whether a pesticide is a public health pesticide is beyond the scope of this PR Notice.

Compilation of this list was a cooperative effort by the HHS, USDA and the EPA. The Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, coordinated the review by experts in public health and/or pesticide use patterns to compile this list. No person is required to take any action in response to this notice.

The Agency has determined that the list of pests of significant public health importance required under FIFRA section 28(d) need not be subject to the same restrictions and considerations that apply to the definition of "public health pesticide" in Section 2(n). Therefore, EPA is interpreting the term "significant public health importance" broadly, to include most pests that pose a widely recognized risk to significant numbers of people. This amended list addresses the majority of comments received and also provides a mechanism for all interested parties to engage further on this topic.

## I. BACKGROUND

FIFRA section 28(d) charges EPA with identifying "pests of significant public health importance." FIFRA section 2(t) defines the term "pest" as meaning:

(1) any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or (2) any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria, or other micro-organism (except viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organism on or in living man or other living animals) which the Administrator declares to be a pest under section 25(c)(1).

Pursuant to the authorization in the second part of this definition, EPA has broadly declared the term pest to cover each of the organisms mentioned except for the organisms specifically excluded by the definition (See 40 CFR 152.5).

## II. THE LIST

EPA has determined that the pests identified in Appendix A are pests of significant public health importance as that term is used in FIFRA section 28(d). This list is derived in large part from review of the pesticide/pest combinations for which efficacy (product performance) data are generally required to be submitted and reviewed prior to registration. In no way should this be interpreted to mean that EPA has or would base any regulatory action solely on this list. EPA is publishing this list separate from any statutory or regulatory conclusions which may be associated with public health pesticides.

A brief description of the identified pests or category of pests and an explanation for designating each as a public health pest is provided below:

Cockroaches. The listed cockroaches are controlled to halt the spread of asthma, allergy, and food contamination.

Body, head, and crab lice. These lice are surveyed for and controlled to prevent the spread of skin irritation and rashes, and to prevent the occurrence of louse-borne diseases such as epidemic typhus, trench fever, and epidemic relapsing fever in the United States.

Mosquitoes. Mosquitoes are controlled to prevent the spread of mosquitoes bearing such diseases as malaria; St. Louis, Eastern, Western, West Nile and LaCrosse encephalitis; yellow fever and dengue fever.

Various rats and mice. The listed rats and mice include those which are controlled to prevent the spread of rodent-borne diseases and contamination of food for human consumption.

Various microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, and protozoans. The listed microorganisms are the subject of control programs by public health agencies and hospitals for

the purpose of preventing the spread of numerous diseases.

Reptiles and birds. The listed organisms are controlled to prevent the spread of disease and the prevention of direct injury.

Various mammals. The listed organisms have the potential for direct human injury and can act as disease reservoirs (i.e., rabies, etc.).

EPA, HHS and USDA do not envision that this list of pests of significant public health importance will remain static. It is possible in the future, as there are new discoveries concerning the roles of species in spreading disease, that this list may need to be changed. Should any additional species be found to present public health problems, EPA may determine that it should consider them to be pests of significant public health importance under FIFRA Section 28 (d). As deemed necessary, the Agency will update the list of pests of significant public health importance. Interested parties are invited to petition the Agency regarding the amendment of this list. This petition should include the common use name and scientific name of the pest, and a rationale regarding the public health threat posed by this pest. These petitions can be sent to the contact under Part VI. For Additional Information.

### **III. USE OF THE LIST OF PESTS OF SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE LIST BY THE AGENCY**

The Agency will use the list of pests of significant public health importance to:

1. Fulfill the requirements set forth in FIFRA Section 28(d)
2. Together with the Public Health Service, develop and implement programs to improve and facilitate the safe and necessary use of chemical, biological and other methods to control pests of public health importance.

### **V. WHAT REGISTRANTS SHOULD DO**

Registrants do not need to do anything in response to this notice.

### **VI. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

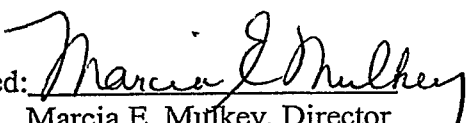
If you have questions regarding this PR Notice, contact:

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Signed:   
Marcia E. Mulkey, Director  
Office of Pesticide Programs, (7501C)

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