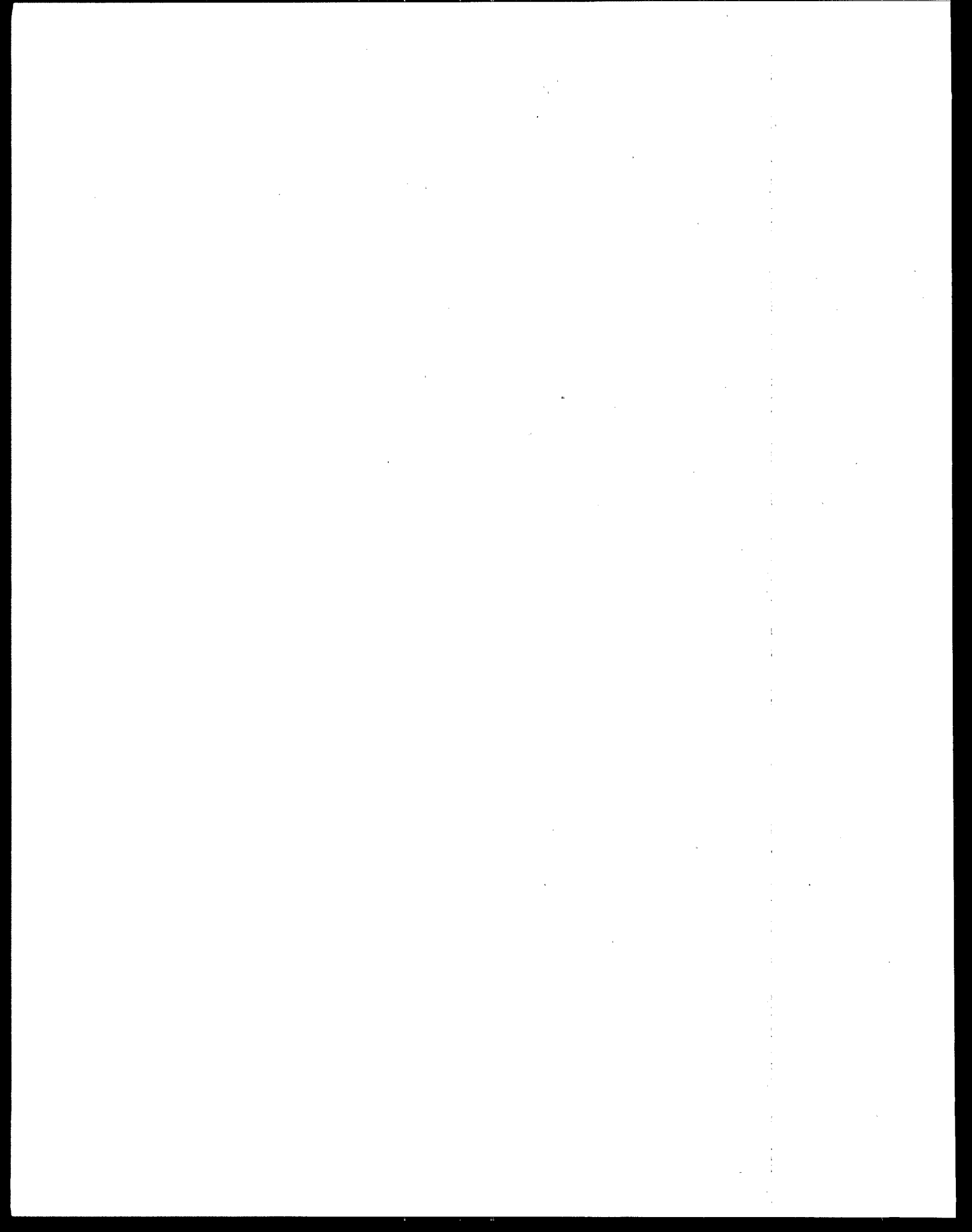




Selected Terms and Acronyms

Office of Pesticide Programs





INTRODUCTION

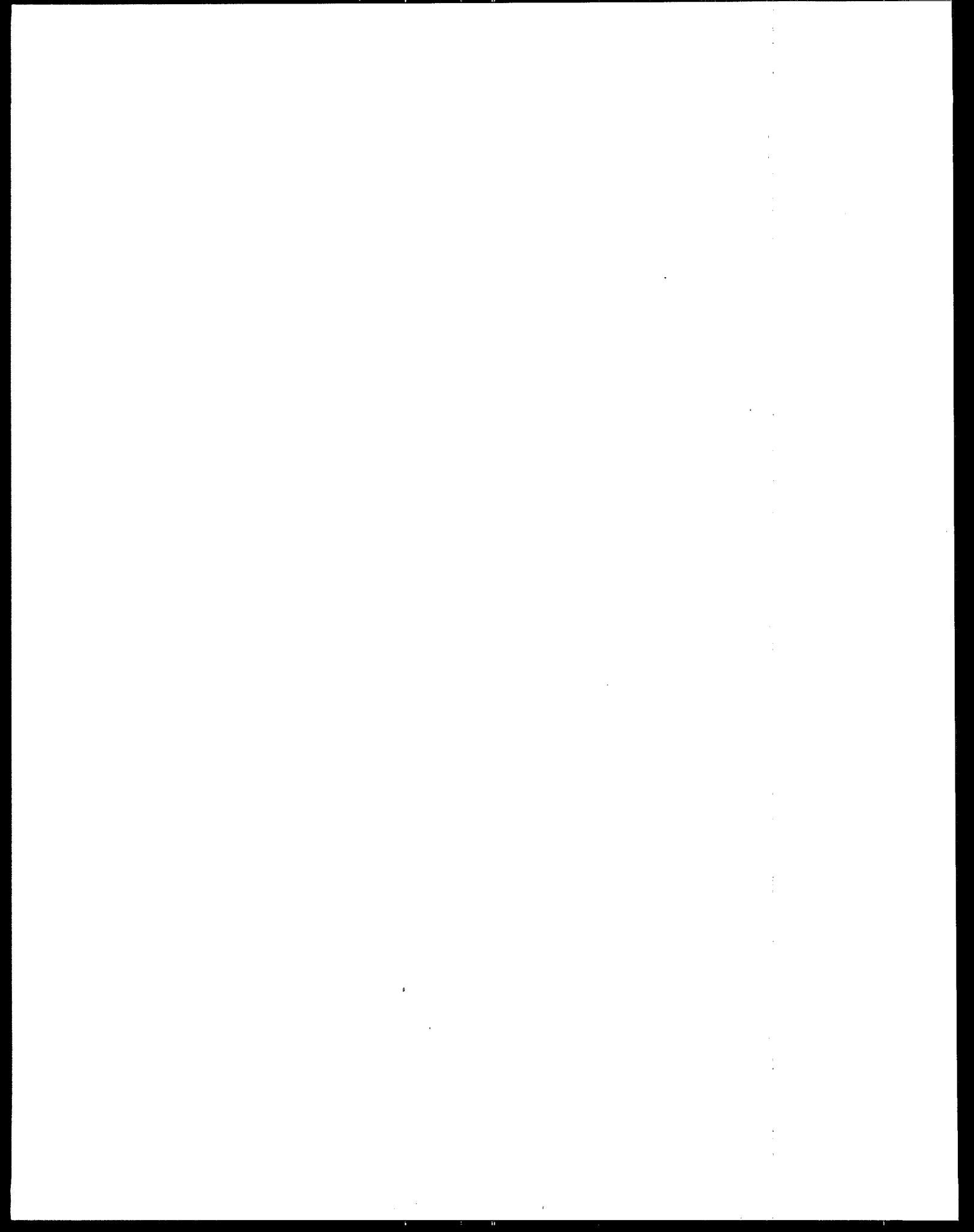
Selected Terms and Acronyms, Office of Pesticide Programs defines in non-technical language many commonly used terms and acronyms appearing in regulatory documents, reports, correspondence, speeches and testimony, fact sheets, press releases, and other publications produced by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP). These definitions do not constitute the Agency's official use of terms and phrases for regulatory purposes, and nothing in this document should be construed to alter or supplant any other federal document. Official terminology may be found in the laws and regulations as published in sources such as the Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations, Congressional Record, and elsewhere.

The terms and acronyms included are ones that have appeared in previously issued lists, supplemented by suggestions from OPP personnel. The terms selected appear frequently in the Pesticide Program's communications, both oral and written, internally and with people outside the program.

To suggest changes or additions for future editions, please contact the Planning and Reregistration Branch, Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508W), Office of Pesticide Programs, USEPA, Washington, DC 20460.

To obtain additional copies of OPP's *Selected Terms and Acronyms*, please contact EPA/NCEPI, PO Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419, telephone 513-891-6561, fax number 513-891-6685. Request publication number EPA 738-B-94-002.

An Agency-wide list of terms and acronyms, *Terms of Environment; Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms* (revised April 1994) also may be obtained from EPA/NCEPI at the address, telephone and fax number above. Request publication number EPA 175-B-94-015.



SELECTED TERMS AND ACRONYMS

OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS

AA	Assistant Administrator
AAPCO	See Association of American Pesticide Control Officials.
AB	See Administration Branch.
ACB	See Analytical Chemistry Branch.
Accelerated Reregistration Branch (ARB)	ARB, within SRRD, manages the reregistration review of many of the List B, C and D chemicals. ARB staff manage data requirements, issue Data Call-In Notices, process industry's data and requests, and coordinate the development of Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) documents.
Accelerated Reregistration Tracking System (ARTS)	ARTS was a computer tracking system used by the Accelerated Reregistration Branch of SRRD to track FIFRA '88 List B, C and D chemical data commitments made by the registrants during Phase 2 of the accelerated reregistration process. ARTS was replaced by SMARTS and ultimately by CRMS. See Chemical Review Management System (CRMS).
Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)	Now defunct term for reference dose. See reference dose (RfD).
Accession Number	Identification number that used to be assigned (for cataloging purposes) to volumes of studies submitted to OPP. This numbering system has been replaced by the Master Record Identification (MRID) system, which identifies each individual study. See also, Master Record Identification System.
Active Ingredient (AI)	The chemical or substance in a pesticide product that can kill, repel, attract, mitigate or control a pest, or that acts as a plant growth regulator.
ADI	See acceptable daily intake.

Administration Branch (AB)	AB, within PMSD, provides overall guidance, instruction and control for both the Office Director and all OPP Divisions in the areas of personnel and administrative management.
Administrative Record	The permanent, reviewable record of the Agency's regulatory review and decision process. It consists of a statement of the Agency's decision (i.e., position documents); science reviews and chapters; the associated supporting bibliography; and non-technical documents (e.g., decision packets, internal and external correspondence). These documents detail the evolution of the Agency's decision on a pesticide's status.
AI	See active ingredient.
ai/A	The amount of pure pesticide active ingredient applied per acre.
ALISS	See A-List Inventory Support System.
A-List Inventory Support System (ALISS)	ALISS was a computer tracking system used by the Reregistration Branch of SRRD. It captured the history of data requirements established in the original Registration Standards and subsequent data requirements for A-List chemicals. ALISS has been replaced by CRMS. See Chemical Review Management System (CRMS).
Analytical Chemistry Branch (ACB)	ACB, within BEAD, provides analytical and environmental chemistry services in support of pesticide registration, Special Review, and tolerance petition programs. ACB also provides support to the Office of General Counsel, the EPA Regional Enforcement Program, and the National Ground Water Monitoring Program. There are two laboratories in this branch, one in Beltsville, Maryland, and one in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.
Antimicrobial Program Branch (APB)	APB, within RD, is responsible for processing registration applications, experimental use permits, and petitions for tolerances for antimicrobial products.
AOAC	See Association of Official Analytical Chemists.
APB	See Antimicrobial Program Branch.

Applicant	The term given to a chemical company or other organization that has applied to RD to obtain registration of a pesticide product.
ARB	See Accelerated Reregistration Branch.
ARTS	See Accelerated Reregistration Tracking System.
ASTHO	See Association of State and Territorial Health Officials.
Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO)	An association of state pesticide regulatory officials dedicated to the effective enforcement of laws and implementation of programs that relate to proper and safe use of pesticides.
Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC)	An association devoted to the development, testing, validation and publication of analytical methods for foods, feeds, drugs, fertilizers, pesticides and other substances.
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)	Association of state health professionals dedicated to effective health care and who work with OPPTS on health issues related to pesticides.
AX/AL	Acronyms indicating that incoming correspondence is controlled by the EPA Administrator's office (AX) or the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs (AL).
BAB	See Biological Analysis Branch.
BEAD	See Biological and Economic Analysis Division.
"Bean Sheet"	The common name for a Data Package Record. See Data Package Record.
Biological Analysis Branch (BAB)	BAB, within BEAD, is responsible for the preparation of use-data software programs for exposure assessments, qualitative use assessments, and biological analyses of pesticides.

Biological and Economic Analysis Division (BEAD)	BEAD, one of the seven Divisions that constitutes OPP, conducts analyses on pesticide use and benefits; acquires, validates, and interprets technical data relative to pesticide use; conducts economic analyses on the impacts of regulatory options; and validates analytical chemistry methods. BEAD is comprised of the Planning and Evaluation Staff, and three branches: Biological Analysis, Economic Analysis, and Analytical Chemistry.
Cancellation	A process authorized under FIFRA section 6 whereby the Agency stops the sale, distribution and use of a pesticide product.
Carcinogenicity	The capacity to induce cancer (e.g., malignant tumors).
Case-Control Study	Epidemiologic study in which the incidence of a disease end point in exposed and non-exposed (usually human) populations is compared.
CB	See Communications Branch.
CB I	See Chemistry Branch I and II.
CB II	See Chemistry Branch I and II.
CBI	See confidential business information.
CCB	See Chemical Coordination Branch.
CERCLA	See the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.
Certification and Training Branch (CTB)	CTB, within FOD, is responsible for directing and implementing the Agency's regulatory and non-regulatory pesticide applicator training and certification activities under sections 4 and 23 of FIFRA. Also, CTB acts as OPP's liaison to state governments and tribal governments.
CFR	See Code of Federal Regulations.

Chemical Case	For purposes of review and regulation, OPP has grouped individual pesticide active ingredients that are chemically similar (e.g., salts and esters of the same chemical) into chemical cases.
Chemical Coordination Branch (CCB)	CCB, within HED, is responsible for tracking and coordinating HED's commitments related to registration, reregistration and Special Review, and for integrating individual discipline-specific review components into complete human health risk assessments/risk characterizations.
Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)	A trade organization that represents the industrial chemical industry.
Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA)	A trade organization whose members include smaller pesticide formulators, manufacturers and distributors.
Chemical Review Manager (CRM)	An SRRD employee whose responsibility is to manage and coordinate the reregistration or Special Review process for one or more pesticide chemicals. Also called a Review Manager (RM). See also Reregistration, and Special Review.
Chemical Review Management System (CRMS)	CRMS is a new electronic data management system which enables SRRD staff to manage information pertinent to reregistration. The status of each chemical and its generic data requirements are tracked in CRMS.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (CSMA)	Originally named the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, CSMA is a pesticide industry trade organization which sponsors the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association Political Action Committee.

Chemistry Branch
I and II

CB I--Tolerance Support and CB II--Reregistration Support are two branches within HED that were formerly known as the Dietary Exposure Branch (DEB). CB I and CB II evaluate analytical methods and residue, metabolism, and dietary exposure data. These analyses are used to estimate dietary exposure to pesticides and may lead to recommendations for or against proposed pesticide residue tolerances in food or feed, and reassessment of tolerances.

Child-Resistant
Packaging (CRP)

FIFRA regulations (40 CFR 162.16) require that certain residential-use pesticides meeting or exceeding specified toxicity criteria be packaged so as to offer protection to children and adults from injury or illness resulting from accidental ingestion or contact.

Cholinesterase
Inhibition

An inhibition in the effectiveness of cholinesterase, often caused by a chemical such as an organophosphate or carbamate pesticide. This inhibition can result in nervous system disorders such as excess salivation, cramps, dyspnea, anxiety, and death. See also, cholinesterases.

Cholinesterases

Enzymes, which when situated in the nervous system, help regulate the transmission of nerve impulses. There are two common types: that which is found in the brain peripheral nervous system and red blood cells; and pseudocholinesterase, which is found in plasma.

Chromatography

A process that separates a chemical mixture into its component parts for subsequent identification and quantification.

Clean Water Act
(CWA)

This statute includes the provisions for implementing the NPDES program. The Office of Water administers this program. See also, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and permits.

CMA

See Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Code of Federal
Regulations (CFR)

The categorized set of regulations that implement federal statutes. Regulations that pertain to EPA are at 40 CFR.

Colorimetric Analysis	A method of chemical analysis by which the concentration of a compound in solution can be determined by measuring the strength of its color by visual or photometric methods.
Communications Branch (CB)	CB, within FOD, develops and operates programs that disseminate pesticide and OPP information to the public.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Commonly known as "Superfund," this statute includes provisions for the cleanup of existing hazardous waste sites and requires that releases of hazardous substances in quantities greater than established reportable quantities be reported to the National Response Center. Under CERCLA §103, the application of a pesticide product registered under FIFRA is exempt from regulation. CERCLA is implemented by EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.
Confidential Business Information (CBI)	Material that contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information that has been claimed as confidential by the submitter (usually the registrant). Procedures for handling CBI are described in the CBI manual for OPP.
Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF)	A list showing the identity of the ingredients contained in a pesticide formulation. The list is submitted by a registrant or applicant at the time of application for registration or change in formulation.
CORT Studies	The set of toxicology studies consisting of chronic feeding (C); oncogenicity, which is now referred to as carcinogenicity (O); reproduction (R); and teratology (T), which now is referred to as developmental toxicity. These studies are required for all food/feed use pesticides and one or more may also be required for non-food/feed use pesticides. Chronic feeding effects, carcinogenicity, and developmental toxicity must be tested in two species, reproduction in one.
CPDA	See Chemical Producers and Distributors Association.
CRMS	See Chemical Review Management System.

CRP	See child-resistant packaging.
CSF	See Confidential Statement of Formula.
CSMA	See Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.
CTB	See Certification and Training Branch.
CWA	See Clean Water Act.
DAA	Deputy Assistant Administrator.
Data Call-In (DCI) Notice	A DCI notice, as provided by FIFRA §3(c)(2)(B), is a notice that is issued by RD or SRRD to registrants. A DCI Notice requires the submission of specific data to support the reregistration or continued registration of a pesticide. Failure to submit these data can result in suspension of the registered products.
Data Package Record ("Bean Sheet")	A form attached to material (e.g., data submitted by a registrant) transferred from one OPP Division to another for review. The material is assigned a record number and a bar code which are used to track the material in PRATS (formerly, the On-Line Tracking System).
DCI	See Data Call-In Notice.
DEB	See Chemistry Branch I and Chemistry Branch II.
Delaney Clause	Found in Section 409(c)(3)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), the Delaney clause prohibits food additive or drug tolerances for any substance (including pesticides) that causes cancer in test animals or in humans, if the substance is added to or concentrates in processed food or feed.
Dermal Absorption/ Penetration	A process by which a chemical enters the skin (e.g., a pesticide enters the skin of an applicator) and then moves into the body as an internal dose; it usually is expressed as a percentage of an amount applied to the surface of the skin.
Dietary Exposure Branch (DEB)	See Chemistry Branch I and Chemistry Branch II.

Dietary Risk Evaluation System (DRES)	A computerized tool for analyzing human dietary exposures to individual pesticides and comparing the exposures to known toxicity levels. The DRES is the responsibility of the Science Analysis Branch within HED. DRES was formerly known as the Tolerance Assessment System (TAS).
Docket File	A file maintained in the public docket (Room 1132 CM2, for OPP) for materials that pertain to Special Review and Reregistration of pesticides. Instructions for docketing are at 40 CFR 155. Materials in the docket are available for public inspection unless they are marked as confidential business information. The OPP product and review managers are responsible for submitting materials for inclusion in the docket files. Comments submitted to OPP by the public are filed at the OPP docket location. Contact PRPRB/FOD.
Domestic Application	Pesticide application in and around houses, office buildings, motels and other living or working areas; now termed residential use. See residential use.
Dosimetry	Process of measuring a dose (i.e., of a pesticide, radiation, medicine, etc.).
Downstream Processors	Industries dependent on crop production, such as canneries and food processors.
DRES	See Dietary Risk Evaluation System.
EAB	See Economic Analysis Branch.
EC	See emulsifiable concentrate.
Ecological Effects Branch (EEB)	EEB, within EFED, is responsible for assessing pesticide effects on non-target species including fish, birds, small mammals, beneficial insects, and plants.
Economic Analysis Branch (EAB)	EAB, within BEAD, provides quantitative usage data and economic analyses for EPA's pesticide regulatory program, including analyses of economic impacts of pesticide regulatory policies and of individual program actions under the various sections of FIFRA.

EDF	See Environmental Defense Fund.
EEB	See Ecological Effects Branch.
EEC	See Estimated Environmental Concentration.
EFED	See Environmental Fate and Effects Division.
EFGWB	See Environmental Fate and Groundwater Branch.
ELI	See Environmental Law Institute.
Emergency Exemption	See FIFRA Section 18 (emergency exemption).
Emergency Suspension	Suspension of pesticide product registration under FIFRA section 6(c) due to an imminent hazard. Emergency suspension immediately halts distribution, sale and sometimes use of effected pesticides. See also, Suspension of Registration.
Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)	A type of pesticide formulation that contains the active ingredient, one or more petroleum solvents, and an emulsifier that allows the formulation to be mixed with water. The strength of this concentrate usually is stated in pounds of active ingredient per gallon of concentrate.
Emulsifier	A chemical that aids in suspending one liquid in another, usually an organic chemical in an aqueous solution.
End-Use Product (EP)	A pesticide formulation for field or other end use. The labelling bears instructions for using or applying the product (as packaged and sold, or after dilution by the applicator) for controlling pests or regulating plant growth. The term excludes products with labelling that allows use of the product to formulate other pesticide products.
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	An environmental public interest group whose purpose is to protect environmental quality and public health.

Environmental Fate Data	Scientific data that characterize a pesticide's fate in the ecosystem, considering its degradation inducers (light, water, microbes), pathways and resultant degradation products.
Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED)	EFED, one of the seven Divisions that constitutes OPP, is responsible for assessment of pesticide effects on non-target animal and plant species in the natural environment and groundwater. EFED is made up of the Science Analysis and Coordination Staff, the Ecological Effects Branch, and the Environmental Fate and Groundwater Branch. This Division was created by the OPP reorganization of July 1988 when the Hazard Evaluation Division was split into EFED and HED.
Environmental Fate and Groundwater Branch (EFGWB)	EFGWB, within EFED, reviews and evaluates data on: pesticide fate and transport; aspects of pesticide leachability; and ground water effects. Also, EFGWB manages and coordinates human and environmental monitoring activities in support of the pesticide regulatory program.
Environmental Law Institute (ELI)	The ELI conducts research on current developments in environmental law; publishes the "Environmental Reporter."
EP	See end-use product.
EPA Compendium of Acceptable Uses	List of federally registered pesticides with their uses and approved maximum acceptable application rates and other use restrictions; this outdated system was replaced by the use index. The use index has subsequently been replaced by LUIS. See LUIS.
EPA Endangered Species Bulletin	Bulletin that contains lists of species (including birds, fish, mammals, and plants) in jeopardy because they or their habitats are threatened by pesticides. The bulletin also contains pesticide use information necessary to protect the species.

Epidemiology	The branch of medicine that deals with the frequency and occurrence of diseases in populations and the establishment of causal relationships between these diseases and environmental (including pesticide exposure) and other factors.
Estimated Environmental Concentration (EEC)	The estimated pesticide concentration in an environment, such as a terrestrial ecosystem.
EUP	See experimental use permit.
Experimental Use Permit (EUP)	A permit authorized under FIFRA section 5 that is granted by the Agency to allow a pesticide producer to conduct testing of a new pesticide, product and/or use, outside of the laboratory. The testing is generally conducted on ten or more acres of land or water surface. EUPs are most commonly used for large-scale testing of efficacy and gathering of environmental fate, ecological effects, and crop residue chemistry data. EUPs are processed by Product Manager Teams in RD product branches.
F ₀ Adult	Initial parent in a multigenerational reproduction study.
F ₁ Adult	Adult of the first generation (i.e., an F ₁ pup reared to sexual maturity and used for breeding the next generation).
F ₁ Pup	First generation pup.
F _{1a} or F _{1b} Pup	First generation pup; a or b indicates the first or second litter, respectively.
F ₂ Pup	Second generation pup.
FDA	See Food and Drug Administration.

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA)	FFDCA regulates, among other things, the use of drugs (human and veterinary), and chemicals in cosmetics and human and animal foods. It includes the legal requirement that tolerances (maximum residue limits) be established for pesticide residues in and on raw agricultural commodities, processed food and feed items (see sections 408 and 409). These tolerances are established by EPA.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	FIFRA sets forth regulations for the sale, distribution and use of pesticides in the U.S. FIFRA was last amended in 1988 and is thus known as FIFRA '88.
Federal Record Center	A repository for archived records and out-of-date data; the information is retrievable.
<u>Federal Register</u> (FR)	A daily government publication where all federal regulatory actions, including proposed rules, final rules, and notices, are published.
FFDCA	See Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
FHB	See Fungicide-Herbicide Branch.
Field Operations Division (FOD)	FOD is one of the seven Divisions that constitutes OPP. It oversees implementation of OPP regulatory actions, directs pesticide applicator training and certification, and manages the public docket. Within FOD, there are five branches: Regional Operations; Public Response and Program Resources; Communications; Occupational Safety; and Certification and Training.
FIFRA	See Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.
FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP)	An independent group of scientists, authorized under FIFRA, to render scientific opinions on pesticide issues and advise the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances.

FIFRA Section
6(a)(2), Adverse
Effects Data

The provision in FIFRA which requires the registrant to submit to EPA any studies or other information regarding unreasonable adverse effects of a pesticide, at any time after its registration.

FIFRA Section 18
(Emergency
Exemption)

A provision in FIFRA under which EPA can grant an emergency exemption to a state or another federal agency that allows the use for a limited period (usually one year) of a pesticide product that is not registered for that particular use. The exemption is requested and authorized because a pest problem is unanticipated and/or severe and there is no time or interest by a registrant to register the product for that use. Registrants cannot apply for emergency exemptions.

FIFRA Section
24(c) Special
Local Need (SLN)
Registration

Registration of a pesticide product under FIFRA section 24(c) by a state agency for a specific use that is not federally registered (however, the active ingredient must be federally registered for other uses). The special use is specific to that state and is often minor; thus, it may not economically warrant a full federal registration by the registrant. SLNs have full federal registration status; they are processed by product manager teams in RD.

SLN registrations cannot be issued for new active ingredients, food-use active ingredients without tolerances, or for a registration that has been cancelled or suspended under FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(B). A 24(c) registered product cannot be shipped across state lines, and may be used only in the state of issuance.

Flowable

Formulations in which the active ingredients are finely ground insoluble solids mixed with a liquid as a suspension. Flowables are mixed with water for application.

FOD

See Field Operations Division.

FOIA

Freedom of Information Act. Legislation that ensures the availability of federally generated information to the public.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	The federal agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), which includes pesticide tolerance enforcement. See also, Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
FR	See <u>Federal Register</u> .
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch (FHB)	FHB, within RD, carries out regulatory responsibilities on herbicide and fungicide products. FHB is responsible for processing applications for registration, experimental use permits, and petitions for tolerances for these classes of pesticides.
Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)	Designation by FDA that a chemical or substance (including certain pesticides) added to food is considered safe by experts, and so is exempted from the usual food additive tolerance requirements of FFDCA section 409.
Genetic Engineering	Directed transfer of permanent genetic information between species. This may include organisms that the Agency considers to be microbial pest control agents. Some higher plants have been "genetically engineered" to produce a pesticide or other compound not produced by the native plant.
GLP	See good laboratory practice.
Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)	Protocols established in 40 CFR 160 to assure the quality and integrity of data submitted by registrants. Provisions of the GLP standards include recordkeeping, personnel, and laboratory equipment requirements.
GRAS	See generally recognized as safe.

Group A, B₁, B₂,
C, D, E Carcinogen

Qualitative classification of chemicals for human carcinogenic potential based on the Agency's Carcinogen Assessment Guidelines. Group A includes known human carcinogens. Group B, which is subdivided into categories B₁ and B₂, contains probable human carcinogens. B₁ is reserved for agents that have limited evidence of carcinogenicity from epidemiologic studies and sufficient evidence from animal studies; B₂ is for agents for which there is sufficient evidence from animal studies and inadequate or no data from epidemiologic studies. Group C contains possible human carcinogens for which there is limited animal evidence; Group D includes chemicals that have no carcinogenic information or insufficient information to classify the chemicals; and Group E consists of chemicals that are not expected to be human carcinogens.

Hazard

Inherent toxicity of a compound. Hazard identification of a given substance is an informed judgment based on verifiable toxicity data from appropriate animal models or information from human studies.

Hazard Ratio

A term used by the Ecological Effects Branch to compare an animal's daily dietary intake of a pesticide to its LD₅₀ value. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates that the animal is likely to consume an amount of pesticide exceeding the dose at which 50 percent of animals of the same species would be killed.

HDT

See highest dose tested.

Health Effects
Division (HED)

HED is one of the seven Divisions that constitutes OPP. It is responsible for assessment of pesticide effects on human health. This Division was created by the OPP reorganization of July 1988 when the Hazard Evaluation Division was split into EFED and HED. HED is made up of seven branches: Science Analysis; Chemical Coordination; Toxicology--Insecticide and Rodenticide Support; Toxicology--Herbicide, Fungicide, and Antimicrobial Support; Chemistry Branch I--Tolerance Support; Chemistry Branch II--Reregistration Support; and the Occupational and Residential Exposure Branch.

HED

See Health Effects Division.

Highest Dose Tested (HDT)	The highest dose of a chemical or substance tested in a study.
Hydrolysis	The decomposition of organic compounds by interaction with water.
Hyperplasia	An increase in the number of cells in a tissue or organ (excluding tumor formation) that increases the bulk of the organ. Hyperplasia is sometimes a precursor to tumor formation.
Hypoplasia	A condition of arrested development in which an organ or part remains below the normal size or in an immature state.
ICR	See Information Collection Request.
Imminent Hazard	A situation that exists when the continued use of a pesticide during the time required for a cancellation proceeding would be likely to result in unreasonable adverse effects on humans or the environment or will involve unreasonable hazard to the survival of an endangered species.
Indemnification	A provision of FIFRA section 15 that requires EPA to pay end-users, dealers, and distributors for the cost of stock on hand at the time a pesticide registration is suspended under section 6(c). Only certain end-users are entitled to an automatic indemnity.
Inert Ingredient	An ingredient in a pesticide product's formulation that has no direct pesticidal activity but can be biologically active (such as water, solvents, emulsifiers, surfactants, clay, or propellants).
Information Collection Request (ICR)	EPA prepares an ICR for rules, proposed rules, surveys, or guidance documents that contain information gathering requirements. The ICR is a description of what information is needed, why the information is needed, how it will be collected, and how much the information collection will cost. The Agency submits each ICR to OMB for approval.

Information Services Branch (ISB)	ISB, within PMSD, provides information management support to the OPP regulatory program. These services include assessing information needs, directing the OPP security program, and maintaining liaison with information contacts and organizations outside OPP.
Insecticide and Rodenticide Branch (IRB)	IRB, within RD, is responsible for processing applications for registration, experimental use permits, and petitions for tolerances for pesticides in these use classes.
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	The concept and practice of using a variety of methods (cultural, pesticidal, biological, etc.) to control pests.
Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4)	A program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). IR-4 provides national leadership and coordination for information on the clearance of minor use pesticides and generates data to support minor-use registrations.
Intrastate Product	A pesticide product that was registered by a state for sale and use only in that state. Because the product was not federally (EPA) registered, it could not be transported across state boundaries. Intrastate products were identified by a product number greater than 3000 (e.g., 1573- <u>4880</u>). All intrastate products have now been converted to full federal registration or cancelled.
In Vitro	Testing or occurring outside an organism (e.g., in a test tube or a culture dish).
In Vivo	Testing or occurring inside an organism.
IPM	See integrated pest management.
IR-4	See Interregional Research Project No. 4.
IRB	See Insecticide and Rodenticide Branch.
ISB	See Information Services Branch.

Label Use Information System (LUIS)	LUIS is a computer data base of label directions for pesticide usage. Information contained in LUIS includes: use sites, application type, timing, equipment, dosage, application frequency, reentry and preharvest restrictions, geographic limitations, and selected limitations to use. Data are extracted by product but may be aggregated by active ingredient. The system currently focuses on information needed to support reregistration. Additional information (e.g., pests, more use limitations) will be added to the system to support Special Reviews and other reregistration activities.
LADD	See lowest acceptable daily dose. Also see lifetime average daily dose.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration of a substance that is expected to cause death in 50 percent of a test population. Usually used for birds or aquatic organisms, or for mammalian inhalation toxicity studies.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose taken by mouth or absorbed through the skin that is expected to cause death in 50 percent of the test animals treated. If a chemical has an LD ₅₀ of 10 mg/kg, it is more toxic than one having an LD ₅₀ of 100 mg/kg.
LD ₁₀	Lethal dose, low. The lowest dose in an animal study at which lethality occurs.
LDT	The lowest dose tested in a study.
Leaching	Movement of a substance downward or out of the soil as the result of water movement.
LEL	See lowest effect level.
Lifetime Average Daily Dose (LADD)	Used for estimating excess lifetime cancer risk.

List A Pesticides	The statutorily defined list that originally contained 350 active ingredients (grouped into 194 chemical cases) subject to reregistration. These chemicals, for which Registration Standards were written prior to FIFRA '88, are primarily food-use chemicals. They account for 85 to 90 percent of the total volume of food use pesticides used in the U.S.. See also, List B, C, and D pesticides, and reregistration.
List B Pesticides	The second group of approximately 229 active ingredients (grouped into 149 cases) subject to reregistration. This list includes the food-use chemicals that are not on List A and other agricultural pesticides. See also, List A, C, and D pesticides, and reregistration.
List C Pesticides	The third group of approximately 289 active ingredients (grouped into 150 cases) subject to reregistration. This list primarily includes antimicrobials. See also, List A, B, and D pesticides, and reregistration.
List D Pesticides	The remaining approximately 288 active ingredients (grouped into 117 cases) subject to reregistration. This list includes many pesticide types including microbials and biochemicals. See also, List A, B, and C pesticides, and reregistration.
LOEL	See lowest observed effect level.
Lowest Acceptable Daily Dose (LADD)	The largest quantity of a chemical that will not cause a toxic effect, as determined by laboratory animal studies.
Lowest Effect Level (LEL)	See lowest observed effect level (LOEL).
Lowest Observed Effect Level (LOEL)	The lowest dose in a study which produces an observable adverse effect.
LUIS	See Label Use Information System.
Maintenance Fee	An annual fee required of registrants for each pesticide product retained for registration.

Manufacturing Use Product (MP or MUP)	Any product intended (labelled) for formulation or repackaging into other pesticide products.
Margin of Exposure (MOE)	A numerical value that characterizes the amount of safety to a toxic chemical--a ratio of exposure to a toxicological endpoint, usually the NOEL. Formerly referred to as the Margin of Safety (MOS).
Margin of Safety (MOS)	See margin of exposure (MOE).
Master Record Identification Number (MRID #)	A unique cataloging number assigned to an individual study at the time of submission to the Agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	An enforceable concentration level for chemical contaminants that are often found in drinking water supplies; the MCL is based on technical and feasibility considerations and is set by the Agency's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	A suggested limit on the concentration of chemical contaminants in water that will be protective of human health. An MCLG is not enforceable at the federal level; however, many states do enforce them.
Maximum Permitted Intake (MPI)	An outdated term relative to daily human dietary exposure. The MPI was expressed in mg/day and was calculated by multiplying the acceptable daily intake by the body weight of a human (60 kg is a standard assumption).
Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	Comparable to a U.S. tolerance, the Maximum Residue Level is recognized by many countries as an enforceable limit on pesticide residues in foods. MRLs are set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, a United Nations agency staffed and funded jointly by the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization.
Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD)	The maximum dose that an animal species can tolerate for a major portion of its lifetime without significant impairment or toxic effect other than carcinogenicity.

MCL	See maximum contaminant level.
MCLG	See maximum contaminant level goal.
Metabolism	The process by which chemicals are transformed and stored in an organism--animal or plant.
Metabolite	Any substance produced by metabolism. See metabolism.
Microbial Pest Control Agent (MPCA)	A microorganism (e.g., virus, bacterium, fungus, protozoan) that is used as a pesticidal agent, usually to infect and kill the target pest, or to compete with undesirable microbial pests in the environment. Testing guidelines in Section M of the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines apply.
Miscible	Capable of being mixed; often used to describe certain pesticide formulations.
MOE	See margin of exposure.
MOS	See margin of safety (now margin of exposure).
MP	See manufacturing use product.
MPCA	See microbial pest control agent.
MPI	See maximum permitted intake.
MRID	See master record identification number.
MRL	See Maximum Residue Level.
MTD	See maximum tolerated dose.
MUP	See manufacturing use product.
Mutagenic	The property of a substance (or mixture of substances) to produce genetic changes.
NACA	See National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
NARA	National Agrichemical Retailers Association.

NAS	See National Academy of Sciences.
NASDA	National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.
National Academy of Sciences (NAS)	An eminent society of elected scholars dedicated to furthering science and the general welfare.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA)	An association representing the interests of most major pesticide companies and the uses of pesticides in agriculture.
National Center for Environmental Publications and Information (NCEPI)	NCEPI is EPA's clearinghouse and primary distribution center for nontechnical Agency publications. Single copies of publications in stock are sent free of charge. Catalogs of EPA publications (order #EPA 212-B-93-001) and OPP publications (order #EPA 730-B-94-001) may be requested. Contact: EPA/NCEPI, PO Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419, telephone 513-891-6561, fax 513-891-6685.
National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides (NCAMP)	NCAMP was formed to serve as a national network committed to pesticide safety and the adoption of alternative pest management strategies that reduce or eliminate a dependency on toxic chemicals.
National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)	As part of the National Institutes of Health, NIEHS performs basic research, including genetic and cancer studies, that relates to environmental health sciences.
National Pest Control Association (NPCA)	An association whose members include companies engaged in the integrated management of insects, rodents, birds, and other pests that inhabit buildings or structures.
National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS)	The commercially-available version of the Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS). In addition to PPIS information, NPIRS also includes Pesticide Document Management System data (e.g., MRID number, study title, title page from submitted study). See also, Pesticide Product Information System.

National Pesticides Telecommunications Network (NPTN)	NPTN, located at Texas Tech University, is a network from which the public can get answers to their pesticide-related questions by calling a toll-free phone number (1-800-858-7378) that is funded by the Agency.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S. unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a state or, where delegated, a Native American tribal government.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	A permit issued by the Office of Water that allows dischargers of pollutants (e.g., a chemical manufacturing facility) to purposely discharge contaminated effluent into waters of the U.S..
National Technical Information Service (NTIS)	An organization that sells certain government publications including EPA documents such as testing guidelines. Orders can be placed at NTIS, Attention: Order Desk, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161; telephone (703) 487-4650.
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)	The NRDC is dedicated to protecting endangered natural resources and improving the quality of the human environment.
NCAMP	See National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides.
NCEPI	See National Center for Environmental Publications and Information.
Neoplasm	Literally, new growth; a benign (e.g., adenoma) or malignant (e.g., carcinoma) tumor.
NIEHS	See National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences.
No Observable Effect Level (NOEL)	The highest dose level (quantity) of a substance administered to a group of experimental animals that demonstrates the absence of effects observed or measured at higher dose levels. The NOEL should produce no biologically significant differences between the group of treated animals and a control group of unexposed animals maintained under identical conditions. See also, NOAEL.

NOAEL	No observable adverse effect level. See no observable effect level.
NOEL	See no observable effect level.
NOIC	See notice of intent to cancel.
NOIS	See notice of intent to suspend.
Notice of Intent to Cancel (NOIC)	Notification sent to registrants when the Agency decides to cancel (terminate) the registrations of products containing a pesticide, either for administrative reasons or because the chemical has been shown to cause unreasonable adverse effects. See also, suspension of registration.
Notice of Intent to Suspend (NOIS)	Notification sent to a registrant when the Agency decides to suspend (halt) product sale and distribution because of failure to meet an obligation, such as submission of data in a timely and/or acceptable manner, or because of imminent hazard. See also, suspension of registration and emergency suspension.
NPCA	See National Pest Control Association.
NPDES	See National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
NPDES Permit	See National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.
NPIRS	See National Pesticide Information and Retrieval System.
NPTN	See National Pesticides Telecommunications Network.
NRDC	See Natural Resources Defense Council.
NTIS	See National Technical Information Service.
Occupational and Residential Exposure Branch (OREB)	OREB, within HED, is responsible for review and evaluation of data regarding the exposure of people to pesticides.

Occupational Safety Branch (OSB)	OSB, within FOD, develops and recommends Agency policy and implements a strategy for pesticide occupational safety programs. Through cooperative agreements, grants, or contracts, OSB manages external efforts that contribute to a better understanding of the phenomena of worker exposure to pesticides, the health problems created, and identification and demonstration of practicable and effective means to reduce exposure.
OD	Office Director
ODW	See Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.
OECD Guidelines	Testing guidelines prepared by the Organization of Economic and Cooperative Development of the United Nations. These guidelines assist in the preparation of protocols for toxicological, environmental fate, etc. studies.
OES	See Office of Endangered Species.
Office of Endangered Species (OES)	OES is part of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW)	Promulgates drinking water standards (MCLs) and/or issues Health Advisories for pesticides known or suspected to contaminate groundwater. Formerly called the Office of Drinking Water (ODW).
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA)	OIRA, within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), reviews all EPA regulations, Information Collection Requests, major policy statements and Congressional testimony.
Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)	OPP and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics comprise the two offices within the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances. OPP is comprised of seven Divisions: Biological and Economic Analysis; Environmental Fate and Effects; Field Operations; Health Effects; Program Management and Support; Registration; and Special Review and Reregistration.
OGWDW	See Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

OIRA	See Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.
OLTS	See on-line tracking system.
OMB	Office of Management and Budget.
Oncogenicity	See carcinogenicity.
On-Line Tracking System (OLTS)	OLTS is a computerized tracking system used to track data review records.
OPM	Office of Personnel Management.
OPP	See Office of Pesticide Programs.
OREB	See Occupational and Residential Exposure Branch.
OSB	See Occupational Safety Branch.
PAG	See Pesticide Assessment Guidelines.
PAI	See pure active ingredient.
Pathogen	Any disease-producing organism, bacteria, virus or fungus.
PBA	See preliminary benefit analysis.
PCO	See pest control operator.
PDMS	See pesticide document management system.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Clothing and equipment worn by pesticide handlers (mixers, loaders and applicators) and re-entry workers, which is designed or intended to reduce their exposure to pesticides, during or after application.
PES	See Planning and Evaluation Staff.
Pest	Any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed or any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life, or any virus, bacteria, or other micro-organism which the Administrator declares to be a pest. See FIFRA section 2(t).

Pest Control
Operator (PCO)

A person or company that applies pesticides as a business (e.g., exterminator). Often used to describe such a service for household applications as compared to agricultural applications.

Pesticide
Assessment
Guidelines (PAG)

Protocols listed in 40 CFR 158 that provide registrants with guidelines on how to do studies. They are published by EPA but are not legal documents. Copies of the Guidelines can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service.

Pesticide
Document
Management
System (PDMS)

The Agency-maintained collection of documents of regulatory significance to pesticides, including submitted studies. The documents are microfiched and indexed by an on-line retrieval system that anyone in OPP can use.

Pesticide Incident
Monitoring System
(PIMS)

A collection of human and environmental poisoning events related to specific pesticides that were reported to OPP. PIMS was discontinued in 1981 due to budgetary constraints and the unverifiable nature of its data; it was based on volunteered information.

Pesticide Product
Information
System (PPIS)

A data base that provides information on more than 60,000 currently and formerly federally registered pesticide products and other non-pesticide chemicals. For each federally registered product, PPIS can provide the product name, registrant name and address, EPA registration number, type of formulation, signal word, types of pesticide activity, active ingredient names and percentages, application sites, and pests controlled. Also, PPIS contains information on whether the product has been classified for general or restricted use.

Pesticide
Registration
Activity Tracking
System (PRATS)

An on-line tracking system to monitor the science reviews of data submissions. Also, PRATS is used to request actions (e.g., risk assessments, DRES runs, etc.) from the OPP science divisions. PRATS replaces the OLTS.

Pesticide
Regulation (PR)
Notice

A written notice from OPP to pesticide registrants that communicates important changes in regulatory policy, procedures, and/or regulations. Each PR Notice is assigned a two-part number beginning with the year issued followed by a cardinal number (e.g., 87-1, 87-2).

Petition	See tolerance petition.
Phenology of Crops	The development of crops through the seasons.
PHI	See pre-harvest interval.
PIMS	See Pesticide Incident Monitoring System.
Planning and Evaluation Staff (PES)	PES, within BEAD, is primarily responsible for formulating BEAD budgets and program plans, administrative management, science integration and program evaluation, and coordination of preparation for hearings.
Planning and Reregistration Branch (PRB)	PRB, within SRRD, manages the reregistration process for some of the List B, C and D chemicals; manages much of the product reregistration process; and handles administrative, budget, personnel, contracts, systems and outreach activities for SRRD.
PM	See Product Manager.
PMSD	See Program Management and Support Division.
Policy and Special Projects Staff (PSPS)	PSPS, within OPP, serves as the program's primary means for analyzing and responding to external critiques of program activities and policies. PSPS also develops policy initiatives and key regulations.
PPE	See personal protective equipment.
PPIS	See Pesticide Product Information System.
PPSS	See Program Planning and Support Staff.
PR Notice	See Pesticide Registration Notice.
PRATS	See Pesticide Registration Activity Tracking System.
PRB	See Planning and Reregistration Branch.
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	The time between the last pesticide application and harvest of the treated crop.

Preliminary Benefit Analysis (PBA)	Summary of a pesticide's uses and benefits; developed by BEAD for the preliminary determination (PD 2/3) stage of a Special Review.
Price Elasticity	The percentage change in the quality of a good or a service in response to a percentage change in its market price.
Product Manager (PM) Team	An organizational unit in each of the three RD product branches, primarily responsible for: processing applications for new and amended product registration, petitions for tolerances, experimental-use permits, and special local need applications. Each of the PM teams is headed by a product manager (equivalent to a section head) and staffed by reviewers. Each PM Team has a number (e.g., PM 21).
Program Management and Support Division (PMSD)	PMSD, one of the seven Divisions that constitutes OPP, provides administrative support to all OPP Divisions; prepares program plans and budget proposals; manages the indemnification process; and provides overall leadership for OPP management program. PMSD is comprised of four branches: Administration; Resource Management and Evaluation; Information Services; and Systems.
Program Planning and Support Staff (PPSS)	PPSS, within HED, is responsible for formulating HED budgets and program plans, and for administrative management of budget, personnel, contracts and systems for HED.
Protocol	A study plan or method. Testing protocols for data requirements appear in the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines.
PRPRB	See Public Response and Program Resources Branch.
PSPS	See Policy and Special Projects Staff.
Public Response and Program Resources Branch (PRPRB)	PRPRB, within FOD, manages the OPP Freedom of Information (FOIA) program, the public docket, and the National Pesticides Telecommunications Network (NPTN). See also, docket file and NPTN.

Pure Active Ingredient (PAI)	Test substance required for certain pesticide studies. Pure active ingredients do not have inert ingredients added.
Q star, Q ₁ star, Q ₁ [*]	A mathematical value that represents the upper 95th percent confidence limit of the slope of a curve that describes the carcinogenic response of a tested compound; the curve is derived from the results of carcinogenicity studies. Q ₁ [*] represents potency of effect. It is expressed as: (mg of chemical/kg of body weight/day) ⁻¹ . The Q ₁ [*] is multiplied by an exposure value to give an estimate of excess cancer risk. (Q ₁ [*] also is used in conjunction with LADD.)
QUA	See qualitative use assessment.
Qualitative Use Assessment (QUA)	A report that provides a summary of the major uses of a pesticide including percent of crop treated, percent of pesticide used on a site, and other available usage information.
RAC	See raw agricultural commodity.
RAF	See Risk Assessment Forum.
Rainbow Report	An SRRD/OPP document, "Status of Pesticides in Reregistration and Special Review," which lists and provides the status of all pesticides now or ever in reregistration or Special Review. Known also as the "Rainbow Report" because its chapters are printed on different colors of paper.
Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC)	A human food or animal feed crop that has not been processed (e.g., raw carrots, apples, corn or eggs).
RB	See Reregistration Branch.
RBC	See red blood cell.
RCRA	See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
RD	See Registration Division.
RED	See Reregistration Eligibility Decision document.

Red Blood Cell (RBC)	One of the formed cell types found in the blood; responsible for carrying oxygen from the external environment to all cells and tissues of the body. RBC is often used in conjunction with the type of cholinesterase that occurs in the red blood cell (e.g., RBC cholinesterase).
Reference Dose (RfD)	An estimate of the level of daily exposure to a pesticide residue which, over a 70-year human life span, is believed to have no significant deleterious effects. RfDs are based upon data for noncarcinogenic effects of substances, even those which also may be carcinogenic. Formerly called the acceptable daily intake (ADI).
Registrant	The term given to a pesticide manufacturer that has a registered pesticide product.
Registration	The process and final Agency action that authorizes the legal sale, distribution, and use of a pesticide product. The process includes OPP's consideration of scientific, legal, and regulatory requirements of the product and results in issuance of a Notice of Registration to the registrant.
Registration Division (RD)	RD is one of the seven divisions that constitutes OPP. It is responsible for processing all registration, tolerance, and experimental use permit actions. RD is comprised of four branches: Anti-microbial Program; Fungicide-Herbicide; Insecticide-Rodenticide; and Registration Support.
Registration Number	A hyphenated, two-part number assigned by RD to identify each product registration (e.g., 1253-79). The first part of the number is the assigned company number (called the establishment number), which is specific to a given chemical company; the second part is the specific product number. The registration number must appear on the product's label, as required by 40 CFR 156.10. See also, Supplemental Registration.

Registration Standard (RS)	A former reregistration process and resulting document that characterized a pesticide's available scientific data base and the Agency's position on the registered uses of that pesticide. All chemical cases that had Registration Standards issued prior to the enactment of FIFRA '88 now are on List A.
Registration Support Branch (RSB)	RSB, within RD, is responsible for: the emergency exemption program under section 18 of FIFRA; issuance of section 24(c) special local needs registrations; the clearance requests for exemption from a tolerance for inert ingredients; the tolerance revocation program; the management and coordination of minor or specialty use tolerance petitions submitted under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; the review of acute toxicity data for products; and child-resistant packaging.
REI	See restricted entry interval.
Reregistration	<p>OPP's process of re-examining supporting scientific data, re-assessing human health and environmental risks, and making reregistration decisions for all pesticides initially registered before November 1, 1984. Reregistration priority is given to chemicals with the highest potential for exposure--high-volume and food-use chemicals (i.e., List A chemicals). Through this priority process, four lists of pesticides (Lists A, B, C, and D), were established under FIFRA '88.</p> <p>The reregistration process consists of the Agency identifying the studies necessary to conduct human health and environmental risk assessments; obtaining and reviewing these studies; estimating potential risks; imposing any regulatory controls needed to manage those risks; and reregistering pesticide products whose risks are not unreasonable. See also, Reregistration Branch; Accelerated Reregistration Branch; Planning and Reregistration Branch; Data Call-In; and List A, B, C, and D Pesticides.</p>

Reregistration Branch (RB)	RB, within SRRD, manages the reregistration review process for the List A pesticides. This includes planning, scheduling, and coordinating HED, EFED, PMSD, and BEAD inputs, conducting the administrative review, and preparing and issuing Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) documents and Tolerance Reassessments.
Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) Document	RED documents summarize the findings of EPA's reregistration review process for individual chemical cases, and reflect the Agency's decisions on risk assessment and risk management for the uses of pesticides. Besides summaries of risk assessments, RED documents include requirements for risk reduction, product-specific data to support product reregistration, and any additional generic data needed on the active ingredient(s).
Residential Use	Pesticide application in and around houses, office buildings, apartment buildings, motels, and other living or working areas.
Resource Management and Evaluation Branch (RMEB)	RMEB, within PMSD, provides overall management, direction, guidance and support to OPP divisions and offices on the development and implementation of program and budget plans.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	RCRA is a law under which EPA regulates the transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. It is implemented by the Office of Solid Waste, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.
Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	The time after the end of a pesticide application during which entry into the treated area is restricted. Formerly called the reentry interval.
Restricted Use Pesticide	A pesticide that is available for purchase and use only by certified pesticide applicators or persons under their direct supervision. This designation is assigned to a pesticide product because of its relatively high degree of potential human and/or environmental hazard.
Review Manager (RM)	See Chemical Review Manager.

RfD	See reference dose.
Risk (Adverse Risk) for Endangered Species -- Aquatic	Risk to species if anticipated pesticide residue levels equal 1/10 of LD ₁₀ or 1/20 of LC ₅₀ .
Risk (Adverse Risk) for Endangered Species -- Terrestrial	Risk to species if anticipated pesticide residue levels equal 1/5 of LC ₁₀ or 1/10 of LC ₅₀ .
Risk Assessment	A process in which the hazard and exposure potential of an environmental agent are described, and a risk characterization is developed. See also: Risk Characterization.
Risk Assessment Forum (RAF)	The RAF consists of Agency risk assessment (RA) expert scientists who study technical Agency-wide RA issues and refer their findings to the Risk Assessment Council. The RAF was established to promote consensus on RA issues within the Agency.
Risk Characterization	In general, a determination of the likelihood of a hazard to occur in a population exposed to pesticide chemicals. This likelihood may be expressed as a numerical probability or as a margin of exposure. Simply stated: RISK = Hazard x Exposure.
Risk for Non-Endangered Species	Risk to species if anticipated pesticide residue levels are equal to or greater than LC ₅₀ .
RM	See Chemical Review Manager.
RMEB	See Resource Management and Evaluation Branch.
RPAR	Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (former name for Special Review).
RS	See Registration Standard.
RSB	See Registration Support Branch.
RUP	See restricted use pesticide.

SAB	See Science Advisory Board.
SAB	See Science Analysis Branch.
SACS	See Science Analysis and Coordination Staff.
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	The SDWA is the basis for protecting persons receiving water from public drinking water systems from harmful contaminants. It directs the EPA Administrator to develop: (1) National primary drinking water regulations that incorporate maximum contaminant levels; (2) Underground Injection Control regulations to protect underground sources of drinking water; and (3) Groundwater protection grant programs for the administration of sole source aquifer demonstration projects and for wellhead protection area programs.
SAP	See FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel.
SARA	See the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986; and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).
SB	See Systems Branch.
Science Advisory Board (SAB)	An group of scientists established by Congress to provide independent scientific and engineering advice to the EPA Administrator on the technical basis for Agency regulations. The SAB conducts open meetings and its reports are available to the public.
Science Analysis Branch (SAB)	SAB, within HED, integrates human and animal toxicological data along with dietary exposure data to determine the dietary risk for pesticides, conducts statistical analyses, manages the HED Peer Review process, and evaluates data pertaining to the human health impacts of biological pesticides.
Science Analysis and Coordination Staff (SACS)	SACS, within EFED, supports the assessment of environmental pesticide hazards by integrating individual discipline-specific review components into an overall statement of risk. SACS also provides quality control on EFED's scientific output, analyzes science policy issues and recommends resolution of issues.

SDWA	See Safe Drinking Water Act.
Section 6(a)(2)	See FIFRA Section 6(a)(2) (adverse effects data).
Section 18	See FIFRA section 18 (emergency exemption).
Section 24(c)	See FIFRA section 24(c) (special local need registration).
SETAC	See Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry.
SFIREG	See State FIFRA Issues, Research and Evaluation Group.
SLN	See FIFRA section 24(c) (special local need registration).
SMARTS	Simple Maintenance of ARTS; an expanded computer program version of now defunct ARTS. See ARTS.
Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC)	A professional society for environmental toxicologists and chemists. Publishes a journal entitled <u>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</u> and sponsors symposia on various environmental issues that relate to toxicology and chemistry.
Solution	A formulation or use dilution of a pesticide that dissolves in the carrier liquid or diluent and will not settle out or separate in an aqueous medium.
SOP	See standard operating procedure.
Special Local Need (SLN or FIFRA Section 24(c))	See FIFRA section 24(c).

**Special Review
(SR)**

Special Review is the process through which existing pesticides suspected of posing unreasonable risks to human health, the environment, or non-target organisms are referred for review by the Administrator or the Assistant Administrator. The review requires intensive risk and benefit analyses with the opportunity for public comment. If the risk of any pesticide use is found to outweigh social and economic benefits, regulatory action can be initiated. Regulations pertaining to Special Review procedures are found at 40 CFR Part 154. Special Review formerly was known as Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR).

**Special Review
Branch (SRB)**

SRB, within SRRD, is responsible for managing the Special Review process for chemicals that have met or exceeded the risk criteria for unreasonable adverse effects, as set forth in 40 CFR 154. The Special Review process provides a framework for intensive risk/benefit review of pesticides, and preparation of documents stating the Agency's position (Position Documents). Subsequent action may include risk reduction measures, cancellation of some or all uses, emergency suspension/cancellation, and hearing coordination.

**Special Review
Procedure**

A written procedure for use within the Special Review Branch that communicates to the staff the various steps involved in initiating and completing tasks commonly associated with managing Special Reviews.

**Special Review
and Reregistration
Division (SRRD)**

SRRD is one of the seven Divisions that constitutes OPP. It manages Special Reviews and the reregistration process. More specifically, SRRD develops Special Review and reregistration eligibility decisions; issues related data call-in notices; issues Special Review Position Documents, RED documents and follow-up reports; and administers the product reregistration process. The Division is comprised of the immediate office staff and four branches: Special Review; Reregistration; Accelerated Reregistration; and Planning and Reregistration.

SR

See Special Review.

SRB

See Special Review Branch.

SRRD	See Special Review and Reregistration Division.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	A written procedure that conveys procedures for various functions performed by OPP staff. SOPs address both technical and administrative matters.
STARS	See Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System.
State FIFRA Issues, Research and Evaluation Group (SFIREG)	SFIREG is a group of state pesticide regulatory officials who work with OPP staff to identify and resolve overlapping state and federal regulatory and research issues.
Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS)	EPA's administrative management tracking system. STARS tracks each Program office's most important activities, and provides feedback showing how well each is doing in achieving the goals and objectives set forth in its mission. Program offices submit data on outputs and accomplishments to the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), which compiles quarterly STARS reports.
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	SARA is the legislation that reauthorized the Superfund program in 1986. In addition, this law made several amendments to CERCLA and established the provisions for SARA Title III--the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).
Supplemental Registration	An arrangement by which a registrant licenses another company to market its registered name (i.e., distribute pesticide product under the second company's registration). A supplemental registration is identified by a three part number (e.g., 1342-6-2): the first and second parts are the primary registrant's registration number, and the third part is the supplemental registrant's company number.
Surrogate Data	Data from studies which involve test organisms or a test substance that are used to estimate the characteristics or effects on another organism or of another substance.
Suspension	Finely divided solid particles mixed in a liquid.

Suspension of Registration	<p>An action authorized under FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(B) that temporarily halts further distribution and sales of a pesticide product. Suspension is commonly imposed because the registrant has failed to adequately meet data submission requirements. The registrant can request a hearing to discuss data issues and the suspension can be lifted when the requirements are met.</p> <p>A suspension of registration also can be issued under FIFRA section 6(c) due to an imminent hazard. This type of suspension halts distribution, sale and sometimes use of affected pesticide products. The registrant has the right to an expedited hearing on the question of whether an imminent hazard exists. See also, NOIS and emergency suspension.</p>
Systemic Poison	Poison that travels through the body and affects one or more parts of the body, distant from the point of entry.
Systems Branch (SB)	SB, within PMSD, is the central point within OPP for automatic data processing systems analysis and design. Services provided include: ADP facilities and hardware, data input, and retrieval support from the computerized data bases.
TAIS	See time and accounting information system.
TC	See toxic concentration.
TD	See toxic dose.
Technical Grade Active Ingredient (TGAI)	The pesticide chemical in pure form (usually 95-100% active ingredient) as it is manufactured by a chemical company prior to being formulated into an end-use product (e.g., wettable powders, granules, emulsifiable concentrates).
Technical Grade Product	A registered manufactured-use product that is composed of technical grade active ingredient.
TEP	See typical end-use product.

Teratogenic	The property of a substance or mixture of substances to produce structural deviations or malformations, not heritable, in or on an animal embryo or fetus.
TGAI	See technical grade active ingredient.
Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC)	The theoretical maximum amount of a pesticide in the daily diet of an average human. This theoretical amount assumes that the diet is composed of all food items for which there are tolerance-level residues of the pesticide. The TMRC unit is expressed as mg (of pesticide)/kg (of body weight)/day.
Time and Accounting Information System (TAIS)	A system for recording the time spent by OPP professional staff and first-line supervisors (i.e., section heads) on various OPP work projects. The collected information is used for budgetary analysis and resource management.
TMRC	See theoretical maximum residue concentration.
Tolerance	Maximum permissible levels for pesticide residues allowed in or on commodities for human food and animal feed. Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, EPA is responsible for establishing tolerances. Whenever a pesticide is registered for use on a food or feed crop, a tolerance or exemption from the requirement of a tolerance must be established. Established tolerances and exemptions for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities are listed in 40 CFR 180. Tolerances for pesticides in processed food are at 40 CFR 185; and tolerances for pesticides in processed animal feed are listed at 40 CFR 186. Tolerances are enforced by the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Tolerance Petition	A formal request to establish a new tolerance or modify (raise, lower or revoke) an existing tolerance.
Toxic Concentration (TC)	The concentration at which a substance produces a toxic effect.
Toxic Dose (TD)	The dose at which a substance produces a toxic effect.

Toxicity, Acute	The property of a substance or mixture of substances to cause effects in an organism through a single or short-term exposure. Acute toxicity is established through scientifically verifiable data from animal or human exposure tests. Values often are expressed as LD ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ in units mg/kg or mg/l. Acute toxicity studies include oral, dermal and inhalation studies.
Toxicity, Chronic	The property of a substance or mixture of substances to cause effects of an extended duration in an organism, usually upon repeated or continuous exposure over most or all of the lifetime of that organism. Occasionally, chronic toxicity can result from single or very short duration exposures. Chronic toxicity is established through scientifically verifiable data from animal or human exposure tests. Values are expressed as NOEL, NOAEL, and LEL, usually in mg/kg/day. Chronic toxicity studies in mammalian species include carcinogenicity and chronic feeding.
Toxicity, Subchronic	The property of a substance or mixture of substances to cause effects in an organism from (usually) more than one exposure (dosing) but less than lifetime exposure. For pesticides, subchronic studies are often for 90 days of exposure conducted in a rodent or the dog. Values are expressed as NOEL, NOAEL, or LEL in mg/kg/day. Subchronic studies may include oral, dermal, inhalation and reproduction studies.
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)	TSCA is a law administered by the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics that governs the manufacture and use of toxic industrial chemicals. TSCA excludes drugs, pesticides, cosmetics and radioactive agents.
TSCA	See Toxic Substances Control Act.
Typical End-Use Product (TEP)	A term used in data requirements to convey direction to a data producer to use a commonly used end-use product as the test substance.
Use Index	Compilation of everything on a label for each pesticide product, including the use sites and application rates. The Use Index is prepared by BEAD. See also, EPA Compendium of Acceptable Uses and LUIS.

Volatility	The property of a substance to become a vapor or gas without chemical change.
Water Soluble Packaging	Packaging that dissolves in water; this type of packaging is used to reduce exposure risks to mixers and loaders.
"Weight of Evidence" Approach	Evaluation based on a qualitative assessment of the available scientific evidence.
Wettable Powder (WP)	Dry formulation material that must be mixed with water or other liquid before it is applied.
WP	See wettable powder.

