



R.E.D. FACTS

Pesticide Reregistration

Dichlobenil

All pesticides sold or distributed in the United States must be registered by EPA, based on scientific studies showing that they can be used without posing unreasonable risks to people or the environment. Because of advances in scientific knowledge, the law requires that pesticides which were first registered before November 1, 1984, be reregistered to ensure that they meet today's more stringent standards.

In evaluating pesticides for reregistration, EPA obtains and reviews a complete set of studies from pesticide producers, describing the human health and environmental effects of each pesticide. To implement provisions of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, EPA considers the special sensitivity of infants and children to pesticides, as well as aggregate exposure of the public to pesticide residues from all sources, and the cumulative effects of pesticides and other compounds with common mechanisms of toxicity. The Agency develops any mitigation measures or regulatory controls needed to effectively reduce each pesticide's risks. EPA then reregisters pesticides that meet the safety standard of the FQPA and can be used without posing unreasonable risks to human health or the environment.

When a pesticide is eligible for reregistration, EPA explains the basis for its decision in a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) document. This fact sheet summarizes the information in the RED document for reregistration case 0263, 2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile (commonly referred to as dichlobenil).

Use Profile

Dichlobenil (2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile) is a herbicide used to control weeds, and grasses in agricultural, residential and industrial areas including: cranberry bogs, dichondra, ornamentals, blackberry, raspberry, and blueberry fields, apple, pear, filbert and cherry orchards, vineyards, hybrid poplar-cottonwood plantations, and rights-of-way, paved areas, sidewalks, recreational areas, and fences. Dichlobenil is also used to remove tree roots and inhibit their growth in sewers.

End Use Formulations include granulars (1 -10% active ingredient), liquid-ready to use (0.5% a.i.), soluble concentrate (0.5% a.i.) and wettable powders (0.55% a.i.).

Dichlobenil granules are applied with a range of equipment specified on the labels, including: aircraft, granule applicator, tractor mounted granular applicator, gloved hand, and soil incorporation equipment.

The wettable powder is applied only at pre-pavement treatment and sewage system sites.

Sewer use products containing dichlobenil are applied with equipment particular to the product's label instructions, such as foam applicator, foam generator, gloved hand, rod, or by flushing down toilet. Some of these sewer use products also contain the active ingredient metam sodium.

Regulatory History

Dichlobenil was first registered as a pesticide in the U.S. in 1964. EPA issued a Registration Standard for dichlobenil in March 1987 (PB87-184834). On June 1987, November 1993, March 1994, and October 1995 Data Call-Ins (DCIs) required additional data including: product chemistry, ecological effects, toxicity, worker exposure, environmental fate, residue chemistry and reentry protection data.

Currently, 32 dichlobenil products are registered.

Human Health Assessment

Toxicity

The Agency assessed data provided for both dichlobenil and its metabolite, 2,6-dichlorobenzamide (BAM).

In studies using laboratory animals, dichlobenil generally is of low acute toxicity. It is slightly toxic by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes and has been placed in Toxicity Category III (the second lowest of four categories) for these effects. Dichlobenil is not an ocular or dermal irritant or a skin sensitizer and has been placed in Toxicity Category IV (the lowest of four categories) for these effects.

Dichlobenil's metabolite, 2, 6- dichlorobenzamide (BAM) is slightly toxic by oral route, and has been placed in Toxicity Category III for this effect.

The available evidence for dichlobenil constituted only limited evidence for carcinogenicity and dichlobenil is classified as a Group C, possible human carcinogen. Additional information is needed to determine the cancer classification of BAM. Available data for BAM suggests that its potential carcinogenicity does not exceed that of dichlobenil (and may be lower).

The end point of concern identified for chronic exposure to dichlobenil was derived from a two-year dog feeding study where systemic toxicity was observed.

The end point of concern identified for chronic exposure to BAM was determined from a two-year dog feeding study based on decreased body weight gain in both males and females.

Evidence of developmental toxicity was observed in rats and rabbits exposed to dichlobenil. Observations included an increase in the incidence of supernumary thoracic ribs in rats, and increased incidences of post-implantation loss and late resorptions, and the occurrence of major external, visceral, and skeletal defects in rabbits. Decreased maternal body weight

gains, and decreased food consumption by maternal rats and rabbits was also observed.

In rabbits exposed to BAM, developmental toxicity was observed as a nonsignificant decrease in fetal body weight and body weight gain. Maternal toxicity was observed as increased moribundity, nonsignificant decreased body weight gain, decreased food consumption and increased number of abortions. Compensatory body weight and food consumption increases above controls were noted during the post-dosing period.

Dichlobenil and BAM did not demonstrate mutagenic potential in a variety of mutagenicity tests.

In a two-generation reproduction study performed with dichlobenil on rats, significant decreases in body weight, body weight gain, and food consumption in parental males and females from both generations were noted. Whereas, a significant decrease in mean birth weight of the first generation pups was observed at lower doses where maternal toxicity was absent. These observations were not considered evidence of post-natal and prenatal sensitivity because a clear dose response relationship was not evident, nor were these observations repeated in the second generation.

Dietary Exposure

BAM is the major residue observed in plants treated with dichlobenil. Residues of dichlobenil are not expected in food. People may be exposed through the diet to residues of dichlobenil in water and 2,6-dichlorobenzamide (BAM) in water and food through the diet. The tolerance expression listed under 40 CFR 180.231 will be modified to include the metabolite 2,6-dichlorobenzamide and omit the metabolite

2,6-dichlorobenzoic acid (2,6-DCBA). Tolerances or maximum residue limits are proposed for the combined residues of the herbicide dichlobenil (2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile) and its metabolite 2,6-dichlorobenzamide (BAM).

EPA has reassessed the tolerances for the combined residues of the herbicide dichlobenil and BAM and found that the established tolerances for apples and pears are too low and that increased tolerances are necessary. Established tolerances for blackberries, cranberries, and raspberries are too high and tolerances of 0.1 ppm would be more appropriate. A separate tolerance for filberts will be proposed at 0.1 ppm. Tolerances relating to food/feed uses that were voluntarily cancelled may be revoked. Additional field residue data are required for grapes before a complete tolerance reassessment can be made. Processing studies for apples and grapes remain outstanding. Following receipt of the requested data on animal metabolism, and the magnitude of residues, the need for and expression of tolerances for residues in animal commodities will be determined.

No Codex MRLs have been established for residues of dichlobenil. Therefore, there are no questions with respect to compatibility of U.S. tolerances with Codex MRLs.

EPA has assessed the dietary risk posed by dichlobenil and its metabolite, BAM. It should be noted that the Agency has insufficient data to assess dichlobenil and BAM exposure from ground-water, and therefore risk estimates for drinking water only reflect surface-water data. Based on the exposure and toxicological findings for dichlobenil and its metabolite, BAM, an acute dietary risk assessment was only appropriate for dichlobenil in water. This is because dichlobenil residues are not found in food, and BAM has no toxicological endpoint of concern from acute exposure. The estimated acute dietary risk for dichlobenil in surface-water derived drinking water is a Margin of Exposure (MOE) of 3000. This assessed acute dietary risk is within acceptable dietary limits. The MOE is greater than 100 which is the acceptable limit for MOEs derived from animal data.

Because residues of dichlobenil are not found in food, the chronic dietary risk for dichlobenil would only be from water. The Anticipated Residue Concentration (ARC) for the overall U.S. population represents 10% of the Reference Dose (RfD), or amount believed not to cause adverse effects if consumed daily over a 70-year lifetime. The most highly exposed subgroup, non-nursing infants less than one year old, has an ARC which represents 26% of the RfD. This low fraction of the allowable RfD is considered an acceptable dietary exposure risk.

The chronic dietary risk for BAM was only performed on food since data to conduct a chronic drinking water assessment are not available for BAM. The Anticipated Residue Concentration (ARC) for the overall U.S. population represents 5% of the Reference Dose (RfD), or amount believed not to cause adverse effects if consumed daily over a 70-year lifetime. The most highly exposed subgroup, non-nursing infants less than one year old, has an ARC which represents 20% of the RfD. This low fraction of the allowable RfD is considered an acceptable dietary exposure risk.

Occupational and Residential Exposure

Based on current use patterns, handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators) may be exposed to dichlobenil during and after application to all commercial use sites, including farms, orchards, sewers, pre-paving sites, industrial and residential areas, and plant nurseries. All the combined dermal and inhalation short term margins of exposure assessed for handlers were acceptable. Short-term and intermediate term exposure for handlers at sewer treatment sites, and commercial granular back pack application sites could not be assessed. Post-application exposure is expected to be less than exposure to applicators due to dissipation and degradation.

Residential exposure should be minimal. Dichlobenil is used in areas where all vegetation is to be killed (such as around established trees, fences,

shrubs and other structures) rather than lawns. The recommended timing for application is early spring and late fall, when cooler temperatures are anticipated. Cool temperatures would minimize vaporization, and warm apparel (long pants, shoes, coats, and sweaters) would reduce exposure.

Because dichlobenil is moderately volatile, there are concerns for horticultural workers and homeowners being exposed to dichlobenil vapors during treatment in confined areas.

An assessment of exposure to BAM could not be performed. BAM is a soil metabolite, and nursery workers that handle soil treated with dichlobenil may be exposed to BAM during routine activities.

Human Risk Assessment

Dichlobenil generally is of low acute toxicity, but causes systemic, developmental and reproductive toxicity effects in animal studies and has been classified as a Group C, possible human carcinogen. Food crop uses are registered including cranberry, blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, apple, pear, filbert, cherry and grape. However, dietary exposure to dichlobenil and BAM residues in foods is extremely low, as is the cancer risk posed to the general population.

Of greater concern is the risk posed to dichlobenil handlers, particularly mixers/loaders/applicators, and nursery workers who come into contact with treated soil following application of this pesticide. Exposure and risk to workers will be mitigated by the use of PPE required by the WPS, as presented by this RED. Post-application reentry workers will be required to observe a 24-hour Restricted Entry Interval for all horticultural and nursery uses within the scope of WPS. Sewer use and granular backpack uses of dichlobenil are not eligible for reregistration until dermal and inhalation exposure studies are submitted to EPA and evaluated.

Environmental Assessment

Environmental Fate

Dichlobenil dissipates in the environment (on soil and in surface water) principally by volatilization. However, it is persistent under field conditions that reduce the potential for volatilization (i.e., cooler climates). When transformation proceeds through aerobic soil metabolism, the metabolite, 2,6-dichlorobenzamide (BAM) is generated (13.1% at 50 weeks). Under conditions where dichlobenil does not volatilize there is potential for both dichlobenil and BAM to move to ground water in coarse-textured soils low in organic matter. Both dichlobenil and BAM can be extremely mobile and persistent under anaerobic conditions. Dichlobenil and BAM exceed levels of concern for ground-water quality. Dichlobenil is predicted to volatilize from most surface waters; therefore, its persistence in the surface water environment will depend primarily on the environmental factors which control volatility

rates. Insufficient data are available to assess the persistence of BAM in surface water.

Ecological Effects

On an acute basis, dichlobenil is practically nontoxic to birds, mammals, honey bees; slightly to moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates and estuarine organisms; and moderately toxic to fish. Dichlobenil is practically nontoxic to birds on a subacute dietary basis, but insufficient data are available to assess chronic avian toxicity. Dichlobenil is toxic to non-target terrestrial and aquatic plants. Dichlobenil may chronically affect fish at levels as low as 0.33 ppm and may chronically affect aquatic invertebrates at levels as low as 0.75 ppm. The dichlobenil degradate, BAM is slightly toxic to mammals and practically nontoxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis.

Ecological Effects Risk Assessment

The overall acute risk to birds is low. However, the acute risk for birds from different dichlobenil granule formulations vary with granule size and concentration of dichlobenil per granule. The 4% Granular (4G) formulation is not expected to pose a potential for acute risk. The 10% Granular (10 G) formulation poses a potential for acute risk to birds at the 6 lb. ai/A or greater application rate when dichlobenil is not incorporated into soil. Endangered species of birds may be affected by applications of the larger 4G and 10G dichlobenil granules at all unincorporated rates and at the 10 lb. ai/A or higher incorporated rates. Chronic risk to birds cannot be assessed due to lack of avian reproduction studies.

There is minimal likelihood of acute and chronic risk to mammals and insects; and minimal likelihood of chronic risk to fish.

At the 20 lb. ai/A rate for unincorporated application, a level of concern was exceeded for most of the organisms assessed. At this unincorporated rate, the levels of concern (LOC) for acute effects are exceeded for endangered fish, endangered aquatic invertebrates; and the LOC is exceeded for potentially high acute risk to mollusks.

Incorporation reduces exposure to animals. Incorporated applications up to 20 lbs. a.i./A do not exceed potentially high acute risk LOCs for the assessed animal species.

The restricted use LOC for mollusks is exceeded by unincorporated applications at or above 6 lbs. ai/A, and incorporated applications at 20 lbs. a.i./A. Unincorporated applications at or above 4 lbs. ai/A and incorporated applications at or above 6 lbs. ai/A exceed the LOC for endangered mollusk species.

Risk to estuarine invertebrates is expected to be minimal but could not be assessed because of uncertainty about exposure.

High acute risk LOCs are exceeded for all vascular terrestrial, semi-aquatic, and aquatic plants at application rates as low as 2 lbs. a.i./A. Use of dichlobenil on all sites may adversely affect nontarget terrestrial and semi-aquatic plants, including endangered species. This evaluation does not take into account the dissipation of dichlobenil from volatilization, so the risk may be significantly less.

The registration of hybrid cottonwood-poplar plantation use has been expanded to regions beyond the Oregon- Washington desert sites originally evaluated. Use of dichlobenil at hybrid cottonwood-poplar plantation sites in the eastern Oregon-Washington desert region was not initially considered a forestry use. The Agency does not have sufficient forestry dissipation data to evaluate use of dichlobenil at hybrid cottonwood-poplar plantation sites beyond the evaluated area.

Risk Mitigation

To lessen the ecological risks posed by dichlobenil, EPA is requiring the following risk mitigation measures.

N Ground water advisory

N Application rate reduction to ≤ 10 lbs. a.i./A.

N Soil incorporation of 10% Granular formulation.

To lessen the occupational risks posed by dichlobenil, EPA is requiring the following risk mitigation measures.

N Soil incorporation of granular formulations applied to ground in liners in which ornamental stock placed.

N Ventilation requirements for application of sewer products in inhabited buildings.

N Reentry Interval of 24 hours for horticultural/nursery use sites, unless the product is soil incorporated or soil injected.

N Restricted entry until granules are thoroughly watered in and treated soil has dried for uses on ornamentals, residential and commercial landscaping, and all products intended primarily for home use.

N Personal protective equipment

Additional Data Required

EPA is requiring the following additional generic studies for dichlobenil and its metabolite, BAM to confirm its regulatory assessments and conclusions:

To assess risk from backpack application of granular formulations and from application to sewer pipes to mixers, loaders and applicators, dermal and inhalation exposure studies are required.

To confirm the adequacy of the 24-hour reentry interval for horticultural and nursery sites, post-application exposure studies for applications to ornamentals are required. These include foliar and soil residue dissipation, and dermal and inhalation passive dosimetry exposure studies. The soil residue dissipation study is required for both dichlobenil and the BAM metabolite.

To assess the potential of the BAM metabolite to contaminate surface waters, solubility and vapor pressure data are required for BAM. Depending on the observed physical properties of BAM, additional environmental fate data may be required for BAM including photodegradation in water, Aerobic soil metabolism, Aerobic aquatic metabolism, and Adsorption/desorption studies.

To determine if any additional ground water mitigation measures or prospective groundwater studies are needed, a drinking water monitoring study is required that samples from existing drinking water wells. Samples must be analyzed for both the parent and the degradate, BAM.

The environmental risk assessment for hybrid cottonwood-poplar plantation use sites was limited to available data from dichlobenil's use in the eastern desert areas of Oregon and Washington. To support the use of dichlobenil at hybrid cottonwood-poplar plantation use sites outside the mentioned region, one or more small-scale prospective ground water monitoring and forestry dissipation studies are required. Alternatively, registrants may modify the label to geographically limit the use of dichlobenil on hybrid cottonwood-poplar plantations to the desert areas in Oregon and Washington defined as 15 miles from the Columbia river in the counties of Walla Walla, Franklin and Benton in Washington and Umatilla and Morrow in Oregon.

To assess chronic toxicity to birds, avian reproduction studies are required on the technical grade of dichlobenil.

The Agency also is requiring product-specific data including product chemistry and acute toxicity studies, revised Confidential Statements of Formula (CSFs), and revised labeling for reregistration.

Product Labeling Changes Required

All dichlobenil end-use products must comply with EPA's current pesticide product labeling requirements and with the following. For a comprehensive list of labeling requirements, please see the Dichlobenil RED document.

Ground-Water Advisory-- The label must state the following: "This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow may result in ground-water contamination."

Application Rate Reduction--Use rates at sites with maximum application rates at 20 lbs. a.i./A, including drainage systems, rights-of-way, fencerow, hedgerow, cemeteries, in industrial areas, recreational areas, and uncultivated areas must be **reduced** so the maximum application rates listed on the label are \leq 10 lbs. a.i./A.

10G Soil Incorporation Requirements--For all uses other than pre-paving sites, the labels for the 10G formulation must instruct the user to

thoroughly incorporate the granules into the soil. The 10G may also be subject to additional incorporation requirements shown below.

PPE Requirements for Pesticide Handlers

Sole-active-ingredient end-use products that contain dichlobenil must be revised to adopt the handler personal protective equipment requirements set forth in this section. Any conflicting PPE requirements on their current labeling must be removed.

Multiple-active-ingredient end-use products that contain dichlobenil must compare the handler personal protective equipment requirements set forth in this section to the PPE requirements on their current labeling and retain the more protective. For guidance on which PPE is considered more protective, see PR Notice 93-7.

The labels and labeling of all products must comply with EPA's current regulations and requirements as specified in 40 CFR §156.10 and other applicable notices.

PPE Requirements for Products Intended Primarily for Occupational Use

Actual end-use product PPE requirements -- The PPE that would otherwise be established based on the acute toxicity of each end-use product must be compared with the minimum (baseline) personal protective equipment, if any, specified below. The more protective PPE must be placed on the product labeling. For guidance on which PPE is considered more protective, see PR Notice 93-7.

Wettable Powder Formulations

Asphalt Use: The minimum (baseline) PPE for all occupational uses of dichlobenil end-use products formulated as wettable powders for the asphalt use is: "Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks"

“Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- Chemical-resistant apron.”

Sewer Use: The minimum (baseline) PPE for **applicator and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders)** occupational uses of dichlobenil end-use products formulated as wettable powders and labeled for use in sewer sites is the same as above, except that they must also wear:

- “--Chemical-resistant gloves"

Granular Formulations

The minimum (baseline) PPE for all occupational uses of dichlobenil end-use products formulated as granulars are identical to sewer use PPE listed above.

Respirator Type

If the acute inhalation toxicity of the **end-use product** is in category I or II, a respirator is required for pesticide handlers. The following type of respirator is appropriate to mitigate dichlobenil inhalation concerns:

"A respirator with either an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G)"

PPE Requirements for Products Intended Primarily for Homeowner Use

There are no minimum (baseline) PPE being established for homeowner uses of dichlobenil end-use products formulated as granulars.

Post-Application/Entry Restrictions for Products Intended Primarily for Occupational Use

Restricted-entry interval -- A 24-hour restricted entry interval (REI) is required for horticultural/nursery uses within the scope of the WPS (see PR Notice 93-7) on all end-use products with WPS uses (see tests in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11). The REI for all other uses within the scope of WPS is 12 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

NonWPS outdoor uses on shelterbelt plantings, rights-of-way, fence rows, hedge rows, pre-paving treatment, uncultivated areas, buildings and structures, industrial and recreational areas, and sewage and drainage systems have no entry restrictions.

Early-entry personal protective equipment (PPE) -- The PPE required uses for early entry following applications at **WPS** sites is:

- Coveralls,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, and
- Shoes plus socks.

Placement in labeling -- The REI must be inserted into the standardized REI statement required by Supplement Three of PR Notice 93-7. The PPE required for early entry must be inserted into the standardized early entry PPE statement required by Supplement Three of PR Notice 93-7.

For non-WPS uses on ornamental woody shrubs and vines, ornamental/shade trees, and residential and commercial landscaping, labels must state: "Do not enter or allow workers to enter the treated area until granules are thoroughly watered in and the treated soil has dried."

Post-Application/Entry Restrictions for Products Intended Primarily for Home Use

Product labels intended primarily for home use must state:
"Do not enter or allow persons or pets to enter the treated area until granules are thoroughly watered in and the treated soil has dried."

Other Labeling Requirements for Products Intended Primarily for Occupational Use

The Agency is requiring the following labeling statements to be located on all end-use products containing dichlobenil intended primarily for occupational use.

Application Restrictions:

For Granular Formulations: "Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers of other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application."

For Granular Formulations With Use Directions on Ground (Soil or Gravel) in Liners in Which Ornamental Stock Will Be Placed: (associate the following statement with the directions for this use.) "Thoroughly incorporate the granules into the soil (or other target surface) through watering-in. Once the application has been correctly incorporated through watering-in and the treated surface is dry, the WPS permits workers to enter the treated area during the restricted-entry interval without personal protective equipment or any other restriction if they are performing tasks that do not involve contact with the soil subsurface."

For Wettable Powder Formulations with Directions for Sewer Treatments: "When used in inhabited buildings (residences, offices, hospitals, etc.), windows must be open or an exhaust fan must be operating during the application."

Engineering Controls:

For wettable powder formulations: "When handlers use closed systems (including water soluble bags) or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS."

For granular formulations that may be applied from enclosed cabs or aircraft: "When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS."

User Safety Requirements: "Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washable PPE, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry."

User Safety Recommendations:

- "Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet."
- "Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing."
- "Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing."

Other Labeling Requirements for Products Intended Primarily for Home Use

Application restrictions: "Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application." Immediately following application, thoroughly water-in the granules.

User safety recommendations: See the first two "User Safety Recommendations" listed above.

If the acute inhalation toxicity of the **end-use product** is in category I or II, a respirator is required for pesticide handlers. For additional information see "**Respirator Type**" description under "**PPE Requirements for Occupational Use**" heading above.

Regulatory Conclusion

EPA has determined that products containing dichlobenil are eligible for reregistration **except** products labeled for sewer treatment use and granular backpack applications. The use of eligible dichlobenil products in accordance with labeling specified in this RED will not pose unreasonable adverse effects to humans or the environment. These products will be reregistered once the required confirmatory generic data, product specific data, CSFs, and revised labeling are received and accepted by EPA. Products which contain active ingredients in addition to dichlobenil will be reregistered when all of their other active ingredients also are eligible for reregistration.

EPA does not have enough information at this time to decide the eligibility of dichlobenil products labeled for use in sewer treatment or application with a granular backpack. The Agency is requiring additional data to develop a more complete data base regarding these uses of dichlobenil.

For More Information

EPA is requesting public comments on the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) document for dichlobenil during a 60-day time period, as announced in a Notice of Availability published in the Federal Register. To obtain a copy of the RED document or to submit written comments, please contact the Pesticide Docket, Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), US EPA, Washington, DC 20460, telephone 703-305-5805.

Electronic copies of the RED and this fact sheet are available on the Internet. See <http://www.epa.gov/REDS>.

Printed copies of the RED and fact sheet can be obtained from EPA's National Center for Environmental Publications and Information (EPA/NCEPI), PO Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419, telephone 1-800-490-9198; fax 513-489-8695.

Following the comment period, the dichlobenil RED document also will be available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, telephone 703-605-6000.

For more information about EPA's pesticide reregistration program, the dichlobenil RED, or reregistration of individual products containing dichlobenil, please contact the Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508W), OPP, US EPA, Washington, DC 20460, telephone 703-308-8000.

For information about the health effects of pesticides, or for assistance in recognizing and managing pesticide poisoning symptoms, please contact the National Pesticides Telecommunications Network (NPTN). Call toll-free 1-800-858-7378, from 6:30 am to 4:30 pm Pacific Time, or 9:30 am to 7:30 pm Eastern Standard Time, seven days a week.