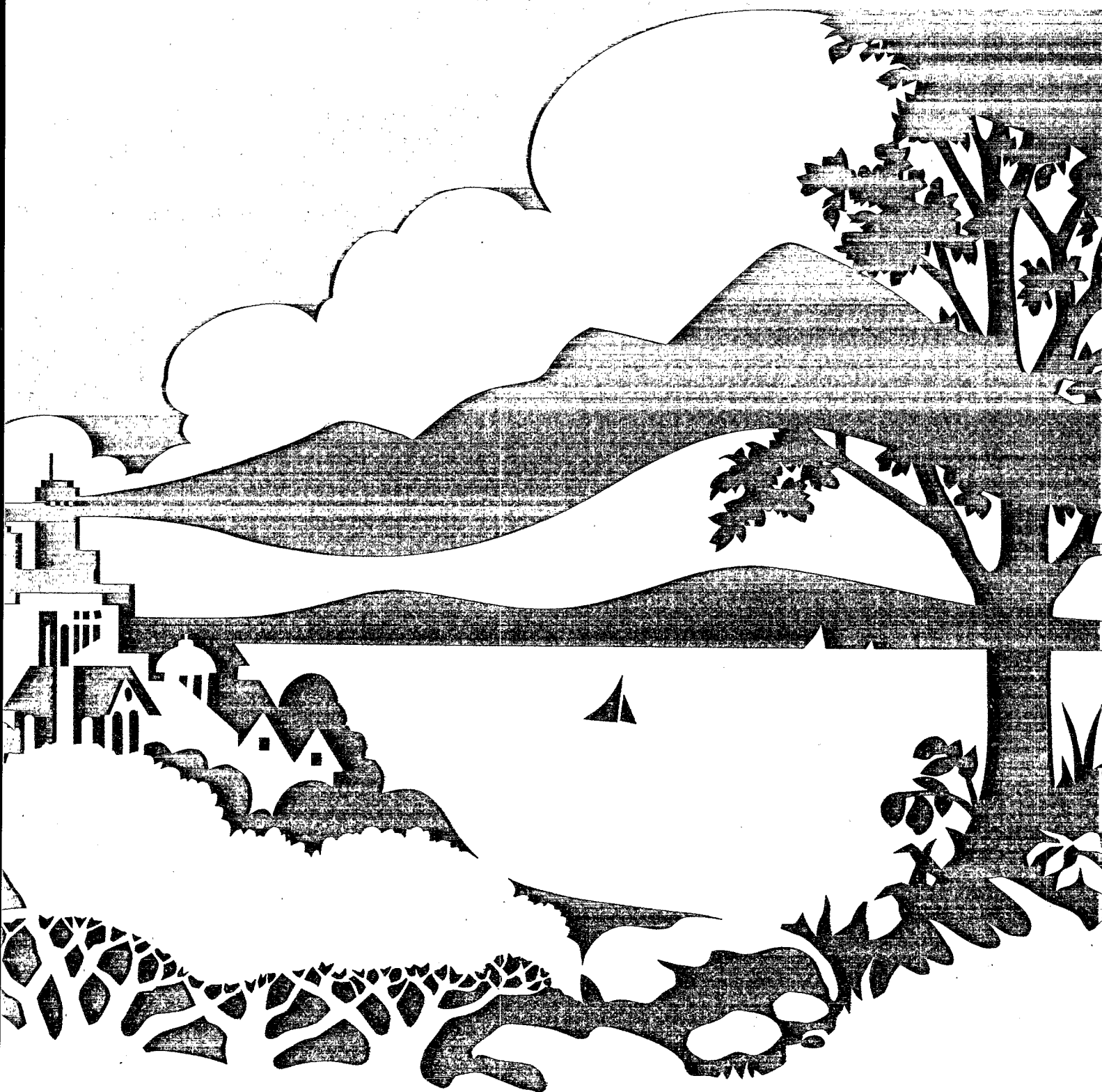
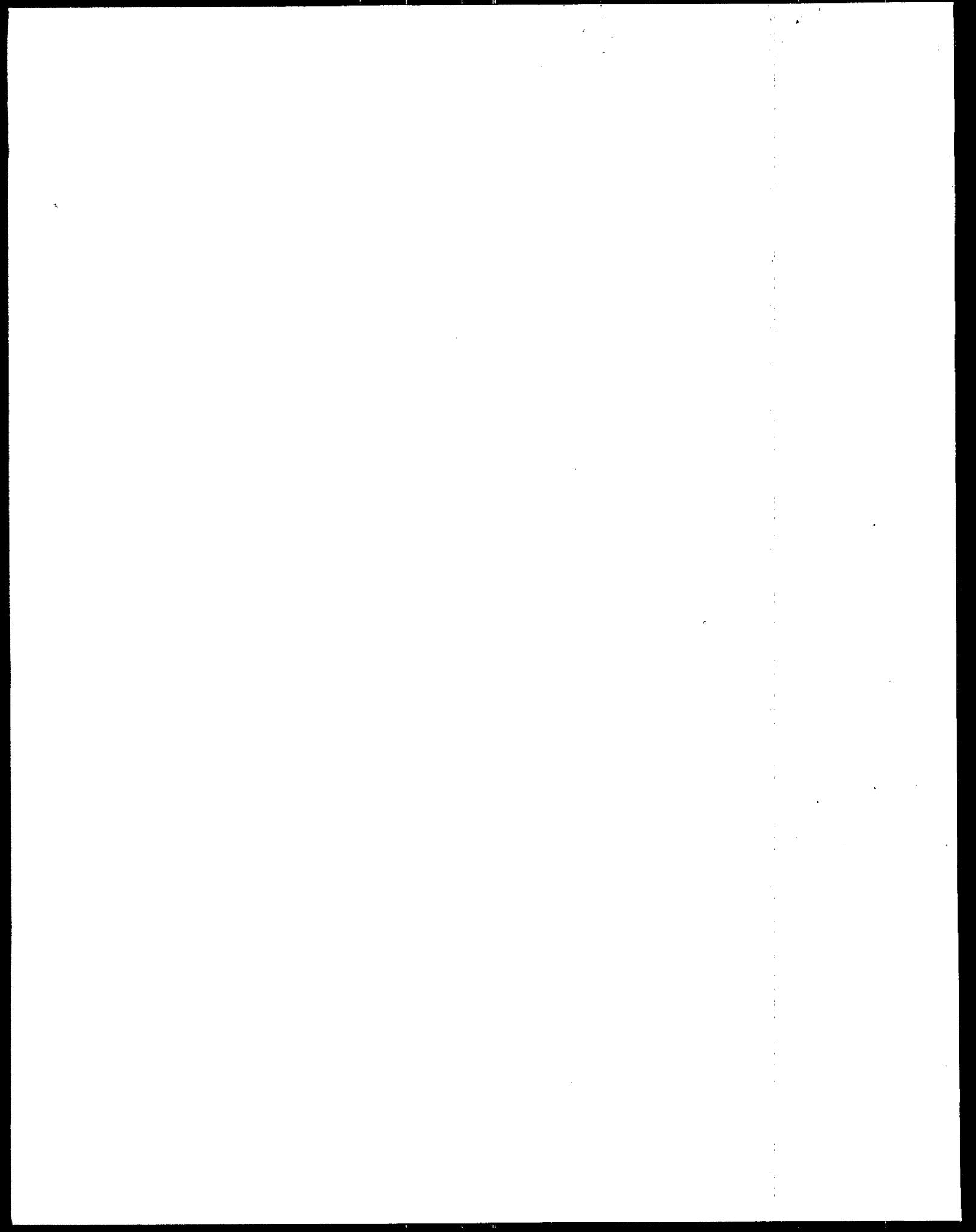




# Pesticide Reregistration Program Report

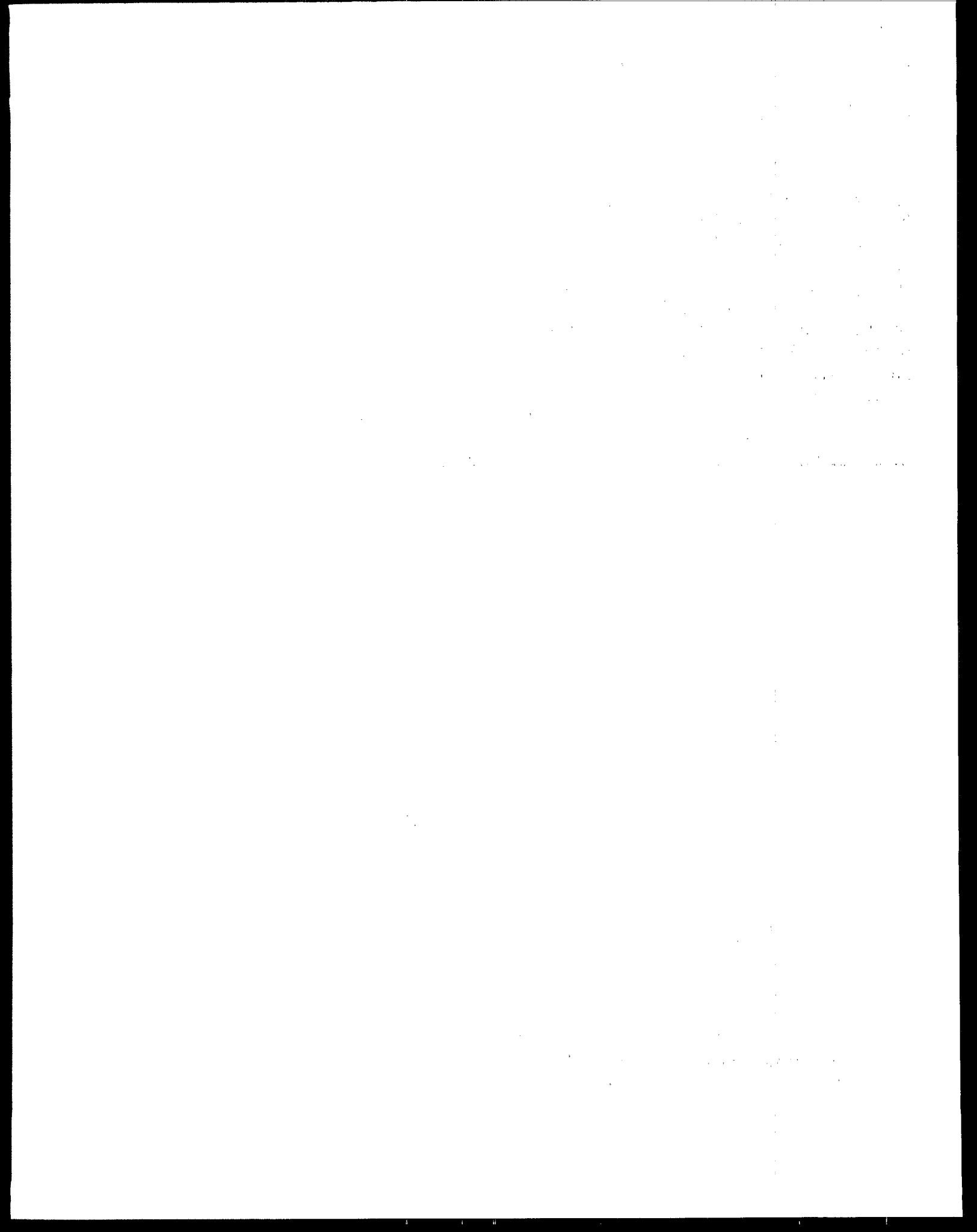




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## INTRODUCTION

The Pesticide Reregistration Progress Report is produced quarterly by the Special Review and Reregistration Division (SRRD), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to provide information on progress towards pesticide reregistration as mandated under the 1988 amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Progress is reported both for the current quarter of the fiscal year<sup>1</sup> and cumulatively.

This issue of the Progress Report describes the status of reregistration through the second

quarter fiscal year 1994 (FY 94). Fifty-nine REDs have been completed since 1991 representing 96 chemicals/active ingredients (AIs), 3,063 products, and 259 tolerances. Cumulative summary information is provided in Appendix A.

It is important to note that the numbers included in each Progress Report are reported as accurately as possible, but they are estimates which can change frequently as the reregistration process continues. Please note, too, that percentage discrepancies may result from rounding.

<sup>1</sup> The fiscal year runs from October through September, and is divided into four quarters: the first quarter consists of October, November, December; the second quarter consists of January, February, March; the third quarter consists of April, May, June; and the fourth quarter consists of July, August, September.

# **I. PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION**

## **A. Reregistration Process Background**

EPA is required by law to reregister existing pesticides that originally were registered years ago when the standards for government approval were less stringent than they are today. This comprehensive reevaluation of pesticide safety is critical to protecting human health and the environment. In 1988, Congress amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to strengthen and accelerate EPA's reregistration program. The nine-year reregistration scheme mandated by "FIFRA '88" applies to each registered pesticide product containing an active ingredient initially registered before November 1, 1984.

In 1988, approximately 600 groups of related pesticide active ingredients, or "cases," representing 1,150 active ingredients in 45,000 formulated products, required reevaluation. As FIFRA '88 directed, EPA divided these 600 cases into four lists: List A, B, C, and D.

**List A** - List A consisted of the 194 chemical cases (or 350 individual active ingredients) for which EPA had issued Registration Standards prior to the effective date of FIFRA '88. Most pesticides with food-related uses are on List A.

**List B, C, and D** - The remaining pesticides were divided into three lists based upon their potential for exposure and other factors, with List B being of highest concern and D of least. Some of the classification criteria included potential for residues of concern in food or drinking water, significance of outstanding data requirements, potential for worker exposure, Special Review or restricted use status, and unintended adverse effects to animals and plants.

FIFRA '88 established mandatory reregistration timeframes and duties. The five phases of the reregistration process are:

Phase 1: Listing of Active Ingredients - EPA published Lists A, B, C, and D within 10 months of FIFRA '88 and asked registrants of these pesticides whether they intended to seek reregistration.

Phase 2: Declaration of Intent and Identification of Studies - Registrants were required to notify EPA whether or not they intended to reregister their products; to identify and commit to providing necessary new studies; and to pay the first installment of the reregistration fee. During this phase, EPA issued guidance to registrants for preparing their Phase 2 and Phase 3 responses. Phase 2 activities were completed in 1990.

Phase 3: Summarization of Studies - Registrants were required to submit summaries and reformatted acceptable studies, "flag" studies indicating adverse effects, re-commit to satisfying all applicable data requirements, and pay the final installment of the reregistration fee. Phase 3 ended in October 1990.

Phase 4: EPA Review and Data Call-In's - In Phase 4, EPA reviewed all Phase 2 and 3 submissions and required registrants to meet any unfulfilled data requirements within four years. Phase 4 was completed in 1993.

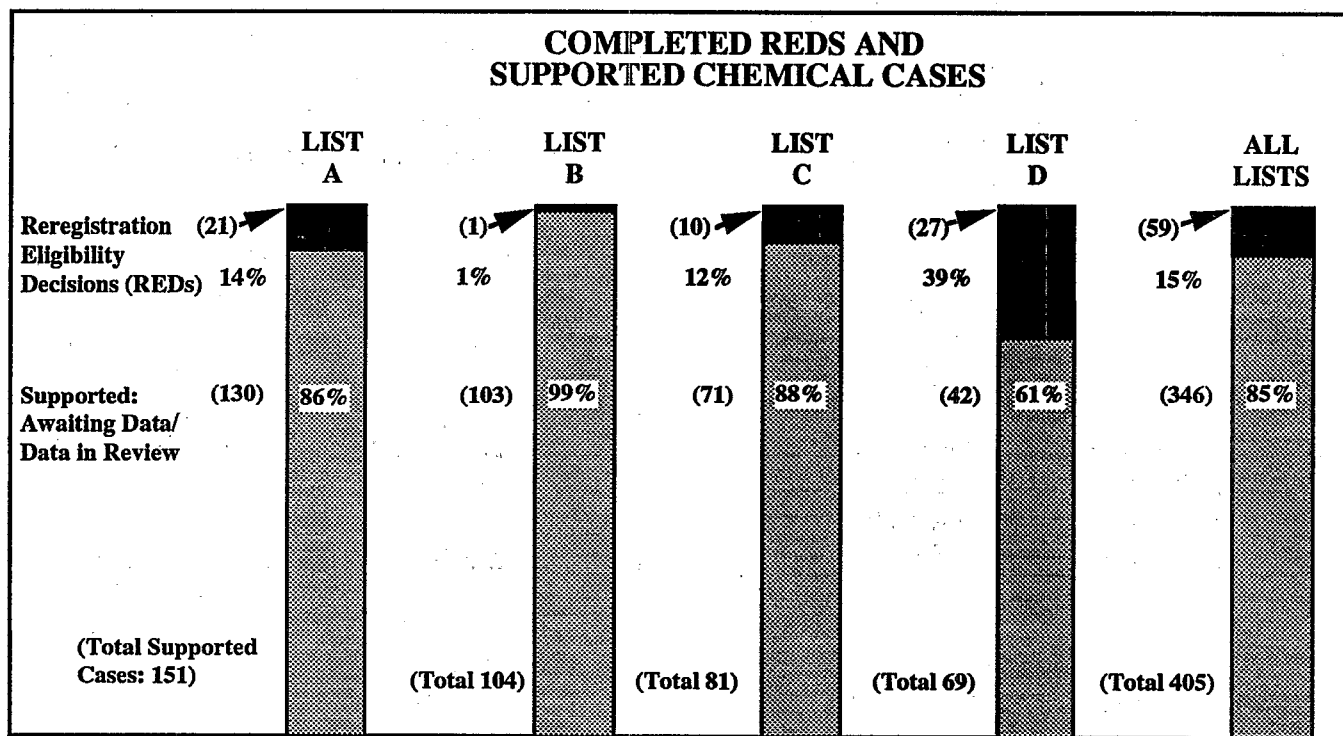
Phase 5: Reregistration Decisions - In this phase, EPA reviews all the studies that have been submitted for a chemical case, and decides whether or not to reregister products containing the active ingredients in that case. A pesticide will be considered eligible for reregistration if its data base is substantially complete, and if it does not cause unreasonable adverse effects to people or the environment when it is used according to product label directions and restrictions.

## B. Current Status of Reregistration

Figure 1 shows the status of supported chemical cases in Lists A, B, C, D, and all lists combined, through the end of the second quarter fiscal year 1994. Each column shows the total number of supported chemical cases currently on each list. Also shown are the numbers and percentages of those cases that have REDs completed, and cases that are in

the category of Awaiting Data/Data in Review. Of the total of 612 cases<sup>2</sup> (representing 1,138 AI's) that were eligible for reregistration in 1988, 405 (representing 590 AI's) still are supported while 207 are not supported by their registrants. A list of REDs completed appears in Appendix A, Cumulative Summary of Reregistration Actions.

**Figure 1**  
**Current Status of Reregistration - Supported Chemical Cases - First Quarter FY 94**



**Note:** These numbers change frequently as the reregistration process continues. Percentage discrepancies may result from rounding.

<sup>2</sup> This number was originally 611 cases, which became 612 when two active ingredients were separated to become individual cases.

## II. REREGISTRATION PROGRESS

### A. REDs Completed This Quarter

This section summarizes RED production during the second quarter of fiscal year 1994, and summarizes the information in the individual REDs.

In reviewing pesticides for reregistration, EPA gathers a substantially complete set of data on each chemical case, examines related health and environmental effects, and attempts to mitigate effects of concern. This evaluation and risk management process is complete when EPA is satisfied that the pesticide(s), used in accordance with approved labeling, will not pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment.

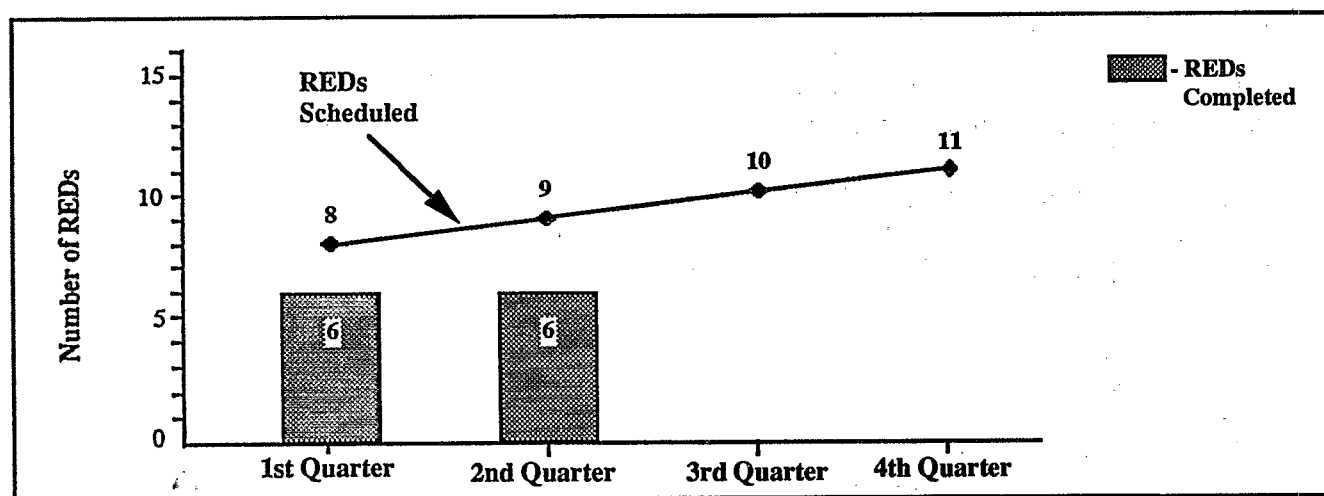
When some or all uses of a pesticide are determined to be eligible for reregistration (or when another regulatory conclusion has been reached), EPA issues a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), usually embodied in a RED document. About 14 months later, once certain product-specific data and revised labeling are

submitted and approved, EPA begins reregistering single-active ingredient products containing the pesticides included in these REDs. Products that contain active ingredients in addition to these will not be reregistered until all of their active ingredients are eligible for reregistration.

#### FY 94 REDs Production

Figure 2 shows the number of REDs scheduled to be completed by quarter during fiscal year 1994, and the number actually completed through the second quarter. Six REDs were completed in the second quarter, covering a total of 8 chemicals and 74 products. So far, 12 REDs have been completed in fiscal year 1994. The target for the fiscal year is 38 REDs. A total of 59 REDs have been completed to date. Further information about the completed REDs can be found in Appendix A, Cumulative Summary of Reregistration Actions.

Figure 2  
REDs Scheduled and Completed - FY 94





## 2nd Quarter RED Summaries

During the second quarter of fiscal year 1994, EPA completed the REDs summarized below.

**Hexadecadienol Acetates** - Hexadecadienol acetates, sold under the trade name Gossyplure, are sex attractant pheromones of the pink bollworm, registered only for use on growing cotton to disrupt male-female mating behavior. They are used in small quantities--less than 100 pounds of active ingredient are applied annually. All currently-registered products are eligible for reregistration.

Hexadecadienol acetates generally are of low toxicity. Residues may be present in the diet (cottonseed oil) at low levels, but are not believed to pose human health risks. The pesticide is formulated in a solid polymeric matrix or shell, so worker exposure is not a concern. The potential risks to humans are considered negligible.

These pesticides can be applied by aircraft and are highly volatile and disperse rapidly into the air after application. Although they are practically non-toxic to birds, fish, and honey bees, the pesticides may be highly toxic to freshwater invertebrates. Confirmatory studies and product labeling to protect freshwater invertebrates are required to address this concern. For additional information, please contact Tom Myers at (703) 308-8074.

**2- [(Hydroxymethyl) Amino] Ethanol or Ethanolamine** --2- [(hydroxymethyl) amino] ethanol is a bacteriostat and fungicide used as an industrial preservative to prevent deterioration of water-based products including latex paints and adhesives, metalworking cutting oil fluids, and specialty industrial products. The pesticide is added to industrial products during the manufacturing process. All uses are eligible for reregistration.

Although this pesticide is generally of moderate to low acute toxicity, it is a severe eye

irritant. No food uses are registered so dietary risk is not a concern. Workers may be exposed to the pesticide or its degradates (including formaldehyde) when it is added to industrial products. However, the potential for occupational exposure and risk are minimal, provided that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used, as required by the RED.

The pesticide is only slightly toxic to birds and fish, and it degrades rapidly in the environment. When it is used according to the label, minimal exposure to the environment should occur. Risk to nontarget organisms, therefore, is expected to be minimal. For additional information, please contact Mark Wilhite at (703) 308-8586.

**Methiocarb** - Methiocarb is an insecticide, acaricide and molluscicide used to control snails, slugs, spider mites and insects on lawns, turf and ornamentals, around building foundations, and in ginseng gardens. Although the volume of use is relatively low, methiocarb is considered an important tool for controlling slugs and snails in nurseries and greenhouses. All uses of methiocarb are eligible for reregistration except use of granular and pelletized formulations on residential lawns and turf, and except products for use by homeowners on ornamentals marketed in 20-25 pound bags.

No food uses are registered, so methiocarb poses no human dietary risks. Methiocarb is extremely toxic by the oral route, but is moderately to slightly toxic by other routes of exposure. The pesticide is a developmental toxicant, posing related risks to users during and after application. To protect workers, EPA is continuing to classify methiocarb as a restricted use pesticide, is requiring additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and is imposing a 25-day restricted entry interval (REI) for several formulations. These requirements do not apply to methiocarb products intended for use by homeowners, since their frequency and duration of exposure is less than that of occupationally exposed users.

Outdoor use of methiocarb (though not significant compared to other pesticides) is likely to have adverse effects on aquatic and terrestrial species, including endangered species. EPA is requiring additional use precautions and maximum application rates on product labels, is negotiating with the registrants to maintain a production cap, and is requiring many additional confirmatory studies, to decrease the environmental risks of methiocarb. For additional information, please contact Karen Farmer Jones at (703) 308-8047.

**Periplanone B** - Periplanone B, a biochemical pesticide, is the specific sex attractant pheromone of the American cockroach. It currently is used as a lure or bait in one registered product, which also contains the active ingredient propoxur. This product is eligible for reregistration.

Periplanone B is used at the extremely low rate of less than one microgram per bait. Because of the pesticide's nature and extremely low usage rate, EPA applied a reduced set of data requirements for its reregistration.

Due to the application method (low volume use bait product), low human exposure, and low level of toxicity associated with Periplanone B, its risks are considered negligible. Both environmental exposure and ecological risk also are expected to be negligible when this pesticide is used according to label directions and precautions. (Product labeling must be revised to include a specific maximum application rate.) For additional information, please contact William Wooge at (703) 308-8794.

**Pronamide** - Pronamide is a selective, systemic, pre- and post-emergence herbicide used to control grasses and broadleaf weeds in many food and feed crops, on woody ornamentals, on nursery stock, and on lawns, turf and fallow land. All uses are eligible for reregistration except broadcast application on residential lawns and turf, and except late season use on artichokes.

Pronamide is of relatively low acute toxicity, but has been shown to cause liver cancer in male mice and is classified as a Class B2 "probable" human carcinogen. People may be exposed to pronamide residues in many food crops, meat and milk. However, chronic exposure through the diet is at a very low level (only a small fraction of the RfD or Reference Dose--the amount believed not to cause adverse effects if consumed daily over a 70-year lifetime), and is not a cause for concern at this time. The risk to pesticide handlers is greater but may be managed by requiring use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and observation of a 24-hour restricted entry interval (REI).

Pronamide has minimal adverse effects on insects, birds, and mammals. However, chronic risk to aquatic invertebrates is possible due to the pesticide's persistence in water. EPA is requiring additional data to assess this risk. Also, risk to endangered aquatic plants is uncertain, while endangered terrestrial plants may be adversely affected by pronamide applied at maximum label rates. EPA will address these risks in implementing the Endangered Species Protection Program. For additional information, please contact Karen Farmer Jones at (703) 308-8047.

**Tebuthiuron** - Tebuthiuron is a nonselective, soil activated herbicide used to control broadleaf and woody weeds, grasses and brush on feed crop sites (pasture and rangeland) and a variety of non-food crop sites including airport landing fields, outdoor industrial areas, rights-of-way and uncultivated areas. All currently-registered uses are eligible for reregistration.

Although Tebuthiuron is moderately toxic by the oral route, it is only slightly toxic by inhalation and is practically non-toxic through the skin. Tebuthiuron does not cause developmental or reproductive effects, mutagenic effects or cancer (it is classified as Group D carcinogen--one that is not classifiable

as to human carcinogenicity). People may be exposed to residues of tebuthiuron in meat or milk, however the risks posed are minimal. Occupational users also may be exposed to tebuthiuron, but the risks, again, are considered minimal.

Tebuthiuron is persistent and mobile and can leach to ground water. Residues have been detected in ground water in Texas and California. In addition, application of tebuthiuron to rangeland (the most typical use pattern) exceeds

EPA's high level of concern for nontarget terrestrial and aquatic plants. EPA is requiring that tebuthiuron labels bear a Ground Water Label Advisory, as well as maximum application rates and limits on the number and frequency of applications, to reduce the potential for ground water contamination and risk to nontarget plants. Risks to endangered species will be addressed through the Endangered Species Protection Program. For additional information, please contact Marguerite (Peg) Perreault at (703) 308-8055.

## B. RED Candidates for Fiscal Year 1994

Table 1 shows the current RED candidates for fiscal year 1994. It is likely that for some of these chemicals, REDs will be postponed until the next fiscal year. It is also possible that some new chemicals may be added. EPA completed

REDs for six of these chemical cases in the second quarter for a cumulative total of 12 REDs completed so far in fiscal year 1994. The target for this fiscal year is a total of 38 REDs.

**Table 1**  
**RED Candidates for FY 94**

<b>List A</b>				
Alachlor	Bentazon	Fenamiphos	Metalaxyl	Picloram
Amitraz	Captan	Fenitrothion	Methiocarb **	Pronamide **
Asulam	Difenzoquat	Hexazinone	Metolachlor	Tebuthiuron **
Barium Metaborate *	Ethion	Maleic Hydrazide	Oryzalin	Vendex
<b>List B</b>		<b>List C</b>		
Ethalfuralin	N6-Benzyladenine	BHAP	Limonene	
Fosamine Ammonium	Terbuthylazine	Chloro-m-xlenol	Lithium Hypochlorite *	
Mercaptobenzothiazole		DBNPA	Sodium Cyanide	
		DCDIC		
		2 - [(Hydroxymethyl)Amino] Ethanol **		
<b>List D</b>				
2,4-Xylenol	Cosan 145	Mineral Acids *	Peroxy Compounds *	
Bromine *	Hexacadienol Acetates **	Muscalure	Piperalin	
Chlorine	m-Cresol	Periplanone B **	Vegetable and Flower Oils *	

\* REDs were completed for these chemical cases during the first quarter of FY 94.

\*\* REDs were completed for these chemical cases during the second quarter of FY 94.

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## C. Suspended Chemical Cases

EPA may issue a Notice of Intent to Suspend (NOITS) a pesticide product based on a finding that the registrant has failed to submit data under the requirement(s) of a FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(B) or a 4(d)(6) Data Call-In (DCI). Events that may result in the issuance of a NOITS include failing to provide adequate responses or data on time during the reregistration process or the Special Review process.

Suspension is an Agency action which affects the legal status of a pesticide product registration. After a suspension becomes final and effective, the pesticide registrant subject to suspension may not legally distribute, sell, use, offer for sale, hold for sale, ship, or deliver to any person the product(s) subject to the suspension. The product registration, however, remains in existence.

Suspension of the registration of each product will become final unless, within 30 days of receipt, one of the following actions is taken by the registrant: 1) compliance with the Agency's requirements is shown, 2) the registration is withdrawn, or the use which triggered the requirements is withdrawn, or 3) a hearing with EPA is requested.

EPA's Office of Compliance Monitoring (OCM) has initiated 712 NOITS actions for non-compliance with FIFRA resulting in 119 product suspensions from November 1989 to April 1994. In other cases, various outcomes resulted; for example, suspensions did not occur because data were submitted after the NOITS's were issued, or the matters were settled resulting in data submission.

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## D. Data Submitted for Reregistration

While EPA has formally evaluated the risks of only 59 chemical cases for which REDs have been completed, the Agency actually has obtained a substantial amount of information on the remaining chemicals.

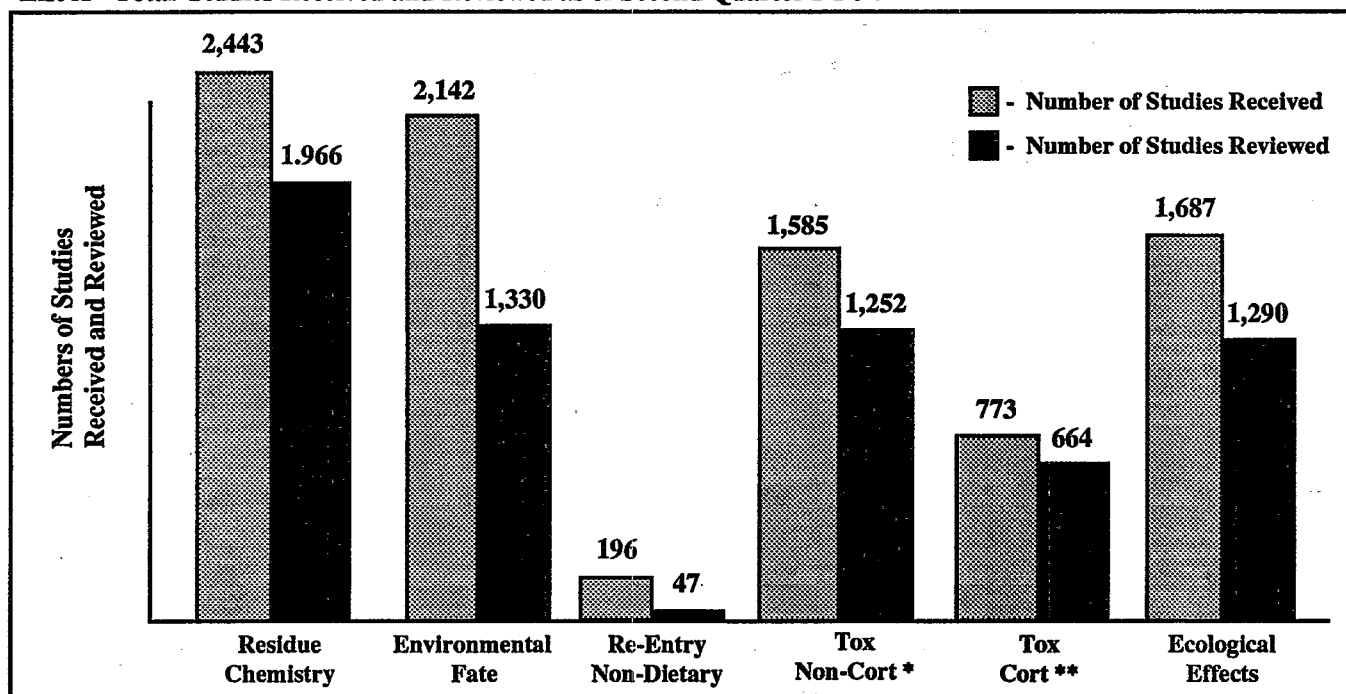
Figure 3 shows the total number of studies received and reviewed by discipline for List A chemicals. These studies were submitted in

response to the Registration Standards issued prior to FIFRA '88, as well as subsequent Data Call-In Notices.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 show the total number of studies received and reviewed so far for Lists B, C, and D chemicals respectively in response to Data Call-Ins under FIFRA '88.

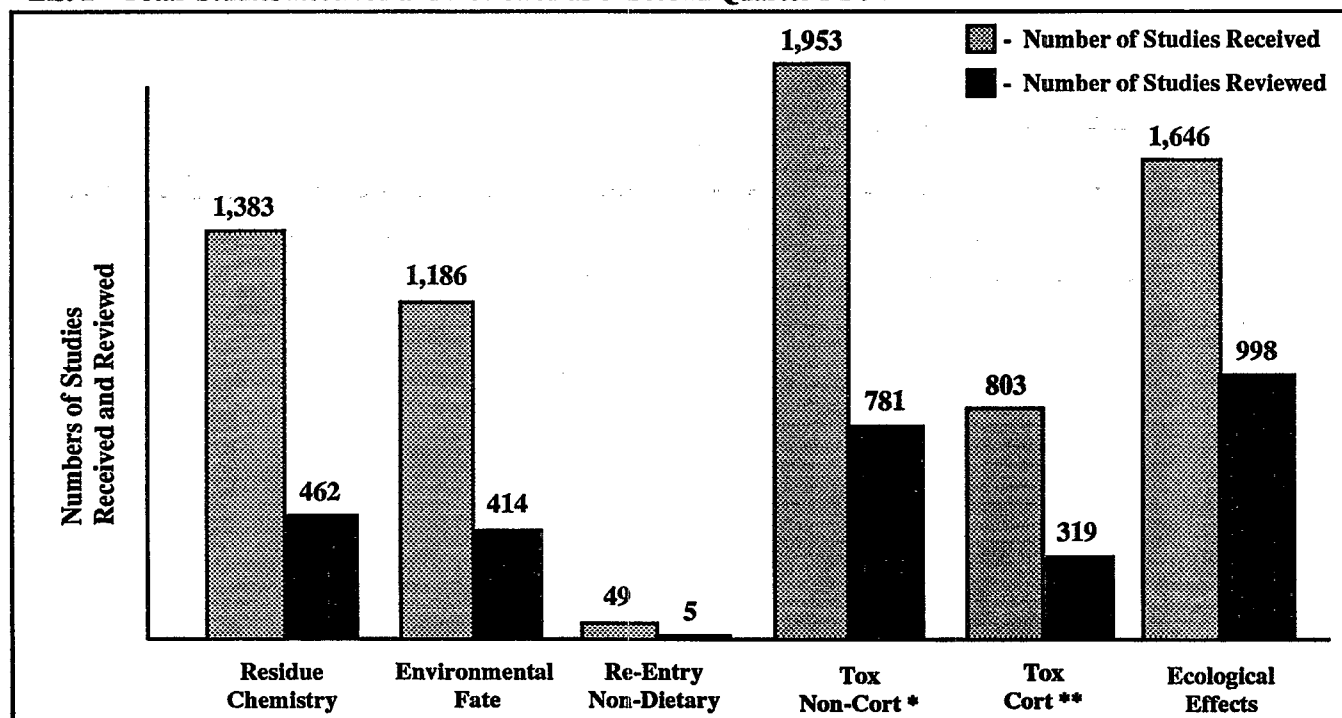
**Figure 3**

**List A - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of Second Quarter FY 94**



**Figure 4**

**List B - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of Second Quarter FY 94**



**\*\* TOX (CORT):** Chronic Feeding, Carcinogenicity (Oncogenicity), Reproduction, and Developmental Toxicity (Teratology).

**\* TOX (Non-CORT):** These studies measure toxicity of pesticides in other than CORT studies.

Figure 5

List C - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of Second Quarter FY 94

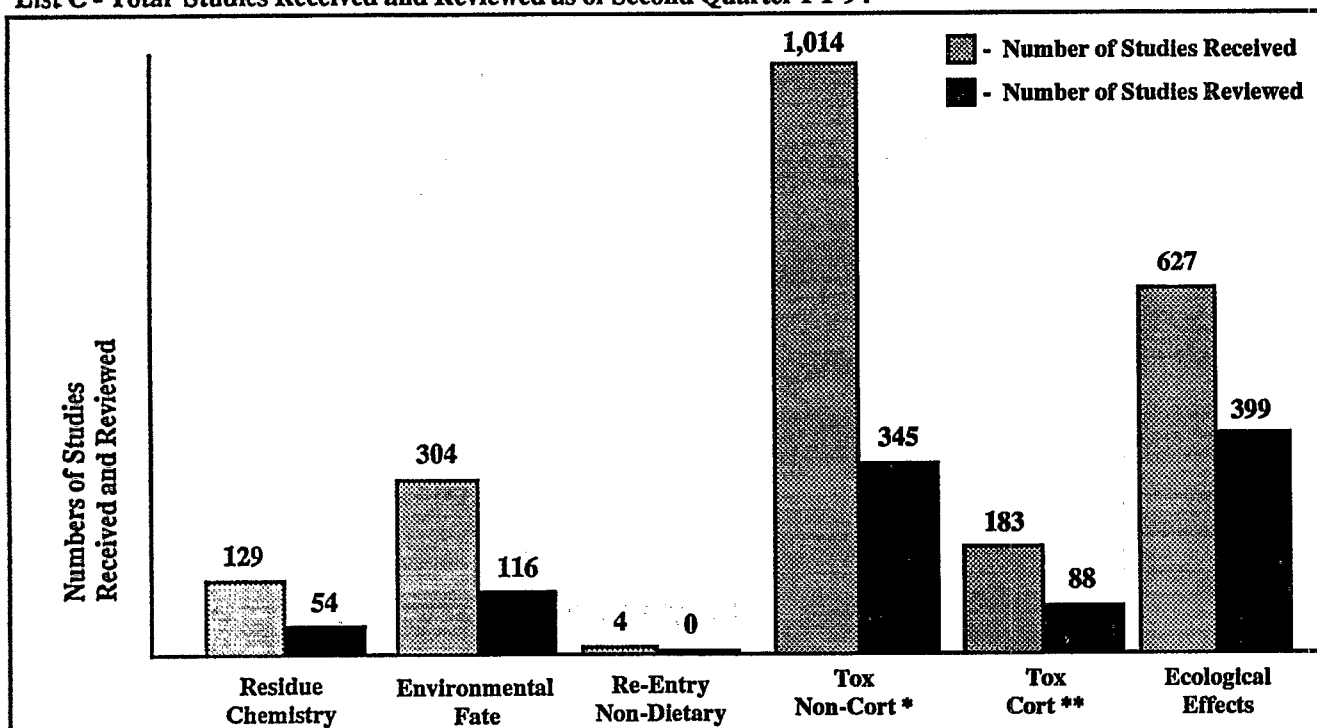
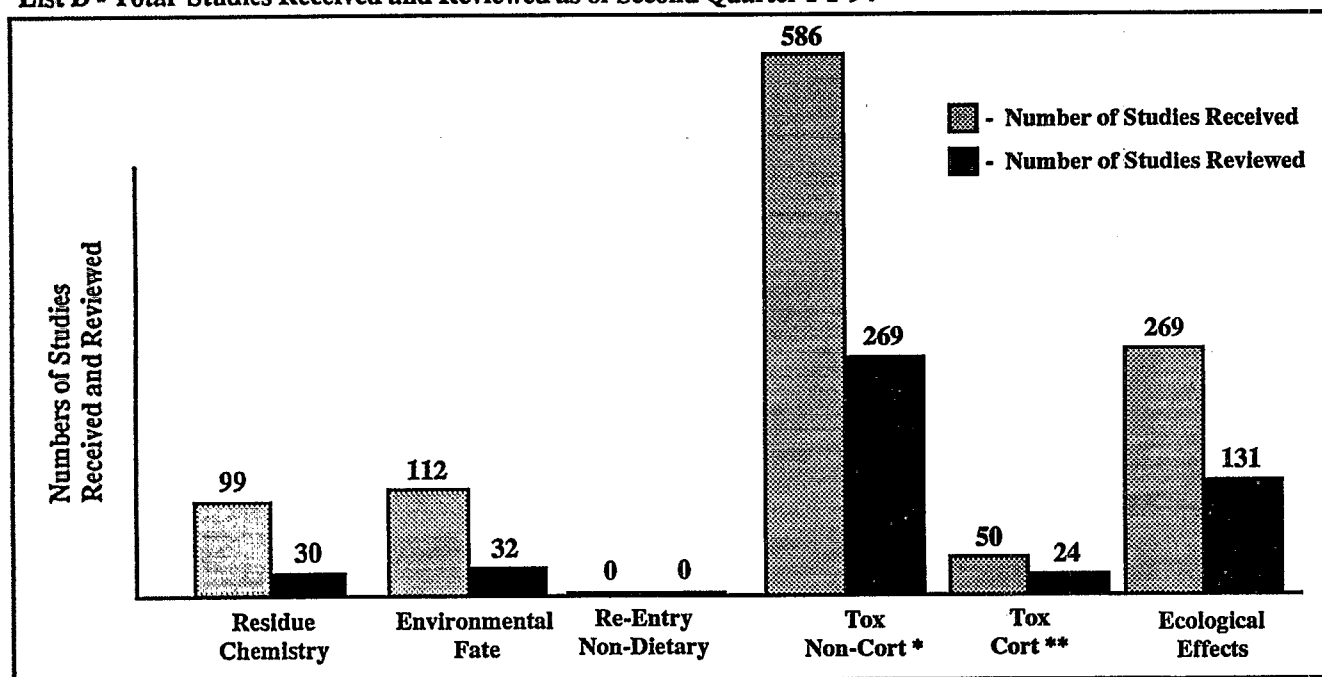


Figure 6

List D - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of Second Quarter FY 94



\*\* TOX (CORT): Chronic Feeding, Carcinogenicity (Oncogenicity), Reproduction, and Developmental Toxicity (Teratology).

\* TOX (Non-CORT): These studies measure toxicity of pesticides in other than CORT studies.

### III. OTHER MEASURES OF PROGRESS

#### A. Minor Uses

Table 2 provides information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP). The Reregistration Notification Network (RNN) provides information to interested parties on

recent or impending pesticide cancellations. For further information on any of the following pesticides, contact your NAPIAP State Liaison Representative or USDA at 301-504-8846.

**Table 2**  
**Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 94**

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Alachlor	Lasso	EPA has proposed the revocation of certain tolerances for residues of alachlor on COTTON FORAGE, COTTONSEED, SUNFLOWER SEED, PEA FORAGE, PEA HAY, PEAS WITH THE PODS REMOVED, and POTATOES. Products containing registrations for these crops were cancelled in 1988. Registered products for several other uses of this herbicide will continue to have tolerances. EPA is not recommending the establishment of action levels in place of the revoked tolerances because sufficient time has elapsed in order for the residues of the herbicide to dissipate.
All Pesticides		EPA has announced a change in guidelines with respect to the classification of DRIED HOPS. Under this revision, hops will be considered as a raw agricultural commodity in the dried form. Previously, dried hops has been classified as a processed food, putting it under the Delaney Clause. EPA intends to apply this revised classification to all future actions on hops. EPA will no longer require residue data for green hops; residue data are required for dried hops only. Existing processed food tolerances for dried hops will be replaced with raw agricultural tolerances as time and resources permit.
Arsenic Acid		The tolerance for pesticide residues of the desiccant, arsenic acid (also known as orthoarsenic acid), on COTTONSEED will expire on 7/1/95. EPA set this date to enable legally treated cottonseed (that is, cottonseed treated during the 1993 use season) to clear the channels of trade. Action levels to cover residues of arsenic acid from past use will not be recommended.
Azinphos-methyl	Guthion	Miles Inc., plans to delete ARTICHOKEs, EGGPLANT, and PEPPER from its Guthion (azinphos-methyl) labels due to the cost of reregistration. Other registrants of this insecticide are expected to do the same. However, if another party is willing to develop the residue data required for reregistration of these crops, Miles will consider maintaining these uses on their labels.

Table 2, cont.

## Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 94

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Demeton	Systox	EPA has proposed the revocation of all tolerances and feed additive regulations for residues of demeton. All products containing this insecticide were cancelled by 1989. EPA believes that sufficient time has elapsed in order for residues to dissipate and therefore is not recommending the establishment of action levels in place of any revoked demeton tolerances. This insecticide was once registered on over 45 fruits, vegetables, grains, and animal feeds.
Diallate	Avadex	EPA has revoked all the tolerances for pesticide residues of the herbicide, diallate, as of 8/30/96. Affected crops are ALFALFA, BARLEY, CLOVER, FIELD CORN, FLAXSEED, LENTILS, PEAS, POTATOES, SAFFLOWER, SOYBEANS, and SUGAR BEETS.
Dichlorvos	DDVP	EPA is postponing the effective date (formerly 3/10/94) for the order revoking the food additive tolerance for residues of dichlorvos on PACKAGED OR BAGGED NONPERISHABLE PROCESSED FOOD because of a petition submitted by AMVAC Chemical Corp. EPA found that residues of this pesticide were in violation of the Delaney Clause. EPA is staying (postponing) the effective date of this order until such time as a response to AMVAC's stay petition is issued.
Dicofol	Kelthane	EPA has revoked the food additive tolerance for residues of dicofol in or on DRIED TEA as of 5/9/94. This action is being taken because EPA has determined that this food additive regulation is inconsistent with the Delaney Clause in Section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). EPA has classified dicofol as a possible human carcinogen. Dicofol is not registered for use on tea in the U.S. . However, because of its use to control mites in growing tea outside the U.S., a tolerance has been required for imported tea.
Diuron	Karmex	DuPont plans to delete the use of OATS and BERMUDA GRASS from their labels of the herbicide, Karmex DF (diuron), due to the cost of reregistration. They have not yet submitted requests to EPA for voluntary deletion of these uses from their labels and will consider retaining them if another party is willing to develop the required residue data.
Ethylene Dibromide	EDB	EPA has revoked all tolerances for ethylene dibromide resulting from its use as of 12/15/93. The final registered use of this soil and post-harvest fumigant was cancelled in 1987. Consequently, no action levels will be recommended to replace the tolerances that have been revoked.



Table 2, cont.

## Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 94

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Oxydemeton-methyl	Metasystox R	EPA has issued an intent to cancel all products containing oxydemeton-methyl based on a request for voluntary cancellation from all of its registrants. Unless this request is withdrawn by 6/9/94, EPA is likely to publish the cancellation of this insecticide-miticide. Existing stocks may be sold or shipped by the registrants until 9/30/94. Existing stocks in the hands of dealers and users may be shipped, sold, and used until such supplies are exhausted.
Malathion		<p>Listed here are the supported uses of malathion and those uses not supported that are expected to be cancelled following or during reregistration. These lists are subject to change as we near the final date for data submittals in late 1995. Unless otherwise indicated, the uses listed here are for commercial field use.</p> <p>SUPPORTED USES:</p> <p>ALFALFA, APPLES, APRICOTS, ASPARAGUS, AVOCADO, BARLEY, BARLEY (stored), BEANS (DRY &amp; SUCCULENT), BEANS (greenhouse), BEETS (TABLE or GARDEN), BLACKBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BUCKWHEAT, CABBAGE, CANEBERRIES (other than listed), CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CHAYOTE, CHERRIES (SWEET &amp; TART), CHESTNUTS, CHRISTMAS TREES, CITRUS (postharvest), CLOVER, COLLARDS, CORN (FIELD &amp; POP &amp; SWEET), CORN (greenhouse), CORN (stored), COTTONSEED, CROWN VETCH, CUCUMBERS, CUCUMBERS (greenhouse), CURRANTS, DANDELION, DATES, DEWBERRY, EGGPLANT, EGGPLANT (greenhouse), ENDIVES, ENDIVES (greenhouse), FIGS, FILBERTS, FLAX, GARLIC, GOOSEBERRIES, GRAPEFRUIT, GRAPES, GRASSES, GUAVAS, HOPS, HORSERADISH, KALE, KOHLRABI, KUDZU, KUMQUATS, LEAFY VEGETABLES GROUP (other than listed), LEEKS, LEMONS, LENTILS, LESPEDEZA, LETTUCE (greenhouse), LETTUCE (HEAD), LETTUCE (LEAF), LIMES, LOGANBERRIES, LUPINUS spp., MACADAMIA, MANGOES, MELONS, MILK VETCH, MILLET (PEARL), MILLET (PROSO), MUSHROOMS, MUSTARD GREENS, MUSTARD (CHINESE, JAPANESE &amp; ORIENTAL), NECTARINES, OATS, OATS (stored),</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(continued)</p>

Table 2, cont.

## Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 94

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Malathion (continued)		<p>OKRA, ONIONS (BULB &amp; GREEN), ONIONS (greenhouse), ORANGES, ORNAMENTALS (FLOWERS, TURF &amp; WOODY PLANTS), ORNAMENTALS (greenhouse), PAPAYAS, PARSLEY, PARSNIPS, PASSION FRUIT, PASTURELAND, PEACHES, PEARS, PEAS, PECANS, PEPPERMINT, PEPPERS, PEPPERS (greenhouse), PERSIMMONS, PINEAPPLES, PINES (seed orchards), PINES (SLASH) (ornamental uses), POTATOES (WHITE), PUMPKINS, QUINCE, RADISHES, RAISINS, RANGELAND, RASPBERRIES, RICE, RICE (WILD), RUTABAGAS, RYE, RYE (stored), SAINFOIN, SALSIFY, SHALLOTS, SORGHUM (GRAIN), SPEARMINT, SPINACH, SQUASH, STRAWBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES, SWISS CHARD, TANGERINES, TEOSINTE, TOMATOES, TOMATOES (greenhouse), TREFOIL, TRITICALE, TURF, TURNIPS, UNCULTIVATED AREAS, VETCH, WALNUTS, WATERCRESS, WATERMELONS, WHEAT, WHEAT (stored)</p> <p>The following uses of malathion are currently unsupported and expected to be cancelled due to the cost of reregistration. Uses may be removed from labels at any time, but the following uses may not be on labels of malathion products sold by the registrants to retailers starting in January of 1996.</p> <p>USES UNSUPPORTED AND EXPECTED TO BE CANCELED:</p> <p>ALMONDS, ALMONDS (stored), BARNS (livestock), BEETS (greenhouse), BROCCOLI (greenhouse), CABBAGE (greenhouse), CATTLE (BEEF), CATTLE (DAIRY), CELERY (greenhouse), CEREAL (packaged), CHICKENS, COLE CROPS (greenhouse), CRANBERRIES, DUCKS, FEED (for cattle in concentrate blocks), FEED LOTS, FEED ROOMS, FEED STUFF, FOREST TREES, GEESE, GOATS, HOGS, HORSES (including PONIES), KALE (greenhouse), MANURE PILES, MUSTARD GREENS (greenhouse), PEANUTS, PEANUTS (stored), PEAS (greenhouse), PENS, PIGEONS, PLUMS (FRESH PRUNES), POTATOES (greenhouse), POULTRY HOUSES, PROCESSING PLANTS (for flour, milk, cereal and other food), RABBITS (on wire), RADISHES (greenhouse), RAISINS (stored), RICE (stored), SAFFLOWERS, SEEDS (field and garden), SHEEP, SORGHUM (stored), SOYBEANS, SPINACH (greenhouse), SQUASH (greenhouse), STABLES, TURNIPS (greenhouse), WATERCRESS (greenhouse)</p> <p>For the unsupported greenhouse uses listed above, the pesticide tolerances are being defended. However, other studies or a commitment to register may be necessary in order to maintain these uses.</p> <p>(continued)</p>

Table 2, cont.

Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 94

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Malathion (continued)		Most of the supported uses will be labeled on products containing the 57% emulsible concentrate (EC) formulation. Dust (D) formulations are being cancelled except for date and stored grain uses. Ultra low volume (ULV) formulations are being limited to alfalfa, clover, grain sorghum, rice, wheat, blueberries, cherries, beans, and grasses. Wettable powders (WP) are being limited to uses on apples, pears, quince, blackberries, raspberries, other caneberries, and strawberries. And, ready-to-use (RTU) formulations are being limited to cottonseed uses. Existing stocks in the hands of retailers and users may be used as labeled until stocks are exhausted.

## B. Rejection Rate Analysis

The Rejection Rate Analysis was developed to address the high rate of rejected studies submitted to OPP during the reregistration process. EPA discovered that the submission of unacceptable studies is the most significant factor in delaying REDs. Conducting replacement studies can add several years to the reregistration process.

EPA's study of rejection rates, with the cooperation and active involvement of the pesticide industry, is an intensive effort to analyze rejected studies and understand the reasons for rejection. The resulting reports for each discipline should minimize the reoccurrence

of deficiencies in future studies as the Agency enters the major data submission phase of reregistration.

The Residue Chemistry, Toxicology, Environmental Fate, and Occupational and Residential Exposure Chapters of the Rejection Rate Analysis all have been completed and are available from U.S. EPA NCEPI, telephone (513) 891-6561, Fax (513) 891-6685. See Appendix B, Other Sources of Information, for the publication numbers of these documents.

The Ecological Effects chapter will be completed this summer.

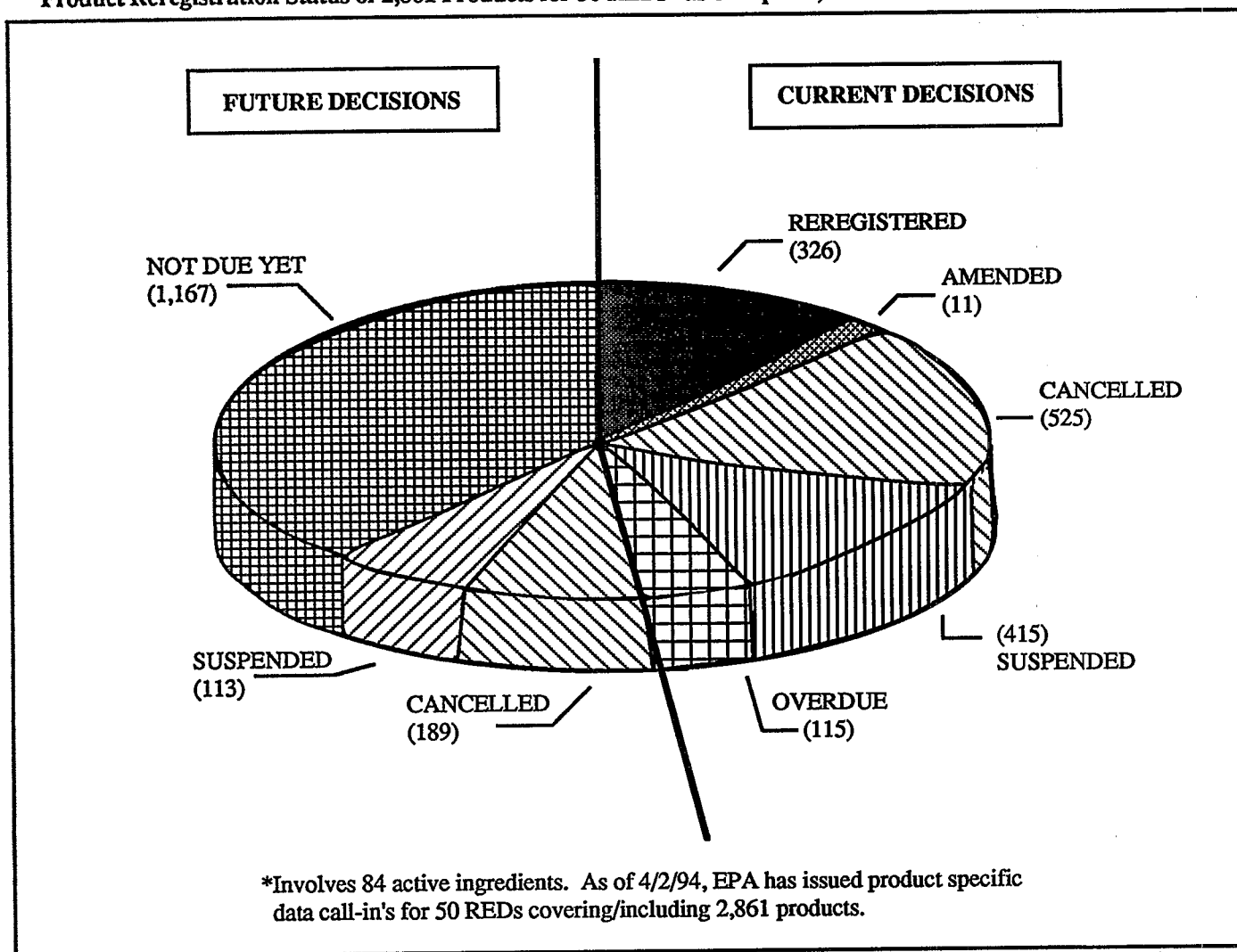
## C. Product Reregistration Status

Figure 7 shows the status of products subject to Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) issued to date. "Current Decisions" covers those products for which EPA should have made a decision to reregister as of April 2, 1994.<sup>3</sup> In this category, 326 products have been reregistered, 11 registrations have been amended, 525 products have been

voluntarily cancelled, 415 product registrations have been suspended, and 115 still need a decision. "Future Decisions" includes products for which the Agency's product reregistration decision is not yet due. In this category, 189 products have been voluntarily cancelled, 113 suspended, and 1,167 are progressing toward a reregistration decision.

Figure 7

Product Reregistration Status of 2,861 Products for 50 REDs\* as of April 2, 1994



<sup>3</sup>According to FIFRA, the Agency should reach a reregistration decision on each product 14 months after issuance of a RED, provided that the registrant(s) submit(s) acceptable data on time.

## IV. SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS

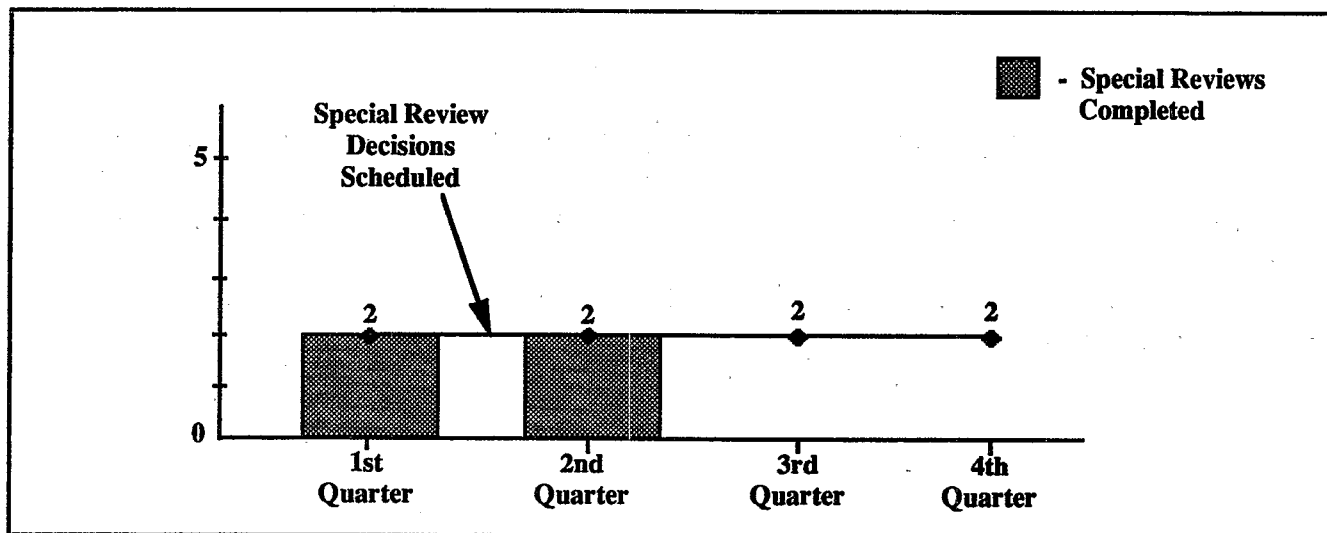
This section summarizes the significant regulatory decisions made on chemicals in the Special Review process during the second quarter, fiscal year 1994. The formal Special Review process for chemicals which have met or exceeded risk criteria of unreasonable adverse effects is set forth in 40 CFR Part 154.

Special Review decisions represent major EPA actions which may ultimately cancel, deny, or reclassify the registration of pesticide products, because uses of the products may cause unreasonable adverse effects on human health or

the environment. In addition, Special Review decisions may establish policy or guidelines on which other environmental decisions relating to pesticide registrations are based.

Figure 8, Special Review Decisions Scheduled and Completed, shows that OPP met the scheduled target of two special review decisions for the second quarter of FY 94. The target for FY 94 is a total of eight special review decisions. For further information on Special Review chemicals, please call (703) 308-8010.

**Figure 8**  
**Special Review Decisions Scheduled and Completed - FY 94**



### 2nd Quarter Special Review Decision Summaries

**Dicofol** - In a Federal Register notice dated March 9, 1994 (59 FR 10993), EPA issued a final rule revoking the food additive tolerance for residues of the pesticide dicofol in or on dried tea. Dicofol is used to control mites on tea grown outside the United States. Although the chemical is not registered for use on tea in the U.S., a food

additive regulation was established to cover residues on imported tea. EPA took the action to revoke this regulation due to its inconsistency with the Delaney Clause in section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The notice provided for a 60-day comment period.

**Lindane** - In a Federal Register notice dated March 18, 1994 (59 FR 12916), EPA announced a proposed decision not to initiate a Special Review of pesticide products containing lindane. On September 18, 1985, EPA issued a preliminary notification that discussed possible concerns related to irreversible kidney effects from lindane exposure in forestry and warehouse uses. The concern of such adverse effects was initiated after results of a 90-day subchronic rat feeding study showed that pathological kidney effects were lindane-treatment related. Based on further review of additional toxicological data, EPA has determined that the kidney effects observed are specific to the male rat, are not relevant to human health and therefore, do not warrant a Special Review. The proposed notice provided for a 60-day comment period.

#### **Tolerance Revocations**

During the second quarter of fiscal year 1994, SRRD processed four final tolerance related actions. A description of each of those follows.

**Diallate** - On January 12, 1994 (59 FR 1652), EPA issued a final rule to revoke the tolerance for residues of the pesticide diallate in or on all

raw agricultural commodities because all registered uses on these commodities have been cancelled. The regulation became effective on February 11, 1994.

**Arsenic Acid** - On January 26, 1994 (59 FR 3654), EPA issued a final rule revoking the tolerance for residues of the pesticide orthoarsenic acid (commonly known as arsenic acid) in or on the raw agricultural commodity cottonseed. All registered uses of arsenic acid on cottonseed have been cancelled. This regulation became effective January 26, 1994.

**Ronnel** - On March 23, 1994 (59 FR 13658), EPA issued a final rule to revoke the tolerances for residues of the pesticide ronnel in or on all raw agricultural commodities because all registered uses of ronnel on these commodities have been cancelled. The regulation became effective on March 23, 1994.

**Pentachloronitrobenzene** - On April 14, 1994 (59 FR 17486), EPA issued a final rule for the revocation of the interim tolerance for residues of the fungicide pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) in or on bananas because this registered use has been cancelled. The regulation became effective on April 14, 1994.

## V. CALENDAR OF EVENTS (FY 1994)

3rd Quarter FY 94	4th Quarter FY 94
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ten REDs are scheduled to be completed, for a total of 23 since the beginning of FY 94.</li><li>• Two special review decisions are scheduled to be completed for a total of 6 since the beginning of FY 94.</li><li>• The OPP Workshop on pesticide regulatory issues and initiatives, postponed earlier this year, is rescheduled for June 13-15, 1994.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eleven REDs are scheduled to be completed, for a total of 34 since the beginning of FY 94.</li><li>• Two special review decisions are scheduled to be completed, for a total of 8 since the beginning of FY 94.</li><li>• The Ecological Effects chapter of the Rejection Rate Analysis is scheduled to be completed.</li></ul>

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## Comments

EPA welcomes your comments on this progress report or on activities related to reregistration. Please address your comments to the following:

Attention: Ed Setren

Pesticide Reregistration Progress Report  
Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508W)  
United States Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20460

For more copies of this report (Publication Number: EPA 738-R-94-009) or to be added to the "SRRD MABELS" mailing list, please write or fax to the following address:

U.S. EPA, NCEPI  
P.O. Box 42419  
Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419  
Telephone: (513) 891-6561  
Fax: (513) 891-6685