Contents

INTRODUCTION

The Pesticide Reregistration Progress Report is produced 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 [1] and cumulatively.

This issue of the Progress Report describes the status of reregistration through the second quarter fiscal year 1995 (FY 95). Ninety-seven REDs have been completed since 1991 representing 143 chemicals/active ingredients (AIs), 3,874 products and 795 tolerances. Approximately 641 products have completed the process and have been reregistered. Please see Appendix A for a more detailed cumulative summary.

The Pesticide Reregistration Progress Report has added a new feature with this edition. In order to better reflect program-wide accomplishments and the efforts being made toward reinvention and realignment, we are including reports on "new" pesticide registrations -- those pesticide AIs initially registered from November 1984 to the present. Under FIFRA '88, these pesticides are not subject to reregistration because their supporting data bases are assumed to be substantially complete. We include these new AIs to illustrate EPA's progress in registering new pesticides as well as reregistering older ones. See Appendix B for the cumulative list. In future editions of the Progress Report, we will further expand our reporting on Registration activities and milestones.

Another change is that OPP will publish this expanded Pesticide Progress Report only twice a year, at the close of the second quarter (April) and year's end (October). Our move to a biannual publication is intended to improve efficiency and the timeliness of the Progress Report.

[1] 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 Janu ary, 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.

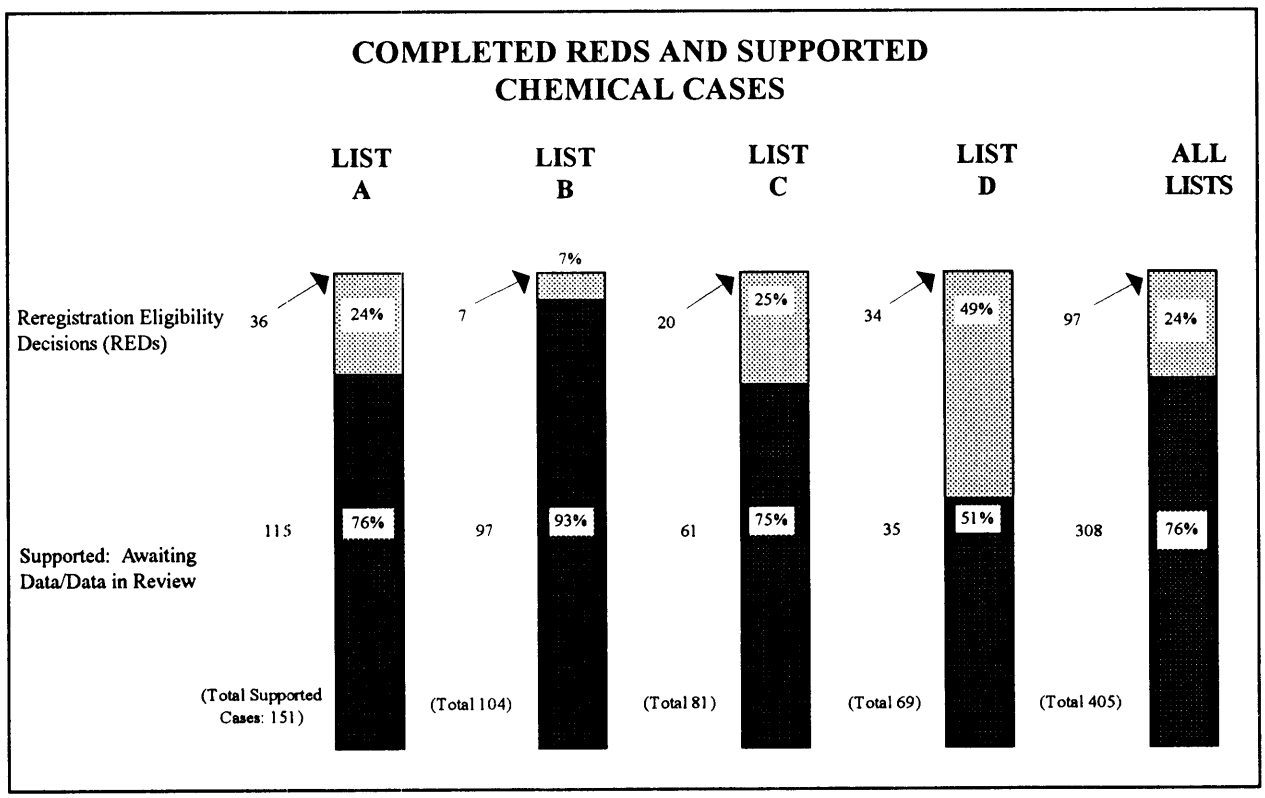
Phase 4: EPA Review and Data Call-In's - In Phase 4, EPA reviewed all Phase 2 and 3 submissions and required registrants to meet any unfulfilled data requirements within four years. Phase 4 was completed in 1994.

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 1995. 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 [2] (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 - Second Quarter FY 95



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

[2] 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 1995, and summarizes the information in the individual REDs.

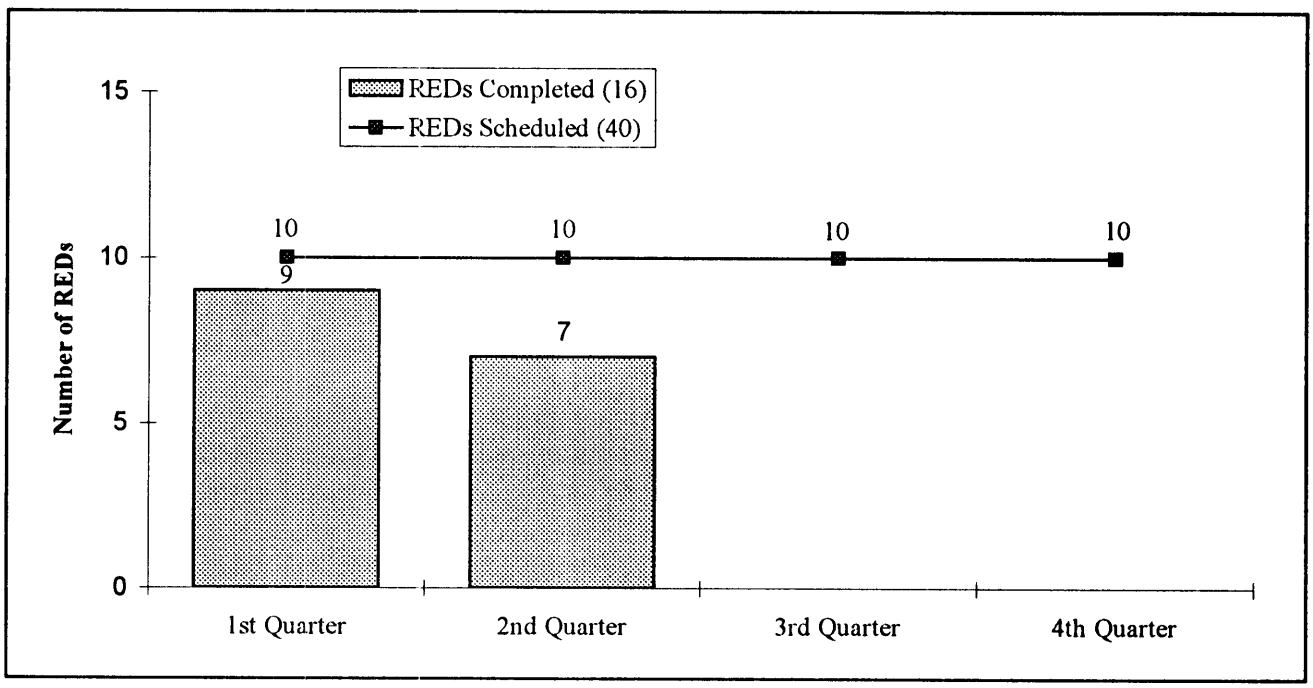
In reviewing pesticides for reregistration, EPA gathers a substantially complete set of data on each chemical case, examines related health and environmental effects, and attempts to mitigate effects of concern. This evaluation and risk management process is complete when EPA is satisfied that the pesticide(s), 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 95 REDs Production

Figure 2 shows the number of REDs scheduled to be completed by quarter during fiscal year 1995, and the number actually completed through the second quarter. Seven REDs were completed in the second quarter, covering a total of 14 chemicals and 238 products. The target for the fiscal year is 40 REDs. A cumulative total of 97 REDs have been completed to date. For further information, see Appendix A, Cumulative Summary of Reregistration Actions.

Figure 2
REDs Scheduled and Completed by Quarter - FY 95



2st Quarter RED Summaries

During the second quarter of fiscal year 1995, EPA completed the REDs summarized below:

Aliphatic Alcohols - Aliphatic alcohols (case 4003) contains the active ingredients ethanol and isopropanol. These chemicals are used as hard surface treatment disinfectants, sanitizers, a sterilant, virucides, fungicides, and mildewcides. Ethanol also is used as a plant growth regulator (ripener), and is used with quaternary ammonium compounds in swimming pool water systems. Isopropanol also is used in combination with other pesticide active ingredients to kill fleas, ticks, and other household insects. Both ethanol and isopropanol are well known substances and have a wide range of human uses. All of their pesticidal uses are eligible for reregistration.

Aliphatic alcohols are of low acute toxicity, and no dietary exposure is expected from their use as pesticides. Developmental or reproductive effects are not expected to occur from the potential dermal and inhalation exposures that may result from registered pesticidal uses.

Significant exposure to the environment from their use of pesticides is not anticipated. Ethanol and isopropanol are practically non-toxic to all species tested, and are used primarily indoors. Exposure to terrestrial organisms would be extremely minimal. For additional information, please contact Leonard Ryan at 703-308-8067.

Amitraz - Amitraz or BAAM is an insecticide and acaricide used primarily to control the pear psylla on pear crops, and also to control whiteflies and mites on cotton and pear crops, ticks, lice, and mange mites on beef and dairy cattle and swine, and ticks on dogs. All uses are eligible for reregistration provided that risk mitigation measures outlined in the RED document are implemented.

Amitraz is of relatively low acute toxicity but has been demonstrated to cause cancer in mice and is classified as a Group C "possible" human carcinogen. People may be exposed to residues in pears and other foods. However, chronic exposure in the diet is at a low level and is not a cause for concern at this time.

EPA is concerned that amitraz has the potential to cause reproductive, developmental, and neurological toxicity risks to the general population. Handlers applying amitraz to pear orchards, cotton fields, and livestock on a long-term basis may be at risk for cancer effects. Both handlers and reentry workers in pear orchards and cotton fields also may be at risk for acute neurotoxic effects. To reduce risks of cancer and neurotoxicity to the general public and amitraz handlers, EPA is requiring a number of risk mitigation measures.

An amitraz degradate may pose an acute hazard to birds since it is more acutely toxic and more persistent in the environment than the parent. Use of amitraz on cotton and pears may adversely affect avian reproduction, aquatic invertebrates, and endangered small animals.

The following **risk mitigation measures** combined with generic worker protection labeling should mitigate unacceptable neurotoxicity risks to amitraz handlers:

- *For the Pear Use:*
  Closed system mixing and loading;
  Applications from within an enclosed cab; and
  Minimal (baseline) personal protective equipment (PPE).

- *For Cotton Use:*
  Closed system mixing and loading;
  Mechanical flagging; and
  Minimal (baseline) PPE.

- *For the Livestock Spray/Dip Use:*
  Minimal (baseline) PPE.

The following **risk mitigation measures** combined with generic worker protection labeling should mitigate unacceptable neurotoxicity and cancer risks to post-application workers:

- *For the Pear Use:*
  Minimum of 35 days between applications; and
  Restricted-entry interval of 28 days (increased from 24 hours).

- *For the Cotton Use:*
  Mechanical harvesting; and
  Restricted-entry interval of 48 hours (increased from 24 hours).

The following **risk mitigation measures** are required to reduce exposure to birds and small mammals:

- *For the Pear Use:*
  Deletion of pre-bloom use; and
  Limit use to two applications per season.

EPA has determined that amitraz is a valuable tool to control pear psylla, whiteflies, and mites. Considering the limited acreage involved in its use on pears and cotton and the risk mitigation measures required, amitraz' risk potential is reduced. For additional information, please contact Mario Fiol at 703-308-8049.

4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid (4-CPA) - 4-CPA (case 2115) is used in the food industry as a plant growth regulator to restrict root growth during seed germination of mung beans. 4-CPA is applied to the water bath used to soak these beans. Once they have soaked for several hours, the beans are washed to remove surface residues and then are germinated indoors for several days. After sprouting, the hulls and roots are discarded, and the remaining portion is packaged and sold for human consumption. All uses of 4-CPA are eligible for reregistration.

4-CPA generally is of low acute and subchronic toxicity but is a severe eye irritant. It also has been shown to be a developmental toxin in rats. Although people may be exposed to very low levels of 4-CPA in their diets, this exposure does not pose risks of concern. Since both the pesticide's toxicity and handlers' exposure levels are low, 4-CPA also poses only minimal risks to workers engaged in growing mung beans.

EPA waived most ecotoxicity data requirements for reregistration of the mung bean use of 4-CPA because this use is entirely indoors resulting in practically no exposure to non-target organisms. 4-CPA, as typically used in growing mung beans, is not likely to be released to the environment in significant amounts in effluent. Any exposure to fish, wildlife, or endangered species would be regulated under the NPDES permit program. Therefore, ecological risk is minimal. For additional information, please contact Tom Luminello at 703-308-8075.

Diquat Dibromide - Diquat dibromide (case 0288) is a non-selective contact herbicide, algicide, desiccant, and defoliant. It is used to control broadleaf and grassy weeds in non-crop (including residential) and aquatic areas, and in seed crops and potatoes. Its largest use is as a desiccant on potato crops.

Diquat dibromide is of moderate acute toxicity causing acute dermal toxicity and primary eye irritation (Toxicity Category II). It is classified as a Group E carcinogen indicating that it poses no known cancer risk for humans.

Diquat dibromide causes developmental and reproductive toxicity at the highest dose levels tested. Human incident data were considered in evaluating diquat dibromide's risks.

Although people may be exposed to residues of diquat dibromide through their diets, the chronic dietary risk from such exposure is minimal. EPA is concerned about worker exposure during aerial spray operations, and is requiring use of closed systems to mitigate potential risks. The Agency also is concerned about post-application/ reentry exposure, and is imposing stringent reentry restrictions and protective clothing requirements for commercial uses, and limiting residential use to spot treatments with label directions warning users not to touch treated plants until sprays have dried.

Birds feeding on diquat dibromide-contaminated food items may experience reproductive problems. EPA is only moderately certain that nonendangered mammals are not at acute risk from diquat dibromide, which exceeds the restricted use level of concern for all uses except cantaloupes. The level of concern for endangered species is exceeded for all use patterns.

Diquat dibromide is expected to pose only a minimal risk to aquatic organisms from exposure to runoff. Diquat dibromide does not cause adverse effects to freshwater fish. Freshwater invertebrates are not likely to be adversely affected by its use in the short term, but their reproductive success may be adversely effected.

Drift from aerial spraying is likely to result in adverse effects to plants. The possibility of risk to non-target aquatic and terrestrial plants from aerial application from all sites is relatively high.

Diquat dibromide poses only minimal risk to non-target insects. However, levels of concern have been exceeded for endangered species of mammals and birds from all terrestrial use sites.

EPA is requiring the following **risk mitigation measures:**

- **Aquatic Risk Mitigation** - To protect aquatic organisms, EPA is requiring labeling that limits application to one-third or one-half of the dense weed areas in a water body, and prohibits subsequent applications for two weeks. The untreated part of the water body will act as a refuge for aquatic organisms and the two-week waiting period allows time for oxygen levels to recover before further applications are made.

- **Spray Drift Risk Mitigation** - Since the possibility of risk to non-target aquatic and terrestrial plants from aerial application is high, EPA is requiring that a Spray Drift Advisory which recommends best management practices to minimize spray drift appear on labels of products that can be applied aerially.

- **Application and Post-Application Risk Mitigation** - To protect handlers during agricultural use, EPA is requiring closed mixing/loading of diquat dibromide liquid formulations for aerial applications, in keeping with Worker Protection Standard (WPS) provisions. EPA also is requiring a 7-day interim Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for all uses within the scope of the WPS, as well as more stringent Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including protective eyewear for early-entry workers.

For occupational uses that are not within the scope of the WPS (primarily the turf use), EPA is establishing a 4-day entry restriction for workers.

EPA is retaining the 24-hour swimming prohibition on diquat dibromide products with aquatic uses. Swimmers are prohibited from swimming in treated water for 24 hours.

To protect home users, EPA is establishing an entry restriction for spot treatment applications (label directions warning people and pets not to

touch treated plants until sprays have dried), and is prohibiting broadcast applications at residential sites.

For additional information, please contact Kylie Rothwell at 703-308-8055.

DOWICIL®CTAC - Dowicil®CTAC (case 3069) is used as a microbicide/microbistat for secondary oil injection water-water treatment and as a preservative for industrial adhesives and coatings; in resin/latex/polymer emulsions; metalworking cutting fluids; oil recovery drilling muds/packer fluids; latex (in-can) paints; specialty industrial products; textiles/textile fibers/ cordage; and wet-end additives/industrial processing chemicals. The case Dowicil®CTAC contains the two active ingredients Dowicil®75 and Dowicil®150. All uses are eligible for reregistration.

Dowicil®CTAC has no food or feed uses, so dietary risk is not expected. The chemical causes moderate acute dermal toxicity. To protect applicators' skin during open pouring of end-use products, EPA is requiring use of chemical resistant gloves. Dowacil®CTAC has the potential to release formaldehyde under certain conditions. However, minimal risk is expected in residential settings. Occupational risks are low due to the chemical's use pattern and because OSHA monitors exposure to formaldehyde for industrial uses. No human health risk of concern therefore is expected.

Both Dowicil®75 and Dowicil®150 are slightly toxic to birds, fish, aquatic invertebrates, and terrestrial animals. The chronic level of concern (LOC) for aquatic species is exceeded in both typical and high exposure scenarios for wet-end additives/industrial processing chemicals and oil recovery drilling muds/packer fluids. The acute LOC is exceeded in high exposure scenarios for all five use patterns examined. Endangered aquatic species also are at risk under both typical and high exposure scenarios. However, Agency calculations likely overestimate the actual concentrations which would be found in the environment and effluent discharge levels are governed by NPDES permits. For additional information, please contact Ron Kendall at 703-308-8068.

FENITROTHION - Fenitrothion is an organophosphate insecticide and acaricide used for commercial greenhouse and outdoor use on ornamentals, including trees, to control a variety of insects and mites. It also is marketed in two new bait products used to control ants and roaches in and around homes, stores, restaurants, warehouses, and other sites. Two mosquito control products used in other countries (but not in the U.S.) to prevent malaria are being voluntarily cancelled by the registrant. No food or feed uses are registered, however a food additive regulation is established for residues in or on wheat gluten imported from Australia.

The high-pressure handwand treatment of ornamentals and two bait formulations of fenithrothion are eligible for reregistration. The Agency is deferring a decision on two other application methods; low-pressure handwand and knapsack/backpack spray equipment.

Fenitrothion is of moderate to high acute toxicity, is a cholinesterase inhibitor, and presents a potential acute health hazard. Fenitrothion has been classified as non-carcinogenic to humans ("Group E"). Dietary exposure to fenitrothion residues in wheat gluten is extremely low and dietary risk is minimal.

There is uncertainty in the risk posed to fenitrothion handlers, particularly mixers/loaders/ applicators. EPA is deferring a regulatory decision for fenitrothion products applied using low-pressure handwands and knapsack/backpack

sprayers until chemical-specific worker exposure studies, due within one year, are submitted. Thus, for ornamentals, high pressure handwand treatment is the only application method eligible for reregistration at this time.

High acute risk is expected for birds consuming grass and insects, and high chronic risk to seed-, insect-, and grass-eating birds will occur, following single as well as multiple applications of fenitrothion at current full usage rates. Risk quotients for mammals and estuarine/marine organisms are exceeded. High acute risk to freshwater invertebrates is expected from a single application of fenitrothion. Honey bees exposed to this pesticide may be adversely effected. To reduce these risks, the registrant has proposed numerous label modifications for the three products used on ornamentals (see below).

Endangered species levels of concern are exceeded for acute effects to aquatic invertebrates and in some instances to birds and wild mammals, as well as for chronic effects to birds and aquatic invertebrates. Use limitations may be required in the future when the Endangered Species Protection Program goes into effect.

To lessen the acute toxicity risks of fenitrothion, the following **risk mitigation measures** are required:

- All fenitrothion products labeled for outdoor use must be classified as restricted use pesticides.

- Use of fenitrothion on Christmas tree plantations, on shade trees other than those in nurseries, and basal bark (drench) treatment are being voluntarily deleted from product labels by the registrant. These uses pose the greatest potential for exposure to non-target species.

- For the remaining ornamental uses, the registrant has proposed significant label revisions to reduce ecological risk, including:

    - Reduce application rate to 0.3125 lbs./acre;
    - Reduce maximum number of applications to three per year;
    - Increase minimum interval between applications to one month;
    - Remove broadcast application from the label, limiting use to spot treatment only.

- Due to concerns about the high acute toxicity of fenitrothion, EPA is establishing baseline personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements for handlers of all end-use products, and is establishing early-entry PPE requirements including dermal protection PPE and protective eyewear.

- Due to concerns about the post-application exposure of agricultural workers, EPA is increasing the interim Restricted Entry Interval (REI) from 24 to 48 hours for all uses within the scope of the WPS. This REI is further increased to 72 hours when fenitrothion products are used outdoors in areas where the average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year. The REI will be reassessed upon receipt and review of the chemical specific exposure data required in the RED.

For additional information, please contact Dennis McNeilly at 703-308-8066.

PICLORAM - Reregistration case 0096 contains picloram acid and its three derivatives, triisopropanolamine picloram (TIPA-salt), isooctyl/ethylhexyl picloram (IOE), and potassium picloram (K-salt), referred to collectively as "picloram". All uses of products containing picloram acid and its derivatives are eligible for reregistration, conditional upon implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the RED document.

Picloram is a systemic herbicide used to control deeply rooted herbaceous weeds and woody plants in rights-of-way, forestry, rangelands, pastures, and small grain crops. It is applied in the greatest amounts to pasture and rangeland. Picloram products have no household or residential uses. All picloram products are classified as Restricted Use pesticides based on hazard to nontarget plants, and may be applied only by or under the direct supervision of certified applicators.

Picloram generally is of moderate to low acute toxicity but causes inhalation toxicity (Toxicity Category II). It is classified as a "Group E" chemical—one showing evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans. However, it contains the impurity HCB which is classified as a "B_2" probable human carcinogen. In addition, picloram IOE is structurally similar to DEHP, which has been found to cause cancer in rodents. EPA considered this information in assessing picloram's risks.

People may be exposed to residues of picloram through their diets since a number of food and animal feed crop uses are registered. However, dietary exposure and risk are extremely low. Risks to picloram handlers (mixers/loaders/applicators) are considered minimal, and worst-case cancer risks to workers are not unacceptable (in the 10^{-5} to 10^{-7} range). To minimize risks to handlers, EPA is requiring use of minimal, baseline PPE (chemical-resistant gloves). To minimize potential reentry exposure risks, EPA is establishing restrictions on entry to treated areas.

The principal environmental risks of picloram relate to contamination of surface and ground water, and damage to nontarget terrestrial plants including crops adjacent to areas of application via runoff or drift. Nontarget plants adjacent to areas of application may be exposed to concentrations of picloram many times the levels that have been associated with toxic effects. In addition, EPA has concerns related to endangered terrestrial mammals and endangered aquatic animals.

To lessen these risks, EPA is requiring the following risk mitigation measures and programs:

Application Modifications

- EPA is lowering application rates and imposing limits on the number and frequency of applications for all use patterns —
    - The broadcast rate for range and pasture use and the spot treatment rate will be lowered.
    - The forestry use rate and frequency will be lowered.
    - The rights-of-way use rate will be lowered.

- Picloram will remain classified for Restricted Use and may be identified as a candidate for State Management Plans.

- EPA is requiring spray drift mitigation language including an Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory, as well as ground water, surface water, and phytotoxicity advisory language on all picloram product labeling.

Monitoring and Other Programs

- The registrant has committed to conducting a state ground water monitoring/surveillance plan. The results will determine whether additional data are required or appropriate regulatory action is necessary.

- The registrant has committed to provide support to the Heritage programs in six states

with the highest use of picloram. These programs map and monitor sensitive habitat in 48 states, to help protect endangered species.

Registrant Stewardship

- The registrant, DowElanco, has instituted a strict product distribution system which includes a mandatory training program for all picloram distributors.

Endangered Species Protection Program

- EPA will address picloram's risks to endangered plants, mammals, and aquatic species through the Endangered Species Protection Program, when it goes into effect.

For additional information, please contact Venus Eagle at 703-308-8045.

B. RED Candidates for Fiscal Year 1995

Table 1 shows the RED candidates for fiscal year 1995. 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. The target for fiscal year 1995 is a total of 40 REDs.

Table 1
RED Candidates for FY 95

List A

Alachlor	Copper Compounds II	Diquat Dibromide**	Linuron*	Prometryn
Amitraz**	Copper Sulfate	Ethephon*	Metolachlor*	Sodium Omadine
Asulam	Coumaphos	Ethion	Nabam	Terbufos
Bromacil	DCPA	Fenamiphos	Naled	Trichlorfon
Captan	Diflubenzuron	Fenitrothion**	Picloram**	Trifluralin
Chlorpropham				

List B

Bis(trichloromethyl)sulfone	Fosamine Ammonium*	Starlicide	4-CPA and Salts**
Ethalfluralin*	O-Benzyl-P-Chlorophenol	Terbuthylazine*	

List C

Alkylimida Zolines	Dowicil 100**
Ancymidol	Fluoroacetic Acid
Bromohydroxyacetophenone (BHAP)*	Methyl Nonyl Ketone
Chlorhexidine Derivatives	Propamocarb
Dimethoxane	

List D

Agrobacter Radiobacter	Cytokinin
Aliphatic Alcohols**	Gibberellic Acid
Benzocaine*	Polybutene*

*REDs were completed for these chemical cases during the first quarter of FY 95.
**REDs were completed for these chemical cases during the second quarter of FY 95.

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 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), formerly the Office of Compliance Monitoring (OCM), has initiated 812 NOITS actions for non-compliance with FIFRA resulting in 140 product suspensions from November 1989 to March 1995. 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.

D. Data Submitted for Reregistration

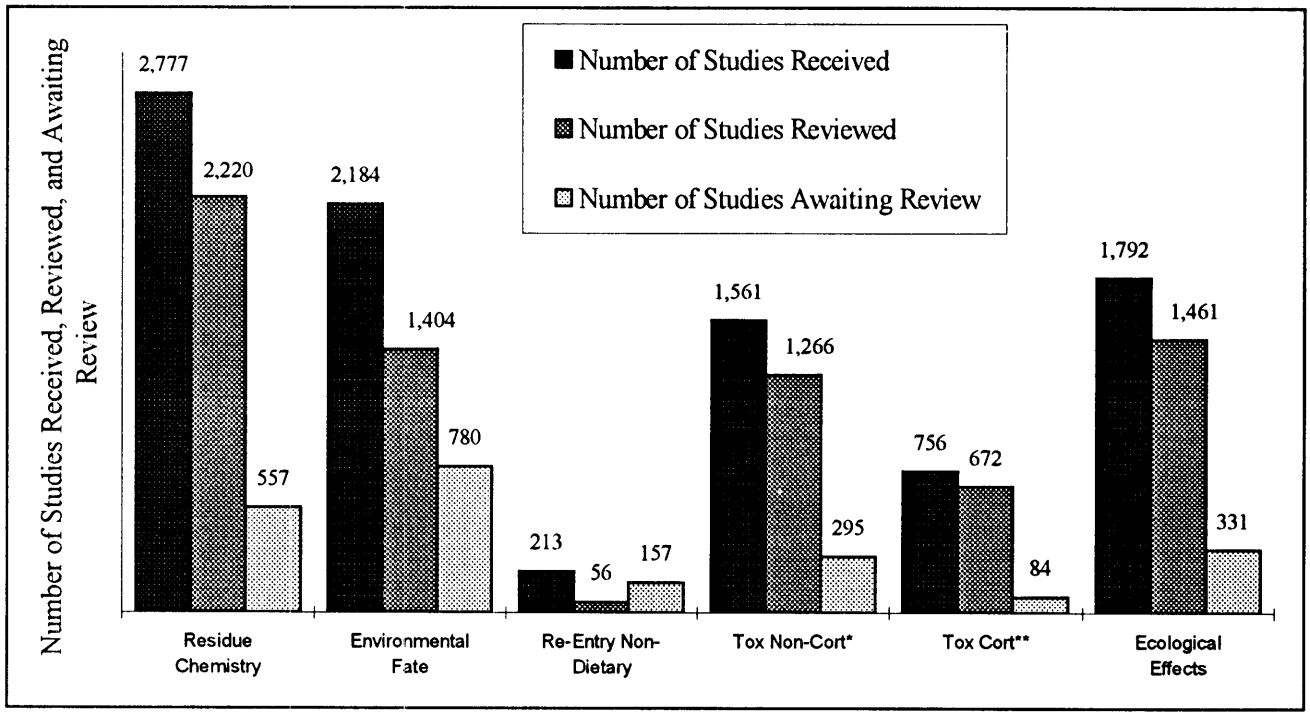
While EPA has formally evaluated the risks of only 97 chemical cases or 152 active ingredients for which REDs have been completed, the Agency actually has obtained a substantial amount of information on the remaining chemicals.

Figure 3 shows the total number of studies received, reviewed, and awaiting review by discipline for List A chemicals. The 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, reviewed, and awaiting review so far for List B, C, and D chemicals respectively in response to Data Call-Ins under FIFRA '88.

Figure 7 shows the cumulative totals of studies received, reviewed, and awaiting review for all lists by discipline and combined totals.

Figure 3
List A - Total Studies Received, Reviewed, and Awaiting Review as of Second Quarter FY 95



**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 4
List B - Total Studies Received, Reviewed, and Awaiting Review as of Second Quarter FY 95

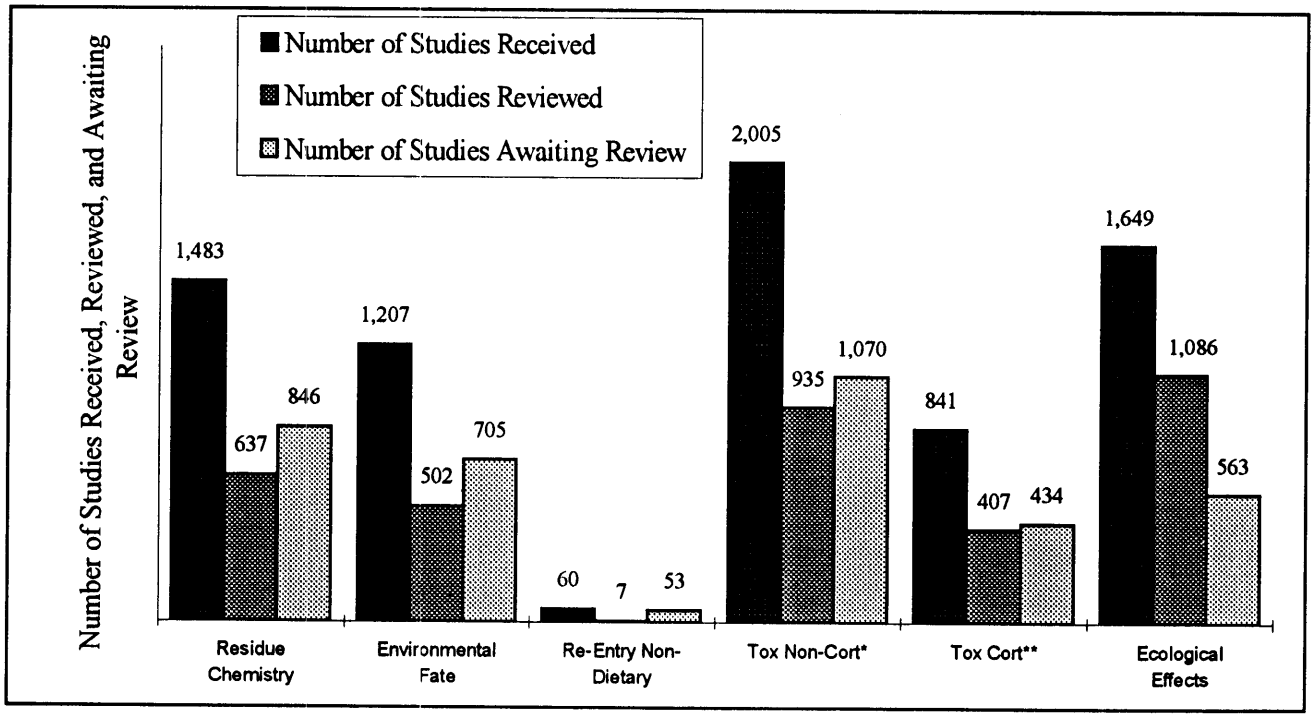
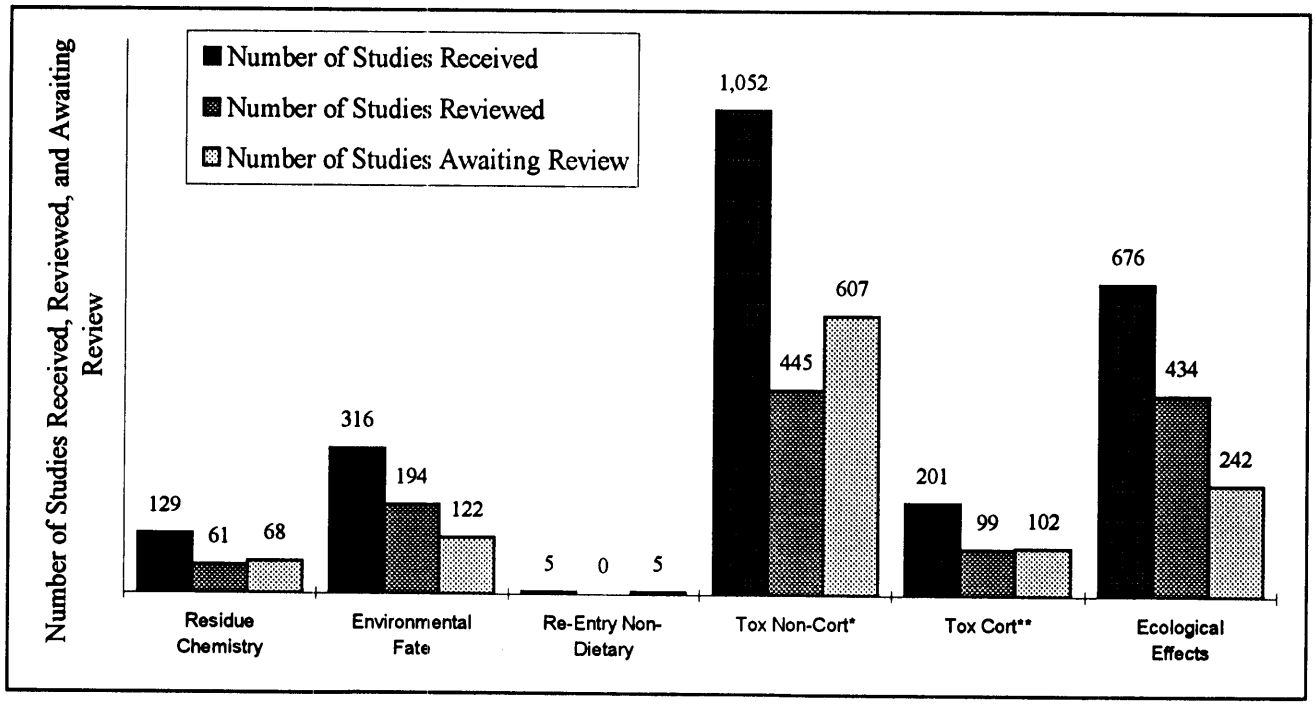


Figure 5
List C - Total Studies Received, Reviewed, and Awaiting Review as of Second Quarter FY 95



**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 6
List D - Total Studies Received, Reviewed, and Awaiting Review as of Second Quarter FY 95

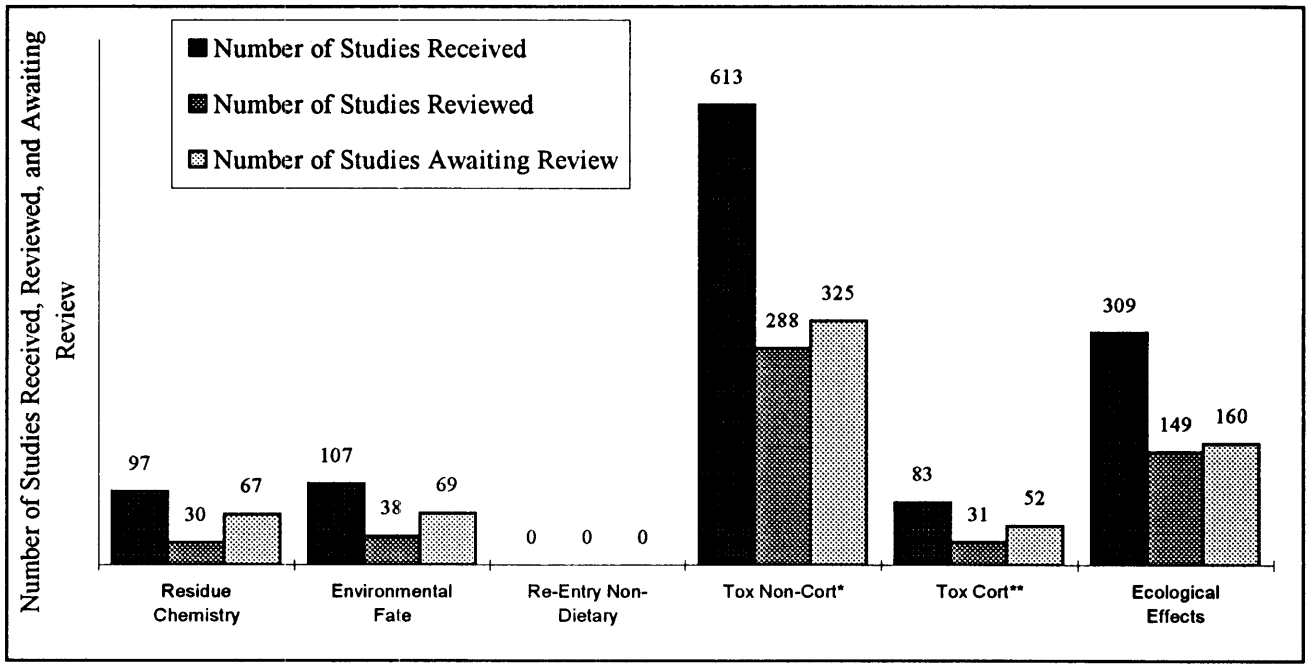
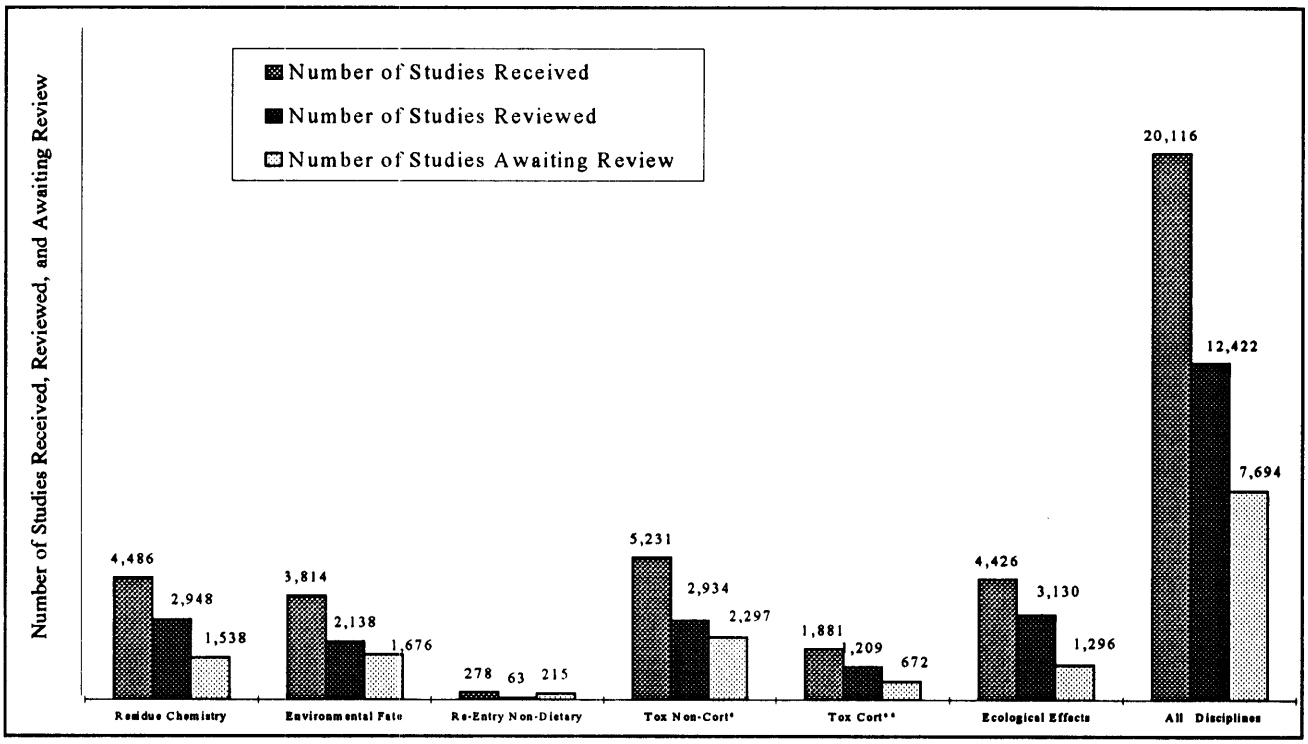


Figure 7
Lists A, B, C, D - Cumulative Studies Received, Reviewed, and Awaiting Review as of Second Quarter FY 95



**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. REGISTRATION PROGRESS

A. Registration - An Overview

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires that before any person in any state or foreign country can sell or distribute any pesticide in the United States, they must obtain a registration or license from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The term "pesticide", as defined in FIFRA section 2(u), means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. The Registration Division in EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs registers or licenses pesticide products for distribution and sale under the provisions of sections 3, 5, 18 and 24(c) of FIFRA. FIFRA section 3 addresses the registration of pesticides; section 5 covers experimental use permits for pesticides; section 18 covers the exemption of any Federal or State agency from FIFRA to sell and distribute pesticides under emergency conditions; section 24(c) allows the states to provide additional uses of federally registered pesticides within the states as state registrations.

The Registration Division is composed of three product branches and one technical branch. The product branches include the Antimicrobial Program Branch, Fungicide-Herbicide Branch, and Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch. The technical branch is the Registration Support Branch. The Registration Division processes applications submitted under FIFRA sections 3, 5, 18, and 24(c). The FIFRA section 3 registration process starts when an application for registration of a new chemical active ingredient pesticide product is submitted to the Agency. Once it is received and screened for completeness, the application is forwarded to the appropriate product management team for initial processing. If data accompany the application and a technical review of these data is needed, the data are sent to either the technical branch within the Registration Division or the Science Branches within the Office of Pesticide Programs for review. After all data have been reviewed and deemed acceptable, the product management teams issue either a conditional or an unconditional registration notice or letter. This letter or notice is the license which allows the sale or distribution of the pesticide.

Under section 3, the Registration Division also processes new use and "me-too" applications in the same manner as new chemical active ingredient applications. The new use application is an application for registration of a use or formulation type that is not currently associated with any registered product containing an active ingredient. New uses are defined as follows:

1. Any proposed use pattern (i.e., one that would result in pesticide residues in food, feed commodities) that would require the establishment of a tolerance, an increase in an established tolerance, or the exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, or food additive regulation under section 408 or 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

2. Any aquatic, terrestrial, outdoor, or forestry use pattern, if no product

containing the active ingredient is currently registered for that use pattern.

3. Any additional use pattern that would result in a significant increase in the level of exposure, or a change in the route of exposure of man or other organisms to the active ingredient.

A "me-too" is an application for registration of a pesticide product that is substantially similar or identical in its uses, formulation, and active ingredient(s) to products that are currently registered.

Under section 5 of FIFRA, an individual may apply for an experimental use permit (EUP) for a pesticide. EUPs are issued under FIFRA section 5 to allow prospective registrants to generate information or data necessary to register a pesticide under section 3 of FIFRA. Pesticides under experimental use permits may not be sold or distributed other than through participants in the approved experimental use program. They may only be used at the application site of a cooperator in the program, and only in accordance with the terms and conditions of the EUP.

Under section 18 of FIFRA, states may apply for specific exemptions or declare crisis exemptions for emergency use of unregistered pesticides or uses of pesticides. There are four types of emergency exemptions. A **specific exemption** may be authorized in an emergency condition to avert a significant economic loss, or a significant risk to endangered species, threatened species, beneficial organisms, or the environment. A **quarantine exemption** may be authorized in an emergency condition to control the introduction or spread of any pest new to or not theretofore known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States and its territories. A **public exemption** may be authorized in an emergency condition to control a pest that will cause a significant risk to human health. A **crisis exemption** may be utilized in an emergency condition when the time from discovery of the emergency to the time when the pesticide use is needed is insufficient to allow for the authorization of a specific, quarantine, or public health exemption.

Under section 24(c) of FIFRA, states may issue registrations for additional uses of currently registered pesticides if a special local need is shown. Moreover, under this section of FIFRA, a state is authorized to register new end-use products or additional uses of federally registered pesticides if:

- there exists a special local need for that product use, and
- the use, if a food or feed use is covered by an appropriate tolerance or has been exempted from the requirement or a tolerance, and
- registration for the same use has not previously been denied, disapproved, suspended, or cancelled by EPA, or voluntarily cancelled by the registrant because of health or environmental concerns about an ingredient contained in the product, unless EPA has reversed the original action.

A list of active ingredients which have completed the registration process since 1984 appears in Appendix B.

IV. 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. The information here was first published in the RNN, July 1994. 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 95

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Acephate Triadimefon Iprodione Imazalil	Orthene Bayleton Rovral Fungaflor	EPA has proposed revocation of food additive regulations for acephate, triadimefon, iprodione, and imazalil. Those food additive tolerances affected are for FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS for acephate, milled fractions of BARLEY and WHEAT (except flour) for triadimefon, dried GINSENG and RAISINS for iprodione, and CITRUS oil for imazalil. This action is being taken in response to the court-ordered enforcement of the Delaney clause. The U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit has barred the establishment of food additive regulations for pesticides which induce cancer, no matter how infinitesimal the risk. EPA has determined that acephate, triadimefon, imazalil, and iprodione all qualify as animal carcinogens.
All Pesticides	Crop Groupings	EPA has revised its crop groupings for pesticide tolerance regulations. It has created new crop subgroups, expanded existing crop groups, and revised representative crops in some groups. EPA expects these revisions to promote greater use of crop grouping for tolerance setting purposes and to facilitate the availability of pesticides for minor crops. This rule became final on 5/17/95.
All Pesticides	Summer Squash	EPA proposed to expand the interpretation of SUMMER SQUASH to include CHAYOTE FRUIT when applying for tolerances and exemptions of pesticide chemicals. This proposed amendment is based, in part, on recommendations of the Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4).
Dichlorvos	DDVP	AMVAC Chemical Corporation, the sole technical registrant of dichlorvos, is voluntarily deleting the following agricultural uses from its technical and end-use labels. The deleted agricultural uses of this insecticide are RANGELAND GRASSES, GREENHOUSES, TOMATOES, TOBACCO, TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, various FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS,

(Continued)

Table 2, cont.
Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 95

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Dichlorvos (Continuation)	DDVP	and all aerial applications. They will continue to support several agricultural uses during reregistration. Some of the deleted uses may be supported by other formulators. A final decision of the deleted uses is unlikely to be made until after the PD 2/3 (preliminary determination in Special Review) on this insecticide is issued. Existing stocks of products with deleted uses may be sold, distributed, and used until such stocks are exhausted.
Ethion		FMC Corporation, the basic registrant of ethion, has decided to voluntarily delete all uses except those on citrus from their labels and those of their reformulators. The final ethion uses (except on citrus) produced by other registrants of reformulated products are now being deleted. The final uses of ethion on BEANS, EGGPLANT, PEANUTS, PEPPERS, PIMENTOS, PLUMS, STRAWBERRIES, and TOMATOES will be deleted on 5/15/95. The final uses of ethion on ARBORVITAE, ASH, BIRCH, CATALPA, DOGWOOD, OAK, POPLAR, PRIVET, TULIPTREE, and WILLOW will be deleted on 4/24/95. Other uses of ethion are expected to be lost in the near future. FMC Corporation has indicated that it will consider maintaining these registrations if someone else is willing to develop the required data. Dealers and users may distribute, sell, and use existing stocks of ethion labeled with the deleted uses until such stocks are depleted.
Ethoxyquin		Wrap Pack plans to voluntarily cancel their product, Apple Wrap, which is the final use of ethoxyquin on APPLES. The final cancellation of this product will occur, unless withdrawn, on 04/24/95. Ethoxyquin, a fungicide, continues to be registered on PEARS. Existing stocks of cancelled products already in the hands of dealers and users may be distributed, sold, or used legally until they are exhausted.
Methomyl	Lannate	DuPont Agricultural Products has requested the deletion of all fly bait uses from their methomyl technical label due to worker exposure concerns. The proposed deletions cover indoor fly bait uses on AGRICULTURAL PREMISES including ANIMAL UNITS, FARM BUILDINGS, POULTRY HOUSES, FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS, and GARBAGE AREAS. Unless withdrawn by DuPont, these deletions will become final on 5/5/95. DuPont methomyl technical is formulated by other registrants into fly baits. Those product registrations are still active, available, may be used, and will be produced as long as technical products labeled with fly bait uses are in stock.

Table 2, cont.
Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Second Quarter FY 95

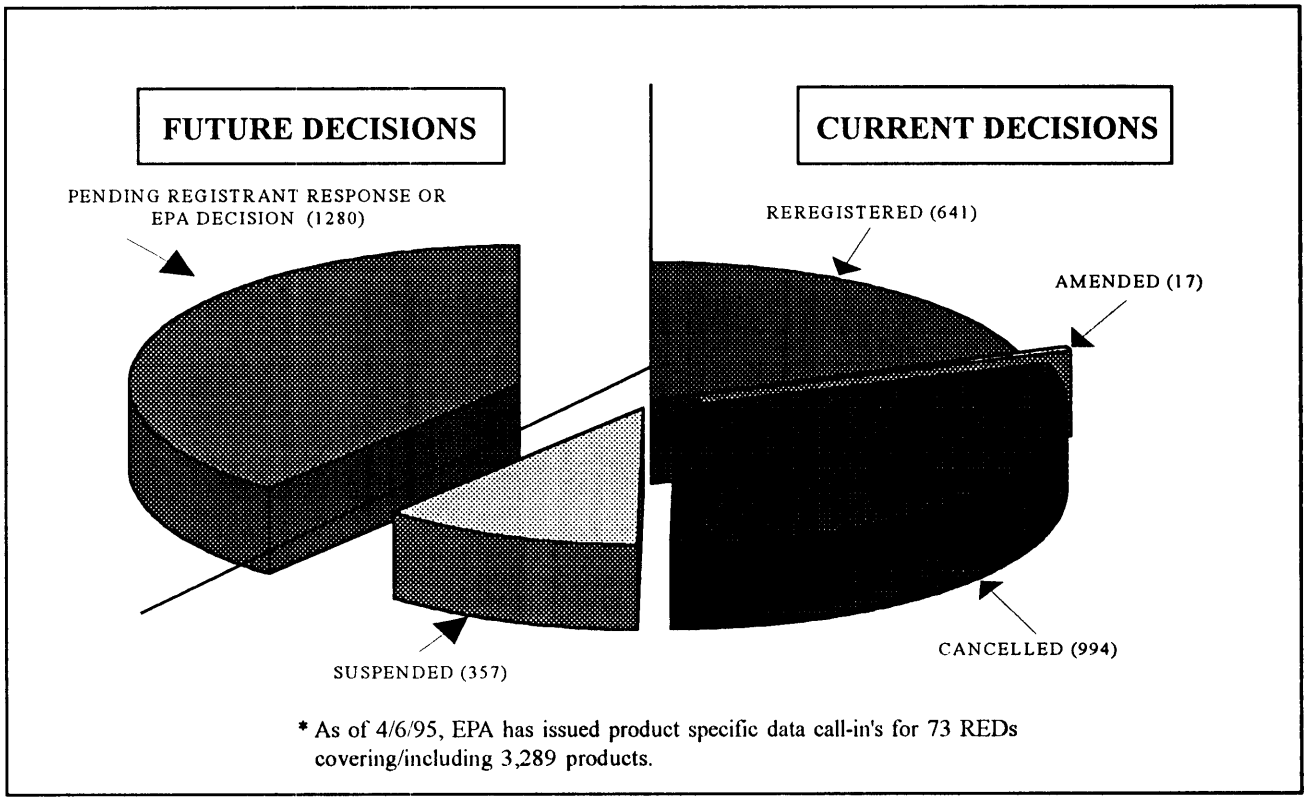
Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Mevinphos	Phosdrin	EPA has extended the time frame for the sale and use of existing stocks of mevinphos from 2/28/95 to 11/30/95. Products in the hands of dealers and distributors are to be relabeled to provide additional worker protections. The mandatory relabeling will also prohibit use in greenhouses and on grapes. All mevinphos products in the channels-of-trade, including those in the hands of growers, will be subject to recall. In addition, Amvac's and its supplemental registered products will be eligible for reimbursement.
Oryzalin	Surflan	EPA has proposed the revocation of tolerances on the residues of oryzalin on COTTONSEED, BARLEY GRAIN, WHEAT GRAIN, SUCCULENT PEAS, POTATOES, and SOYBEANS. Registered products containing this herbicide for these sites were cancelled in October of 1989. Because EPA believes sufficient time has elapsed for residues to dissipate and are unaware of any of these uses on imported commodities, we will not recommend action levels to replace the tolerances of these proposed revocations. Tolerances remain for oryzalin at 0.05 ppm of ALMOND HULLS, AVOCADOS, CITRUS FRUITS, FIGS, KIWIFRUITS, NUTS, OLIVES, PISTACHIOS, POME FRUITS, POMEGRANATES, SMALL FRUITS, and STONE FRUITS.
Propargite	Comite, Omite	EPA has received a petition from Uniroyal Chemical Co. to revoke the section 409 feed additive regulation established for propargite on DRIED APPLE POMACE. Uniroyal requested the revocation because they felt it is no longer necessary (EPA has determined that dried apple pomace is not a significant feed item). EPA issued a proposed rule to revoke the section 409 food tolerances for propargite because it had determined that propargite induces cancer in animals. If this petition is granted, propargite in dried apple pomace will be removed from the list of pesticides that violate the Delaney clause.

B. Product Reregistration Status

Figure 8 shows the status of products subject to Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) issued to date. Overall a total of 614 products have been reregistered, 994 have been voluntarily cancelled, 357 have been suspended, and 1,280 are pending. "Current Decisions" covers those products for which EPA should have made a decision to reregister as of October 3, 1994 [3].

In this category, 614 products have been reregistered, 17 registrations have been amended, 994 products have been voluntarily cancelled, and 357 product registrations have been suspended, for a total of 2,009 products. "Future Decisions" includes the 1,280 products for which the registrants response or the Agency's product reregistration decision is not yet due.

Figure 8
Product Reregistration Status of 3,289 Products for 73 REDs* as of April 6, 1995



* As of 4/6/95, EPA has issued product specific data call-in's for 73 REDs covering/including 3,289 products.

[3] 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.

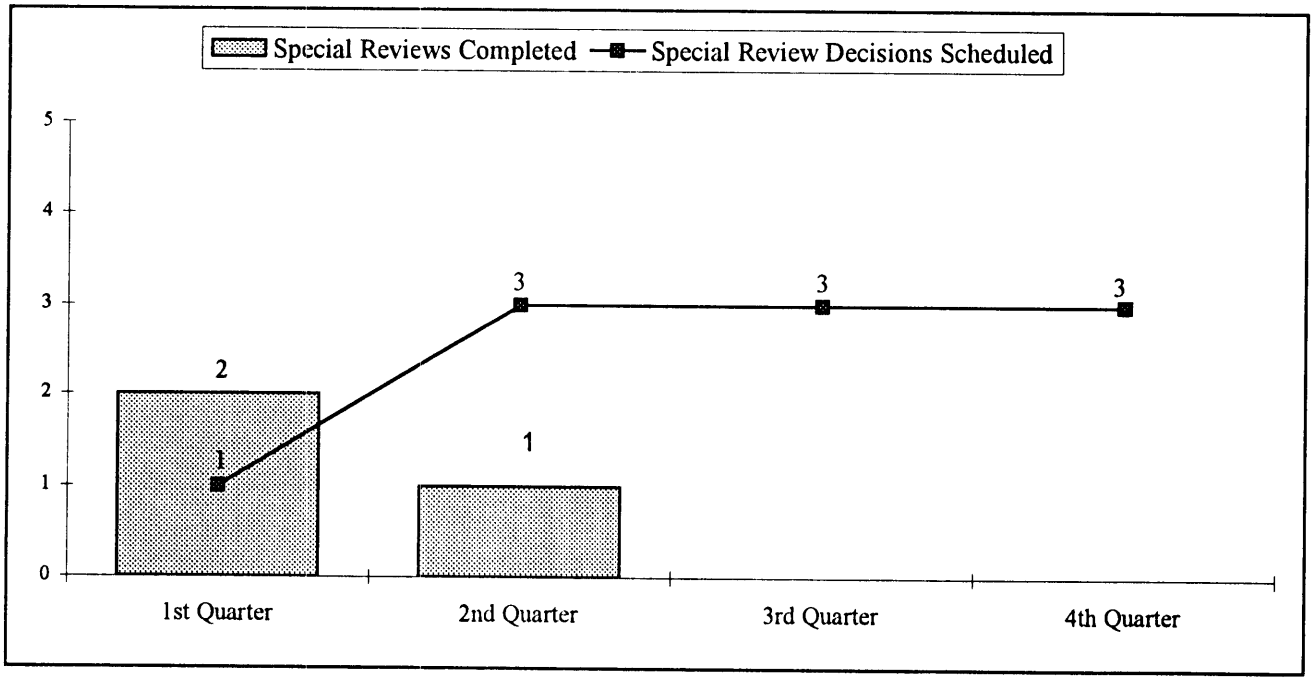
V. SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS

This section summarizes the significant regulatory decisions made on chemicals in the Special Review process during the second quarter, fiscal year 1995. 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 9, Special Review Decisions Scheduled and Completed, shows that OPP completed one special review decision the second quarter of FY 95. The target for FY 95 is a total of ten special review decisions. For further information on Special Review chemicals, please call (703) 308-8010.

Figure 9
Special Review Decisions Scheduled and Completed - FY 95



2nd Quarter Special Review Decision Summaries

Granular Carbofuran - On March 1, 1995, EPA published a Notice of Final Decision to deny reinstatement of the corn and sorghum uses and to grant a conditional 2-year extension of the phase-out period for use on rice. The Agency found no justification in comments received that warranted extending the use on corn or sorghum. On rice however, the Agency determined that a limited extension of carbofuran use was necessary due to a lack of suitable alternative controls. A number of limitations and conditions were imposed on the extension of the use on rice,

including restrictions aimed at protecting endangered species that may be found in rice growing areas. The Agency expects that some special local need applications will be received for additional use on sorghum; they will be evaluated individually and granted on a case-by-case basis.

Outdoor Residential Exposure Data Call-In Notice - On March 10, 1995, the Agency issued a Data Call-In Notice to the technical registrants of 114 separate active ingredients registered for use on home lawns. The Outdoor Residential Exposure DCI requires registrants to submit exposure data for persons commercially mixing, loading and applying pesticides to residential grass, lawn and turf sites, and exposure data for non-professionals who may reenter such areas after treatment. An Outdoor Residential Task Force has been organized to develop part of the data requirements. The Agency has encouraged individual registrants to join the Task Force.

VI. CALENDAR OF EVENTS (FY 1995)

3nd Quarter FY 95	4rd Quarter FY 95
• 10 REDs are scheduled to be completed. • 3 Special review decisions are scheduled to be completed. • Final report from Spray Drift Task Force is due.	• 10 REDs are scheduled to be completed. • 3 Special review decisions are scheduled to be completed.

Appendix A. Cumulative Summary of Reregistration Actions

The following is a cumulative summary of the reregistration actions completed to date. OPP has completed REDs and summary fact sheets for each of the pesticides (cases) listed below.

How to Obtain REDs and RED Fact Sheets:

Copies of the REDs and the fact sheets may be obtained during the public comment period from the Pesticide Docket, Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC 20460 Tel: (703) 305-5805.

Electronic copies of all RED fact sheets and of REDs issued since June 1994 can be downloaded from the Pesticide Special Review and Registration Information System at 703-308-7224. They are also available on the Internet on EPA's gopher server, GOPHER.EPA.GOV., or using FTP on FTP.EPA.GOV., or using WWW (World Wide Web) on WWW.EPA.GOV.

RED documents issued since April 1994 are available free of charge while supplies last from the National Center for Environmental Publications and Information (NCEPI), P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419, Tel: (513) 489-8190, Fax: (513) 489-8695.

After the comment period, RED documents are available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Attention: Order Desk, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161, Tel: (703) 487-4650.

CUMULATIVE RED TOTALS

Total REDs = 97
Total Chemicals/AI's Covered = 143
Total Products Covered = 3,874
Total Tolerances Reassessed = 795

DATA CALL-IN SUMMARY

Fiscal Year	Number of DCIs Issued
FY 1990	27
FY 1991	159
FY 1992	97
FY 1993	93
FY 1994	77
FY 1995	1
Total	454

FY 91 REDs Summary

RED Case Name	List	Date Signed	# Chemicals/AIs Covered	# Products* Covered	Total Tolerances
1. Carbon and Carbon Dioxide	D				
2. Dried Blood	D	9/91	2	9	0
3. Fosetyl-Al (Aliette)	A	9/91	1	3	0
4. Heliothis zea (NPV)	A	12/90	1	2	24
5. Methoprene	A	12/90	1	1	0
6. Potassium Bromide	A	3/91	1	63	23
7. Propionic Acid	D	6/91	1	2	0
8. Silicon Dioxide/Silica Gel	D	9/91	1	14	0
9. Sodium and Calcium Hypochlorites	A	9/91	2	75	0
10. Sodium and Potassium Nitrates	D	9/91	2	770	0
11. Sodium Diacetate	D	9/91	2	6	0
12. Sulfur	A	9/91	1	2	0
13. Warfarin	A	3/91	1	332	0
		6/91	2	76	0
	Totals		18	1,355	47

* The number of products listed reflects the number registered at the time the RED was completed. This number is constantly changing.

FY 92 REDs Summary

RED Case Name	List	Date Signed	# Chemicals/AIs Covered	# Products* Covered	Total Tolerances
14. Alkyl Amine Hydrochloride	C	8/92	1	3	0
15. Allium Sativum (Garlic)	D	6/92	1	4	0
16. Bone Oil	C	---**	1	2	N/A
17. Capsaicin	D	6/92	1	8	0
18. Chlorinated Isocyanurates	A	9/92	5	741	0
19. Citric Acid	D	6/92	1	3	0
20. Ethylene	C	9/92	1	8	0
21. Heptachlor	A	3/92	1	2	0
22. Indole-3-Butyric Acid (IBA)	B	8/92	1	31	0
23. Nosema Locustae	D	9/92	1	6	0
24. Putrescent Whole Egg Solids	D	6/92	1	6	1
25. Soap Salts	D	9/92	2	25	0
26. Sodium Hydroxide	D	9/92	1	9	0
27. Streptomycin	A	9/92	2	26	14
28. Zinc Salts	D	8/92	2	7	0
Totals			22	881	15

FY 93 REDs Summary

RED Case Name	List	Date Signed	# Chemicals/AIs Covered	# Products* Covered	Total Tolerances
29. Biobor	C	6/93	2	12	0
30. Boric Acid	A	9/93	7	189	1
31. Butylate	A	9/93	1	14	3
32. Cedarwood Oil	C	9/93	1	5	0
33. Daminozide	A	9/93	1	4	0
34. Eugenol***	D	9/93	1	5	1
35. Glyphosate	A	9/93	2	56	126
36. Inorganic Halides	D	9/93	2	35	0
37. Iron Salts	D	3/93	3	5	0
38. Menthol	D	9/93	1	1	1
39. OBPA	A	6/93	1	15	0
40. Oxalic Acid	D	12/92	1	4	0
41. Oxytetracycline	A	3/93	3	7	2
42. PEP(phenylethyl Propionate)***	C	9/93	1	5	0
43. Silver	D	7/93	1	65	0
44. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	D	9/93	1	2	1
45. Sulfuryl Fluoride	A	9/93	1	1	0
46. Thymol	C	9/93	1	5	0
47. Tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane	C	9/93	1	9	0
Totals			32	439	135

* The number of products listed reflects the number registered at the time the RED was completed. This number is constantly changing.

** Voluntarily cancelled.

*** Exempted from regulation as a pesticide active ingredient under Section 25(b) of FIFRA.

FY 94 REDs Summary

RED Case Name	List	Date Signed	# Chemicals/AIs Covered	# Products* Covered	Total Tolerances
48. Barium Metaborate	A	12/93	1	3	0
49. Bromine	D	12/93	1	4	1
50. Lithium Hypochlorite	C	12/93	1	40	0
51. Mineral Acids	D	12/93	4	212	0
52. Peroxy Compounds	D	12/93	3	23	0
53. Vegetable and Flower Oils	D	12/93	6****	32	0
54. 2-[(Hydroxymethyl) Amino] Ethanol or Ethanolamine	C	3/94	2	3	0
55. Hexadecadienol Acetates	D	3/94	2	18	0
56. Methiocarb	A	3/94	1	22	0
57. Periplanone B	B	3/94	1	1	0
58. Pronamide	A	3/94	1	18	46
59. Tebuthiuron	A	3/94	1	12	15
60. Maleic Hydrazide	A	6/94	2	26	4
61. N6-Benzyladenine	B	6/94	1	2	0
62. Bentazon	A	9/94	1	14	45
63. Chlorine	D	9/94	1	72	0
64. Chloromxylenol	C	9/94	1	7	0
65. Cosan 145 or Nuosept 145	C	9/94	1	2	0
66. Cresol	D	9/94	1	1	0
67. DBNPA	C	9/94	1	46	0
68. DCDIC	C	9/94	1	80	0
69. Difenzoquat	A	9/94	1	2	22
70. Fenbutatin-Oxide or Vendex	A	9/94	1	10	44
71. Hexazinone	A	9/94	1	20	11
72. Limonene	C	9/94	1	15	0
73. Mercaptobenzothiazole	B	9/94	2	5	0
74. Metalaxyl	A	9/94	1	81	95
75. Mevinphos**	A	9/94	1	0	0
76. Muscalure a(z)-a-Tricosene	D	9/94	1	11	0
77. Oil of Citronella***	C	9/94	1	17	0
78. Oryzalin	A	9/94	1	38	20
79. Piperalin	C	9/94	1	1	0
80. Sodium Cyanide	C	9/94	1	7	0
81. Xylenol	D	9/94	1	1	0
Totals			48	846	303

* The number of products listed reflects the number registered at the time the RED was completed. This number is constantly changing.

** Voluntarily cancelled.

*** Exempted from regulation as a pesticide active ingredient under Section 25(b) of FIFRA.

**** One A.I., "essential oils" will become 24 A.I.s after the RED is issued; many of these will eventually be declared inert ingredients.

FY 95 REDs Summary

RED Case Name	List	Date Signed	# Chemicals/AIs Covered	# Products* Covered	Total Tolerances
82. Benzocaine***	D	12/94	1	1	0
83. Bromohydroxyacetophenone (BHAP)	C	12/94	1	3	0
84. Ethalfluralin	B	12/94	1	6	26
85. Ethephon	A	12/94	1	20	30
86. Fosamine Ammonium	B	12/94	1	1	0
87. Linuron	A	12/94	1	27	45
88. Metolachlor	A	12/94	1	47	71
89. Polybutene	D	12/94	1	6	0
90. Terbuthylazine	B	12/94	1	4	0
91. Aliphatic Alcohols	D	3/95	2	140	0
92. Amitraz	A	3/95	1	8	27
93. 4 CPA & Salts	B	3/95	1	2	2
94. Diquat Dibromide	A	3/95	1	77	45
95. Dowicil 100	C	3/95	1	2	0
96. Fenitrothion	A	3/95	1	8	1
97. Picloram	A	3/95	7	1	48
	Totals		23	353	295

* The number of products listed reflects the number registered at the time the RED was completed. This number is constantly changing.

*** Exempted from regulation as a pesticide active ingredient under Section 25(b) of FIFRA.

Appendix B: Cumulative Summary of New Registrations Actions

The following is a cumulative summary of "new" pesticide active ingredients initially registered since November 1984. Under FIFRA '88, such pesticides are not subject to reregistration since their data bases are substantially complete.

1984 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

1. Arosurf
2. Bromo-nitropropane
3. Cholecalciferol
4. Cypermethrin
5. Fenarimol
6. Hydantoin
7. Hydroprene
8. Pirimiphos-Methyl
9. Triacontanol

1985 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

10. Azadirachtin, Neem
11. Bifenthrin
12. Chlorpyrifos-Methyl
13. Cyromazine
14. Dodecandienoic Acid
15. Fenoxycarb
16. Linalool
17. Paclobutrazol
18. Potassium Cresylate
19. Propanoic Acid
20. Tralomethrin

1986 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

21. (7S)-Hydroprene
22. Abamectin
23. Aldoxycarb
24. Chitosan
25. Chlorimuron-Ethyl
26. Dimethazone
27. Esfenvalerate
28. Fenridazon-Potassium
29. Fluridone
30. Imazaquin
31. Isomate-M
32. Metsulfuron-Methyl
33. Thifensulfuron-Methyl Pinnacle
34. Tridiphane

1987 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

35. Bromine Chloride
36. Busan 42
37. Clopyralid
38. Cyfluthrin
39. DMDH Hydantoin, MDM
40. Farnesol, Nerolidol
41. Fenoxaprop-Ethyl
42. Fomesafen
43. Imazapyr
44. Isazophos-methyl
45. Lactofen
46. Liquid Nitrogen
47. Mint Herbs, Rosemary Herbs, Tyme Herbs, Clove
48. S-Kinoprene
49. Urea Sulfate

1988 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

50. Bacillus Thuringiensis tenebrionis
51. Bacillus Thuringiensis
52. Bromoxynil
53. Ground Sesame Stalks
54. Imazethabenz
55. Lactic Acid
56. Lambda-Cyhalothrin
57. Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids
58. Pseudomonas fluorescens
59. Quizalofop-Ethyl

1989 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

60. (E)-9-Tricosene
61. B.T. Kurstaki
62. B.T. Kurstaki (EG 2348)
63. Bensulfuron Methyl Ester
64. Clofentezine
65. Clofentezine
66. Fenpropathrin
67. Flurprimidol
68. Hexythiazox
69. Imazethapyr
70. Isoxaben
71. Myclobutanil Systhane
72. Sulfluramid
73. Tefluthrin
74. Triadimenol
75. Tribenuron-Methyl
76. Trichoderma Harzianum ATTC
77. Triclopyr

1990 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

78. 11-Tetradecenyl Acetate
79. Gliocladium Virens G-21
80. Nicosulfuron (DPX-V9636)
81. Primisulfuron methyl
82. Primisulfuron-Methyl
83. Sulfosate
84. Trichoderma-Harzianum

1991 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

85. 10 Dodecandien-1-ol
86. B.t. Var. Kurstaki encapsulated delta endotoxin
87. B.t. Var. Sandiego encapsulated delta endotoxin
88. B.t. EG2424
89. Bacillus Sphaericus
90. Cyphenothrin (BSI)
91. Dithiopyr
92. Fenoxaprop-Ethyl
93. Lagenidium Giganteum
94. Sodium Perborate monohydrate, acetylsalicyclid aci
95. Triflumizole
96. Uniconazole (Sumagit)
97. Zinc Borate

1992 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

98. Bacillus Subtilis
99. Bacillus Thuringiensis Var. Aizawai Strain
100. Bacillus Thuringiensis Aizawai
101. Clethodim
102. Cyhalothrin
103. Oxadixyl
104. Phosphorous oxide
105. Prodiamine
106. Prodiamine
107. Pseudomonas Cepacia Type Wisconsin
108. Pseudomonas Syringae 742 RS
109. Pyridate
110. Quinclorac
111. Triasulfuron (Amber)
112. Zeta-Cypermethrin

1993 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

113. 2-(Decylthio)Ethanamine hydrochloride
114. Alkyl Trimethyl ammonium chloride
115. Bacillus Thuringiensis Subsp
116. Cinnamomum
117. Cyproconazole
118. Dimethenamid
119. Flumetsulam
120. Flutolanil
121. Glufosinate-Ammonium
122. Hydrogen Cyanamide
123. Metarhizium Anisopliae Strain
124. Methyl2-Benzimidazolecarbamate
125. Oxazolidine
126. Puccinia cunaliculate lagerheim
127. S-Phenyl Indolbutanethiolate
128. Sodium Salts of Fatty Acids
129. Sodium Tetrathiocarbonate
130. Spodoptera Exigua NPV
131. Streptomyces Griseoviridis
132. Trinexapac-Ethyl

1994 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

133. Acetochlor
134. Castor Oil
135. Corn Gluten Meal
136. Deltamethrin
137. Difenuconazole
138. Duracide
139. Hexaflumuron
140. Imidacloprid

1995 Registration Summary

Chemical Name

141. Bacillus thuringiensis; Delta endotoxin
142. Bacillus thuringiensis
143. Beauveria bassiana
144. Beauveria bassiana
145. Candida oleophilia
146. Carbonic Acid/Monosodium Salt
147. Carbonic Acid
148. Decen-1-ol,acetate
149. Decen-1-ol
150. Diethyl Sulfide 1-Butanethiol
151. Difethialone
152. Dimethyl Napthalene Acetic Acid
153. Fenbuconazole
154. Isobardac
155. Methyl Anthranilate
156. MF-201
157. Permit
158. Prallethrin
159. Prosulfuron

(Continued)

1995 Registration Summary (Cont'd)

Chemical Name

160. Pseudomonas syringae
161. Pseudomonas syringae
162. Pyridaben
163. Resource
164. Rimsulfuron
165. Sodium 5-Nitroguaiacolate Tech
166. Tebufenozide
167. Thiazine

Appendix C. Other Sources of Information

For documents or further information on reregistration issues related to this progress report, please contact the following sources.

The following publications are available from:

National Center for Environmental Publications and Information (NCEPI)
P.O. Box 42419
Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419
Tel: (513) 489-8190
Fax: (513) 489-8695

- Catalog of OPP Publications and Other Information Media, March 1994
  Publication Number: EPA 730-B-94-001
  Lists titles and ordering information for many types of documents published by the Office of Pesticide Programs.

- Pesticide Reregistration Pamphlet, May 1992
  Publication Number: EPA 700-K92-004

- Status of Pesticides in Reregistration and Special Review (Rainbow Report), June 1994
  Publication Number: EPA 738-R-94-003

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Residue Chemistry Chapter, June 1992
  Publication Number: EPA 738-R-92-001

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Residue Chemistry Guidance on Conducting Plant and Livestock Metabolism Studies, July 1992
  Publication Number: EPA 738-B-92-001

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Residue Chemistry Guidance for:
  Storage Stability
  Theoretical Concentration Factors
  Raw Data Guidance, February 1993
  Publication Number: EPA 737-R-93-001

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Residue Chemistry/ Environmental Fate
  Guidance for:
  Conducting Rotational Crop Studies, February 1993
  Publication Number: EPA 738-B-93-001

Rejection Rate Analysis, Environmental Fate Chapter, August 1993
Publication Number: EPA 738-R-93-010

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Toxicology Chapter, July 1993
  Publication Number: EPA 738-R-93-004

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Occupational and Residential Exposure Chapter, August 1993
  Publication Number: EPA 738-R-93-008

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Residue Chemistry Guidance for:
  Updated Livestock Feed Tables
  Aspirated Grain Fractions
  Calculating Livestock Dietary Exposure
  Number and Location of Domestic Crop Field Trials, June 1994
  Publication Number: EPA 738-K-94-001

- Rejection Rate Analysis, Ecological Effects Chapter, December 1994
  Publication Number: EPA 738-R-94-035

- Pesticide Reregistration Rejection Rate Analysis, Summary Chapter, February 1995
  Publication Number: EPA 738-S-95-001

Federal Register Publication of Lists A, B, C and D

List A: FR 2/2/89, pages 7740-7750
List B: FR 5/25/89, pages 22706-22714
List C: FR 7/24/89, pages 30846-43396
List D: FR 10/24/89, pages 43388-43396
For information contact: (703) 305-5805

Status of Chemicals in Special Review, May 1995
For information contact: (703) 308-8173

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN)
For information about pesticide poisoning symptoms and general information:
Tel: 1-800-858-7378; Fax: 806-743-3094

Comments

EPA welcomes your comments on this progress report and on activities related to pesticide registration and reregistration. Please address your comments to:

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-95-020) or to be added to the "SRRD MABELS" mailing list, please write or fax to the following address:

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Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419
Telephone: (513) 489-8190
Fax: (513) 489-8695