



# Pesticide Reregistration Progress Report

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## I. PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION

### A. 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 end of the 1993 fiscal year (FY 93), ending September 30, 1993. Cumulative information is provided in Appendix A, entitled Cumulative Summary of Reregistration Actions.

To promote better understanding of the scope of the reregistration process, we report not only on the number of reregistration "cases" reviewed, but also on numbers of active

ingredients, products, and studies, where possible. To make the reregistration process more manageable, in 1989 the Agency grouped the active ingredients undergoing reregistration into chemical "cases." Each case consists of one or more related active ingredients. A Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) ultimately is issued for each chemical case. However, reporting only the number of REDs issued would not present the most complete picture of the current status of reregistration. For example, the 47 REDs completed since 1991 represent a total of 72 chemicals/active ingredients (AIs), 2,675 products, and 197 tolerances.

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.

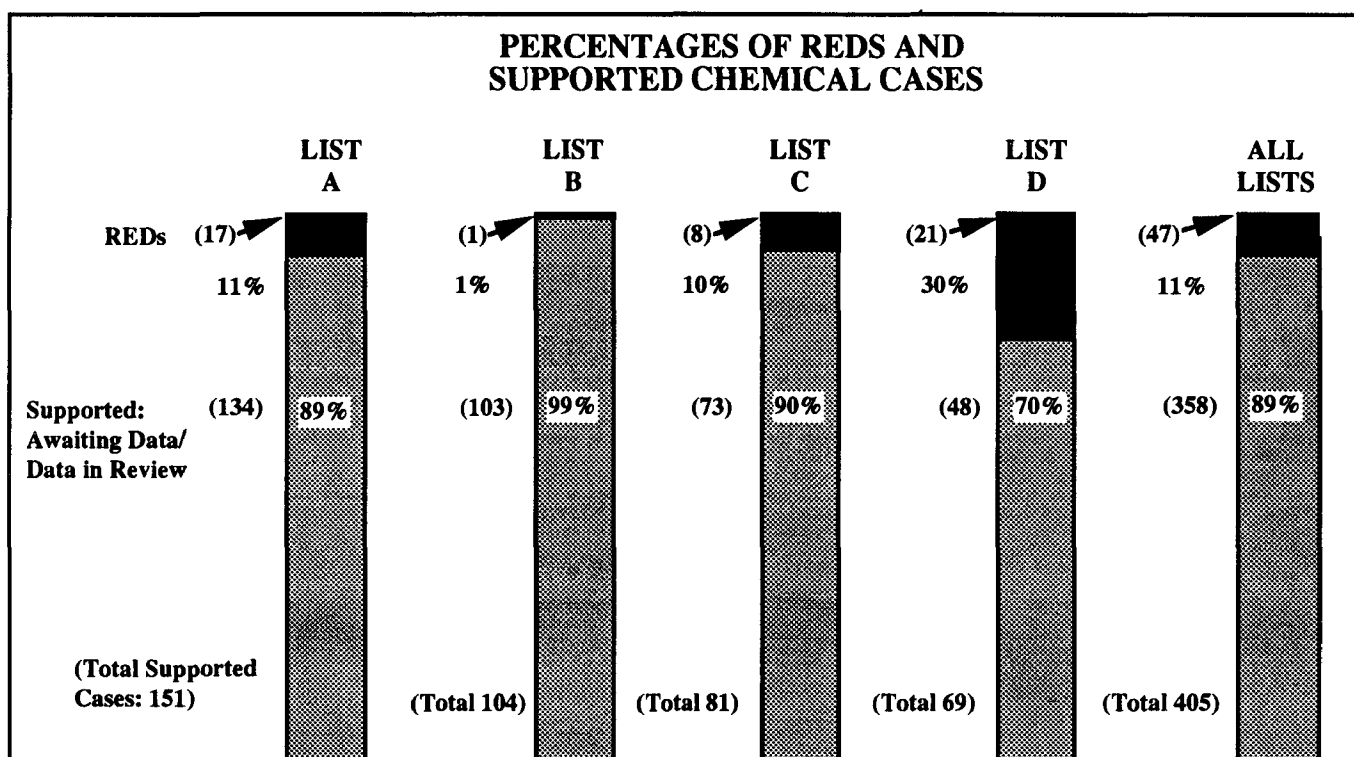
## B. Current Status of Reregistration

Figure 1 shows the status of supported chemical cases in Lists A, B, C, D, and all lists combined, through the end of fiscal year 1993. 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 613 cases<sup>2</sup> that were eligible for reregistration in 1988, 405 still are supported while 206 are not supported by their registrants.

A brief description of the reregistration process and a discussion of unsupported chemical cases are presented in Appendix C, Technical Terms. A list of REDs appears in Appendix A, Cumulative Summary of Reregistration Actions.

**Figure 1**  
**Current Status of Reregistration - Supported Chemical Cases - Fourth Quarter FY 93**



**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 613 when two active ingredients were separated to become individual cases.

## II. REREGISTRATION PROGRESS

### A. REDS Completed

This section summarizes RED production during fiscal year 1993, and summarizes the information in individual REDs that were completed during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

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. In about 14 months, once certain

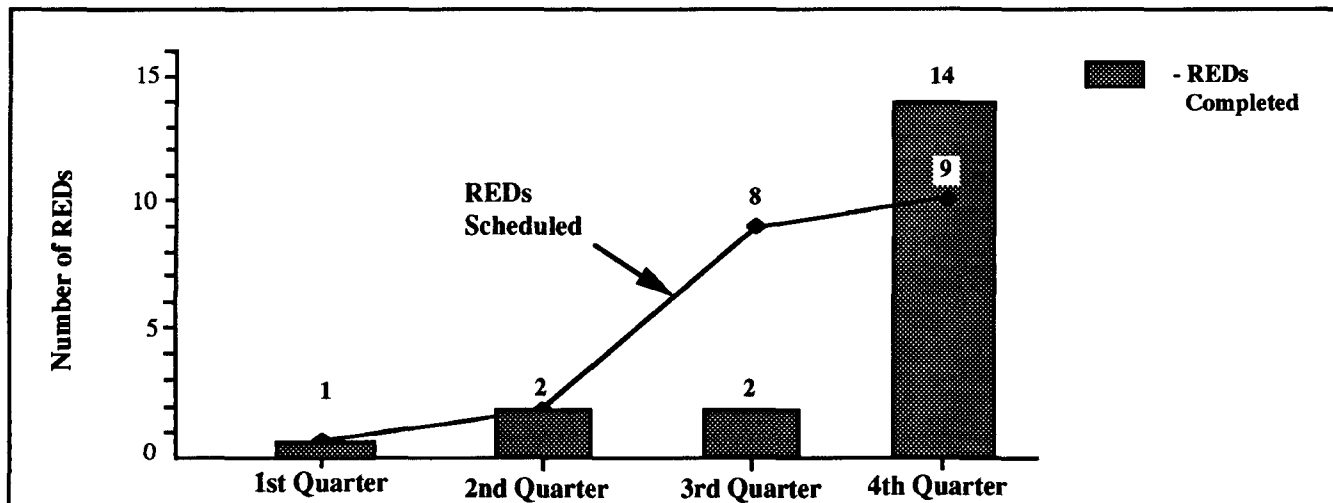
product-specific data and revised labeling are submitted and approved, EPA will begin reregistering single-active ingredient products containing the pesticides included in these REDs. Products that contain active ingredients in addition to these will not be reregistered until all of their active ingredients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

#### FY 93 REDs Production

Figure 2 shows the REDs scheduled and completed by quarter during fiscal year 1993. In the fourth quarter, 14 REDs were completed covering a total of 22 chemicals and 396 products. In addition, one RED was completed in the first quarter and two in both the second and third quarters, for a total of 19 REDs completed during fiscal year 1993. The target for the fiscal year was 20 REDs.

A total of 47 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 93**



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#### **4th Quarter RED Summaries**

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1993, EPA completed the 14 REDs summarized below.

**Silver** - A naturally occurring element, silver is used as a pesticide primarily to inhibit the growth of bacteria in water filter units, and to a lesser extent, to control algae in swimming pool water systems. All registered uses are eligible for reregistration.

Silver is of relatively low acute toxicity, and is not known to have human carcinogenic potential or other adverse long-term health effects. When excessive amounts of silver are absorbed by the human body, the skin takes on a blue, grey-blue or black color. This condition, called argyria, is not toxic but usually is permanent. The minimal dietary exposure which may result from use of silver in drinking water systems is not expected to cause argyria or any significant health risks.

Although silver is highly toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and estuarine organisms, the amounts discharged into municipal water systems are limited by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. EPA does not expect the pesticidal use of silver to cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment. For additional information on the RED, please contact Kathleen Depukat at (703) 308-8587.

**Glyphosate** - Glyphosate, one of the most widely used pesticides in the U.S. by volume, is a non-selective herbicide used on many crops (primarily hay/pasture, soybeans, and field corn) and non-crop areas. All uses of the salts of glyphosate subject to reregistration (that is, all except the ammonium salt) are eligible for reregistration.

Glyphosate is of relatively low acute toxicity, and does not appear to cause cancer or other adverse long-term health effects (except some evidence of developmental toxicity). Human dietary exposure and risk are minimal. EPA reassessed the many existing tolerances (food residue limits) and found that relatively few changes are needed. Worker exposure generally is not expected to pose undue risks; however, use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is required for products that can cause eye and skin irritation, and the 12-hour restricted entry interval (REI) for reentering treated agricultural areas is being retained.

The effects on birds, mammals, fish, and invertebrates are minimal. Additional studies are needed to fully assess effects on nontarget plants. For additional information, please contact Eric Feris through the Virginia Relay (1-800-828-1140) at (703) 308-8048.

**Daminozide** - Daminozide (also known as Alar) is a systemic growth regulator used on ornamental and bedding plants in greenhouses and other enclosed structures. All currently registered uses are eligible for reregistration.

Daminozide is of low acute and subacute toxicity. However, because its degradate and metabolite unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) causes tumors, daminozide is classified as a probable human carcinogen.

All food uses of daminozide were voluntarily canceled in 1989 as a result of EPA's Special Review of this pesticide, and all tolerances have been revoked. Dietary exposure therefore is not anticipated. A 24-hour restricted entry interval (REI) and personal protective equipment (PPE) are required to protect greenhouse workers. Environmental exposure and risk are expected to be minimal since

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daminozide is only used in enclosed structures. For additional information, please contact Andrew Ertman at (703) 308-8063.

**Boric Acid** - Boric acid and its six sodium salts are used as insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides on several agricultural and many non-agricultural sites. These compounds contain boron, which occurs naturally in water and many food commodities, is an essential nutrient for many plants, and is an essential element for many organisms. All uses are eligible for reregistration.

Boric acid is of moderate acute toxicity and does not cause cancer or other long-term health effects. No food uses are registered and tolerances have been revoked, so dietary risk is not a concern. Personal protective equipment (PPE) and a 12-hour restricted entry interval (REI) are required (except during residential use) as prudent measures to protect applicators. Boric acid's limited outdoor use patterns, low toxicity and natural presence in the environment are mitigating factors for any potential risk to nontarget organisms.

About 43 boric acid products already were reregistered under a General Registration Standard issued in 1986. Registrants must only submit current labels and Confidential Statements of Formula for these products to remain reregistered. For additional information, please contact Mario Fiol at (703) 308-8049.

**Sulfuryl Fluoride** - Sulfuryl fluoride is an insecticide used to fumigate closed structures and their contents such as homes, garages, barns, warehouses, ships in port and railroad cars. It is marketed as a liquid gas in pressurized steel containers. The sole registered product, Vikane, is classified as a restricted use pesticide. All of its uses are eligible for reregistration.

Sulfuryl fluoride is moderately acutely toxic and causes neurotoxic effects as well as developmental and reproductive toxicity. It poses no human dietary risks since no food or feed uses are registered. However, EPA is concerned that residents and workers reentering treated buildings may be at risk for acute neurotoxic effects from inhalation exposure, which currently is limited to 5 ppm. This limit will be lowered to 1 ppm unless convincing data on exposure and decline rates are received by August 1, 1994. In addition, a fact sheet on risks and safety precautions must be provided to adult occupants of structures to be fumigated, and workers must wear a NIOSH-approved, self-contained breathing apparatus when reentering treated areas.

EPA is not requiring environmental fate data since there is little likelihood that nontarget organisms will be exposed to residues of sulfuryl fluoride, or that residues will remain in the environment for any significant length of time. For additional information, please contact Robert Richards at (703) 308-8057.

**Butylate** - Butylate is a selective herbicide used on corn crops. It is most often used in combination with atrazine and/or cyanazine. The butylate and atrazine combination products are classified for Restricted Use due to ground water concerns. All uses of butylate are eligible for reregistration.

Butylate generally is of low acute toxicity but can cause eye irritation. It does not cause cancer. Although people may be exposed to butylate residues through their diet, these residues are at an extremely low level. EPA has reassessed the existing tolerances for corn and found that no changes are needed. Applicator exposure is not expected to present health risks due to butylate's low acute and chronic toxicity.

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EPA is requiring additional dissipation studies with volatility measurements, as well as aged leaching and exposure studies, to confirm its assessment of butylate's environmental fate. Butylate may pose acute toxicity risks to nontarget plants, but poses minimal acute and chronic risks to nonendangered species. Endangered species concerns will be addressed by the EPA/Fish and Wildlife Service program. For additional information, please contact Judith Loranger at (703) 308-8056.

**Inorganic Halides** - This reregistration case consists of two active ingredients. **Sodium bromide** is used as a biocide to control algae, bacteria and fungi in industrial water systems, ornamental ponds and aquaria, swimming pools, and waterbeds. **Sodium chloride** (or salt) is used in poultry operations to control fungi and bacteria; in toilets and drains as a sewer treatment; and around garden edges as a slug barrier. All uses of both active ingredients are eligible for reregistration.

Both sodium bromide and sodium chloride are of low acute and chronic toxicity. Neither chemical has food uses and no dietary exposure is expected. The risk to applicators is minimal. Because of their low toxicity, limited pesticidal use, and minimal exposure, risks are considered negligible.

EPA did not perform an environmental assessment of sodium chloride since its pesticidal uses do not add appreciably to the abundant amount that occurs naturally in the environment. Sodium bromide breaks down in water to form hypobromous acid, which is the actual pesticide. The latter compound is highly toxic to several aquatic species. However, discharge of hypobromous acid is limited by the NPDES permit program. For additional information, please contact Mark Wilhite at (703) 308-8586.

**Tris (hydroxymethyl) nitromethane** - This reregistration case consists of the active ingredient **2 - (hydroxymethyl) - 2 - nitro - 1, 3-propanediol**, which is used as an industrial preservative in metal working fluids and water cooling systems, and as a disinfectant to control disease organisms in livestock and poultry areas on farm premises and equipment. All uses are eligible for reregistration.

This active ingredient is of low to moderate acute toxicity. However, under alkaline, warm conditions, it decomposes to formaldehyde, a probable human carcinogen. Agricultural uses have been modified so that no dietary exposure is expected. Worker exposure is significant for some uses, but risks will be modified by use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and respirators, and by observing a restricted entry interval and OSHA formaldehyde monitoring requirements.

Minimal exposure to the environment should result from use of this active ingredient. Effluent discharge from high industrial use would pose risks to aquatic organisms. However, such discharge is limited by the NPDES permit program. For additional information, please contact Ernestine Dobbins at (703) 308-8071.

### **The Four Reduced Data REDs**

The following four pesticides are among those for which EPA believes a broadly reduced set of generic data requirements is appropriate for reregistration. The Agency therefore waived most generic data requirements for these chemicals and relied on information commonly available in scientific literature.



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**Wood Oils and Gums (Cedarwood Oil) -**

Cedarwood oil is a natural component of wood from the cedar tree. It is an active ingredient in several pesticide products that are used to repel insects and retard the growth of mildew. All uses are eligible for reregistration.

Some products included in the RED are cedarwood blocks used to repel moths from clothing and retard mildew growth on fabrics. EPA believes it is unnecessary to regulate these products and has proposed to exempt them from regulation under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The other cedarwood oil products are a pet tag or collar and a liquid sprayed on animal bedding, both to repel fleas from pets.

Cedarwood oil, a mixture of organic compounds, repels insects by a non-toxic mode of action. Products containing this active ingredient generally are used at a low rate, infrequently, and indoors. Their use should not result in unreasonable adverse effects to human health or the environment. For additional information, please contact Virginia Dietrich at (703) 308-8157.

**Thymol** - Thymol is a constituent of oil of thyme. It is an active ingredient in pesticide products used as animal repellents, fungicides/fungistats, medical disinfectants, tuberculocides, and virucides. All uses are eligible for reregistration.

Thymol repels vertebrate pests by a non-toxic mode of action but is toxic to microorganisms. It is of relatively low acute toxicity, and exposure and risks to people using registered thymol products are expected to be low. For additional information, please contact Kathleen Depukat at (703) 308-8587.

**Lauryl Sulfate Salts (Sodium Lauryl Sulfate) -**

Sodium lauryl sulfate, a detergent-like substance, is an active ingredient in one registered pesticide product, a flea and tick repellent shampoo for cats and dogs. This product, Dr. Dogkatz Critter Chaser, is eligible for reregistration.

Sodium lauryl sulfate is of low acute toxicity and has no known chronic effects. It employs a non-toxic mode of action in controlling fleas and ticks on household pets. Exposure to people applying the shampoo is not considered significant and does not create a health risk concern. Since the product is used only on pets, negligible exposure to the environment and to nontarget organisms will result. For additional information, please contact Ronald Kendall at (703) 308-8068.

**Menthol** - Menthol, which is derived from the separation of mint oils, is an active ingredient in one registered pesticide product which is used on beehives to control parasitic mites on domesticated honeybees. This use is eligible for reregistration.

FDA lists menthol as a synthetic flavoring substance that may be safely used as a food additive. The pesticide use of menthol is not expected to pose appreciable health or environmental risks. For additional information, please contact Thomas Luminello at (703) 308-8075.

**The Two FIFRA Section 25(b) REDs**

The following two pesticides are assumed to pose very low or negligible risks to human health and the environment. OPP has reviewed them in

light of its Reduced Data Requirements Policy, and found that they appear to meet the criteria for exemption from the requirements of FIFRA under section 25 (b). Both of these chemicals are included on FDA's Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) list, used in the U.S. for other non-pesticidal purposes, have no adverse effects data, and are presumed not to persist in the environment.

OPP has waived the generic data requirements for these chemicals, has made the reregistration eligibility decision that their use will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment, and is considering them for exemption from regulation under FIFRA section 25 (b). For information about the Section 25(b)

exemption process, please contact Dick Mountfort at (703) 305-5446. For details concerning these two chemicals, please contact Jay Ellenberger at (703) 308-8085.

**Eugenol** - Eugenol, an insect attractant derived from clove oil, is used to attract adult Japanese beetles.

**Phenyl Ethyl Propionate (PEP)** - PEP is a floral lure used in adult Japanese beetle traps. It is used in combination with other floral lures, including eugenol and oil of geranium, and a pheromone, nuranone, to attract beetles to the traps. Once captured inside a trap, beetles cannot escape and eventually die from starvation, suffocation or drowning.

## B. RED Candidates for Fiscal Year 1994

Table 1 shows a revised list of preliminary 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. The target for fiscal year 1994 is a total of 38 REDs.

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

<b>List A</b>					
Alachlor	Bentazon	Ethion	Metalaxyl	Picloram	Terbufos
Amitraz	Captan	Fenamiphos	Methiocarb	Pronamide	Trichlorfon
Asulam	Difenzoquat	Fenitrothion	Metolachlor	Sodium Omadine	Trifluralin
Barium Metaborate	Ethepon	Hexazinone	Oryzalin	Tebuthiuron	Vendex
<b>List B</b>			<b>List C</b>		
Benzyl-4-Chlorophenol	N6-Benzyladenine		BHAP	Limonene	
Ethalfuralin	Terbutylazine		Busan 1016	Lithium Hypochlorite	
Methylene-BIS			DBNPA	Sodium Cyanide	
<b>List D</b>					
2,4-Xylenol	Hexacadienol	Muscalure	Phenol		
Bromine	m-Cresol	Periplanone B	Piperlin		
Chlorine	Mineral Acids	Peroxy Compounds	Vegetable and Flower Oils		
Ethanolamine					

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## C. Suspended Chemical Cases

EPA may issue a Notice of Intent to Suspend (NOITS) based on a finding that a 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 604 NOITS actions for non-compliance with FIFRA resulting in 94 product suspensions from November 1989 to October 1993. 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 47 chemical cases for which REDs have been completed, the Agency actually has obtained a substantial amount of information on the remaining chemicals.

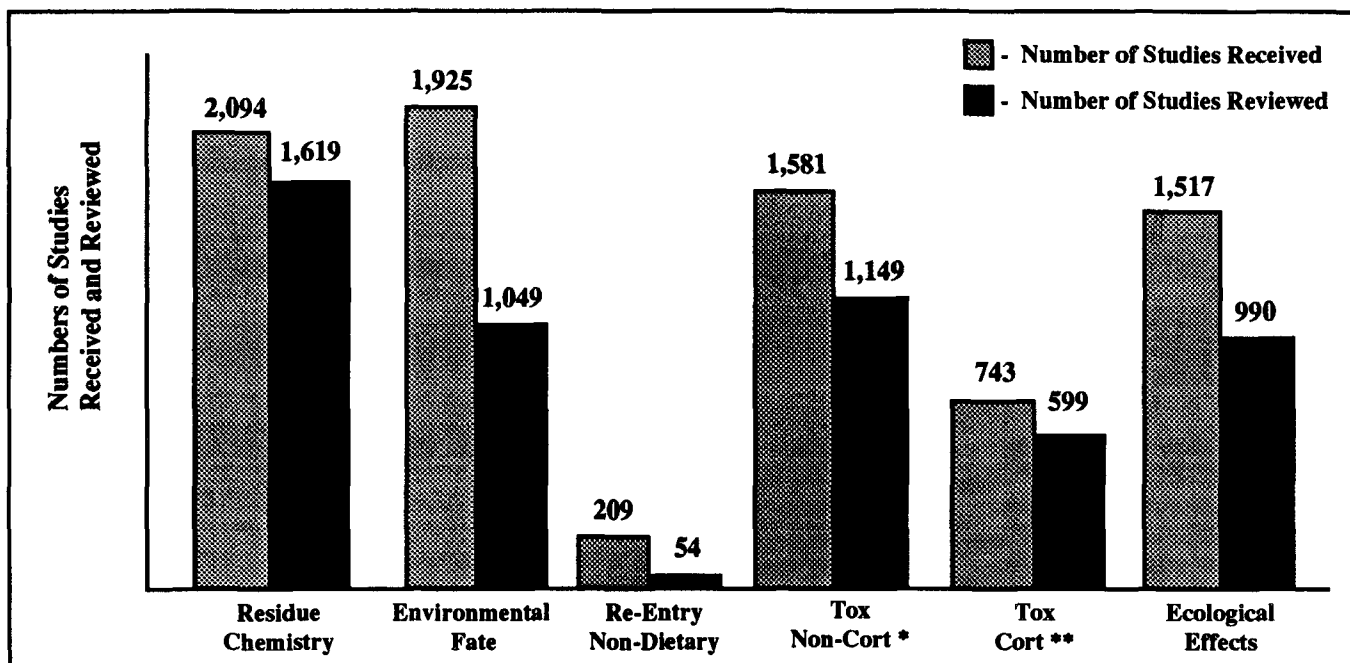
Figure 3 shows the total number of studies received and reviewed by discipline for List A chemicals. These studies were submitted in response to the Registration Standards issued prior to FIFRA 88, as well as subsequent Data Call-In Notices.

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.

In Lists B, C, and D, some of the numbers of studies reviewed and received have decreased since the third quarter FY 93. This is primarily due to the use of a new tracking system in SRRD, and new crop and processed commodity listings. SRRD's conversion to the new Chemical Review Management System (CRMS), which is used to track reregistration data, included a substantial amount of revisions of records for which unsupported chemicals, companies, uses, and associated studies were deleted from the system. Also, since the last quarter, new crop and processed commodity listings are being used by OPP which condense the number of crops and, therefore, the number of studies in particular categories.

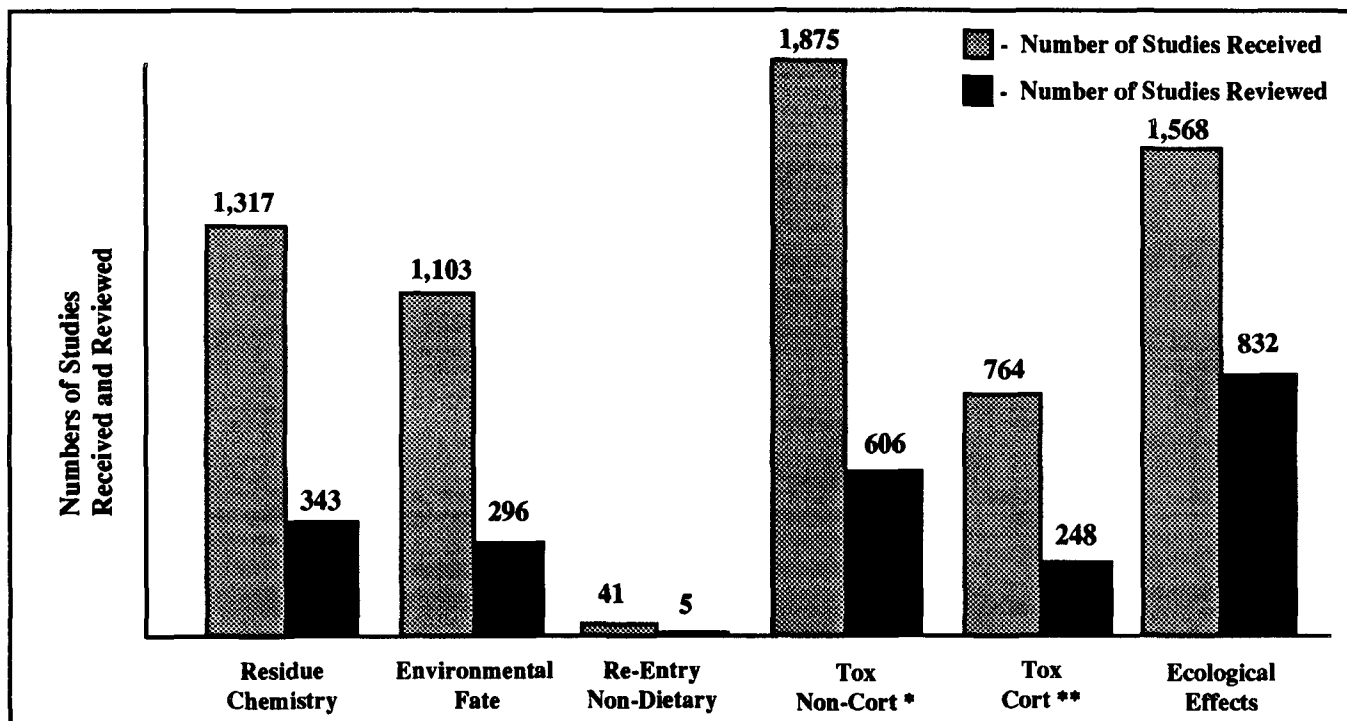
**Figure 3**

**List A - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of the End of FY 93**



**Figure 4**

**List B - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of the End of FY 93**

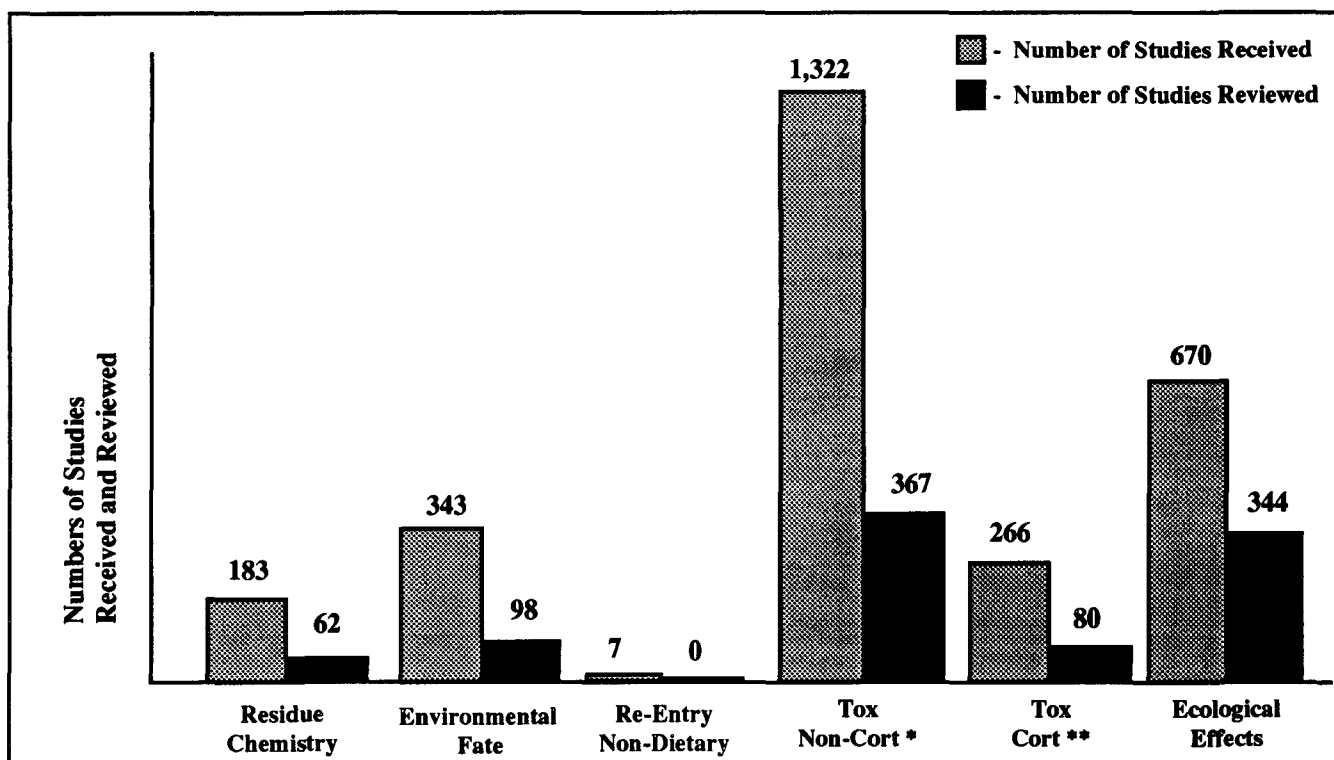


**\*\* TOX (CORT):** Chronic Feeding, Carcinogenicity (Oncogenicity), Reproduction, and Developmental Toxicity (Teratology).

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

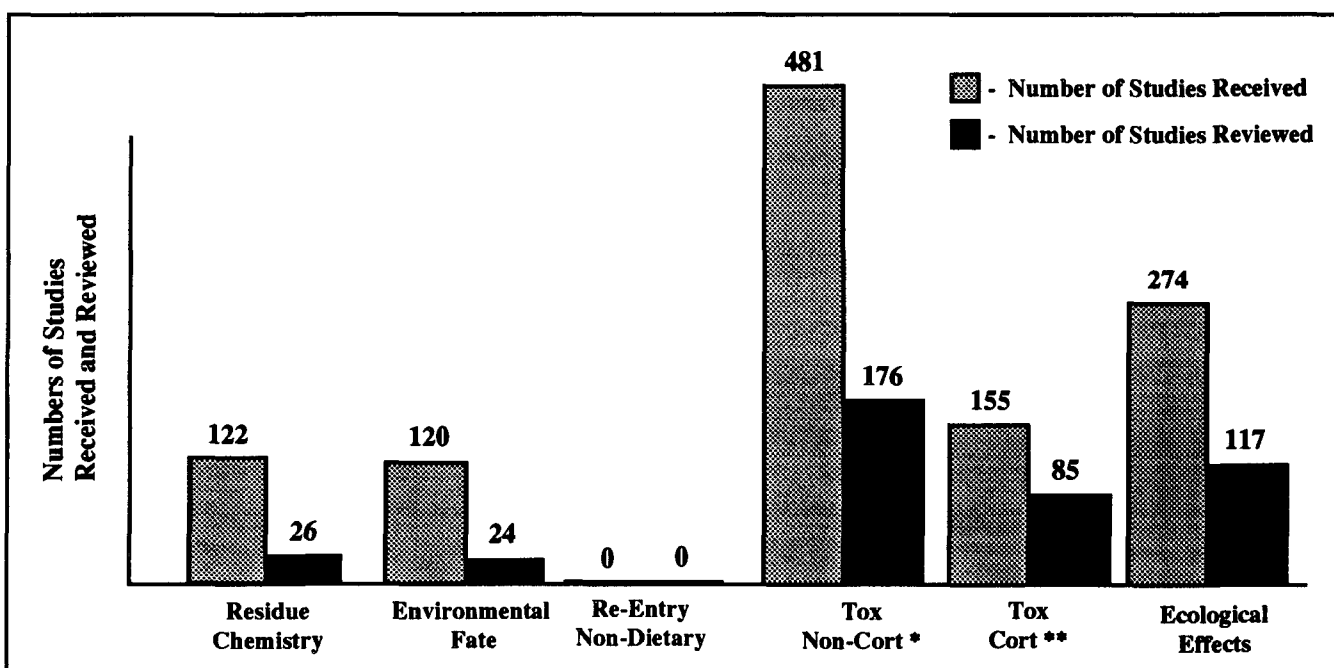
**Figure 5**

**List C - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of the End of FY 93**



**Figure 6**

**List D - Total Studies Received and Reviewed as of the End of FY 93**



**\*\* 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 - Fourth Quarter FY 93**

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
Dodemorph acetate	Milban	EPA canceled the conditional registration for Milban held by the Grace-Sierra Crop Protection Company. This action was effective on 7/29/93 and was due to the failure of Grace-Sierra to submit studies on worker exposure as required by the conditional registration of this fungicide. It is used as a foliar greenhouse fungicide on AFRICAN VIOLETS, BEGONIAS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, ZINNIAS, KALANCHOES, LILACS, ROSES, and GRAPE IVY. EPA will allow persons other than the registrant the continued sale, distribution, and use of existing stocks of Milban for 2 years following the cancellation date.
Endrin		The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) revoked the action levels (Compliance Policy Guide, 7141.01) for endrin residues on food and animal feed as of 7/28/93. This follows the revocation by EPA of the tolerances for endrin on 6/09/93. Cancellation of some products occurred in 1979 with the final determination on the Special Review (formerly called RPAR) of endrin. The remaining products were canceled by 1986 except for one used as a toxicant on bird perches which was canceled in 1991. FDA concluded that endrin is no longer present in the environment to the extent that it may be contaminating food or feed at levels of regulatory concern.
Captan	Orthocide	EPA has revoked the feed additive tolerance for residues of the fungicide, captan, in or on CORN SEED, remaining after detreatment to reduce captan residues resulting from the intended use of captan as a seed protectant. The revocation was final as of 8/4/93.
Fosamine ammonium	Krenite S	Du Pont has requested the deletion of PINE and CONIFER PLANTATIONS from the label of their herbicide, Krenite S. Unless withdrawn, this action becomes final on 8/31/93. The registrant may sell or distribute products under the previous labeling for 18 months; distributors, retailers, and users may sell and use existing stocks until they are exhausted.

**Table 2, cont.****Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Fourth Quarter FY 93**

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Affected Uses</b>
Benomyl Mancozeb  Phosmet Trifluralin	Benlate Manzate 200 Dithane M-45 Imidan Treflan	EPA is revoking certain food additive tolerances for four pesticides which are believed to be animal carcinogens. This action was forced by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the case of <i>Les vs. Reilly</i> , in which it was asserted that these food additive regulations violated the Delaney Clause in section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The affected uses include: trifluralin (SPEARMINT OIL and PEPPERMINT OIL), benomyl (RAISINS and PROCESSED TOMATO PRODUCTS), phosmet (COTTONSEED OIL), and mancozeb (RAISINS and BRAN of WHEAT).
Sodium Arsenite		EPA revoked the remaining residue tolerances for the fungicide/herbicide/insecticide, sodium arsenite. Tolerances have been revoked, as of 7/22/93, for insecticide residues in LIVER, KIDNEY, FAT, MEAT, and MEAT-BY-PRODUCTS of CATTLE and HORSES; and as of 6/30/94 for fungicide/herbicide residues in GRAPES. Insecticide registrations were canceled in 1988 and the fungicide/herbicide registrations were canceled in 1992.
Fensulfothion	Dasanit	EPA proposed to revoke tolerances for residues of the insecticide/nematicide fensulfothion. Tolerances affected are for BANANAS, BEETS (SUGAR) (TOPS), CATTLE (FAT), CATTLE (MBYP), CATTLE (MEAT), CORN (FODDER), CORN (FORAGE), CORN (GRAIN), CORN (FRESH), CORN (SWEET) (FODDER), CORN (SWEET) (FORAGE), COTTONSEED, GOATS (FAT), GOATS (MBYP), GOATS (MEAT), HOGS (FAT), HOGS (MBYP), HOGS (MEAT), HORSES (FAT), HORSES (MBYP), HORSES (MEAT), ONIONS (DRY), PEANUTS, PEANUTS (HULLS), PINEAPPLES, PINEAPPLES (FORAGE), PLANTAINS, POTATOES, RUTABAGA (ROOTS), SHEEP (FAT), SHEEP (MBYP), SHEEP (MEAT), SORGHUM (FODDER), SORGHUM (FORAGE), SORGHUM (GRAIN), SOYBEANS, SOYBEANS (FORAGE), SUGARCANE, SWEET POTATOES, and TOMATOES. The last registration for this chemical was canceled in 1988.

**Table 2, cont.**

**Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Fourth Quarter FY 93**

Chemical	Products	Affected Uses
2,4,5-T	Silvex	EPA announced that it plans to close out its program for the disposal of certain 2,4,5-T/silvex products as of 11/22/93. Interested persons should contact EPA immediately to receive approval and complete shipment by 11/22/93 of their 2,4,5-T/silvex products. Disposers should be aware that they must bear the cost of shipment to the disposal contractor, Laidlaw (TES) Inc., in La Porte, Texas. EPA will bear any storage costs after acceptance at the loading dock at Laidlaw (TES) and the ultimate disposal costs. After 11/22/93, disposal of any stocks of 2, 4, 5,-T/silvex products must be arranged privately.
All Pesticides		EPA proposed that the tolerance regulations be amended to expand EPA's interpretation of the commodity term ONIONS (DRY BULB ONLY) to include SHALLOTS (DRY BULB ONLY) for the application of tolerances in or on the raw agricultural commodity dry bulb shallots. The proposed amendment is based, in part, on recommendations of IR-4.
Arsenic acid		EPA proposed to revoke the tolerance for residues of the desiccant, arsenic acid, on COTTONSEED as of 7/1/95. This pesticide was voluntarily canceled as of 5/6/93. Existing stocks of arsenic acid may be sold until 10/31/93 and used until 12/31/93. EPA delayed the revocation of the tolerance because it believes that all treated raw cottonseed may not clear oil processing mills and feed markets until 7/1/95.
Pentachloronitrobenzene	PCNB	EPA proposed to revoke the interim tolerance for residues of the fungicide, PCNB, on BANANAS. This use is not presently registered and is not being supported for reregistration. Furthermore, no action levels are planned because PCNB has not been registered on bananas for several years, and there is no known use of PCNB on bananas outside the U.S.
All pesticides		EPA proposed to amend its pesticide tolerance regulations to clarify how raw agricultural commodities are defined for the purposes of pesticide analysis. These definitions are used in conducting residue data development and analysis for establishing and enforcing a tolerance. The proposal updates, clarifies, and expands the instructions on the portions of commodities to be examined for pesticide residues. EPA is proposing these clarifications to promote greater consistency in tolerance setting and enforcement among similar commodities. Moreover, because of this proposed regulation, food commodities will generally be subject to comparable requirements in foreign countries and the U.S., thereby promoting efficiency and enforcement and resulting in increased protection of the food supply.



**Table 2, cont.**

**Proposed Use Cancellations or Tolerance Revocations - Fourth Quarter FY 93**

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Affected Uses</b>
Diallate	Avadex	EPA has proposed to revoke all the tolerances for residues of diallate as of 8/30/96. This herbicide was canceled as of 1/22/91 due to nonpayment of the annual registration maintenance fees. The cancellation order did allow for existing stocks to be used until exhausted. Therefore, the EPA is proposing that the revocation not take effect until 8/30/96. EPA does not expect any lingering environmental contamination, consequently, no action levels will be recommended to replace the present tolerances when they are revoked. Diallate was registered for use on ALFALFA, BARLEY, CLOVER, FIELD CORN, FLAXSEED, LENTILS, PEAS, POTATOES, SAFFLOWER, SOYBEANS, and SUGAR BEETS.
Triadimefon	Bayleton	Miles Inc., requested the deletion of BARLEY and GRASS (grown for seed) from the label of their fungicide, Bayleton. Unless withdrawn by Miles Inc., this action becomes final on 11/23/93. The registrant may sell or distribute products under the previous labeling for 18 months after approval of this revision; distributors, retailers, and users may sell and use existing stocks until they 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 reduce reoccurrence of

deficiencies 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.

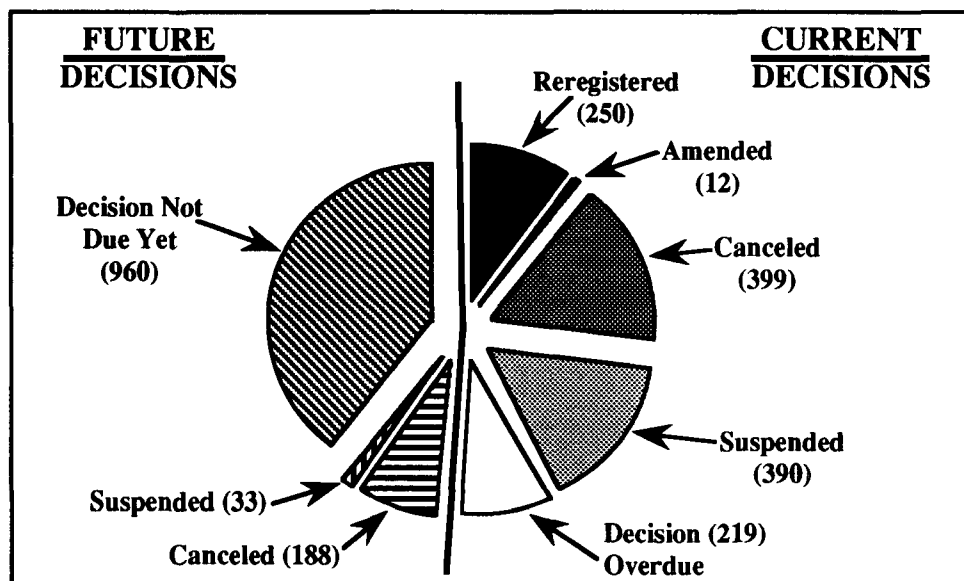
The Ecological Effects chapter will be completed during the next few months.

## 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 October 7, 1993.<sup>3</sup> In this category, 250 products have been reregistered, 12 amended,

399 voluntarily canceled, 390 suspended, and 219 still need a decision. "Future Decisions" includes products for which the Agency's product reregistration decision is not yet due. In this category, 188 products have been voluntarily canceled, 33 suspended, and 960 are progressing toward a reregistration decision.

**Figure 7**  
**Product Reregistration Status of 2,230 Products for 30 REDs as of October 7, 1993**



<sup>3</sup> According to FIFRA, the Agency should reach a reregistration decision on each product 14 months after issuance of a RED, provided acceptable data are received on time.

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## IV. TOPICS OF THE QUARTER

### A. Pesticide Reregistration Pilot Program with the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

#### OECD Pesticide Activity

OPP has worked closely with the Organization for Economic Development (OECD) to develop and begin implementation of a pesticide work program for 1994 to 1996 within the ongoing OECD Chemicals Program.

OECD harmonization activities have the potential to be of great benefit to EPA by reducing the burden of our review workload and achieving greater consistency in national data requirements and regulatory decisions. They should also save industry resources and facilitate trade. The pesticide activities will be overseen by a new group called the OECD Pesticide Forum, which represents the first continuing OECD forum for national pesticide regulators to discuss common issues.

Following is a status report on the elements of the pesticide work program.

**Pilot Project** - EPA has the overall lead for the Pilot Project to Compare Data Reviews. Lead Countries for each of the seven pilot project pesticides met on October 12 - 13 to report on their findings from Phase 2, which determined the overlap in data submissions, and plan Phase 3, the actual comparison of the data reviews. Lead Countries committed to develop final reports by March 1994, including concrete recommendations for changes in national procedures that would increase international use of these reviews.

**Risk Reduction** - Initial efforts will focus on sharing information about national efforts to: (1) eliminate certain uses when a safer alternative is available; (2) decrease the use of pesticides generally; and (3) promote alternative pest management technologies. OECD is considering the timing of a survey of countries' activities and a workshop.

**Environmental Risk Assessment** - OECD will lead efforts to harmonize environmental risk assessment practices, beginning with a workshop to consider available methods, identify similarities and differences, and propose further work. The workshop is planned for late spring in England.

**Test Guidelines** - OECD Member countries desire a common approach for industry testing of pesticides, which can be achieved through development of more standardized test guidelines. OECD chemical-testing guidelines will be expanded to provide for evaluation of the properties of pesticides. Currently, for example, there are no internationally recognized guidelines for testing and evaluation of environmental fate. For more information about the OECD pilot program, please contact Kennan Garvey at (703) 305-6244.

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## **B. Pesticide Activities Under the Canada - United States Trade Agreement**

### **Background**

Under the Canada - U.S. Trade Agreement (CUSTA), which was signed in the early '80s, the two countries were directed to work toward equivalence of pesticide standards. To assist in this effort, a technical working group on pesticides was formed under CUSTA. In its current incarnation, this working group is co-chaired by Doug Camp, Director of EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) and Dr. Bev Huston of Health and Welfare Canada. At the last meeting of the full workgroup, in Ottawa on July 8, the countries agreed on a number of new initiatives in areas such as registration, reregistration, and tolerance (MRL) harmonization.

The primary goal of these initiatives is improved health and safety in both countries. In effect, however, it should result in greater cooperation and synchronization of our two systems; hence, less duplication of effort, reduced disruption of trade in agricultural goods, and more leverage in international forums such as Codex and OECD. Our efforts now will also assist in the implementation of NAFTA, should it be ratified.

### **CUSTA Activities**

There are a number of activities underway to support CUSTA. The U.S. and Canada are working on a variety of pilot projects designed

to improve coordination and facilitate information exchange and decision making. Included in these efforts are a co-registration project where each country will simultaneously receive an application for registration of the same active ingredient, will work together to see how respective processes work, and, if necessary, will determine when and how differences in regulatory decisions are made.

The U.S. and Canada are also working on a pilot project for MRL harmonization. Under this activity, each country will select a crop/pesticide combination which has been a trade irritant in the past and the two will work together to see if a basis exists for agreement on tolerance levels. Other projects underway with Canada include discussion of import tolerances, potential work sharing on reregistration, and facilitating data exchange without compromising the confidentiality of proprietary business information.

In addition to the activities under CUSTA, EPA/OPP scientists frequently participate with Canada in seminars, workshops, and on panels involving pesticide issues. In addition, EPA/OPP has assisted in the joint U.S./Canada Great Lakes Initiative developed to address the problems of increased pollution in the Great Lakes. For additional information, please contact Lindsay Moose at (703) 305-7108

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## C. Reregistration Status Report Card

SRRD is continuing to make preparations to issue the first reregistration status Report Card (RC) this fall. We hope to issue one-third to one-half of the chemicals in the fall mailing and the remaining chemicals will receive RCs after the first of the year.

The RC is one way in which SRRD is trying to (1) improve communication between the Agency and registrants, (2) help facilitate the management of the reregistration process, and (3) provide summary information on case status to the public.

The recent conversion of our data tracking system, which includes this new report, is almost complete. SRRD is aware that the RC may not be in the best format possible and, therefore, we are sending a survey along with each RC to obtain feedback on how we can help make this RC a more useful tool. The feedback SRRD received from the companies that participated in an earlier survey was positive. We hope that the registrants will take the time to study the Report Card, work with their Chemical Review Manager (CRM) and provide comments by returning the survey.

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## D. Acute Toxicity Waiver Guidance Available

In response to comments received at the 1992 Reregistration Workshop, the Registration Division, OPP, has developed guidance to assist registrants in determining whether a request for an acute toxicity data waiver is appropriate and is likely to be accepted by OPP.

The primary reasons why a data requirement may be waived are: (1) it is not possible to generate the required data, or (2) the data would not be useful in the Agency's evaluation of the product's risks and benefits. OPP considers requests to waive data requirements on a case-by-case basis. Each waiver request must identify the specific data requirement, explain why the applicant thinks it should be waived, describe any unsuccessful attempts to generate the required data, furnish any other information supporting the request, and when appropriate, suggest alternative means of obtaining data to address the concern underlying the data

requirement. The product's end use pattern and potential for human exposure also should be addressed.

Although all waiver requests are considered on a case-by-case basis, OPP has identified criteria used in evaluating such requests. The guidance document outlines the study-specific conditions under which an acute toxicity waiver request may be considered. Circumstances that do not justify a waiver also are discussed.

The availability of this guidance should save time and resources for registrants, as well as the Agency, by reducing the number of unacceptable waiver requests submitted. Acceptable waiver requests also will reduce the number of laboratory animals tested. For more information, please contact Tom Ellwanger at (703) 308-8470.

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## **E. OPP Workshop Planned**

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) is planning to hold a workshop on current pesticide regulatory issues and initiatives this winter, both to keep the interested public informed and to obtain their viewpoints and ideas. Topics planned include: pesticides in the diets of infants and children, reregistration including results of the Rejection Rate Analysis, and pesticide use reduction/risk reduction.

The three-day OPP Workshop is tentatively scheduled for March 6-8, 1994, at the Doubletree Hotel in Arlington, VA. The format will include

both large plenary sessions and smaller break-out sessions. In addition, OPP staff working on various projects will be available for informal discussion in a project exhibit area. A collection of recent OPP publications will also be available.

Invitations will be extended to constituent groups representing the pesticide industry, the environmental community, and users/growers, as well as Congress, other Federal and State agencies, and the EPA Regional offices. For additional information, please contact Chuck Evans at (703) 305-7199.

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## V. SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS

This section summarizes the significant regulatory decisions made on chemicals in the Special Review process during the fourth quarter, fiscal year 1993. 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. For further information on Special Review chemicals, please call (703) 308-8010.

### **Delaney Issue**

In 1990, EPA denied a petition to revoke the food additive regulations for trifluralin (spear-mint oil and peppermint oil), benomyl (raisins and processed tomato products), phosmet (cottonseed oil) and mancozeb (raisins and bran of wheat). Based on a July 8, 1992 court ruling against EPA's *de minimis* interpretation of the Delaney Clause, the Agency proceeded with implementation of the court's decision by revoking the section 409 food additive regulations for the above pesticide uses on July 14, 1993 (58 FR 37862), with an effective date of August 30, 1993 provided that no petitions requesting a stay were received. The effective dates have been stayed and the Agency is reviewing those petitions; a decision on whether or not to grant the stay is pending.

### **Tolerance Revocations**

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1993, SRRD processed five pesticide tolerance related actions. A description of each of those follows.

**Arsenic Acid** - On September 22, 1993, the Agency published a tolerance revocation notice in the Federal Register (58 FR 49267) proposing to revoke the tolerance listed in 40 CFR 180.180 for arsenic acid in or on cottonseed. Registrants of the remaining registered pesticide products containing arsenic acid requested voluntary cancellation of their products earlier. The Agency granted both requests for cancellation and, therefore, proposed revocation of the tolerance.

**Diallate (S-(2,3-dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate)** - On September 30, 1993, the Agency published a tolerance revocation notice in the Federal Register (58 FR 51031) proposing to revoke all remaining tolerances in or on all raw agricultural commodities listed in 40 CFR 180.277. The last registered pesticide product containing diallate was canceled on January 22, 1991.

**Fensulfothion** - On July 14, 1993, the Agency published a tolerance revocation notice in the Federal Register (58 FR 37893) proposing to revoke the tolerances for residues of fensulfothion (O,O-diethyl O-[p-(methyl-sulfinyl)phenyl]-phosphorothioate) in or on various agricultural commodities. On October 18, 1988, all registrations of pesticide products containing fensulfothion were canceled. The tolerances for residues of fensulfothion are listed in 40 CFR 180.234.

**PCNB (pentachloronitrobenzene)** - On September 22, 1993, the Agency published a tolerance revocation notice in the Federal Register (58 FR 49264) proposing to revoke the interim tolerance for PCNB residues in or on bananas. The use of PCNB on bananas has not been supported for reregistration; therefore, the interim tolerance is proposed for revocation.

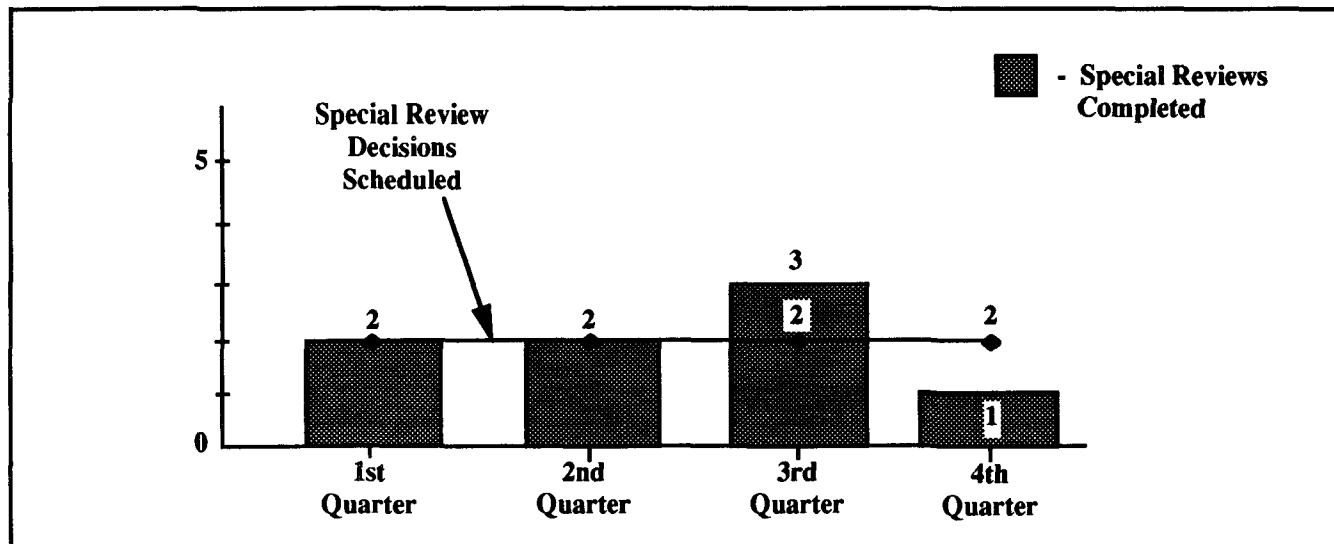
**Sodium Arsenite** - On July 22, 1993, the Agency published a final tolerance revocation notice in the Federal Register (58 FR 39153) for all residue tolerances listed in 40 CFR 180.335. The notice revoked all residue tolerances for sodium arsenite in liver, kidney, fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle and horses. In addition, an interim tolerance for

sodium arsenite in or on grapes was also revoked. In 1988, the Agency canceled all of the nonwood preservative uses of inorganic arsenicals, including the uses of sodium arsenite except for the fungicidal use on grapes. In 1990, the sole registrant of the remaining fungicidal-use products requested voluntary cancellation. A final order canceling those registrations was published in 1992.

### **FY 93 Special Review Decisions**

Figure 8, Special Review Decisions Scheduled and Completed, shows that OPP met the scheduled target of eight special review decisions during FY 93. The target for FY 94 is again a total of eight special review decisions.

**Figure 8**  
**Special Review Decisions Scheduled and Completed - FY 93**





## VI. CALENDAR OF EVENTS (FY 1994)

1st Quarter FY 94	2nd Quarter FY 94
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Ecological Effects Chapter of the Rejection Rate Analysis is scheduled to be completed.</li><li>• The first group of "Report Cards" will be mailed.</li><li>• Eight REDs are scheduled to be completed.</li><li>• Two special review decisions are scheduled to be completed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An OPP Workshop on pesticide regulatory issues and initiatives is planned, with special emphasis on pesticides in the diets of infants and children, reregistration including the results of the Rejection Rate Analysis, and pesticide use reduction/risk reduction.</li><li>• Nine REDs are scheduled to be completed, for a total of 19 since the beginning of FY 94.</li><li>• Two special review decisions are scheduled to be completed, for a total of four since the beginning of FY 94.</li></ul>

## 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. Copies of the REDs and the fact sheets may be obtained during the public comment period from the 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. After the comment period, documents are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Attention: Order Desk, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161 Tel: (703) 487-4650.

### **CUMULATIVE RED TOTALS**

Total REDs = 47  
Total Chemicals/AI's Covered = 72  
Total Products Covered = 2,675  
Total Tolerances Reassessed = 197

### **DATA CALL-IN SUMMARY**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Cases with DCIs Issued</u>
FY 1990	27
FY 1991	159
FY 1992	97
FY 1993	<u>93</u>
Total	376

### **FY 91 REDs Summary**

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

\*1 NOTE: The number of products listed reflects the number registered at the time the RED was completed. This number is constantly changing.

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### **FY 92 REDs Summary**

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

\* Voluntarily canceled

### **FY 93 REDs Summary**

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

\*1 NOTE: The number of products listed reflects the number registered at the time the RED was completed. This number is constantly changing.

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## Appendix B. 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:

NCEPI  
P.O. Box 42419  
Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419  
Tel: (513) 891-6561.

- Pesticide Reregistration pamphlet, May 1992  
Publication Number: EPA 700-K92-004
- Status of Pesticides in Reregistration and Special Review (Rainbow Report), June 1993  
Publication Number: EPA 738-R-93-009
- Rejection Rate Analysis, Residue Chemistry Chapter, June 1992  
Publication Number: EPA 738-R-92-001
- Rejection Rate Analysis Residue Chemistry Guidance for:  
Storage Stability  
Theoretical Concentration Factors  
Raw Data Guidance  
Publication Number: EPA 737-R-93-001
- Rejection Rate Analysis Residue Chemistry Guidance on Conducting Rotational Crop Studies  
Publication Number: EPA 738-B-93-001
- Rejection Rate Analysis Guidance for Conducting Plant and Livestock Metabolism Studies  
Publication Number: EPA 738-B-92-001
- 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

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### Federal Register Publication of Lists A, B, C, and I

List A: FR 2/22/89, pages 7740-7750  
List B: FR 5/25/89, pages 22706-22714  
List C: FR 7/24/89, pages 30846-30855  
List D: FR 10/24/89, pages 43388-43396  
For information contact: (703) 305-5805

### Status of Chemicals in Special Review, February 1993

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

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## Appendix C. Technical Terms

### 1. Formal Pesticide Reregistration Process:

For List B, C, and D active ingredients:

Phase 1: EPA publishes lists of pesticides.

Phase 2: Registrants decide to support chemicals by agreeing to conduct the required studies.

Phase 3: Registrants summarize and reformat existing studies and certify access to raw data. The registrants flag potential adverse effects data.

Phase 4: EPA reviews Phase 2 and 3 submissions and identifies additional data needs. EPA publishes lists of missing studies and notifies registrants of required studies.

Phase 5: All chemical studies must be submitted before this phase. Product-specific studies are required.

Once these studies are reviewed and deemed acceptable, products will be reregistered.

### 2. Unsupported Chemical Cases

When a chemical is unsupported, products containing it are proposed for cancellation and may ultimately be canceled by EPA. The number of unsupported chemical cases is constantly changing. Chemical cases often drop out of the reregistration process if a registrant decides it is not cost effective to produce necessary data. However, it is possible for another registrant to support a chemical by submitting the appropriate data and fees to EPA providing the affected registrations are not already canceled. This is considered a "revived case."

### 3. Data Call-In

DCI is a term which refers to EPA's requirement for additional studies on a chemical case.

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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-93-022) or to be added to the "SRRD MABELS" mailing list, please write or fax the following address:

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