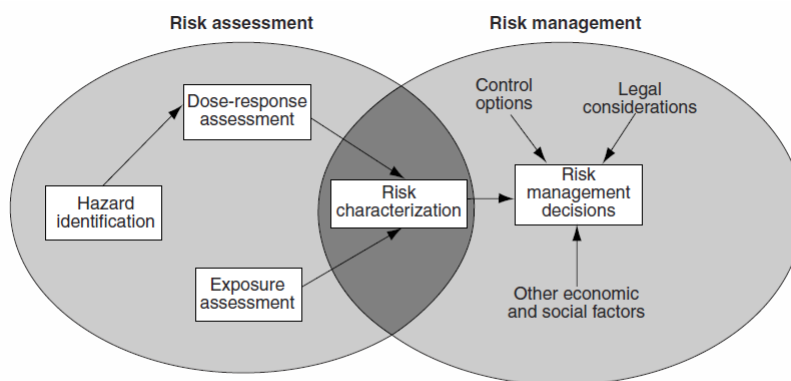


Pesticide Regulation and Oversight Federal/State Partnership

Jeffrey Jenkins, Ph.D.
Environmental and Molecular Toxicology
Oregon State University

Risk Assessment and Management



Source: EPA Office of Research and Development.

Pesticide registration/re-registration data requirements

- Re-registration - registrants submit new data voluntarily or due to EPA data call in.
- Most data comes from studies that follow a relatively uniform set of guidelines or study protocols, also used for new product registration.
- These guidelines are harmonized with the EU/other developed countries.
- The EPA Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) harmonized guidelines are organized in the following 11 series:
 - 810 - Product Performance Test Guidelines
 - 830 - Product Properties Test Guidelines
 - 835 - Fate, Transport and Transformation Test Guidelines
 - 840 - Spray Drift Test Guidelines
 - 850 - Ecological Effects Test Guidelines
 - 860 - Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines
 - 870 - Health Effects Test Guidelines
 - 875 - Occupational and Residential Exposure Test Guidelines
 - 880 - Biochemicals Test Guidelines
 - 885 - Microbial Pesticide Test Guidelines
 - 890 - Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program Test Guidelines

Pesticide Reregistration

- The 1988 amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorized EPA to conduct the pesticide reregistration program.
 - review supporting scientific studies
 - update human health and ecological risk assessments using current science
 - cancel or re-register uses
 - develop risk mitigation measures (new label language)
- Determination summarized in a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)
- Reregister a pesticide if it can be used “without unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment.”

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA)

- The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) required EPA to reassess existing food tolerances (MRLs) and tolerance exemptions (completed in 2007).
- Human health risk assessment must consider aggregate exposure to pesticides and the special vulnerabilities of sensitive sub-populations – children.
- Pesticides in food (tolerances) must meet the new “reasonable certainty of no harm” safety standard.

Pesticide Human Exposure Scenarios

- Occupational
 - Mixer/loader/applicator (handler)
 - Re-entry activities - harvest, irrigation, pruning, thinning, weeding, and scouting.
- Non-occupational
 - Household use
 - Use in public areas (schools, parks, golf course, restaurants)
 - Bystander exposure near agricultural or other applications
 - Dietary exposure – food, drinking water, incidental ingestion of soil, water
 - Bathing or clothes washing in contaminated water
- Exposure route and duration – estimate from pesticide properties, monitoring data (including biomarkers), environmental fate models

FIFRA/FQPA Federal – State Partnerships designed to Achieve Safe and Beneficial Pesticide Use

