Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Updates

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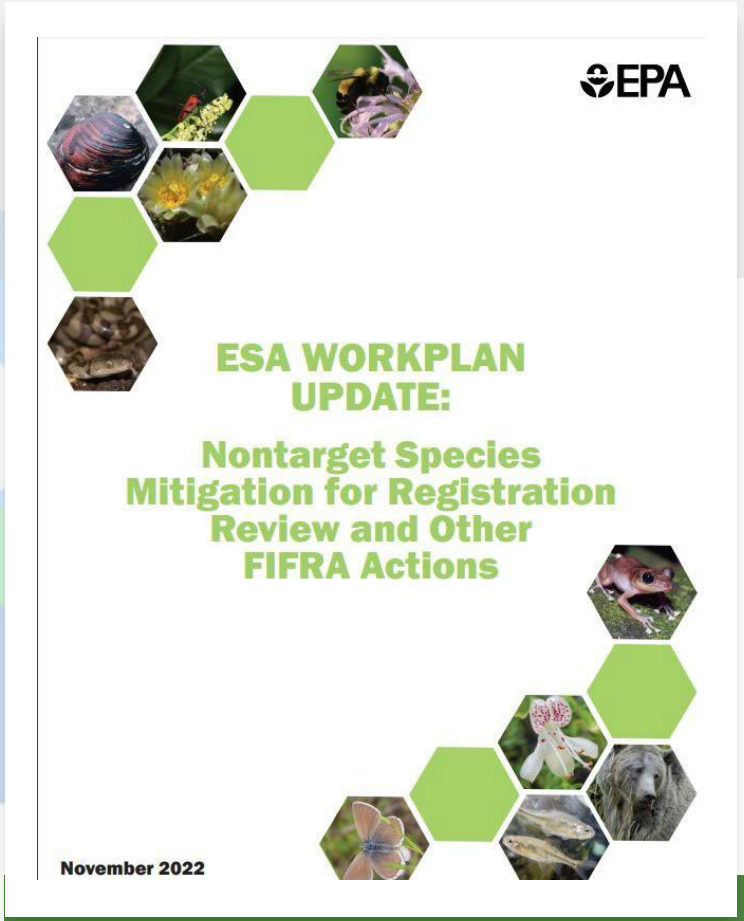
Discussion Topics

- OPP Priorities
- Endangered Species Act Implementation
- Updates on Specific Chemicals
- OPP Registration and PRIA 5
- Minor Use and Emergency Response Branch - 2023
- IR-4 Public Interest Findings
- Crop Group Rulemaking
- Hemp

OPP-wide Priorities

- PRIA 5 Implementation
- Registration and Registration Review
- ESA Implementation
- Implementation of Agency Priorities
  - Environmental Justice
  - Climate Change
- Advancing State of the Art Science
- Rule-Making, Guidance, Litigation, OIG, and Petition Responses
- Employee Experience/Organizational Development /Process and IT Improvements (GP2W) (People, Processes, and Technology)



ESA Workplan Update – November 2022

- FIFRA Interim Ecological Mitigation
- Endangered Species Protection Bulletins and Bulletins Live Two!
- Additional ESA Strategies

FIFRA Interim Ecological Mitigation

- EPA has developed a menu of FIFRA Interim Ecological Mitigation measures
  - Focuses on agricultural crops uses of conventional and biological pesticides
  - Proposing in registration review, to be adapted to new use registrations
  - To be adjusted to account for varying risks and benefits of the pesticide
  - Proposed for inclusion on product labels (not Bulletins)

- FIFRA Interim Ecological Mitigation measures do not include
  - Pesticide-specific measures (e.g., application rate reductions)
  - Listed species-specific mitigation measures being developed for ESA Pilots
  - Mitigation measures being developed for listed species under Additional ESA Strategies

FIFRA Interim Ecological Mitigation

- Other Proposed Label Language
  - Requiring Link to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) System
  - Advisory language for insect pollinators
    - Pollinator Hazard Statement
    - Best Management Practices for Pollinator Protection
  - Incident reporting language
  - Treated seed language
    - Labeling for Products with Seed Treatment Uses
    - Instructions for Seed Bag Tags

FIFRA IEM Public Comments – Next Steps

- Comprehensive comment review for each topic area, based on
  - ESA Workplan Update Appendix comments
  - Public comments on proposed decisions – atrazine, carbaryl, dicloran (DCNA), etofenprox, methomyl, norflurazon, thiophanate methyl and carbendazim (TM/MBC)
- Update mitigation and other label statements for forthcoming EPA decisions, considering
  - Additional mitigation proposed in comments
  - Mitigation opportunities and challenges identified for different regions and crop uses
  - Specific label language recommendations

Strategies to Expedite Progress on ESA Workplan

- Vulnerable Species
  - Identify mitigation measures for a subset of listed species with limited ranges and where pesticides identified as a stressor
- Group assessments and mitigations based on:
  - Pesticide type or use
    - Ex. Herbicides - broad approach to address spray drift and runoff from treated fields to minimize exposure to listed plants avoiding jeopardy/ adverse modification.
  - Region
    - Develop a cross-pesticide approach to address listed species and designated critical habitats in Hawaii

Vulnerable Species Pilot

- Develop a broad approach to reduce spray drift and runoff transport from treated fields to minimize exposure to a subset of listed species that are particularly vulnerable to pesticides
- Goal is to reduce the likelihood of population-level effects (jeopardy and adverse modification for these federally listed species and their critical habitats)
- The pilot species are particularly vulnerable to the potential effects of pesticides due to a combination of factors including:
  - a limited geographic range,
  - small population size, and
  - general susceptibility to environmental stressors where effects to even a small number of individuals may be highly impactful to populations or the entire species

Pilot species

- Insects
  - Poweshiek skipperling
  - Rusty patched bumble bee
  - Taylor's checkerspot
  - American burying beetle
- Aquatic inverts
  - Madison cave isopod
  - Riverside and San Diego fairy shrimp
  - Ouachita rock pocketbook
  - Rayed bean
  - Scaleshell mussel
  - Winged mapleleaf
- Plants
  - Lake whales ridge species (n = 7)
  - Mead's milkweed
  - Leedy's roseroot
  - Okeechobee gourd
  - Palmate-bracted bird's beak
  - White bluffs bladderpod
- Fish, Amphibians, Birds, Mammals
  - Ozark cavefish
  - Attwater's prairie chicken
  - Buena vista lake ornate shrew
  - Wyoming toad

Proposed Mitigations

- Proposed Mitigations
  - The proposal follows the Services preferred approach for mitigations: avoidance, minimization, and offsets (in that order)
  - While some of the mitigations focus on minimizing pesticide exposure to the species, some include avoidance in key areas inhabited by species
    - The proposal also includes a potential alternative to avoidance –the pesticide user would first coordinate with their local Fish and Wildlife Service
- Proposed Implementation
  - Our current thinking is that simple is best. We proposed to apply them broadly across outdoor use pesticides (if no specific pesticide use in the specified geographic area, then no mitigation required)

Proposed Mitigations (cont)

- Mitigations captured in Bulletins
  - Proposed mitigations would only apply in specific pesticide use limitation areas such that the impact to pesticide users nationally is narrow.
  - While the impact to these species is significant, because the mitigations only apply in certain geographic areas, any potential impact on pesticide users nationally is small



Vulnerable Species Pilot Timeline

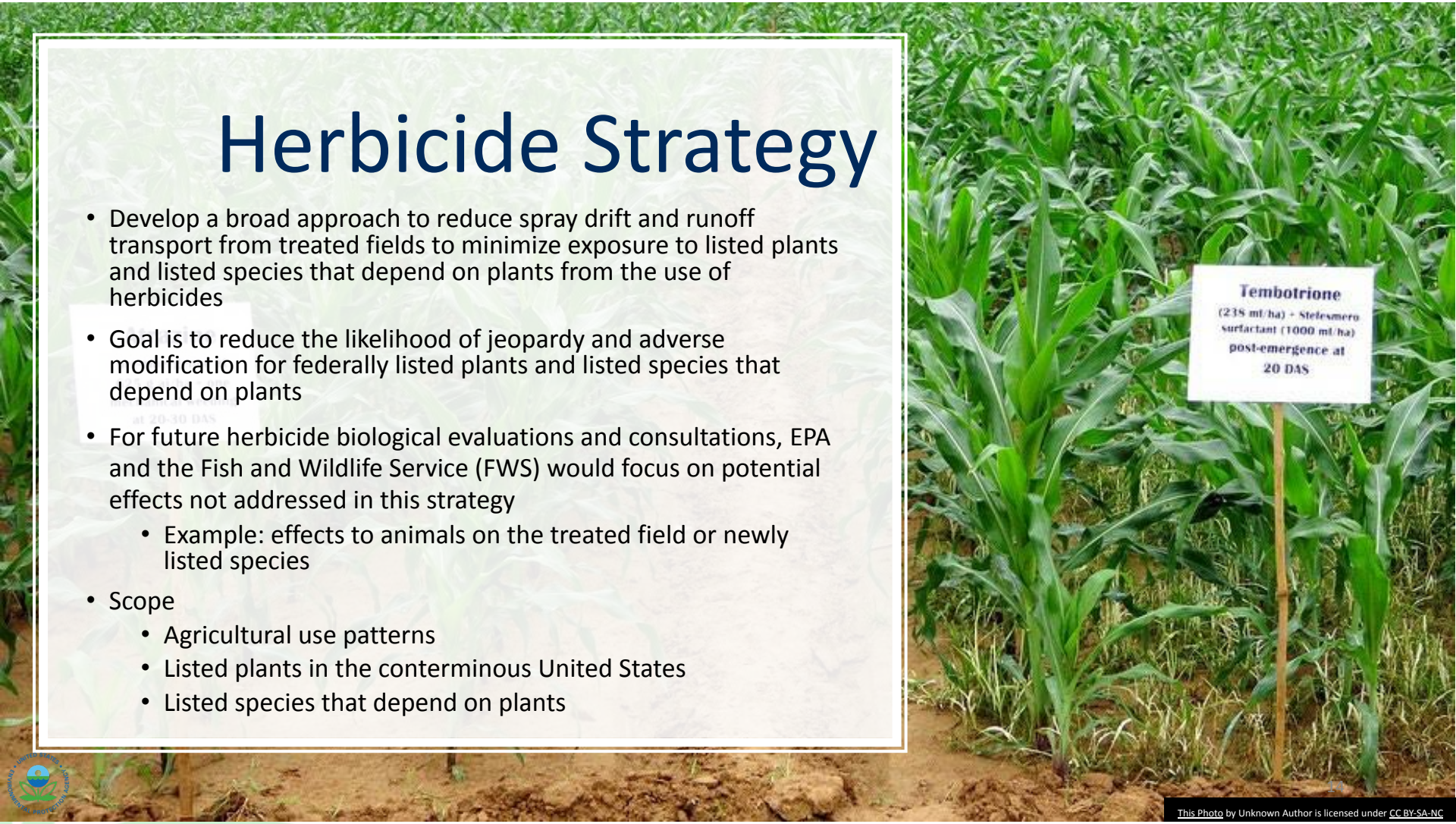
Release for Public Comment June 2023

Consideration of Comments Fall 2023

Final Mitigations December 2023

Herbicide Strategy

- Develop a broad approach to reduce spray drift and runoff transport from treated fields to minimize exposure to listed plants and listed species that depend on plants from the use of herbicides
- Goal is to reduce the likelihood of jeopardy and adverse modification for federally listed plants and listed species that depend on plants
- For future herbicide biological evaluations and consultations, EPA and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) would focus on potential effects not addressed in this strategy
  - Example: effects to animals on the treated field or newly listed species
- Scope
  - Agricultural use patterns
  - Listed plants in the conterminous United States
  - Listed species that depend on plants



Does the Proposed Strategy Impose Requirements on Growers?

- The strategy itself does not impose any requirements on growers/applicators.
- It is a framework that we intend to incorporate into the existing mechanisms EPA uses to register and re-register pesticides
  - For example, when finalized, when EPA evaluates a herbicide with agricultural uses it would employ the herbicide strategy to identify when mitigations are needed as well as the level and geographic extent of those mitigation
  - As is already the case, EPA would propose those mitigations in a Proposed Interim Decision (PID) so stakeholders would have a chance to comment on it

Considerations in the Herbicide Strategy

- Balance between efficiency, flexibility, and complexity.
- While the strategy is broad, it does consider the specific of individual herbicides
  - For example, the strategy considers pesticide specific risk profiles, population level metrics, and includes several different spatially explicit elements to identify mitigations in areas specific to a pesticide's potential impacts

Herbicide Strategy Considerations (cont)

- The draft strategy is designed such that the level of mitigation relates to the magnitude of the projected population level impacts (for example, low, medium, and high)
- For Herbicides with identified higher levels of projected population level impacts, EPA is proposing more effective mitigations (or a combination of mitigations) to address impacts
  - An herbicide with lower level of projected population level impact wouldn't require as much mitigation as a herbicide with a higher level of impact

Proposed Mitigations

- The draft HS reflects mitigation practices that are often already implemented by growers and identified by pesticide applicators
- The proposed mitigations are also structured to provide flexibility to growers to choose mitigations that work best for their situation
- For spray drift, the draft strategy employs mitigations that should be familiar with pesticide users as EPA has been including them on pesticide labels
- For run-off, the proposed strategy includes a mitigation menu to address potential run-off
  - EPA assigned each mitigation a number of points, with mitigations that are expected to be generally more effective getting more points

Examples of Mitigations to Reduce Runoff and Erosion

Adjacent to the field mitigations

- Vegetative filter strip
- Riparian buffer strip

On-field Mitigation

- Cover crop
- No or reduced tillage, residue tillage management, strip tillage
- Mulching or compost addition
- Contour farming
- Terrace farming/field terracing
- Strip or alley cropping

Controlled Drainage

- Grassed waterways
- Retention pond/Constructed wetland

Example Mitigations to Reduce Spray Drift

- Buffer distance between the application and sensitive area
- Coarser droplet size
- Lower release height
- Hooded sprayers
- Windbreak/hedgerow
- Others

Proposed Mitigations (cont)

- As proposed, growers that are on flatter lands (less than 2 percent slope) and in areas that experience less rainfall get credit for their location

- The strategy also includes proposed exemptions:
  - If a grower has been working with an agency such as USDA to develop a conservation plan, then that may be sufficient to address, for example, runoff/erosion measures if covered by the plan.
  - Credits for treating less area or using lower application rates (that are still efficacious) and other exemptions as well that are described in the strategy

- The draft strategy describes EPA's current thinking as to how it could continue to incorporate additional mitigations in the future as that data evolves.



Herbicide Strategy Timeline

Development
Spring 2023

Release for Public Comment
July 2023

Consideration of Comments
Fall 2023

Final Strategy Released
Spring 2024

Regional Strategies: Hawaii

Hawaii Strategy

- The goal is for EPA and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), with the input of select stakeholders, to agree on how EPA's pesticide decisions can efficiently comply with the ESA for HI listed species.
- Our current thinking is that we would tackle these listed species in groups or bins based on how they might be exposed to a pesticide.
  - For example, species in highly remote areas will likely experience very different exposure from species that are located in areas where pesticides are used.
  - As such, mitigations would likely vary for the different exposure bins.

Hawaii Strategy

- The idea is to develop a framework for deciding what type of mitigation, if any, is needed for all species and critical habitat in each bin; identify mitigation measures; determine when and how to adopt those measures in its pesticide decisions; and seek FWS agreement on how to efficiently comply with the ESA for each bin.

- **Timeline**
  - Development: Spring/Summer 2023
  - Workshop: Targeting Fall 2023

Pesticide Groups: Rodenticides

- EPA intends to conduct its ESA analyses (biological evaluations) for *all* listed species and their designated critical habitats on *all* 11 rodenticides as a group
  - Where appropriate, EPA will similarly initiate consultation with the appropriate Service
- Ensures consistent evaluation and mitigation across rodenticides
- Increases efficiencies by eliminating the need to produce 11 biological evaluations and consult (if necessary) on all 11 rodenticides individually
- Draft Biological Evaluation due Nov. 2023

ESA – Stoplight Analysis

- If we are actively conducting ESA analyses or if we have established a date to do so, we identified the chemicals as blue (neutral) unless there was a separate reason to assign a different color.
- Consistent with past approach where we assigned blue (neutral) for chemicals that have not been submitted to EPA because we don't have enough information to assign a color.
- In this case, we do not yet have information on our ESA analysis to assign another color.

Chemicals assigned as blue

- Acetamiprid
- Acynonapyr
- Benzovindiflupyr
- BCS-CW64991
- Cyantraniliprole
- Fluazaindolizine
- Fluoxapiprolin
- Flupyradifurone
- GF-4031
- Glyphosate
- Halauxifen-methyl
- Inpyrfluxam
- Isocycloseram
- Kiralaxyl
- SA-110201
- Spidoxamat

Updates on Specific Chemicals

Atrazine

- In June 2022, released proposed revisions to September 2020 interim decision (ID) for public comment.
- Developed new proposed risk mitigation to decrease runoff as part of a partial voluntary remand of the atrazine ID following litigation.
- Comment period closed October 2022. EPA received about 68K comments on the proposed revisions and is now reviewing the comments and developing responses to them.
- FIFRA SAP Public Virtual Meeting (August 22-24, 2023)
  - Focus will be on the Agency's 2023 reevaluation of 11 atrazine cosm studies identified at the 2012 SAP meeting as warranting further review.
  - The Agency would like the FIFRA SAP's feedback on its evaluation of the 11 cosm studies, their potential inclusion or exclusion in the analysis, and if appropriate, whether they show an effect or no effect on the aquatic plant community.

Chlorpyrifos

- February 2022 cancellation of all food-uses
- Pending litigation in the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit concerning the Agency's final rule revoking all tolerances for chlorpyrifos.
- Oral argument was held on December 15, 2022, and the court has not yet issued its decision.
- On January 13, 2023, two administrative hearing requests on the NOIC were submitted. A hearing date has not been scheduled.
- On April 4, 2023, EPA published the final cancellation of food uses for several registrants, as well as several registrations. The return programs for Corteva and Adama have been approved.

Rodenticides

- The draft risk assessments for the rodenticides were completed in 2020.
- On November 29, 2022, EPA released the proposed interim decisions (PIDs) for 11 rodenticides in registration review
  - includes additional mitigation measures to protect human health and mitigate ecological risk to non-target organisms, including potential effects on federally listed endangered and threatened (listed) species
- The PIDs cover 3 first-generation anticoagulant rodenticides four second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides, and four non-anticoagulant rodenticides
- The PIDs build on a previous risk mitigation decision for 10 rodenticides in 2008 by proposing additional mitigation measures.
- The Interim Decisions for the rodenticides are scheduled for 2023.

PFAS in Pesticide Products

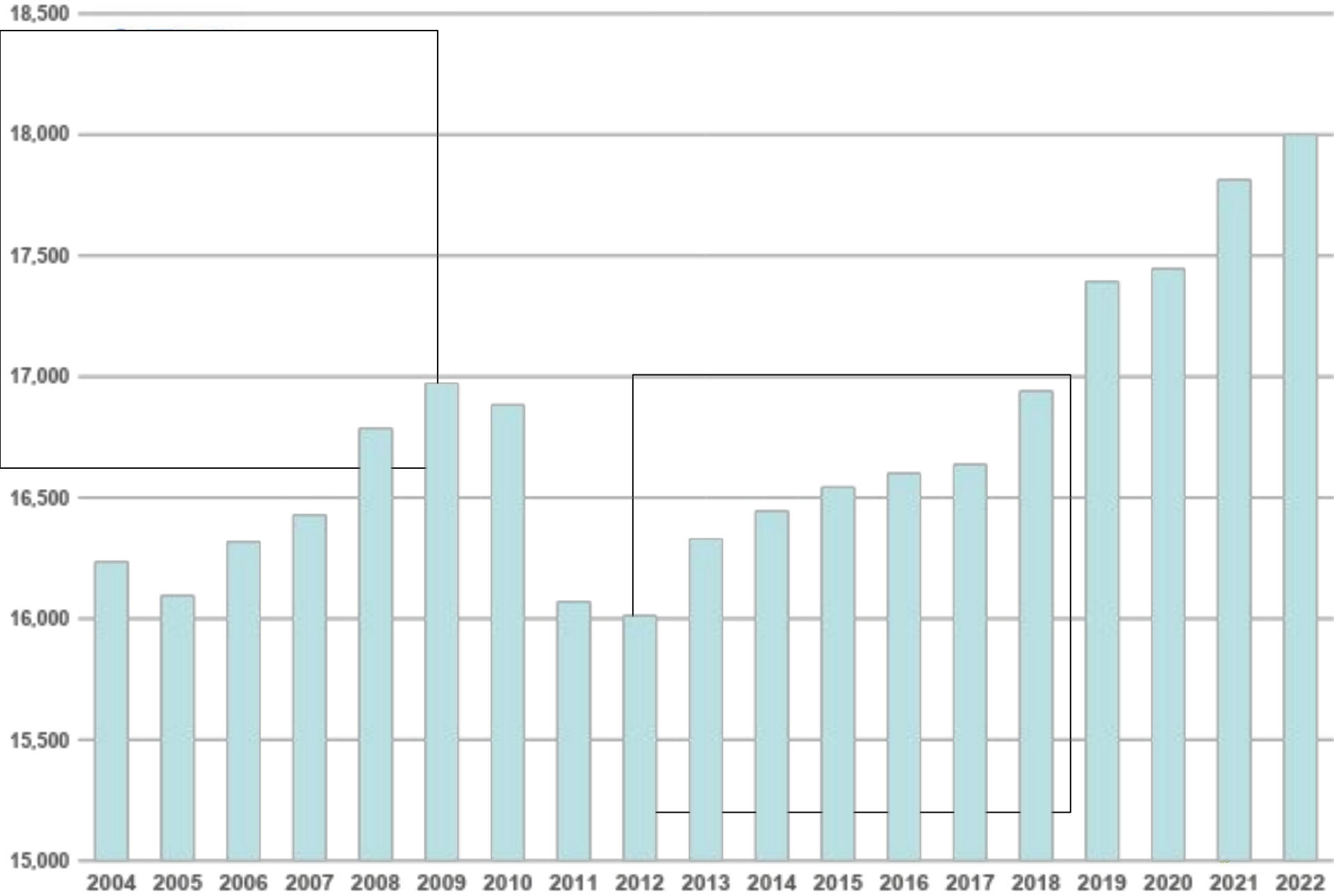
- OPP Update – May 30th
- EPA did not find any PFAS in the tested pesticide products, differing from the results of a published study in the Journal of Hazardous Materials.
- EPA also released its newly developed and validated analytical methodology used in the testing process alongside the summary of its findings.
- EPA is confident in the results of this newly released method, which is specifically targeted to detect the presence of PFAS in pesticide products formulated with surfactants.

OPP Registration and PRIA 5

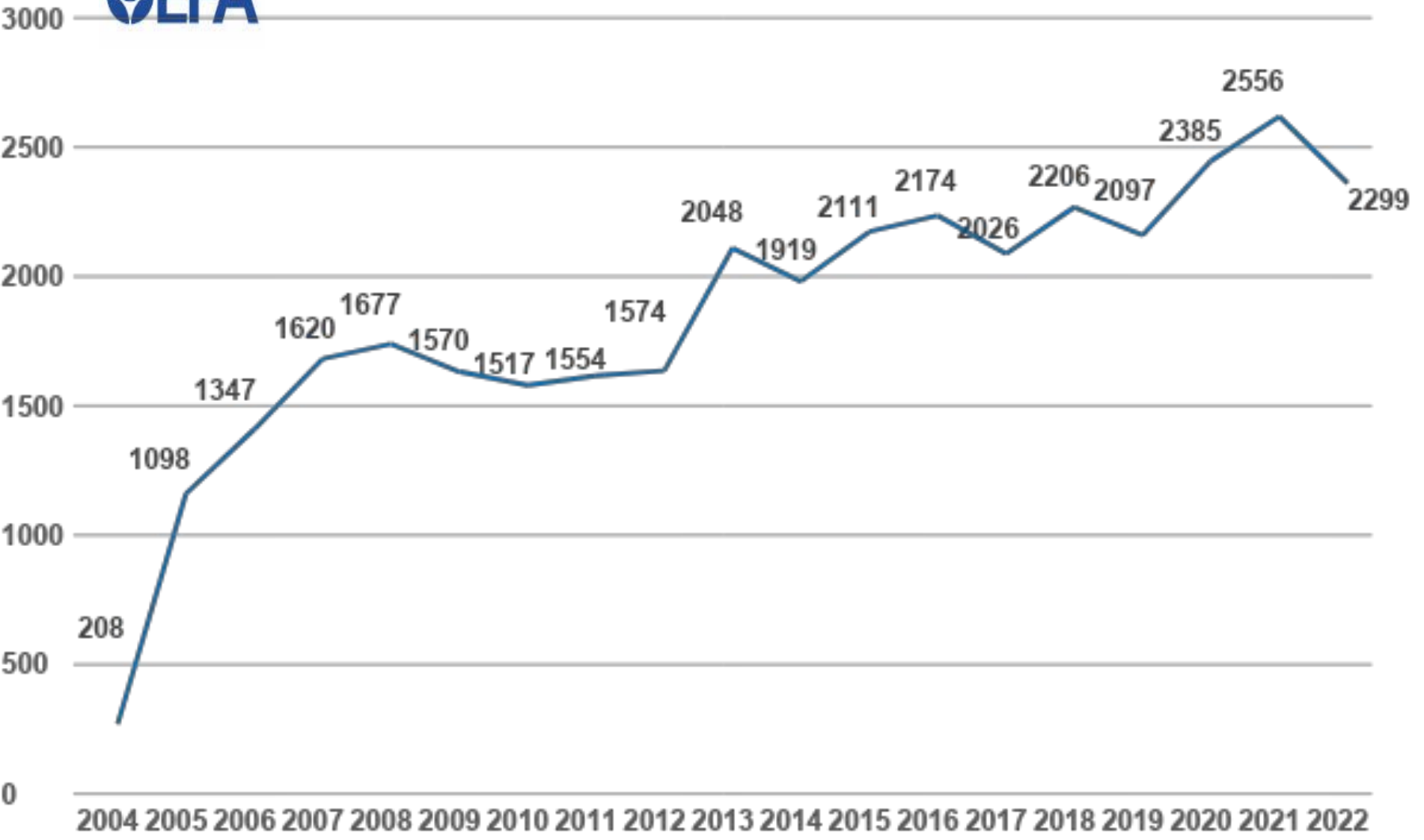
OPP FY22 Highlights

- Over **11,500 submissions** via Portal
- Over **7,700 PRIA and non-PRIA actions** completed
- Registered **13 new active** ingredients
- **38 Section 18** emergency exemption decisions (Covid-19, herbicide resistant amaranth species in peanuts and sugar beets, coffee leaf rust)
- OPP Ombudsman responded to approx. **2,700** (Jan-Sept) **messages from the public**
- Center for Integrated Pest Management hosted **10 IPM webinars** (**over 9,900 attendees**) and responded to over **2,800 public inquires**
- Responded to a high volume of public health related inquiries: efficacy testing methods and claims for products intended to be effective against **public health pathogens (179), Monkeypox and COVID-19 (150), pesticidal devices (360)**
- Reviewed labels and website materials for more than **40 products submitted** by EPA regional offices and state partners to ensure compliance **with device regulations**
- Collected $31.6M and $23.95M in maintenance and PRIA fees

Section 3 Product Registrations, 2004-2022



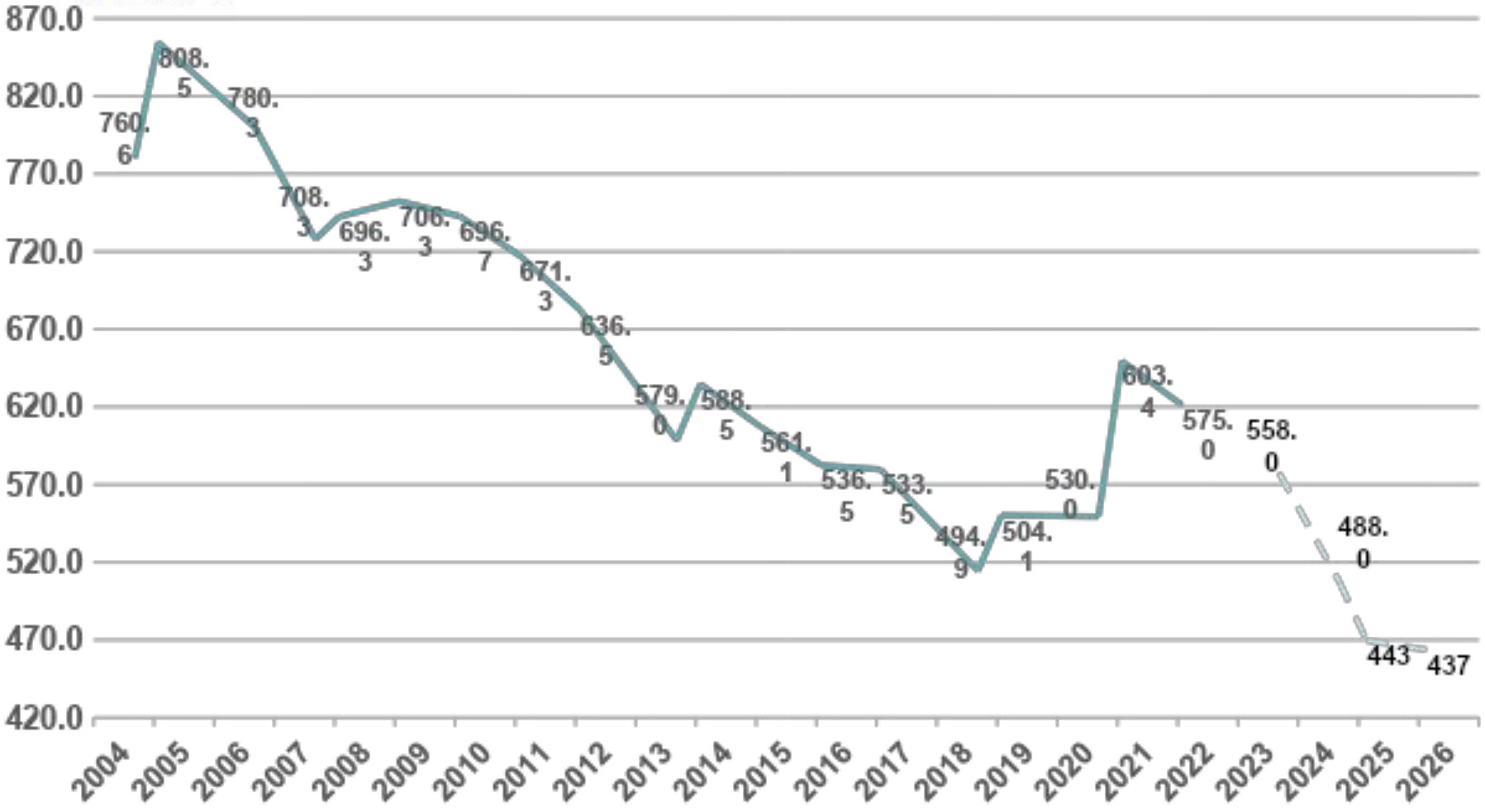
PRIA Completions: FY2004 - FY2022



Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA)

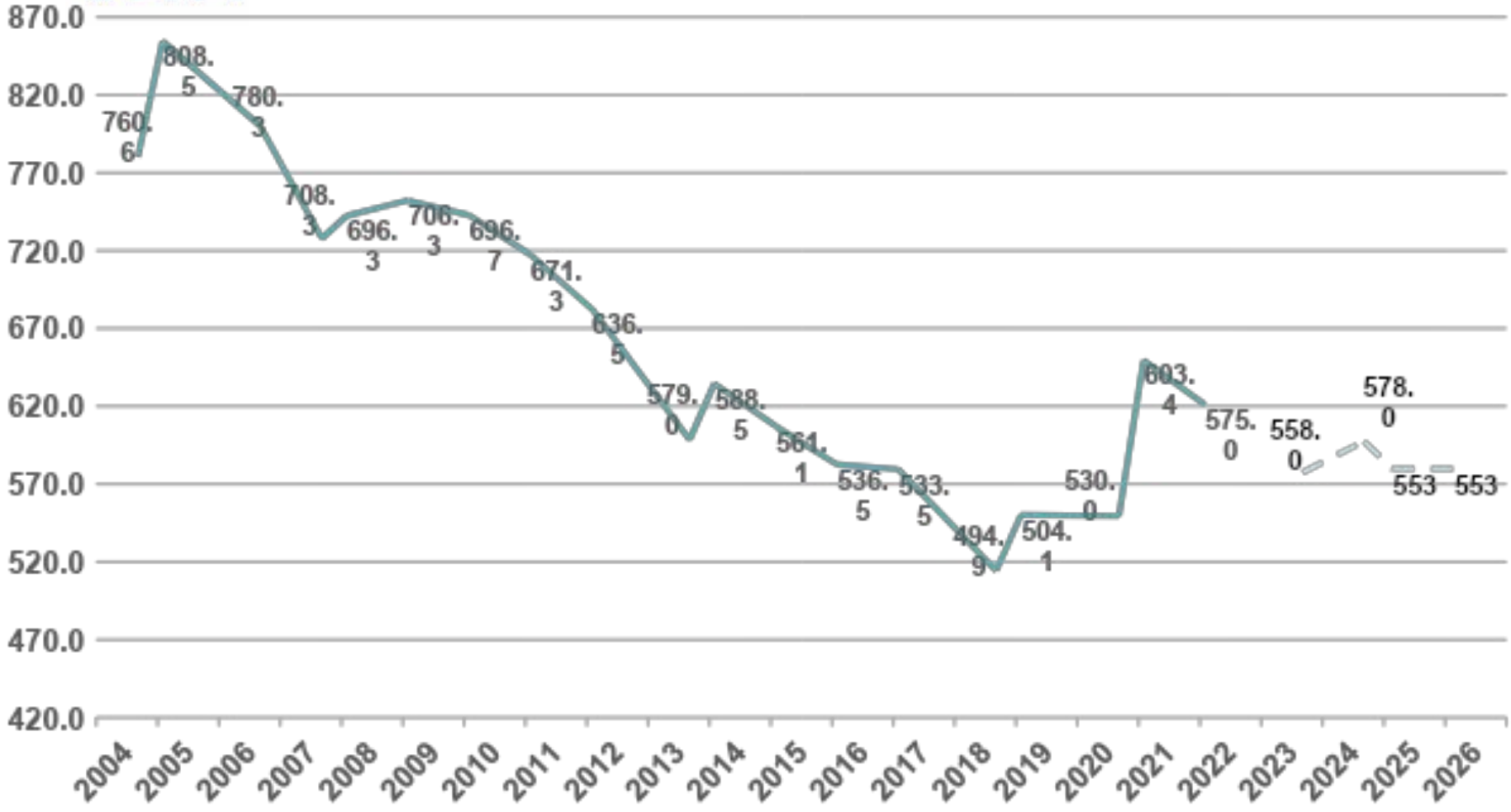
- The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act and its four reauthorizations provide a fee-for-service structure for EPA review of pesticide applications and set statutory decision time frames for review of those applications.
- PRIA provides two funding sources to EPA's pesticide program:
  - One-time registration service fees (i.e., PRIA fees) for the evaluation of new applications submitted to the EPA; and
  - Annual FIFRA maintenance fees assessed to products currently in the marketplace, a significant portion of which are used to support the re-evaluation of pesticides in order to meet statutory deadlines, including the new deadline of October 1, 2026, for completing the first round of registration review.
- Both PRIA registration service fees and maintenance fees are meant to supplement appropriations in funding these activities, and do not represent the total costs for EPA to conduct these activities.

EOY Total FTE Usage for OPP from FY 2004 - FY 2026 (PRIA 4 Scenario)



95 FTE deducted from the OCSPP Program funding levels to normalize the data to reflect OCSPP Reorganization and those FTE being moved to OPS. Cut to FTE to keep contracts

EOY Total FTE Usage for OPP from FY 2004 - FY 2026 (PRIA 5 Scenario)



95 FTE deducted from the OCSPP Program funding levels to normalize the data to reflect OCSPP Reorganization and those FTE being moved to OPS.

PRIA 5 and Appropriations

- **PRIA - Increase in fees and funding for OPP (+$11m for maintenance; + projected $6m for registration)**
- **FY23 appropriations - $11m increase, targeted at ESA**
- Omnibus - October 1, 2026, deadline extension (IDs with measures to reduce exposure/risk)
- Maintenance fee set-asides for:
  - Non-fee regulatory actions- to reduce backlog and meet statutory timeframes
  - Pesticide Safety grants including Farmworker Training and Education, Health Care Provider Training, Partnership Grants, and Pesticide Safety Education Program
  - Performance Standards Development for Antimicrobial Devices
  - Vector Expedited Review Voucher program
  - Pesticide Surveillance Program – funding for interagency agreement with CDC/NIOSH to support the SENSOR program
  - Training

PRIA 5 and Appropriations (cont)

- Bi-lingual Labeling for Pesticides
- ESA Guidance to Registrants
- PRIA process improvements, including renegotiation provisions for submissions
- IT Upgrades
- Centralized Webpage for guidance and pesticide related resources
- Posting of Data Evaluation Records for PRIA actions
- Audit of OPP Processes and Workforce
- Government Shutdown Provisions
- Reports to Congress
- https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2617/text (CTRL F “pesticide”)

PRIA 5 Implementation - Completed

- In January, EPA sent out a second invoice for maintenance fees, reflecting the PRIA 5 collection level of $42M annually
- In February, EPA posted the updated fee tables to the PRIA website along with updates to related webpages
- EPA has sought stakeholder input on ways to make bi-lingual labeling accessible to farmworkers (due date of **June 2023)**
- EPA has reached out to state lead agencies regarding implementation of bi-lingual labeling provision of PRIA 5
- EPA has put out for public comment Endangered Species Act (ESA) guidance to registrants for outdoor uses of new active ingredients, registration review cases (due date of **September 2023**)

PRIA 5 Implementation- FY 2023 Due Dates

- **June**:
  - Seek stakeholder input on ways to make bi-lingual labeling accessible to farmworkers. Post to a single webpage guidance related to risk assessment, risk mitigation, benefits, assessment, and cost-benefit balancing, as well as hyperlinks to resources [e.g., pesticides exempt from registration under section 25(b)]
- **September**:
  - Issue Endangered Species Act (ESA) guidance to registrants for outdoor uses of new active ingredients, registration review cases
- **December**:
  - Establish Vector Expedited Review Voucher program
  - Issue ESA guidance to registrants for new outdoor uses of registered active ingredients
  - Establish grant program to develop training curricula
  - IT Update deliverables
  - Issue process assessment contract

Minor Use Team, Public Interest Findings, Crop Groups and Hemp

Minor Use & Emergency Response Branch FY2023

- New Minor Use Team member: Anna Katrina Briley
- EPA completed work on 19 (+ 1 projected) IR-4 petitions in FY 2023, establishing tolerances to support 50 new or revised uses,139 crop group expansions and 21 crop group conversions requested by IR-4.
- Includes 3 (+1 projected) joint reviews and 3 workshares with Canada and 1 workshare with CDPR
- Notable section 3 registrations this year (negate the need for section18 emergency exemptions)
  - Methoxyfenozide on rice in California to control armyworms
  - Fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin (Priaxor) to control coffee leaf rust
  - Fluridone on peanuts to control Palmer amaranth

IR-4 Public Interest Finding (PIF)

An application will be presumed to be in the public interest if it is for a **biopesticide** or if the **following criteria** are met:

1) The data submitted have been developed by IR-4;
2) The active ingredient is already registered for use on a food commodity;
3) The active ingredient/crop combination has been pre-screened by EPA prior to the Food Use Workshop and EPA has discussed risk concerns that might hinder registration or the establishment of a tolerance with IR-4 [“stoplight analysis”]; and
4) The use is for a minor crop, specialty crop, etc.

https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/factors-ir-4-public-interest-finding

PIF Weight of Evidence Approach

For actions that do not meet the criteria above, EPA will determine if a fee exemption is warranted on a **case-by-case** basis using a **weight-of-evidence** approach considering:

- Insufficient economic incentive for registrant to support the use
- Pesticide provides new mode of action
- Pesticide plays a significant role in IPM program
- Pesticide has characteristics that other registered alternatives do not have
- Insufficient efficacious alternatives
- Reduced risk compared to existing alternatives

Crop Groups

Crop Group Phase VI Rule

- The final rule was published on September 21, 2022 and established these updated crop groups:
  - Crop group 6-22: Legume vegetables (peas and beans)
  - Crop group 7-22: Forage and hay for legume vegetables
  - Crop group 15-22: Cereal grains
  - Crop group 16-22: Forage, hay, stover and straw of cereal grains group

Crop Groups

Future Crop Group Rulemakings

- The remaining crop groups are:
  - Crop group 1: Root and tuber vegetables
  - Crop group 2: Leaves of root and tuber vegetables
  - Crop group 9: Cucurbit vegetables
  - Crop group 17: Grass forage, fodder, and hay
  - Crop group 18: Nongrass animal feeds (forage, fodder, straw and hay)
- Timing: TBD

First Pesticide Tolerance for Hemp

- On April 10th, EPA established the first pesticide tolerance for hemp for a conventional pesticide. This tolerance is for the herbicide ethalfluralin.
- EPA issued a final tolerance rule that established the maximum amount of ethalfluralin residues allowed to remain in or on hemp seed. EPA accepted labels for this pesticide that now contain directions for use on hemp.
- Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4) and the registrant worked on this application.
- As this is the first instance of establishing a food tolerance for hemp, EPA considered the agronomics of hemp production and developed science policies to guide assessment of potential human health exposure and risk from application of ethalfluralin on hemp.
- This approval is intended for producers of hemp which contains low THC content. Use is not labeled for production involving marijuana.
- There are 98 biopesticides registered in addition to ethalfluralin. Link to the hemp website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/pesticide-products-registered-use-hemp

For More Information

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- briley.anna-katrina@epa.gov
- Wheeler.Maya.B@epa.gov

- https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species
- https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/pria-5-implementation
- https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation
- https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/guidance-ir-4-exemptions
- https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/minor-uses-and-grower-resources

Appendix

Dicamba

- February 2023, EPA approved labeling amendments that further restrict the use of over-the-top dicamba in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and South Dakota.
- The amendments, which were requested by product registrants, following discussions with those states, are intended to reduce risks from the use of over-the-top dicamba.
- The revised labeling prohibits the use of over-the-top dicamba application on dicamba-tolerant crops after June 12 in these states, except SD which is June 20.
- This restricts over-the-top dicamba application to earlier in the growing season, when temperatures are likely to be lower, and is intended to reduce the potential for dicamba to volatilize and drift off-site.
- Among other requirements, the product registrants must add the amended labeling to their training and educational materials and disseminate this information to pesticide authorities and agricultural extension services to assist users in their local area.

Dicamba

- These amendments follow amendments EPA approved for Minnesota and Iowa in March 2022.
  - The amendment for Minnesota remains the same.
  - For Iowa, the new amendment supersedes the previous amendment. Therefore, over-the-top dicamba can no longer be applied after June 12 in Iowa.
- As EPA continues to review dicamba-related incidents and considers the regulatory tools available to further address these incidents, the Agency is ready to support state-implemented restrictions that reduce risks from the use of over-the-top dicamba.
- If a state wishes to further restrict the over-the-top uses of dicamba, it may use FIFRA section 24(a) to do so, or registrants and states can work together to submit a label amendment containing state-specific restrictions for EPA approval.
- To view the amended labeling, visit docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0492 at www.regulations.gov.

Dicamba

- As part of Registration Review, on August 18, 2022, EPA issued a second addendum to the 2016 human health risk assessment and a draft ecological risk assessment for public comment.
  - In the human health assessment, there were occupational handler risks of concern identified which could be offset using respirators and engineering controls.
  - The ecological risk assessment identified risks of concern to a wide variety of organisms with terrestrial plants having the highest risk exceedances.

- The public comment period on these assessments closed on October 17, 2022. 746 comments were submitted and are currently being reviewed by the Agency.
  - The most common topics discussed in the submitted comments were concern over off-target movement from dicamba applications impacting non-target plants/crops and wildlife habitat, dicamba usage data, and benefits of over-the-top uses of dicamba for agriculture.

- After reviewing the comments, EPA's next step in the registration review process will be to publish a proposed interim decision (PID), currently planned for 2024.
  - In addition to mitigating risks, EPA will be considering early ESA mitigation as pesticides go through the reevaluation. This ESA mitigation is intended to occur before a BiOp is issued for a pesticide.

- EPA's Draft Risk Assessment Addendum and submitted comments can be found in docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0223 at www.regulations.gov.

Organophosphates

- On March 15th, EPA released the updated occupational and non-occupational spray drift exposure risk assessments for diazinon, ethoprop, tribufos and phosmet.
- EPA assessed the potential risks to people who mix, load, and apply the four pesticides, farmworkers who work with crops that have been treated with these pesticides, and bystanders who are potentially exposed to spray drift, including families living in agricultural communities.
- Although registration review for these pesticides was not scheduled to be completed until 2025-2026, after recognizing that several of uses of these four pesticides present significant human health risks, EPA is taking accelerated and early action to address these risks.

Organophosphates

- The updated exposure risk assessments are now available in the registration review dockets, EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0351 (diazinon), EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0560 (ethoprop), EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0883 (tribufos) and EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0316 (phosmet) at www.regulations.gov.
- EPA expects to issue the proposed interim decisions in fiscal year 2025 (tribufos) and fiscal year 2026 (ethoprop, diazinon and phosmet).
- **April mitigation announcement:**
- https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-reaches-agreement-early-mitigation-measures-initiative-organophosphate-pesticide
- **May mitigation announcement**:
- https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-reaches-agreements-early-mitigation-measures-three-more-organophosphate-pesticides

Progress in Meeting Pesticide Registration Review Deadline

- In the past 15 years, EPA has:
  - Completed **712** draft risk assessments (90% of total number of cases), evaluating the potential for human health and ecological effects of a pesticide
  - Completed **672** proposed interim decisions or proposed final decisions (85% of total number of cases)
    - which present EPA's responses to public comment on draft risk assessments and which propose label mitigations and/or restrictions so that a pesticide product can continue to be used safely
  - Issued **452** interim decisions (57% of total number of cases)
    - which explain any changes to what had been proposed, respond to significant public comments, and require registrants to submit any product label amendments needed to protect human health and the environment

Progress in Meeting Pesticide Registration Review Deadline

- ✔ Issued **154** final decisions (20% of total number of cases),
  - which document proposed changes, respond to significant public comments, and require registrants to submit product label amendments needed to protect human health and the environment
- ✔ Of the **606** interim or final decisions, 140 cases resulted in cancellation of some or all uses (23% of total number of cases).

Progress in Meeting Pesticide Registration Review Deadline

- Use the QR code below for more information on EPA's progress in meeting the pesticide registration review deadline.

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