

# Updates from the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs

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**2016 IR-4 Food Use Workshop  
September 22, 2016**

**Barbara Madden, M.S. ([madden.barbara@epa.gov](mailto:madden.barbara@epa.gov))  
Minor Use Team Leader, Registration Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
United States Environmental Protection Agency**



# What's New Since September 2015

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- Susan Lewis, Registration Division Director Retired on August 3, 2016.
- Mike Goodis, is Acting Registration Division Director.
- Jeff Herndon, is on a detail to the Field and External Affairs Division.
- For Minor Use Team - Laura Nollen (Bacon) has been given a promotion and will transfer to the Health Effects Division. Nancy Keller will return to the Health Effects Division beginning of October. Barbara Madden will go on a 4-month detail to Health Effects Division beginning of October. For now team consists of two permanent staff members (Andy and Sidney) and Tamica Cain part time.



# Criteria for the Public Interest Finding for the IR-4 Fee Exemption under PRIA

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- Under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 3) (FIFRA Section 33(b)(7)(E)), the Administrator shall exempt an application from the registration service fee if the Administrator determines that
  - (i) the application is solely associated with a tolerance petition submitted in connection with the Inter-Regional Project Number 4 (IR-4) as described in section 2 of Public Law 89-106 (7 U.S.C. 450i(e)) and
  - (ii) the exemption is in the public interest.
- Thus, in order for EPA to grant an “IR-4 exemption,” the application must meet both criteria.



# Revised Criteria for the Public Interest Finding for the IR-4 Fee Exemption

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- 1. The data submitted have been developed by IR-4; and
- 2. The active ingredient, for which the data are developed, must have been already registered for use on a food commodity; and
- 3. The active ingredient/crop combination has been pre-screened by EPA prior to the Food Use Workshop, and EPA has discussed any risk concerns that might hinder registration or the establishment of tolerances with IR-4; and



# Criteria for the Public Interest Finding for the IR-4 Fee Exemption under PRIA

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- 4. The use is for:
  - 4.1 a minor crop ( $\leq 300,000$  acres), or a specialty crop, which the 2004 Specialty Crop Competitiveness Act defines to include fruits; vegetables; tree nuts; dried fruits; and nursery crops (including floriculture); or
  - 4.2 a major crop that is a representative commodity for a crop group/subgroup that is being submitted to establish tolerances for the minor uses in the crop group/subgroup, and where the accompanying label amendment adds at least one new minor use from that crop group to the label; or



# How Does it Impact the Food Use Workshop

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- For actions that do not meet the criteria, IR-4 must submit a public interest finding to OPP for management approval.
- Some of the nominations, such as those for rice, may need further explanation as to how they meet the criteria and are in the public interest.
- Information on Exemptions from PRIA associated with IR-4 petition can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/pria-fees/factors-ir-4-public-interest-finding>
- Does not prevent IR-4 from developing data and working on items that do not meet the criteria but the registrant would need to be willing to submit the action and pay the PRIA fee.



# Pesticide Cumulative Risk Assessment: Framework for Screening Analysis

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- EPA has finalized the guidance document, *Pesticide Cumulative Risk Assessment: Framework for Screening Analysis*.
- The framework document can be found in *regulations.gov* in Docket# EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0422.
- This document provides guidance on how EPA will screen available information to identify groups of pesticides that may have a common mechanism of toxicity.
- EPA used this framework document to complete the work on abamectin and EPA were able to register uses for abamectin in May of 2016.



# Minor Use Joint Reviews

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- Joint Reviews completed since September, 2015 between PMRA/EPA:
  - Pyrimethanil - GH cucumber
  - Cyazofamid - GH tomato and GH pepper
  - Abamectin - GH tomato
  - Clethodim - cherry
- Workshare Projects completed since September, 2015 between PMRA/EPA:
  - Abamectin - caneberry
  - Abamectin - green onion
  - Fomesafen – succulent pea (shelled, edible and podded)



# Minor Use Joint Reviews Currently Pending

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- Penflufen on onion (CG 3-07 bulb and green)
- Flumioxazin on broccoli and caneberry
- Clomazone on asparagus
- Acequinocyl on summer squash and dried shelled bean
- Oxathiapiprolin on asparagus, mustard greens and basil
- Flonicamid on pea & bean (edible podded & dry) and GH pepper
- Indaziflam on hops, caneberry and blueberry
- Pyroxasulfone on sunflower
- Fluopicolide on hops, basil and snap bean
- Fenamidone on basil
- Difenoconazole on cranberry
- Benzovindiflupyr on onion (green and bulb)
- Fomesafen – dry pea and perennial strawberry
- Fluazifop-p-butyl on lettuce (head and leaf), caneberry, green onion and rhubarb



# Decision Memos and Benefits

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- RD staff are now required to write a decision memo for new uses to be part of the permanent record.
- Included in this memo will be a discussion of benefits. This is especially important if any risk issues have been identified.
- IR-4 has now begun to add a benefits discussion in the cover letter they submit.
- It is important that you help support this effort by capturing why you are requesting a “A” for a nomination.



## Protecting Bees and Other Pollinators from Pesticides

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### New risk assessment guidance for pollinators

#### [Pollinator risk assessment guidance](#)



- Risk assessment guidance added on exposure and effects testing
- Preliminary Imidacloprid Pollinator Risk Assessment Technical Briefing Webinar recording [Exit](#)
- EPA Releases the First of Four Preliminary Risk Assessments for Insecticides Potentially Harmful to Bees

### Pollinator Health



- [Importance of pollinators](#)
- [Factors affecting pollinator health](#)
- [Colony Collapse Disorder](#)

### What EPA is Doing



- [Risk assessment](#)
- [Risk management: EPA actions to protect pollinators](#)
- [Pollinator health resources](#)

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### Related Information

- [Find more pesticide information](#)

# Interim Position on New Outdoor Neonicotinoid Registrations

Joint Announcement with Canada April 2, 2015

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- Letters sent April 2, 2015 to registrants of neonicotinoid pesticides with new pending outdoor uses
    - EPA will likely not be in a position to approve new uses of these chemicals until new bee data are submitted and pollinator risk assessments are complete.
  - Position permits EPA to focus on moving forward with Registration Review for Neonicotinoid class of chemicals.
  - Activity coordinated with Canada's Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA).
  - Interim Position – Next Step: Development of risk assessments – all data are due to EPA by end of 2016.



# Interim Decision on Neonicotinoid New Uses

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- During this interim period, EPA is unlikely to grant the following affected actions:
  - New or Modified Uses (including crop group expansion requests)
  - Changes to Existing Use Patterns (ex. adding aerial or soil application or significant formulation changes)
  - Experimental Use Permits
  - New Special Local Needs Registrations
- There is also a pending court case for thiamethoxam and clothianidin that the EPA is still defending. There is a hearing scheduled in October.
- EPA gave neonicotinoids “red” this year until there is a clear path forward for these chemicals.

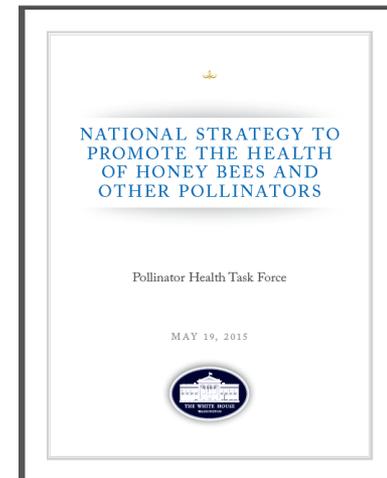


# White House Announces a National Strategy to Promote Pollinator Health

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On Tuesday, May 19, 2015 the White House announced the National Strategy to Promote Pollinator Health. The strategy and its accompanying Pollinator Research Action Plan outline needs and priority actions to better understand pollinator losses, improve pollinator health, and to enhance pollinator habitat.

(<https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/Pollinator%20Health%20Strategy%202015.pdf>)



# Overarching Goals of the Pollinator Strategy:

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- The strategy's broad-reaching goals are to:
  - Restore colony health to sustainable levels by 2025.
  - Increase Eastern monarch butterfly populations to 225 million butterflies by year 2020.
  - Restore or enhance seven million acres of land for pollinators over the next five years.



# EPA Activities in Response to White House

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- EPA recently completed two documents related to pollinator protection <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/pollinator-risk-assessment-guidance>
- One document, *Guidance on Exposure and Effects Testing for Assessing Risks to Bees* focuses on the enhanced data scheme for pollinator protection. This one is oriented for risk assessors and describes the effects and exposure studies needed for risk assessment.
- The second document, *Process for Requiring Exposure and Effects Testing for Assessing Risks to Bees during Registration and Registration Review* is a companion to the first document which describes the implementation and programmatic plans for working with these data.



# Revised Data Requirements

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- The Agency is in the process of revising the existing insect pollinator data requirements in 40 CFR Part 158 to codify the data necessary to complete risk assessments consistent with the risk assessment framework.
  - OPP has developed a plan for evaluating when these data may be required on a case-by-case basis.
  - Specifically, this plan summarizes OPP's approach for addressing the new bee testing needs in the context of three types of regulatory actions for conventional pesticides:
    - Registration Review of existing pesticides;
    - Registration of pesticides containing new active ingredients and first outdoor uses; and
    - Registration of new additional outdoor pesticide uses.
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# Data Requirements for Pollinators

- If the application for an additional outdoor use is submitted before the issuance of the final rule amending 40 CFR Part 158, the EPA will review the submission package and consider it for registration and assess risks to honey bees based on the available honey bee data.
- If risks of concern are identified based on the available data, the nature of the missing data, the benefits, alternatives, mitigation options, and decision standards under FIFRA will be considered.
- Once the new data requirements are codified in 40 CFR Part 158, registration applications for a pesticide which is already labeled for an outdoor use **must** contain the Tier 1 bee data, or provide an appropriate waiver rationale as a way of addressing this requirement.
- Applications that are submitted after codification of the new data requirements without the Tier 1 data will be deemed to be incomplete and fail the completeness screen.





## Pollinator Protection

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# Pollinator Risk Assessment Guidance

The EPA's Pollinator Risk Assessment Guidance is part of a long-term strategy to advance the science of assessing the risks posed by pesticides to bees, giving risk managers the means to further improve pollinator protection in our regulatory decisions. Among other things, the EPA anticipates the guidance will allow the Agency to assess effects from systemic pesticides quantitatively on individual bees as well as on bee colonies. This guidance is an outgrowth of the 2012 FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel Meeting on Risk Assessment for Bees.

You will need Adobe Reader to view some of the files on this page. See [EPA's About PDF page](#) to learn more.

- [Guidance for Assessing Pesticide Risks to Bees \(PDF\)](#) (59 pp, 2 MB)
- [Guidance on Exposure and Effects Testing for Assessing Risks to Bees \(PDF\)](#) (44 pp, 1 MB)
- [Process for Requiring Exposure and Effects Testing for Assessing Risks to Bees during Registration and Registration Review \(PDF\)](#) (26 pp, 394 K)

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# Proposal to Mitigate Acute Risk to Bees

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- Proposal was released for public comment on May 29, 2015 and the comment period closed August 28, 2015.
  - Addressed acute contact exposure to foliar pesticide applications.
  - Two Mitigation Strategies
    1. Label Restrictions for Contract Pollination Services
    2. State and Tribal Managed Pollinator Protection Plans for Bee Colonies Not under Contract Pollination Services
  - Will not supersede existing chemical-specific restrictions
  - Chemical-specific risk assessments to address other routes of exposure and effects (seed treatments, chronic, whole hive)
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# Proposal to Mitigate Acute Risk to Bees

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- Refer to regulations.gov – Docket # EPA–HQ–OPP–2014–0818
- EPA received approximately 113,000 comments. EPA is targeting the end of the year for providing a response to these comments and its approach to new policy for the chemicals acutely toxic to bees.
- One of the biggest challenges still remains the mitigation measures for indeterminate blooming crops.



# Bee Attractive Crops

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- *Attractiveness of Agricultural Crops to Pollinating Bees for the Collection of Nectar and/or Pollen*  
[http://www.ree.usda.gov/ree/news/Attractiveness\\_of\\_Agriculture\\_crops\\_to\\_pollinating\\_bees\\_Report-FINAL.pdf](http://www.ree.usda.gov/ree/news/Attractiveness_of_Agriculture_crops_to_pollinating_bees_Report-FINAL.pdf)
- USDA has developed this document to provide a compilation of information on the attractiveness of crops grown in the United States to pollinating bees as food sources of pollen and nectar, and agronomic practices that are relevant to the interactions between these insects and the crops.
- The information provides a starting point for the risk assessment process for pollinating bees in terms of determining the potential for exposure to pesticide applications on these crops.



# How Does it Impact the Food Use Workshop

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- For projects up for discussion at the Food Use Workshop, if these projects are for bee attractive crops, consideration should be given to minimizing pesticide exposure to bees.
- This includes post bloom applications for foliar applications, reduction in use rates or other possible ways to mitigate exposures.
- Projects discussed today may be impacted by the new data requirements by the time submissions are made to the EPA.



# Pollinator Stewardship Council V. U.S. EPA

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- On September 10, 2015, The United States District Court for the Central District of California vacated the Environmental Protection Agency's registration of sulfoxaflor, and remanded the registration decision to EPA.
  - Sulfoxaflor is now an unregistered active ingredient, however the tolerances are still in place.
  - EPA recently requested comments on proposal to register the chemical.
  - The crops proposed for registration are a subset of those that were originally registered including crops that are not considered bee attractive crops, or post bloom applications are proposed or pre-bloom applications are proposed.
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# Sulfoxaflor Proposed Decision

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- Crops that were pending as new uses when the registration was vacated, were not included in the proposed decision.
  - EPA took comments on a proposed 12 foot on-field buffer to protect against drift onto blooming plants on the down-wind edge of the field. A decision on this buffer has not been made but EPA received a lot of comments
  - EPA also proposed a tank-mix prohibition and got a lot of comments on that as well. A decision has not been made on the prohibition.
  - Until additional pollinator data are submitted and reviewed, the crops where there are potential exposures to bees will remain pending.
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# Pollinators

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EPA updates its webpage and is a good source for the latest information on pollinator activities

<https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection>



# Antibiotics

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- EPA has always recommended caution when working with antibiotics due to CDC and FDA concerns regarding antibiotic resistance.
  - The landscape for antibiotics has been changing over the past several years and becoming even more restrictive. For example:
    - FDA now requires antibiotics only be used as prophylactic treatments for animals and no longer allows preventative treatments.
    - The FDA recently issued a final rule establishing that over-the-counter consumer antiseptic wash products containing certain active ingredients can no longer be marketed. There are some data suggesting that long-term exposure to certain active ingredients used in antibacterial products could pose health risks, such as bacterial resistance.
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# Antibiotics

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- In the past EPA has indicated that the risk assessment process will involve evaluation of hazard and risks as well as the assessment of bacterial resistance using FDA's 152 Guidance Document.
  - EPA is looking to registrants to develop strong stewardship and resistance management program on these uses.
  - All applications submitted under FIFRA are expected to be taken through EPA's public process - <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/public-participation-process-registration-actions>
  - The 152 Guidance was not developed for agricultural pesticides, but EPA has qualitatively assessed antibiotic resistance based on this guidance document to inform their regulatory decisions for agricultural pesticides or uses.
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# Antibiotics

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- EPA is working closely with FDA and CDC on pending agricultural applications and the Agencies will meet at the end of September to consult on agricultural uses of antibiotics.
- EPA, with input from FDA and CDC, is rethinking/retooling what type of information is needed to address the concerns for antibiotic resistance.
- Issues for the agencies to address include: additional data needs for antibiotics (i.e. product performance data), appropriate mitigation, oversight needed to address antibiotic resistance, whether applications should be accepted on a “needs” basis (e.g., is an antibiotic truly needed for a particular crop or are there other viable alternatives).



# Antibiotics

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- Several pending petitions for use of antibiotics on agricultural commodities including IR-4 requests for use on:
    - Streptomycin on grapefruit and tomato and expansion to Pome Fruit Group 11-10; and
    - Kasugamycin on walnut and cherry subgroup 12-12A.
  - The Public Process for the IR-4 submission for PP#4E8236 for use of streptomycin on tomato, grapefruit and Pome Fruit Group 11-10 has not begun and is pending.
  - EPA sent a 75-day deficiency letter for the pending kasugamycin application stating additional information relative to resistance risks were needed before additional tolerances would be granted. A response to this letter was received on 8/24/16.
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# Antibiotics

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- IR-4 has also developed data for antibiotics that have not been submitted to the EPA for use on:
  - Streptomycin on peppers;
  - Oxytetracycline on cherry and olive; and
  - Kasugamycin on almond, olive, peach and apricot.



# How Does it Impact the Food Use Workshop

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- Kasugamycin was given a “red” since a 75- day letter was written requiring additional data and until that deficiency is addressed there is no path forward. Further the registration was time-limited and it is unclear as to whether it will be extended.
- EPA gave the remaining antibiotic uses a Yellow+++ and EPA recommends a hold on any additional work on antibiotics until 2017.
- This decision can be revisited at the 2017 Food Use Workshop when EPA anticipates that there will be more clarity of what information and criteria will be used to make a regulatory decision.



# Crop Grouping Activities

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- Multiyear Joint Project involving NAFTA partners (EPA, IR-4, PMRA & PMC), the International Crop Grouping Consulting Committee (ICGCC) and Codex to evaluate crop (commodity) groups and extrapolation.
- NAFTA partners are working to revise existing crop groups (40 CFR 180.41) to add new crops and to create new groups/subgroups.
- Additionally the NAFTA partners are working with International stakeholders to modify Codex crop groups to better support global trade and use of extrapolation.



# Phase IV – Crop Group Project for NAFTA Countries

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- The following petitions were proposed in *Federal Register* on November 14, 2014 and finalized *Federal Register* on May 3, 2016 under Phase IV of the Crop Grouping Project:
  - Leafy Vegetable Group 4-16
  - Head and Stem Brassica Vegetable Group 5-16
  - Stalk, Stem and Leaf Petiole Group 22
  - Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel Group 23
  - Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Group 24
- This Final Rule was Effective July 5, 2016.



# Implementation

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- Now that the Final Rule has published this only means the new groups exist.
- New groups do **not** automatically replace the old groups.
- When a crop group is amended to expand its coverage of commodities, EPA must retain the pre-existing crop group in § 180.41 and create a new crop group with a title that clearly differentiates it from the pre-existing crop group.



# Implementation

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- A petition for a specific chemical must to be submitted to the EPA to establish tolerances for the new group.
  - **RD** must publish a Notice of Filing and a Notice of Receipt is required, as with any other new use petition.
- Although EPA will initially retain pre-existing crop groups that have been superseded by new crop groups in §180.41, **EPA will not establish new tolerances under the pre-existing groups.**
- EPA plans to eventually establish new crop group tolerances for any pre-existing, old crop group tolerances.



# PRIA R175

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- This conversion will be effected both through the registration review process and in the course of establishing new tolerances for a pesticide.
- A PRIA fee category exists - "R175 - Additional food uses covered within a crop group resulting from the conversion of existing approved crop group(s) to one or more revised crop groups."
- When all crop group tolerances for a superseded crop group have been revised or removed, EPA will remove the superseded group from § 180.41.



# Implementing Changes for Pending Petitions

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- EPA will attempt to conform all currently pending petitions for Groups /Subgroups 4 & 5 provided the risk assessments have assessed for the new crop groups/subgroups and final rules will establish the new crop groups.
- Incoming submissions
  - If request is for old group, registrants will be contacted and asked that they change petition/NOF.



# Implementation of Phase IV

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- Crop group conversions based upon Crop Group 4 and 5 tolerances will not be straightforward and may result in displaced individual commodities.
  - For example, arugula, garden cress and upland cress were members of Subgroup 4A (represented by lettuces and spinach) will become members of Subgroup 4-16B (represented by mustard greens), and a conversion request to Crop Subgroup 4-16A would result in the displacement of those 3 commodities.
  - For Crop Group 4 and 5 conversion requests, the EPA will allow the R175 PRIA fee request for the crop group conversion and the establishment of tolerances for those individual displaced commodities.

EPA has identified a plan for each individual chemical.

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# Phase IV Crop Group Changes

## 4A, Rep Commodity: Lettuces, Spinach

Amaranth	<b>Cress, Garden (to 4-15B)</b>	Parsley
<b>Arugula (to 4-15B)</b>	<b>Cress, Upland (to 4-15B)</b>	Purslane, Garden
Chervil	Dandelion	Purslane, Winter
<u>Chrysanthemum, Edible-leaved</u>	Dock	Radicchio (Red Chicory)
Chrysanthemum, Garland	Endive	Spinach
Corn Salad	Lettuce	Spinach, New Zealand
	Orach	<u>Spinach, Vine</u>

## 4B, Rep Commodity: Celery

Cardoon (to 22B)	<b>Swiss Chard (to 4-15A)</b>
Celery (to 22B)	
Celery, Chinese (to 22B)	
<b>Celtuce (to 22A)</b>	
<b>Fennel, Florence (to 22A)</b>	
Rhubarb (to 22B)	

## 5A, Rep Commodity: Cabbage; Broccoli or Cauliflower

Broccoli	Cauliflower
<b>Broccoli, Chinese (to 4-15B)</b>	<b>Cavalo-Broccoli</b>
Brussels Sprouts	<b>Kohlrabi (to 22A)</b>
Cabbage	
Cabbage, Chinese (Napa)	
<b>Cabbage, Chinese Mustard</b>	

## 5B, Rep Commodity: Mustard Greens

Broccoli raab  
Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy)  
Collards  
Kale  
Mizuna  
Mustard greens  
**Mustard spinach**  
Rape greens

## 4-15A, Rep Commodity:

### Lettuce, Spinach

Amaranth, Chinese; Amaranth, leafy; Aster, Indian; Blackjack; Cat's whiskers; Chervil, fresh leaves; Cham-chwi; ,Cham-na-mul; Chipilin; Chrysanthemum, garland; Cilantro, fresh leaves; Corn salad; Cosmos; Dandelion; Dang-gwi; Dillweed; Dock; Dol-nam-mul; Ebolo; Endive; Escarole;

Fameflower; Feather cockscomb ; Good King Henry; Huauzontle; Jute leaves; Lettuce, bitter; Lettuce, head; Lettuce, leaf; Orach, Parsley, fresh leaves; Plantain, buckhorn; Primrose, English; Purslane, garden; Purslane, winter; Radicchio; Spinach; Spinach, Malabar; Spinach, New Zealand; Swiss chard; Tanier spinach; Violet, Chinese

## 4-15B, Rep Commodity: Mustard Greens

Arugula; Broccoli raab; Broccoli, Chinese; Cabbage, Abyssinian; Cabbage, seakale; Chinese cabbage, bok choy; Collards; Cress, garden; Cress, upland;

Hanover salad; Kale; Maca; Mizuna; Mustard greens; Radish, leaves; Rape greens; Rocket, wild; Shepherd's purse; Turnip greens; Watercress

## 5-15, Rep Commodity: Cabbage; Broccoli or Cauliflower

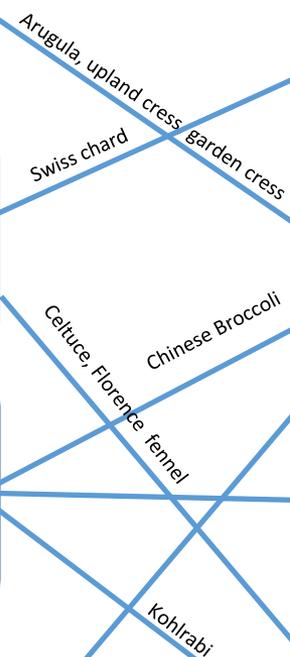
Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; Cabbage; Cabbage, Chinese, napa; Cauliflower

## 22A: Rep Commodity: Asparagus

Agave; Aloe vera; Asparagus; Bamboo shoots; Celtuce; Fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk; Fern, edible (fiddlehead); Kale, sea; Kohlrabi; Palm hearts; Prickly pear, pads; Prickly pear, Texas, pads

## 22B: Rep Commodity: Celery

Cardoon; Celery; Celery, Chinese; Fuki; Rhubarb; Udo; Zuiki



Current Tolerances	Proposed Tolerances Agency will Accept under PRIA Code R175 for Crop Group Conversion or Assess during Registration Review	Notes
<p><b>Brassica, head and stem, subgroup 5A, except cabbage (0.6 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Brassica, leafy greens, subgroup 5B (3.5 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Leafy petioles subgroup 4B (3.0 ppm)</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetable, Head and Stem Brassica, Group 5-16, except cabbage (0.6 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Kohlrabi (0.6 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Brassica leafy greens subgroup 4-16B (3.5 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Leaf Petiole Vegetable Subgroup 22B (3.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Celtuce (3.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Fennel, Florence (3.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Swiss chard (3.0 ppm)</b></p>	<p><b>Kohlrabi was a member of Brassica leafy group 5 (subgroup 5A) so use directions for this commodity should be same as broccoli (Group 5-16).</b></p> <p><b>Celtuce, Florence fennel and Swiss chard were members of Leafy Vegetable Group 4 (subgroup 4B) so use directions for these commodities should be same as those for celery (subgroup 22B).</b></p>

Current Tolerances	Proposed Tolerances Agency will Accept under PRIA Code R175 for Crop Group Conversion or Assess during Registration Review	Notes
<p><b>Asparagus (1.7 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Brassica, head and stem, subgroup 5A (3.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Brassica, leafy greens, subgroup 5B (3.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Leaf petioles subgroup 4B (2.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Leafy greens subgroup 4A (2.0 ppm)</b></p>	<p><b>Stalk and Stem Vegetable Subgroup 22A (1.7 ppm) or Celtuce (2.0 ppm), Florence fennel (2.0 ppm) and Kohlrabi (3.0 ppm)</b></p> <p><b>Vegetable, Head and Stem Brassica, Group 5-16 (3.0 ppm);</b></p> <p><b>Leafy greens subgroup 4-16A (2.0 ppm);</b></p> <p><b>Brassica leafy greens subgroup 4-16B (3.0 ppm);</b></p> <p><b>Leaf Petiole Vegetable Subgroup 22B (2.0 ppm)</b></p>	<p><b>Celtuce and Florence fennel were members of Leafy Vegetable Group 4 (subgroup 4B). Kohlrabi was a member of Brassica leafy group 5 (subgroup 5A). Separate tolerances for these commodities may be established provided celtuce and Florence fennel are listed under same use directions as 22B and kohlrabi under 5-16. Or since EPA determined that asparagus (subgroup 22A) was the more appropriate rep commodity for celtuce, Florence fennel and kohlrabi and there are data available for asparagus, celtuce, Florence fennel and kohlrabi can be listed on the label under the use directions for asparagus and a tolerance for 22A established.</b></p>

# 2008 Reviewer's Guide

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- With the creation of the Tropical and Subtropical Fruit Groups 23 & 24, EPA will no longer rely on the tropical fruit extrapolations that have been allowed based on the 2008 *Reviewer's Guide*.
  - Tolerances will be recommended and established based only upon the available and appropriate residue data. So a tolerance for passionfruit based upon the guava extrapolation indicated in the 2008 *Reviewer's Guide* may not be used to establish a tolerance on Subgroup 24B because there are no actual representative passionfruit data.
  - The ChemSAC may use discretion to evaluate specific proposals for data extrapolations on a case-by-case basis.



# Existing Tropical Fruit Tolerances

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- Although EPA will no longer recommend or establish individual tropical and subtropical fruit commodity tolerances based on the Reviewer's Guide, the Agency does not believe that the tolerances established based on the Guide underestimate potential residues.
- Therefore, those individual tolerances based on the Reviewer's Guide will not be retroactively altered or removed.
- EPA has identified the existing tropical fruit tolerances that will remain without the need for additional data in the future.



# Watercress

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- Watercress is now a member of Crop Group 4-16, in Subgroup 4-16B.
- EPA has determined that it will waive the requirement of a chemical-specific aquatic dissipation study specifically for watercress (40 CFR §180.158.1300) because of the limited acreage of watercress grown in the U.S.
- EPA may conduct conservative screening-level assessments and model application scenarios to water such as the Tier I Rice Model (or Modified Cranberry Model), or the Tier II Pesticides in Flooded Application Model (PFAM) to estimate exposures to drinking water and ecological receptors based on applications to watercress.



# Watercress

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- Though watercress will be listed with the entire group/subgroup and the general use directions will be the same as all other crops within the group or subgroup, the label directions must clearly state that growers should not be making applications directly to water.
  - “For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application”.
  - If the label does not specify that applications are not to be made with field while water is present, then the Agency will assess watercress as direct applications to water.



# Petitions Pending for Future Phase

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- Crop Group for Herbs and Spices (likely be two groups)
  - Crop Groups for Root and Tuber Vegetables & Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables
  - Crop Groups for Legume Vegetables & Foliage of Legume Vegetables
  - Crop Group for Cucurbit Vegetables
  - Crop Group for Cereal Grains and Forage, Fodder and Straw of Cereal
  - Crop Group for Grass Forage, Fodder & Hay
  - Nongrass Animal Feeds
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# Crop Grouping Activities

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Information on all phases of the Crop Group Project can be found at *regulations.gov* in Docket #EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0766



# OPP Minor Use Web Page

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- EPA Minor Use webpage is a good resource - <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/minor-uses-and-grower-resources>
  - Can find links to the Grower Priority Database - the database allows growers to identify priorities for Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Canada, Codex and in 2016, the European Union was added to the database. All grower groups are strongly encouraged to enter their priorities.
  - As well as links to the USDA International Maximum Residue Level Database, Crop Grouping Docket, Information on Joint Reviews, and EPA Workplan.
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**You are here:** [EPA Home](#) » [Pesticide Registration](#) » [Minor Uses and Grower Resources](#)

# Minor Uses and Grower Resources

This web page provides growers, pesticide manufacturers (registrants) and other interested parties with information about EPA programs designed to ensure safe pesticide tools are available, particularly for those interested in pesticides for the minor uses. A major part of this effort involves the partnerships with other organizations and stakeholders.

On this page:

- [Minor Use Crops and Pesticides](#)
- [International MRLs](#)
- [NAFTA Minor Use Joint Reviews](#)
- [Crop Grouping](#)
- [Exclusive Use Periods](#)
- [Definition of a Minor Use](#)
- [Related Information](#)

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## Minor Use Crops and Pesticides

Minor use crops have fewer than 300,000 acres in production in the United States. The small acreage may provide insufficient economic incentive for pesticide companies (i.e., registrants) to keep their products registered for use on these crops, or to register new minor use pesticides. Many fruits and vegetables qualify as minor crops.

## Resources

### Registration Information

- [Reduced Risk Pesticide Program](#)
- [Workplan for Registration](#)
- [Guidance on PRIA fee waivers and Exemptions](#)
- [IR-4](#) [Exit](#)

### Tolerance/MRL Information

- [US Tolerances \(40 CFR Part 180\)](#)
- [Canadian MRLs](#) [Exit](#)
- [Codex MRLs](#) [Exit](#)
- [Index to Tolerance Information](#)

### Contact

- Barbara Madden  
Minor Use Officer  
(703) 305-6463

# Questions?

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# Thank You

