WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 19, 2014

OPP Weekly Activity Report

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PESTICIDE RE-EVALUATION DIVISION

Acetic Acid and Sodium Diacetate Preliminary Interim Decision Signed. The Preliminary Interim Decision (PID) for acetic acid its salt, sodium diacetate, was signed on December 5, 2014. Acetic acid (PC Code 044001) and sodium diacetate (PC Code 044008) are fungicides and bactericides registered to control molds and bacteria. They are applied to hay to prevent spoilage and to silage as an aid in fermentation. Non-pesticidal uses include use in food as a flavoring agent, or as a preservative. Additionally, acetic acid is applied as a non-selective herbicide for control of broadleaf weeds and grasses. The Human Health Problem Formulation was completed in November, 2007. No risks of concern were identified from previous reviews of acetic acid and sodium diacetate, and therefore, no additional assessment was conducted. The Ecological Risk Assessment and Endangered Species Effects Determination was completed in October, 2014, for acetic acid and April, 2012, for sodium diacetate. The Agency concluded that registered uses of acetic acid and sodium diacetate based on label directions should not result in unreasonable risks to non-target organisms including federally-listed threatened or endangered species. The Agency expects to issue the Interim Decision in the third quarter of FY 2015. See docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0016 at www.regulations.gov. (Carolyn Schroeder, (703) 308-2961)

Hexythiazox Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. On December 5th, 2014, an Interim Decision for hexythiazox was signed. Hexythiazox is an acaricide primarily used as a mite growth inhibitor/ovicide. It is registered for use on a variety of agricultural crops, turf, and various residential plants. After completing human health and environmental risk assessments, the agency determined (1) additional data (acute oral toxicity to larval honey bees) are required to assess the potential reproductive effects to pollinators; and (2) changes are needed to hexythiazox product labels. Gowan has agreed to amend any product labels that do not clearly state that no more than one application of hexythiazox active ingredient is allowed per year. In addition, the Agency is working with Gowan to remove statements claiming that hexythiazox is safe to beneficial insects in the absence of data to support these claims. The Agency is issuing an Interim Registration Review Decision pending completion of the ESA and EDSP assessments, as well as completion of an assessment of the non-target exposure to bees. This interim decision will be published to the hexythiazox registration review docket (Docket ID: EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0114) in December, 2014. (Miguel Zavala, 703-347-0504)

4-Chlorophenoxacetic acid (4-CPA) Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. On November 28th, 2014 an Interim Decision for 4-CPA was signed. 4-CPA is a plant growth regulator registered for use exclusively as a soaking agent for

mung bean sprouts in greenhouse operations to prevent root formation. Except for the EDSP component of the 4-CPA registration review case, the Agency has made the following interim decision: (1) no additional data are required at this time; and (2) no changes to the affected registrations or their labeling are needed at this time. EPA did not identify any risks of concern to human health. Currently registered uses of 4-CPA are not expected to result in adverse effects to listed or non-listed species, or designated critical habitat. As such, EPA concluded s "no effect" for all listed species and no adverse modification of designated critical habitat for such species for all currently registered uses of 4-CPA. The Agency is issuing an Interim Registration Review Decision pending completion of an EDSP assessment. This interim decision will be published to the 4-CPA registration review docket (Docket ID: EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0544) in December, 2014. (Miguel Zavala, 703-347-0504)

Thiram First Team Meeting Under Registration Review. On December 17, 2014, team members from BEAD, EFED, HED, RD, and PRD met to discuss and coordinate the registration review of thiram. Thiram is a member of the dithiocarbamate class of non-systemic fungicides. It is used as a fungicide to prevent crop damage in the field and to protect harvested crops (apples, peaches and strawberries) from deterioration in storage or transport. It is also used as a seed treatment and to protect turf from fungal diseases. In addition, thiram is used as an animal repellent to protect crops from damage by rabbits, rodents, and deer. The registration review docket for thiram is scheduled to open in September 2015 with the Preliminary Work Plan. (Wilhelmena Livingston, 703-308-8025)

Quizalofop Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. On December 16, 2014, the Interim Registration Review Decision for quizalofop-ethyl and quizalofop-p-ethyl was signed. Quizalofop is a selective post-emergence herbicide and appears as two different isomer mixtures: quizalofop-ethyl and quizalofop-p-ethyl. Quizalofop-ethyl is a 50/50 racemic mixture of R- and S- enantiomers and there are no active pesticide registrations of this isomer mixture. Quizalofop-p-ethyl is the purified R-enantiomer and the pesticidally active isomer mixture. For the Agency's purposes, both isomer mixtures will be referred to collectively as quizalofop. Quizalofop is registered to control annual and perennial grasses in various crops including Chinese cabbage, cotton, garlic, grains, legumes, mint, pineapple, soybean, sugar beets, and sunflower. Quizalofop is also used in non-agricultural settings, such as cottonwood and poplar plantations, fencerows, roadsides, and other uncultivated areas. EPA conducted a risk assessment for both human health and ecological risk. No risks of concern were identified in the human health risk assessment. The ecological risk assessment indicated potential risks to amphibians, freshwater fish, non-target monocots, and terrestrial mammals. The Agency will modify the application directions for quizalofop labels to reduce spray drift risk to non-target organisms. The screening-level

endangered species assessment did not come to a conclusion of "no effect" to listed species, therefore, consultation with FWS on the potential risk of quizalofop to listed species will be necessary. Quizalofop has not been evaluated under EDSP. Therefore, the Agency's final registration review decision is dependent on the result of consultation under ESA section 7 with FWS and the evaluation of potential endocrine disruptor risk. Pending the outcome of these actions, EPA is issuing an interim registration review decision for quizalofop. (Khue Nguyen, 703-347-0248)

Lactofen Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. The interim registration review decision for lactofen was signed on December 16, 2014 and will be posted in the docket as part of the registration review process. Lactofen is a light dependent peroxidizing herbicide (LDPH) with uses on soybean, cotton, peanuts, conifer seedlings, and kenaf, and state-specific uses on snap beans, fruiting vegetables, and okra. There are no residential uses for lactofen. No mitigation measures are being proposed at this time, although a foliar dissipation study is being required to provide a more accurate half-life for lactofen, which could affect the risk exposure estimates for certain taxa. The Docket ID for the registration review of lactofen is EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0287. (K. Ballard, 703-305-8126)

Fosthiazate Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. The Interim Decision for fosthiazate was signed on December 16, 2014. Fosthiazate is an organophosphate (OP) nematicide used to control pests on tomatoes with use limited to drip chemigation under plastic mulch. Currently, fosthiazate has three end use registrations and one technical registration. Fosthiazate is not registered for residential use. The final interim decision addresses potential ecological risks which were identified during the registration review process by requiring registrants to update fosthiazate label language and increase the required volume of chemigation water from 0.5-1 inches per acre to 1.25 inches of water per acre. The fosthiazate Interim Decision will post in the registration review docket (EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0267) in December 2014. (James Parker, 703-306-0469)

Cyromazine Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. The Interim Decision for cyromazine was signed on December 16, 2014. Cyromazine is a systemic insecticide of the triazine family, registered for use on a several agricultural crops, mushroom houses, and applied to livestock manure which can be used as a soil amendment. There are no residential uses. The interim decision addresses potential ecological risks identified during the registration review process and public comments received during the 60 day public comment period on the Cyromazine Proposed Interim Decision (PID), which was posted in the cyromazine registration review docket (EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0108). The cyromazine interim decision requires registrants to submit additional pollinator studies, increase the application intervals from 7 to 17 days for applications to potatoes, require

medium coarse or larger spray droplet size for foliar applications and update label language (i.e., inclusion of the Bee Box). (James Parker, 703-306-0469)

Picaridin Combined Workplan and Proposed Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. On December 9, 2014, the Combined Workplan and Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision for Picaridin was signed. Because no data was required to support registration review, and no risks of concern were identified, the Agency is opening the docket for picaridin and issuing the combined Preliminary Workplan, Final Workplan, and Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision along with Preliminary Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessments. Picaridin is an insect repellent registered for use against biting flies, chiggers, fleas, mosquitoes, and ticks. Picaridin is labeled for use on human skin, footwear, and horses. For the human health assessment HED conducted an updated evaluation of the available toxicity data, and did not identify any endpoints for assessing exposure. The ecological assessment for picaridin found no substantive exposure to non-target organisms under the currently registered uses, and the Agency is proposing a no effects determination under ESA for all listed species and critical habitats. The Agency is proposing the following interim decision for picaridin: (1) No additional data are required at this time; (2) No changes to the affected registrations or their labeling are needed at this time. (Ricardo Jones, 703-347-0493)

Fosetyl-Al Proposed Interim Decision for Registration Review Signed. On December 17, 2014, the Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision for fosetyl-Al was signed. Fosetyl-Al is a systemic phosphonate fungicide with numerous agricultural uses along with commercial use on ornamentals, conifer, and turf. Fosetyl-Al has been identified as providing valuable preventative control for diseases in various agricultural crops, turf, and ornamentals. Based on the human health risk assessment, the Agency determined that there are no human health risks of concern for the currently registered uses of fosetyl-Al. The ecological assessment for fosetyl-Al found potential risk to birds, mammals, terrestrial invertebrates, and terrestrial dicots. After reviewing public comments on the draft risk assessments and meeting with the technical registrant, Bayer Cropscience, the Agency is proposing several mitigation measures to reduce the potential risks. These include reducing maximum annual application amounts, reducing the number of applications allowed for certain uses, defining spray droplet sizes, and restricting aerial application for certain uses. In addition, based on preliminary estimates of toxicity to bees, the Agency is proposing new pollinator protection language for fosetyl-Al labels and requesting new data on effects to pollinators. The Agency is proposing the following interim decision for fosetyl-Al: (1) there are no human health risk concerns based on the current use patterns of fosetyl-Al; (2) to better assess potential exposure and effects to honey bees and non-target invertebrates, the Agency proposes to require additional pollinator data; (3) changes will be made to labels to reduce potential ecological risk; and, (4) taking

into consideration the potential ecological risks, reported benefits, and changes to be made to fosetyl-Al labels, the risks from products that contain fosetyl-Al are considered acceptable in light of the benefits from these products. (Ricardo Jones, 703-347-0493)

Preliminary Risk Assessments (PRAs) to be Released for Public Comment for d-Limonene. The ecological and a human health PRAs for d-limonene were recently completed and will be released for a 60-day public comment period. Commonly known as limonene, this chemical is obtained from the rinds of citrus fruits and is used as an acaricide, herbicide, insecticide, and also as an insect repellent/feeding depressant. It is used on agricultural crops (citrus, pome fruits, grapes, etc.) ornamental plants, Christmas tree plantations, fencerows, recreational areas, wood protection, and it has many indoor uses. Limonene is classified by FDA as generally regarded as safe (GRAS) for human consumption and there are no objections to the continued registration of the current d-limonene pesticide products and no data deficiencies were identified in the human health risk assessment. However, the risk hypothesis from the ecological PRA notes that based on mode of action, it's use patterns, and the sensitivity of non-target aquatic and terrestrial species, the uses of d-limonene have the potential to reduce survival, reproduction, and/or growth in terrestrial and aquatic animals and plants through direct application, spray drift and/or runoff. An EDSP determination will need to be made, and EPA is in the process of conducting a risk assessment for endangered and threatened species and has not yet completed effects determinations for listed species associated with the registered uses of d-limonene. The PRA documents will be posted on Regulations.gov in docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2004-0335. (Benjamin Askin, 703-347-0503)

Flonicamid Preliminary Work Plan (PWP) Signed. On December 1, 2014 the PWP for flonicamid was signed. Flonicamid is a systemic pyridinecarboxamide insecticide registered for use against many sap-feeding insects, such as aphids, whiteflies, leafhoppers, plant bugs, and thrips. There are numerous agricultural uses for flonicamid, as well as uses on commercial ornamentals. The PWP explains what EPA knows about flonicamid, highlighting anticipated data and assessments needs, identifying the types of information that would be especially useful in conducting the review of flonicamid, and the anticipated timeline for completing registration review. (Ricardo Jones, 703-347-0493)

Ethoxyquin Preliminary Work Plan (PWP) Signed. On December 5, 2014, the PWP for ethoxyquin was signed. Ethoxyquin is an antioxidant registered for use as a deterrent of scald (browning) in pears. Ethoxyquin is applied to pears in storage and prior to packing through post-harvest indoor application via spray, drench, thermal fogging, and/or impregnated wraps. Ethoxyquin is not registered for any non-agricultural uses. The Agency plans to require several environmental fate, ecological effects, and human health studies for ethoxyquin through a

Registration Review Data Call-In currently slated to be issued in summer/fall 2015. (Khue Nguyen, 703-347-0248)

Oxyfluorfen Preliminary Work Plan (PWP) Signed. On December 5, 2014, the PWP for oxyfluorfen was signed. Oxyfluorfen is a broad spectrum pre- and post-emergent light dependent peroxidizing herbicide (LDPH) used to control annual broadleaf and grassy weeds in corn, cotton, soybeans, fruit, nut trees, and ornamentals. The Agency plans to require several environmental fate, ecological effects, and human health studies for oxyfluorfen through a Registration Review Data Call-In currently slated to be issued in summer/fall 2015. (Benjamin Askin, 703-347-0503)

Imazamox Final Work Plan (FWP) Signed. The final work plan for the chemical imazamox was signed on November 24, 2014 and has been placed in the docket for registration review. Imazamox is registered for use as a post-emergent treatment for the control of grasses and broadleaf weeds in alfalfa, dry beans, canola, chicory, clover, lentils, peas, rice, soybeans, sunflowers, wheat, and uncultivated agricultural areas. It is also registered for control of vegetation in and around aquatic areas (direct applications to water for vegetation control) and non-cropland sites. Imazamox is used in the management of grasses and broadleaf weeds in Clearfield® production systems which include crops such as corn, wheat, canola, and sunflowers. Clearfield® crop varieties were developed to have a higher tolerance level for ALS inhibiting herbicides such as imazamox. Clearfield® crop varieties were developed using traditional breeding techniques and are not considered genetically modified organisms. The Docket ID is EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0395. (K. Ballard, 703-305-8126)

ANTIMICROBIALS DIVISION

EPA Meets with Clorox Healthcare To Discuss UV Devices. On December 16, 2014, staff from the Antimicrobials Division and the Biological and Economic Analysis Division met with Clorox Healthcare representatives for a discussion on ultraviolet (UV) devices. The company sought to obtain a better understanding of EPA regulatory authority over UV devices as pesticidal devices, and expressed concerns about the wide range of marketing claims associated with these types of products. The company is in the process of developing testing methods to support public health claims for its own UV devices and discussed their findings from several rounds of tests. The company requested input on study design and anticipates submitting a formal protocol application under PRIA in the summer of 2015. AD and BEAD will discuss next steps on the protocol development. (Jennifer Mclain 703-308-0293)

EPA/FDA Meeting on Triclosan in FDA's Proposed Safety and Effectiveness of Health Care Antiseptics Rule. On December 17, 2014 OPP staff from AD and HED teleconferenced with staff from FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) to discuss FDA's draft proposed rule on health care antiseptics. The proposed rule covers a number of chemicals; triclosan is just one of these chemicals. The FDA is under court order to publish the rule by April 30, 2015 and has invited comments from EPA on their draft document. EPA previously provided comments on FDA's Consumer Antiseptic Hand Wash Products Monograph, and conclusions regarding triclosan have not changed in the new proposed rule. EPA also provided information on a draft analysis of 2011-2012 NHANES data for triclosan. EPA agreed to provide any comments/questions to FDA by January 9, 2015, and to set up a follow-up discussion in the third week of January if necessary. (Sandra O'Neill, 703-347-0141)

Pentachlorophenol (PCP) Preliminary Work Plan Posted for Comment. In a Federal Register Notice to be dated December 19, 2014, EPA will announce the availability of the Preliminary Work Plan (PWP) for the registration review of PCP (Case 2505, PC Code 063001). PCP is classified as a restricted use pesticide for wood or wood structure protection treatments (pressure treatment to forest products). The risk assessment is for PCP and the following contaminants: chlorinated dioxins (CDDs)/chlorofurans (CDFs) and hexachlorobenzene (HCB). In light of the recent Stockholm Convention's Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC) analysis of PCP, EPA is reviewing information and data available for pentachloroanisole (PCA) to determine if it is appropriate to include PCA in the risk assessment for registration review. The preliminary work plan and supporting documents will be available in docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0653 at www.regulations.gov. There will be 60-day public comment period following the publication of the PWP. (Sandra O'Neill, 703-347-0141)

Alkyl trimethylenediamines (ATMD) Preliminary Work Plan Posted for Comment. In a Federal Register Notice to be dated December 19, 2014, EPA will announce the availability of the Preliminary Work Plan (PWP) for the registration review of ATMD (Case 3014). The ATMD case is comprised of pesticidal active ingredients identified under four PC Codes: 067301, 067302, 067310, and 067313. These actives are used primarily as microbiocides, bactericides, or molluscicides in industrial cooling water systems (recirculating and once-through), and for oilfield uses. The preliminary work plan will be available in docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0656 at www.regulations.gov. There will be a 60-day comment period following the publication of the PWP. (Donna Kamarei, 703-347-0443)

1, 2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (BIT) Final Work Plan Signed. On December 16, 2014, the Final Work Plan (FWP) for the registration review of BIT (Case 3026, PC Code 098901) was signed. The active ingredient BIT is used for incorporation as a material preservative and treatment of industrial processes and water systems,

and can be applied by paint brush, roller, airless sprayer, wiping, mopping, open pour, and meter pump injection. No public comments were received during the 60-day public comment period on the BIT Preliminary Work Plan, and no modifications were made to the anticipated data needs or registration review timeline. The BIT FWP will be available in docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0159 at www.regulations.gov. (Donna Kamarei, 703-347-0443)

BIOLOGICAL & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

MLB Provides Technical Review of Methyl Bromide Report. Per a request from the Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (PRD), MLB reviewed a draft report (Methyl Bromide Field Operation Guidance) detailing the experimental fumigation and efficacy of methyl bromide (MeBr) to decontaminate buildings contaminated with spores of *Bacillus anthracis*. *B. anthracis* Sterne 34F2, a vaccine strain, was used as the surrogate microbe. The study was conducted at the University of Florida by the EPA's Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear, Consequence Management and Advisory Division, the EPA National Homeland Security Research Center, the EPA Environmental Response Team, and EPA's Region IV on-scene coordinators. MLB's review focused on the efficacy data and associated test conditions. The application of MeBr resulted in complete kill of the surrogate spores on both porous and non-porous carriers. The technical aspects of the draft report (efficacy assessment) were deemed satisfactory. MLB provided the review and recommendations to improve the quality and clarity of the report to PRD. (Stephen Tomasino, 410-305-2976)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

List of Applicators Certified Under the EPA Plan Updated. The ITRMD Web Team worked with FEAD to update the listings for certified private and commercial pesticide applicators in Indian Country. The lists of applicators are current as of December 16, 2014. For more information, please refer to http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-applicator-certification-indian-country/applicators-certified-under-epa-plan. (Miriam Organic, 703-605-0583)

Update to the Microbiology Laboratory Antimicrobial Testing Methods and Procedures Site. The ITRMD Web Team worked with BEAD to update the SOP Methods on the Pesticide's Website. The updated SOPs are MB-01-07: Biosafety in the Laboratory; EQ-01-07: Calibration and Maintenance of pH meters; and ADM-03-05: Records and archives. For more information please visit: Microbiology Laboratory Antimicrobial Testing Methods & Procedures . (Christine Tran 305-1577)

Exclusive Use Web Page Updated. The ITRMD Web Team worked with RD to publish the EPA response to petition for extension of exclusive use period for the

active ingredient Fenpyroximate, on the Minor Uses website. Information on this and other petitions and EPA responses can be found on the Agency's Minor Uses and Grower Resources website. (Christine Tran, 703-305-1577)

BIOPESTICIDES & POLLUTION PREVENTION DIVISION

School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Webinar on Bed Bugs Draws Approximately 800 Attendees. On December 16, BPPD's Center of Expertise for School IPM hosted the fourth in a series of school IPM webinars. Dini Miller (Virginia Tech), Marcia Anderson (Center of Expertise), and Susan Jennings (EPA Public Health Liaison) presented information on bed bug biology, myths, identification, control methods, and the Agency's role in the bed bug challenge. Presentations included the challenges schools face addressing bed bug introductions and the importance of education and of having a school bed bug action plan. The 792 attendees included representatives from 531 schools, 18 tribes, and 117 health departments. Plans are underway to repeat this popular webinar in early 2015. Approximately half of the registrants were invited to the webinar through a newly implemented, direct marketing approach to schools in underserved states and communities. This approach resulted in a higher than average participation of schools and school districts. As a result of this outreach, there were 150 direct requests for more information on developing school IPM plans. (Marcia Anderson, 214-665-6679)

School IPM Featured in Portland, OR Symposium. At the Entomological Society of America's National Meeting on November 19, EPA's Center of Expertise for School IPM led a symposium on ***Cockroaches, Asthma and Children's Environmental Health***. The well-attended symposium featured discussion and presentations on the benefits of IPM, the relationship between cockroach infestations and health, the role of indoor pests in causing human disease (especially asthma), the effectiveness of conventional control and IPM approaches for controlling cockroaches, and reducing cockroach allergen levels in schools. Presenters represented the EPA, Eden Pest Company, the National Pest Management Association, North Carolina State University, Tulane University School of Medicine, and University of Arizona. Organizers are looking into capturing the symposium proceedings and outcomes in an article in the Society's ***Journal of Integrated Pest Management***. (Sherry Glick, 214-665-6713)

North Central School IPM Working Group Briefed on *Stop School Pests* Program. On December 1, the University of Arizona's *Stop School Pests* training program briefed the School IPM Working Group, which is supported by the North Central IPM Center and represented by EPA's Center of Expertise for School IPM and Regions 5, 7 and 8. The briefing focused on the educational components of the training program, which was funded by an EPA School IPM grant in 2014. *Stop School Pests* includes ten modules tailored to the different roles within the school community- custodian, facility manager, grounds staff, teacher, nurse, food service, administrator, maintenance staff, and pest management professional.

The learning objectives currently are under external review, and pilot testing of the modules will take place between May and September 2015. When complete, this training and certification program will make IPM training available to anyone working in a school, thereby meeting another need of schools looking to implement IPM programs. (Marcia Anderson, 214-665-6679)

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE & EFFECTS DIVISION

Briefing on Use Summary Table Process. On December 16, 2014, members of the Use and Usage Coordination group met with OPP Division Directors to discuss the Use Summary Table (UST) Process. The team has completed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), template, coordination in modeling worksheet, and plans for implementing the process soon. The UST procedure involves four main steps: 1) registrants and OPP team complete and negotiate a complete UST; 2) risk assessors complete the coordination in modeling worksheet, and the OPP team agrees on assumptions; 3) registrants complete a commitment letter in support of the UST's use for registration review; 4) after UST is agreed upon for registration review, RD updates the UST when changes to labels are completed. During the meeting, the division directors decided that OPP could implement the SOP, template, and coordination in modeling worksheet. Follow-up items that the Use and Usage Coordination Group will discuss in future meetings involve a process for an incomplete UST and a procedure for maintaining the UST as a living document. (Katrina White, 703-308-4536; Katie Stebbins, 703-605-0657).

Ornamental Horticulture Pollinator Workshop. From December 15 - 16, 2014, EFED staff participated in an Ornamental Horticulture Pollinator Workshop in Baltimore, MD. The primary purpose of the workshop was to provide an understanding of the risk assessment process for bees and to discuss data gaps related to potential exposure to and effects from pesticides applied to ornamental plants. The workshop was hosted by the Inter-Region 4 (IR-4) Group (Rutgers University), and participants included agrichemical companies, academia and representatives of the ornamental horticulture industry. Discussions included study design elements for examining residues of neonicotinoid insecticides in pollen/nectar of ornamental plants as well as the use of native insects in evaluating potential effects of neonicotinoid use in production horticulture. Participants expressed concern regarding potential restrictions on neonicotinoids and how limited alternative products may adversely affect the ornamental horticulture industry. (Tom Steeger, 703-305-5444).

HEALTH EFFECTS DIVISION

Fresenius Conference in Germany on Non-Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment: The Akademie Fresenius, an educational institute in Germany, sponsored a workshop focused on non-dietary exposure and risk assessment issues and methods the week of December 1st near Frankfurt. The conference was attended by a variety of scientists and regulators from across Europe. The key topics discussed included the recent EFSA guidance on managing worker and bystander risks, dermal absorption, modeling issues and the development of various platforms (e.g., BROWSE), risk management options, and national action plans for sustainability. A summary of recent work by the agency focused on spray drift, volatilization, and worker protection was presented. Additionally, harmonization with North America was discussed in panels and informally. There are several key considerations including the EU does not have the same data that are available in North America, there is no Worker Protection Standard in the EU, there are several models and databases under development which may be used by different member states, and dermal toxicity data are generally not used. Bystander and residential exposures remain key concerns. There was substantive interest in the risk assessment tools developed and used by EPA and also data access issues, particularly exposure task force data. (Jeff Dawson, 305-7329)

OECD RRSG Meeting – Risk Reduction and Pesticide Non-professional Uses: A meeting was held in Paris on December 9 that was sponsored by the OECD Risk Reduction Steering Group, part of the Pesticides Working Group, focused on risk assessment and risk management issues related to pesticides. The meeting was attended by several member states but there was poor EU representation due to conflicting meetings within the EU. Discussion at this workshop focused on how residential uses (which are referred to as amateur uses by OECD) are evaluated in risk assessment and also what risk management approaches are used. In many member states a precautionary approach is used. The main detailed issues discussed included risk assessment tools, labeling, disposal, enforcement, training, use of social media for risk reduction messaging, and use of incident data to inform risk management decisions. There was substantive interest in the risk assessment tools developed and used by EPA and also data access issues, particularly exposure task force data. (Jeff Dawson, 305-7329)

REGISTRATION DIVISION

Time-limited Tolerance Established for Hexythiazox On December 10, 2014, the *Federal Register* published a final rule which established a time-limited tolerance for residues of hexythiazox in or on “Beet, sugar, root” at 0.15 ppm. This tolerance supports emergency use on sugar beets under crisis exemptions authorized earlier this year in Idaho and Oregon to combat the two-spotted

spider mite, and prevent significant economic losses from occurring. This is the first time this use has been under an emergency exemption and both states had submitted specific exemption requests, which were under review at the time of the crisis authorizations. Develop-ment of severe infestations of two-spotted spider mites required treatment prior to the target completion date of the agency's full review of the specific exemption requests. The results of the full reviews confirmed EPA's concurrence and did not indicate any objections. The emergency conditions resulted from unusually severe outbreaks of the spider mites, which had not historically been a problem in sugar beets. A combination of factors such as hot dry weather patterns, loss of an alternative product, and changes in nearby cropping systems where the mite populations developed likely led to the emergency situation. The states claimed that registered alternatives did not provide adequate control under the severe outbreak; and also expressed concern for higher risks to beneficials, including honeybees. Residue trials were conducted during 2013 and 2014 to support registration of hexythiazox use; and an application for registration is expected to be submitted to the agency during 2015. The time-limited tolerance is set to expire on December 31, 2019. (Andrea Conrath, 703/308-9356)

Teleconfernce with ADAMA to Discuss Irrigation Survey Approach On December 15, 2014, RD (Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 3) regulatory managers and HED scientists hosted a teleconference with regulatory managers and consultants on behalf of ADAMA (ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Ltd.), formerly Makhteshim Agan Industries Ltd., regarding drip irrigation/chemigation survey questionnaires. ADAMA will use the data from the survey to inform and justify an increase in the maximum application rate for fluensulfone use on fruiting vegetables and cucurbits. The initial registration of fluensulfone identified worker exposure risk resulting from mixing loading activities for drip irrigation applications. HED and RD provided constructive feedback to the registrant about the specific questions that will be asked in the survey to better inform the results of the survey. The survey will be conducted in the first quarter of 2015. (Reuben Baris, 703/305-7356)

Inert Ingredient Workshop On December 16, 2014, RD's Chemistry, Inerts and Toxicology Assessment Branch (CITAB) hosted a half-day workshop to provide guidance on preparation of complete application packages to save applicants time and money, in turn allowing for a streamlined review process within the branch. Several members of CITAB collaborated to gather and present information to assist applicants in preparing and submitting complete inert ingredient approval requests. The presentations included background information on the newly formed CITAB, implications of the implementation of PRIA 3 on the inert ingredient review process and an explanation of inert ingredient PRIA categories and fees. The presentations also included the inert ingredient approval process with detailed explanations of the types of inert ingredient approval requests, required data for each type of submission and

existing guidance and assistance available from CITAB. The workshop closed with a retrospective view of inerts submissions under PRIA with a detailed look at common deficiencies. (Kerry Leifer, 703/308-8811)

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's Innovation to Impact Initiative On December 17, 2014, OPP's public health coordinator, Susan Jennings, attended a conference call with Boston Consulting Group which was representing the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's Innovation to Impact Initiative. A draft vision statement was discussed, with potential EPA involvement. The initiative is being undertaken to improve the availability of pesticide tools to combat mosquitoes, particularly in malaria-endemic countries. It proposes a collaborative approach with WHO, EPA, industry, and user and procurement authorities with a goal to investigate and reduce/remove barriers to the registration of new active ingredients or add mosquito uses to currently-registered compounds. A draft document will be reviewed collaboratively by the OPP regulatory divisions (RD, BPPD; and possibly PRD) with comments provided by January 23, 2015. (Susan Jennings, 706/355-8574)

Registration Actions Completed Under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA)					
Chemical	**Company**	**Registration Number**	**Action Code***	**Due Date**	**Response Date**
The Fungicide Branch granted:					
Mancozeb	United Phosphorus, Inc.	70506-236	R350	2/23/2015	12/16/2014
Heather Garvie, 703/308-0034					
The Fungicide-Herbicide Branch granted:					
Lime sulfur	Tessenderlo Kerley	61842-30	R340	12/29/2014	12/17/2014
Heather Garvie, 703/308-0034					
Fluopyram	Bayer CropScience LP	264-1077	R170	12/10/2014	12/9/2014
Marcel Howard, 703/305-6784					
Prohexadione calcium	Fine AgroChemicals, Ltd.	62097-41	R334	1/26/2015	12/17/2014
Rosemary Kearns, 703/305-5611					
Prohexadione calcium	Fine AgroChemicals, Ltd.	62097-42	R333	1/26/2015	12/17/2014
Tony Kish, 703/308-9443					
The Herbicide Branch granted:					
Propanil	Pronil, LLC	90188-3	R301	1/20/2015	12/17/2014
Shanta Adeeb, 703/347-0502					
Dithiopyr	United Phosphorus, Inc.	70506-311	R310	1/12/2015	12/17/2014
Bethany Benbow, 703/347-8072					
Metsulfuron	Proactive LLC	74468-13	R300	4/16/2015	12/15/2014
Erik Kraft, 703/308-9358					

Glyphosate-isopropylammonium	United Suppliers, Inc.	33270-30	R301	1/29/2015	12/17/2014
Metribuzin	Bayer CropScience LP	264-728	R351	1/27/2015	12/16/2014
Sarah Meadows, 703/347-0505					
Propanil	Pronil, LLC	90188-1	R333	12/24/2014	12/17/2014
Simazine	United Suppliers, Inc.	33270/26	R300	12/22/2014	12/16/2014
Emily Schmid, 703/305-0189					
The Invertebrate-Vertebrate Branch 1 granted:					
Alpha-cypermethrin	BASF Corporation	499-569	R140R 230 R260 R320	12/31/2014	12/10/2014
	BASF Corporation Agricultural Products	7969-299	R140 R230 R260	12/31/2014	12/10/2014
Deltamethrin	Triton Systems, Inc.	88665-2	R320	12/16/2014	12/16/2014
Elizabeth Fertich, 703/347-0560					
Zeta-Cypermethrin	FMC Corporation Agricultural Products Group	279-3125	R298	12/15/2014	12/11/2014
Olga Odiott, 703/308-9369					
Bifenthrin	Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.	66222-261	R301	1/8/2015	12/16/2014
Permethrin	Bengal Products Inc.	68543-21	R350	12/23/2014	12/16/2014
Maggie Rudick, 703/347-0254					
The Invertebrate &Vertebrate Branch 2 granted:					
Methomyl	Rotam Limited	81598-9	R351	1/9/2015	12/10/2014
Jessica Rogala, 703/347-0263					
The Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 3 granted:					
Metaldehyde	AMVAC Chemical Corporation	5481-583 5481-584	R300	12/29/2014	12/10/2014 12/9/2014
Marianne Lewis, 703/308-8043					

PRIA Categories

R140 – Additional food use; indoor; food/food handling[(3) (4)]; **R170** – Additional food use[(3) (4)]; **R230** – Additional use; non-food; outdoor; reduced risk[(3) (4)]; **R260** – New use; non-food; indoor[(3) (4)]; **R298** – Amend an established (e.g., decrease or increase); domestic or import; submission of amended labels (requiring science review in addition to those associated with the amended tolerance; applicant-initiated)[(3)]; **R300** – New product; identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; no data review or only product chemistry data; cite-all data citation or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data or submits specific authorization letter from data owner; category also includes 100% repackage of registered end-use or manufacturing-use product that requires no data submission or data matrix [(3) (4)]; **R301** – New product; or similar combination product (already registered) to an identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient; selective data citation only for data on product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy, where applicant does not own all required data and does not have a specific authorization letter from data owner[(2) (3)]; **R310** – New end-use or manufacturing-use product with registered source(s) of active ingredient(s); includes products containing two or more registered active ingredients previously combined in other registered products; requires review of data package within RD only; includes data and/or waivers of data for only: product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy and/or child resistant packaging[(2) (3)]; **R320** – New product; new physical form; requires data review in science divisions[(2) (3)]; **R333** – New product; MUP or end-use product with unregistered source of the active ingredient; requires science data review; new physical form; cite-all or selective data citation where applicant owns all required data New product; or similar combination product (already registered) to an identical or substantially similar in composition and use to a registered product; registered source of active ingredient; selective data citation only for data on product chemistry and/or acute toxicity and/or public health pest efficacy, where applicant does not own all required data and does not have a specific authorization letter from data owner[(2) (3)]; **R334** – New product; MUP or end-use product with unregistered source of the active ingredient; requires science data review; new physical form; etc.; Selective data citation[(2) (3)]; **R340** – Amendment requiring data review within RD (e.g., changes to precautionary label statements)[(2) (3)]; **R350** – Amendment requiring data review in science divisions (e.g., changes to REI, or PPE, or PHI, or use rate, or number of applications; or add aerial application; or modify GW/SW advisory statement)[(2) (3)]; and **R351** – Amendment adding a new unregistered source of active ingredient[(2) (3)].