effects. The 1992 revision addresses these problems and concerns by establishing an interim minimum REI of 12 hours for all end use pesticide products for agricultural uses. The 12hour figure was applied because data indicated that many of the residue concerns were not present after 12

The 12-hour default covers a very large number of active ingredients, with only active ingredients in Toxicity Categories I and II (more toxic) having longer REIs under the WPS. Some of the active ingredients subject to the 12-hour REI, however, have such low levels of toxicity as to pose minimal risk to workers, even if a fair degree of exposure occurred. These active ingredients are classified as: microbial pesticides (living organisms, including protozoa, fungi, bacteria, and viruses); biochemical pesticides (materials that occur in nature and possess a non-toxic mode of action to the target pest(s); and certain conventional agricultural chemicals.

Therefore, EPA developed screening criteria to identify those active ingredients with low toxicities from the universe of all Toxicity Categories III and IV active ingredients covered by the WPS. The Agency was concerned that the active ingredient should not be acutely toxic and have no other associated developmental, reproductive, neurotoxic, or carcinogenic effects. Additionally, the active ingredient should not be a cholinesterase inhibitor (N-methyl carbamate and organophosphate) since those chemicals are known to cause a large number of pesticide poisonings and have the potential for serious neurological effects. Finally, no adverse incident data must be present for those active ingredients.

For the few active ingredients where limited data were available, EPA evaluated data on chemically similar active ingredients (analogs which EPA believes are predictive of the toxicity of those active ingredients) and used that data as a surrogate. Examples of such active ingredients are, 2,4-D Isopropyl, and 2,4-D, Isooctyl(2-octyl).

The Agency believes that reducing the REIs for pesticides which meet the criteria below would still provide adequate protection to workers. Moreover, reducing the REI would provide agricultural producers with greater flexibility and may promote the use of these inherently less toxic products over those with greater risks and longer REIs. The Agency concludes that the modification of the REIs will not result in unreasonable risk to workers.

Accordingly, the Agency established the following criteria to select the active ingredients with low toxicity, which would be eligible for shorter REIs.

1. The active ingredient is in Toxicity Category III or IV based upon data for acute dermal toxicity, acute inhalation toxicity, primary skin irritation, and primary eye irritation. Acute oral toxicity data were used if no acute dermal data were available. If EPA lacked data on primary skin irritation, acute inhalation, or primary eye irritation of the active ingredient, in question the Agency reviewed data on that end-point for similar active ingredients (analogs). If the analog was in Toxicity Category I or II, EPA excluded such active ingredients from consideration for the reduced REI.

2. The active ingredient is not a dermal sensitizer (or in the case of biochemical and microbial active ingredients, no known reports of

hypersensitivity exist).
3. The active ingredient is not a cholinesterase inhibitor (N-methyl carbamate or organophosphate) as these chemicals are known to cause large numbers of pesticide poisonings and have the potential for serious neurological effects.

4. No known reproductive, developmental, carcinogenic, or neurotoxic effects have been associated with the active ingredient. If active ingredients did not have data available for these chronic health effects, EPA considered data on appropriate chemical and biological analogs. Active ingredients that have been classified as carcinogenic in Category B (probable human carcinogen) or Category CQ3 (possible human carcinogen, for which quantification of potential risk is considered appropriate), or are scheduled for EPA's Health Effects Division Cancer Peer Review process, were omitted from consideration.

5. EPA does not possess incident information (illness or injury reports) that are "definitely" or "probably" related to post-application exposures to the active ingredient.

6. Some active ingredients are not included in Unit IV of this policy statement because they have been the subject of a reregistration eligibility decision document (RED) which concluded that a 12-hour or longer REI was necessary to protect workers. Active ingredients with REIs established during the recent reregistration activities are not eligible for reduced REIs through the notification process. Although a RED has been completed on Glyphosate, the REI for Glyphosate was set utilizing end use product data, and hence, the Agency will add it to the candidate active

ingredient list. However, the registrant for those end use products must meet criteria listed in Unit VI of this policy statement to be eligible for a 4-hour REI reduction.

It should also be noted that WPS does not apply to pheromones used in insect traps.

IV. Candidate Active Ingredients Meeting Low Toxicity Criteria

The following is a list of 114 active ingredients currently subject to the WPS requirements that meet the lower toxicity criteria.

Acetylchitin

Agrobacterium radiobacter

Ampelomyces quisqualis isolate M-10

Azadirachtin (neem extract)

B.t. subsp. aizawai

B.t. subsp. aizawai strain GC-91

B.t. subsp. israelensis B.t. subsp. kurstaki

B.t. subsp. kurstaki HD-263

B.t. subsp. kurstaki strain EG2348

B.t. subsp. kurstaki strain EG2371 B.t. subsp. kurstaki strain EG2424

B.t. subsp. san diego

B.t. subsp. tenebrionis

Bacillus popilliae and B. lentimorbus

Bacillus sphaericus

Bacillus subtilis GB03

Bacillus subtilis MBI 600

BNOA (b-naphythoxy acetic acid)

Borax

Calcium hypochlorite

Calcium oxytetracycline

Calcium thiosulfate

Candida oleophila

Capsicum oleoresin

Checkmate peach twig borer pheromone

Chitosan

Chlorsulfuron

Colletotricum gleosporoides

Copper as ammonia complex

Copper salts of fatty acids

Cytokinin

2,4-DB, isooctyl

Diatomaceous earth

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate

Disparlure Ethylene

Ethoxyquin

Farnesol

Fatty acids, C8-12, Methyl esters

Fenridazone-potassium

Fluazifop-butyl

Fluazifop-r-butyl

Gibberellic acid

Gibberellins A4 and A7

Gliocladium virens G-21

Glyphosate, ammonium

Glyphosate, isopropylamine

Glyphosate, sodium

Gossyplure: hexadecadien-1-ol acetate

Gypsy moth npv

Heavy aromatic naphtha

Imazethapyr

Imazethapyr, ammonium salt

Indole-3-butyric acid

Lagendidium giganteum, mycelium

Mefluidide, diethanolamine

Mefluidide, potassium salt Methyl nonyl ketone