

TABLE 1.—REREGISTRATION/RISK MANAGEMENT DECISIONS COMPLETED: FY 2002 AND TOTAL—Continued

FY 2002: 36 Decisions	Total, End of FY 2002
21 TREDs Asulam Calcium hypochlorite Chlorine gas Chlorpropham Difenzoquat Diquat dibromide Diuron (RED to be completed in FY 2003) Fenarimol Fenbutatin-oxide Hexazinone Imazalil (RED to be completed in FY 2003) Linuron Metolachlor Norflurazon Primisulfuron-methyl Pronamide Propanil (RED to be completed in FY 2003) Sodium hypochlorite Tebuthiuron Tetrachlorvinphos ² Urea	32 TREDs

¹ Subject to NRDC consent decree² Organophosphate (OP) pesticide

The Agency's decisions are embodied in Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) documents, Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (IREDs), or Reports on FQPA Tolerance Reassessment Progress and Interim Risk Management Decisions (TREDs).

1. *REDs.* Through the reregistration program, EPA is reviewing current scientific data for older pesticides (those initially registered before November 1984), reassessing their effects on human health and the environment, and requiring risk mitigation measures as necessary. Pesticides that have sufficient supporting data and whose risks can be successfully mitigated may be declared "eligible" for reregistration. EPA presents these pesticide findings in a RED document.

i. *Overall RED progress.* EPA's overall progress at the end of FY 2002 in completing Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) is summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—OVERALL RED PROGRESS, END OF FY 2002

REDs completed	214 (35%)
Cases canceled	231 (38%)
REDs to be completed	167 (27%)
Total reregistration cases	612 (100%)

ii. *Profile of completed REDs.* A profile of the 214 REDs completed by

the end of FY 2002 is presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—PROFILE OF 214 REDs COMPLETED, END OF FY 2002

Pesticide active ingredients	313
Pesticide products	8,600+
REDs with food uses	107
Post-FQPA REDs	73
Post-FQPA REDs with food uses	54
Tolerance reassessments completed for post-FQPA REDs*	1,322

*EPA is revisiting tolerances associated with the 53 food use REDs that were completed before FQPA was enacted to ensure that they meet the safety standard of the new law, as set forth in the Agency's August 4, 1997, Schedule for Pesticide Tolerance Reassessment.

iii. *Risk reduction in REDs.* Reducing pesticide risks is an important aspect of the reregistration program. In developing REDs, EPA works with stakeholders including pesticide registrants, growers and other pesticide users, and environmental and public health interests, as well as the States, USDA, and other Federal agencies and others to develop voluntary measures or regulatory controls needed to effectively reduce risks of concern. Almost every RED includes some measures or

modifications to reduce risks. The options for such risk reduction are extensive and include voluntary cancellation of pesticide products or deletion of uses; declaring certain uses ineligible or not yet eligible (and then proceeding with follow-up action to cancel the uses or require additional supporting data); restricting use of products to certified applicators; limiting the amount or frequency of use; improving use directions and precautions; adding more protective clothing and equipment requirements; requiring special packaging or engineering controls; requiring no-treatment buffer zones; employing ground water, surface water, or other environmental and ecological safeguards; and other measures.

2. *Interim REDs or IREDs.* EPA issues IREDs for pesticides that are undergoing reregistration, require a reregistration eligibility decision, and also must be included in a cumulative assessment under FQPA because they are part of a group of pesticides that share a common mechanism of toxicity. An IRED is issued for each individual pesticide in the cumulative group when EPA completes the pesticide's risk assessment and interim risk management decision. An IRED may include measures to reduce food, drinking water, residential, occupational, and/or ecological risks, to gain the benefit of these changes before the final RED can be issued following the Agency's consideration of cumulative risks. For example, EPA generally does not consider individual