

<sup>3</sup>In an effort to reduce the time, resources, and number of animals needed to fulfill acute toxicity data requirements, EPA "batches" products that can be considered similar from an acute toxicity standpoint. For example, one batch could contain five products. In this instance, if six acute toxicology studies usually were required per product, only six studies (rather than 30 studies) would be required for the entire batch. Factors considered in the sorting process include each product's active and inert ingredients (e.g., identity, percent composition, and biological activity), type of formulation (e.g., emulsifiable concentrate, aerosol, wettable powder, granular), and labeling (e.g., signal word, use classification, precautionary labeling). The Agency does not describe batched products as "substantially similar," because all products within a batch may not be considered chemically similar or have identical use patterns.

2. *DCIs for IREDs.* The number and type of data requests or DCIs that EPA is preparing to issue to support product reregistration for pesticide active ingredients included in FY 2002 Interim REDs (IREDs) are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—DCIs PREPARED TO SUPPORT PRODUCT REREGISTRATION FOR FY 2002 IREDs

Case Number	Case Name	Number of Products Covered by the IRED	Number of Product Chemistry Studies Required	Number of Acute Toxicology Studies Required	Number of Efficacy Studies Required
0235	Azinphos-methyl	24	22	54 (4 batches/5 not batched)	0
0238	Diazinon	182	22	186 (15 batches/16 not batched)	0
0145	Dicrotophos	3	22	6 (1 batch)	--
0102	Disulfoton	62	22	114 (4 batches/15 not batched)	0
0043	Methamidophos	47	22	24 (1 batch/3 not batched)	0
0092	Naled	35	22	78 (2 batches/11 not batched)	2
0258	Oxydemeton-methyl	19 (includes 2 SLN products)	22	12 (2 batches)	0
0242	Phosmet	40	22	42 (6 batches/1 not batched)	2

Note: FIFRA section 24(c) or Special Local Need (SLN) registrations are not included in acute toxicity batchings because they are supported by a valid parent product (section 3) registration.

3. *DCIs not needed for TREDs.* The Agency does not issue product-specific data requests or DCIs for pesticides included in tolerance reassessment decisions or TREDs because, at present, these pesticides do not require product

reregistration decisions; they are subject to tolerance reassessment only.

*D. Progress in Reducing the Number of Unreviewed, Required Reregistration Studies*

EPA is making progress in reviewing scientific studies submitted by pesticide registrants in support of pesticides undergoing reregistration. See Table 8.

TABLE 8.—REVIEW STATUS OF STUDIES SUBMITTED FOR PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION, END OF FY 2002

Pesticide Reregistration Group or List, per FIFRA Section 4(c)(2)	Studies Reviewed + Extraneous <sup>1</sup>	Studies Awaiting Review	Total Studies Received
List A	11,237 + 470 = 11,707 (84%)	2,201 (16%)	13,908
List B	6,453 + 746 = 7,199 (75%)	2,408 (25%)	9,607
List C	2,271 + 239 = 2,510 (73%)	938 (27%)	3,448
List D	1,342 + 94 = 1,436 (82%)	308 (18%)	1,744
Total Lists A - D	21,303 + 1,549 = 22,852 (80%)	5,855 (20%)	28,707

<sup>1</sup>Extraneous studies is a term used to classify those studies that are not needed because the guideline or data requirement has been satisfied by other studies or has changed.

Studies reviewed by EPA increased (or the study review "backlog" decreased) during FY 2002. At the end of the fiscal year, over 80% of all studies received by the Agency in support of

reregistration had been reviewed, compared to 79% at the end of FY 2001. During FY 2002, the Agency continued an effort to clean up the data base used to track the review status of studies

submitted for reregistration. The percent of studies reviewed should continue to increase in future years.