

FQPA video

EPA is responsible for registering pesticides. Tests are conducted on:

- toxicity
- efficacy
- effects on non-targets
- skin/ eye irritation
- environmental fate
- residue toxicology

FFDCA -- Federal Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act.

FIFRA – Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

FQPA – Food Quality Protection Act

FQPA has changed the risk management process.

Module 1: How EPA is looking at old pesticides in a new way

All tolerances must be reevaluated within 10 years. Tolerances are the amount of residue that gives a reasonable certainty of no harm.

NOEL - No Observable Effect level

100X safety factor = 1/100 of NOEL

Risk Cup = 1/100 level

Exposure over this level is unacceptable

Additional steps:

- (1) Household uses of pesticides
- (2) Drinking water
- (3) Recreational uses

Compounds with similar properties must fit into the same risk cup.

Potential exposure not actual exposure.

Extra 10X safety factor for children = 1000X safety factor over the NOEL.

What happens when the risk cup overflows?

Module 2: Potential Outcomes of the FQPA

First compounds under review:

- 40 OP's (mostly insecticides)
- 16 Carbamates
- 30 B2 Carcinogens

Most OP's will fit in ONE risk cup. The primary registrant may choose to remove products or uses from the market = voluntary cancellation.

If the risk cup still overflows? USDA & EPA must decide how uses will be changed or eliminated.

Input by:

- extension
- growers
- registrants
- NASS
- other stakeholders

Module 3: How to be a Part of the FQPA Decision Making Process

(1) Gain information on how FQPA could affect you.

(2) Provide information to decision makers.

Information sources:

University of Delaware: NAPIAP, PAT Professionals, Extension Experts, IPM Program.

Industry: chemical mfg representatives, trade/grower groups

Provide information to:

- NASS surveys
- UD surveys
- trade associations
- commodity groups
- legislative representatives