

Lab to Label

How Pesticides are Developed, Registered and Regulated in the U.S.

For Commercial Use Only

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Science-based Regulation.....	50%
Collaboration, oversight, innovation.....	50%
TOTAL.....	100%

Reg. No. LAB-TO-LABEL

State Regulation and Oversight

- In addition to federal oversight and regulation, states may develop their own pesticide regulations, reviewing and approving pesticide products already reviewed and approved by EPA for use in the state.
- In each state, one agency (typically the state's Department of Agriculture or Environment) works cooperatively with EPA to enforce federal pesticide regulations, respond to potential issues or necessitate additional safety and environmental standards.
- **There is a process in place.** Should concerns arise over a pesticide, EPA or the state-lead agency has the expertise and resources to review and direct as necessary.

Pesticides are safe for their intended use. The manufacturers and suppliers of pesticides operate in one of the most strictly tested and regulated industries in the U.S.

Federal Laws: Pesticides	
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under FIFRA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ensures that each pesticide will perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse, or unintended, effects on human health or the environment. • To meet this standard, every new pesticide is evaluated for potential effects on humans, wildlife, plants and other organisms. • EPA evaluates the toxicity and chemical properties, or <i>hazard</i>, as well as the amount, frequency and length of exposure to a chemical, to determine if a product causes unintended effects.
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FFDCA requires that EPA determine that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the collective exposure to pesticide residue found in foods. • Each year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Data Program reports on pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables and has consistently reaffirmed that the sampled produce test well below the tolerances established by EPA and "do not pose a safety concern." • Existing pesticide products approved and in market undergo reregistration review at least once every 15 years to make sure they meet current scientific and regulatory standards.

Pesticides: Who Makes the Call?

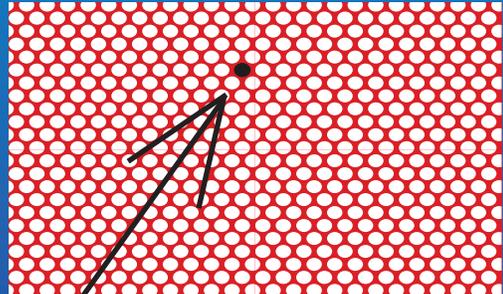
Safety Dose Science Air and Water Quality Pollinators Public Health
 Sustainability Transparency Risk Soil Health Hazard
 Precautionary Principle

Pesticide Registration At-A-Glance

<p>Who is responsible for the safety of pesticides?</p>	<p>Over 350 EPA non-politically appointed employee scientists focus full-time on regulating pesticides. Occasionally, other experts are recruited through the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel to provide additional feedback and oversight on technical issues.</p>
<p>How long is EPA's evaluation process?</p>	<p>Approval of a new pesticide takes two years or more. (This doesn't include the average 11 years of additional time it takes to get a pesticide from the lab to EPA for review.)</p>
<p>Is the process transparent?</p>	<p>The public can submit comments on pending rules, notices and other actions on regulations.gov and view information related to EPA regulations, such as Federal Register notices, public comments, and background documentation about rulemakings on EPA's Docket Center accessible through regulations.gov</p>
<p>Is the review thorough & exhaustive?</p>	<p>Yes. EPA's review considers how a pesticide might cause harm (hazard), at what levels (dose-response); and the possibility that someone or something is exposed to the pesticide (exposure).</p>
<p>Does this process change with each new Administration?</p>	<p>Changes in Administration have little effect on how pesticides are reviewed and registered. Despite who holds office, EPA is obligated by law to uphold FIFRA and other existing pesticide laws that have been approved by Congress. Sometimes, as regulatory science progresses, EPA does make changes to specific parts of their dose-response or exposure assessment, but these changes are slow because of high time investment and opportunity for public participation.</p>

This strict regulatory process helps ensure that pesticide discoveries are not pursued if they cannot meet the high safety standards for approval.

- This is the primary reason only about **one in 10,000 discoveries** will make the long (more than 11 years) and costly journey from the lab to the farmer's field.
- To put this into perspective, **a discovery made today would likely not be available to farmers until 2030.**



That's the one!
 (graphic for illustrative purposes)