

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 158.60

safety of another registered pesticide product which is purchased by the applicant and used in the manufacture or formulation of the product for which registration is sought.

(b) This exemption applies only to data concerning safety of a product or its ingredients, not to efficacy data. Data concerning safety includes toxicity, metabolism, environmental fate, product chemistry, and residue chemistry data.

(c) This exemption does not apply to data concerning the safety of the applicant's end-use product itself, unless the composition of the applicant's product and that of the purchased product are identical, i.e., data which this part indicates must be developed by tests using the end-use product for which registration is sought as the test substance. These requirements can be identified by the notation "EP\*" in the "test substance" column of the tables in subparts C and D of this part and these are the minimum data requirements that the applicant described in paragraph (a) of this section (i.e., the "formulator") must satisfy.

(d) The data to which this exemption applies usually will concern the safety of one or more of the end-use product's active ingredients, specifically, those active ingredients which are contained in the purchased product. These data requirements normally can be identified by the notations "TGAI" (technical grade of active ingredient), "PAI" (pure active ingredients), "PAIRA" (pure active ingredient, radiolabeled), or "TEP" (typical end-use product) in the "test substance" column of the tables in subparts C and D of this part.

(e) EPA interprets FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(D) as allowing an applicant to use the formulator's exemption with respect to a data requirement concerning the safety of an ingredient of his product only if:

(1) His application indicates that the ingredient's presence in his product is attributable solely to his purchase from another person of an identified, registered product containing that ingredient and his use of the purchased product in formulating his product; and

(2) The purchased product is a registered manufacturing-use product

whose label does not prohibit its use for making an end-use product with any use for which the applicant's product will be labeled; or

(3) The purchased end-use product is a registered end-use product labeled for each use for which the applicant's product will be labeled.

(f) Notwithstanding FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(D), EPA will not approve an application unless there is available to EPA for its review whatever data is necessary in order to make the required risk/benefit finding under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) or section 3(c)(7).

[49 FR 42881, Oct. 24, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 15999, May 4, 1988]

### § 158.55 Agricultural vs. non-agricultural pesticides.

Section 25(a)(1) of FIFRA instructs the Administrator to "take into account the difference in concept and usage between various classes of pesticides and differences in environmental risk and the appropriate data for evaluating such risk between agricultural and non-agricultural pesticides." This part distinguishes the various classes of pesticide use (e.g., crop vs. non-crop) and the corresponding data necessary to support registration under FIFRA. This information is present in each data requirement table. In addition, the Use Pattern Index (appendix A) is a comprehensive list of pesticide use patterns, cross-referenced to the general use patterns appearing in the tables; the index will further assist the reader in distinguishing agricultural versus non-agricultural uses of pesticides.

[49 FR 42881, Oct. 24, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 15999, May 4, 1988]

### § 158.60 Minor uses.

(a) *Minor use policy.* A minor use of a pesticide is a use on a "minor crop" (a crop which is planted on a small total amount of acreage) or a use which is otherwise limited such that the potential market volume of the product for that use is inherently small. EPA's policy concerning data requirements for minor uses of pesticides includes the following elements:

(1) Since the market volume for a minor use of a pesticide is intrinsically

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low, and the risk associated with the use often is also correspondingly low, EPA will adjust the data requirements concerning the minor use appropriately.

(2) A new data requirement pertinent to both an unregistered minor use and a registered major use will not be applied to a minor use applicant until it is applied to the major use registrations.

(3) EPA will accept extrapolations and regional data to support establishment of individual minor use tolerances.

(4) Group tolerances will be established to assist applicants for registration of products for minor uses as described in 40 CFR 180.34.

(b) *Advice on data requirements to support minor uses.* Applicants for registration are advised to contact the appropriate EPA Product Manager of the Minor Use Officer for advice on developing data to support new applications for minor uses of pesticides.

## § 158.65 Biochemical and microbial pesticides.

Biochemical and microbial pesticides are generally distinguished from conventional chemical pesticides by their unique modes of action, low use volume, target species specificity or natural occurrence. In addition, microbial pesticides are living entities capable of survival, growth reproduction and infection. Biochemical and microbial pesticides are subject to a different set of data requirements, as specified in §§ 158.165 and 158.170, respectively.

(a) *Biochemical pesticides.* Biochemical pesticides include, but are not limited to, products such as semichemicals (e.g. insect pheromones), hormones (e.g., insect juvenile growth hormones), natural plant and insect regulators, and enzymes. When necessary the Agency will evaluate products on an individual basis to determine whether they are biochemical or conventional chemical pesticides.

(b) *Microbial pesticides.* (1) Microbial pesticides include microbial entities such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, and protozoans. The data requirements apply to all microbial pesticides, including those that are naturally-occurring as well as those that are geneti-

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cally modified. Each “new” variety, subspecies, or strain of an already registered microbial pest control agent must be evaluated, and may be subject to additional data requirements.

(2) Novel microbial pesticides (i.e., genetically modified or non-indigenous microbial pesticides) will be subject to additional data or information requirements on a case-by-case basis depending on the particular micro-organism, its parent microorganism, the proposed pesticide use pattern, and the manner and extent to which the organism has been genetically modified. Additional requirements may include information on the genetic engineering techniques used, the identity of the inserted or deleted gene segment (base sequence data or enzyme restriction map of the gene), information on the control region of the gene in question, a description of the “new” traits or characteristics that are intended to be expressed, tests to evaluate genetic stability and exchange, and/or selected Tier II environmental expression and toxicology tests.

(3) Pest control organisms such as insect predators, nematodes, and macroscopic parasites are exempt from the requirements of FIFRA as authorized by section 25(b) of FIFRA and specified in § 152.20 (a) of this chapter.

[49 FR 42881, Oct. 24, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 15999, May 4, 1988]

## § 158.70 Acceptable protocols.

The Agency has published Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, as indicated in § 158.20(d), which contain suggested protocols for conducting tests to develop the data required by this part.

(a) *General policy.* Any appropriate protocol may be used provided that it meets the purpose of the test standards specified in the guidelines and provides data of suitable quality and completeness as typified by the protocols cited in the guidelines. Applicants should use the test procedure which is most suitable for evaluation of the particular ingredient, mixture, or product. Accordingly, failure to follow a suggested protocol will not invalidate a test if another appropriate methodology is used.

(b) *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Protocols.* Tests conducted in accordance with the