Get to Know the Food Quality **Protection Act**

In 1996, the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), strengthening EPA's pesticide regulation process. FQPA modernized the health-based safety standard for pesticides .

FQPA provides more stringent parameters around use of pesticides on food crops.

Considers total or "<u>aggregate" exposure</u> to a pesticide from multiple sources (food, drinking water, residential uses, and other non-occupational sources) when assessing pesticide tolerances.

Considers cumulative effects of different pesticides that share a common mechanism of toxicity.

Provides incentives for pesticide registrants to develop reduced risk pesticides.

So how exactly does the 10x Safety Foctors it as an extra layer of protection. For example, think of think about So how exactly does the 10X safety factor work? Think of a todaller riding in a car. A seatbell would not provide the ir as an a todaller riding in a corrotection, for popropriate amount of protection, for a seatbelt would not provide think about a toda a corrotection of think about a seat would not provide the seat with is

a toddler riding in a car. A seathelt would not provide annount of protection. Add a car seathelt would not provide the safety factor many times over on exomple of incurs of protection. Add of a cor sect this is only thing left in the only thing left in the (1) OXI. Add on of increasing the sofety factor many times over the child from possibly being left in the (104). backseaf, which protects the driver to anything left in the cor, which is another 10%. This example results in the protects the child from possibly being left in the esults in two in the car, which protects the child from possibly being left of FQPA which is another 10%. This example results in two possibly being left of FQPA being left being in the 10X sofery which is another risk assessments generally had two 10X. 00X sofery factors Prior to the passage of FOPA pesticide 10X sofery factors Prior to the passage of FOPA pesticide

FQPA required EPA to develop methodologies to perform more refined pesticide risk assessments to better reflect real-world circumstances.

Z FQPA <u>provides enhanced protection for infants and children.</u>

tolerances, the EPA sets

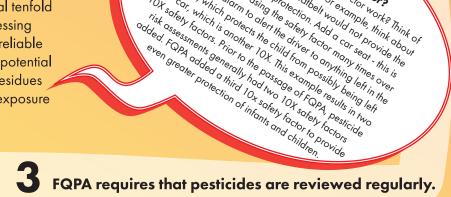
maximum amount of a

Pesticide residue allowed to remain in or

on a food as part of the

regulation process

Considers the potential for higher susceptibility of children to pesticides by applying an additional tenfold (10X) safety factor when setting and reassessing tolerances for foods that children eat, unless reliable data supports a different factor. This considers potential pre- and post-natal toxicity of the pesticide residues and completeness of the data with respect to exposure and toxicity to infants and children.



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Federal regulators must review each pesticide approved for use in the U.S. a minimum every 15 years. Each registered pesticide is also subject to continuous review whenever new scientific data becomes available.

Any newly discovered or unexpected risks (revealed by new research, incident reports, etc.) attributed to a pesticide must be reported promptly to EPA by the registrant (if they are known to the registrant).

Accelerated the reassessment of all pesticide tolerances in effect at the time FQPA was enacted.

Using these newly developed methodologies, EPA completed the reassessment of the 9,721 pesticide tolerances in effect in 1996 during the 10 years after FQPA was enacted. In the process, EPA revoked or modified almost 4,000 tolerances.





