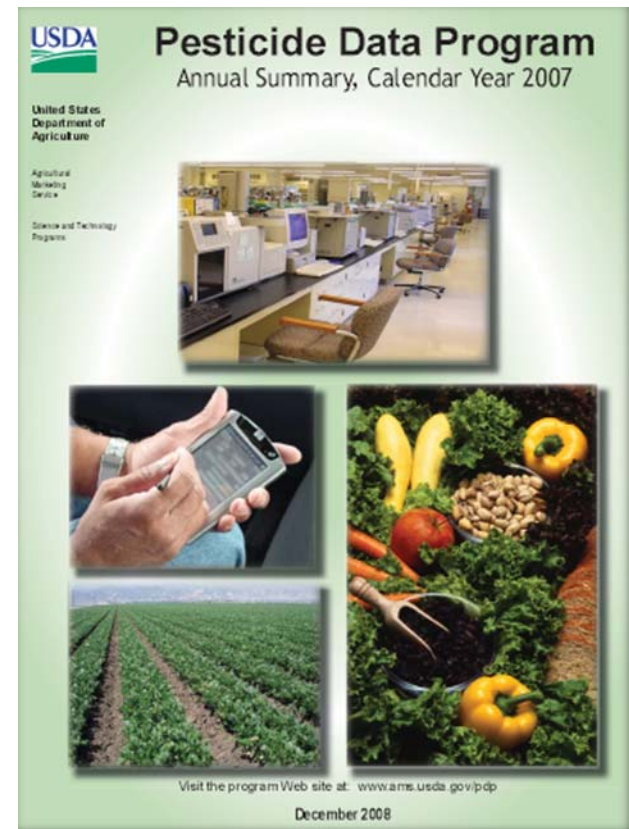


Pesticide Data Program (PDP)

- President's Food Safety Initiative (Oct. 1989)
 - Creation of a National Pesticide Residue Program (1991)
- National Academy of Sciences Report "Pesticides in the Diets of Infants and Children" (1993)
- Food Quality Protection Act (1996)
- Risk assessment of pesticides fully implemented



Funding

- PDP receives annual funds from Congress:
- Funds provided in FY 2009 were insufficient to cover costs of planned operations; therefore, PDP discontinued collection of beef and grain data
 - FY 2009 funds: 15.238 million
 - FY 2010 funds: 15.360 million
 - FY 2011 funds: 16.358 million (estimate)

PDP - Mission

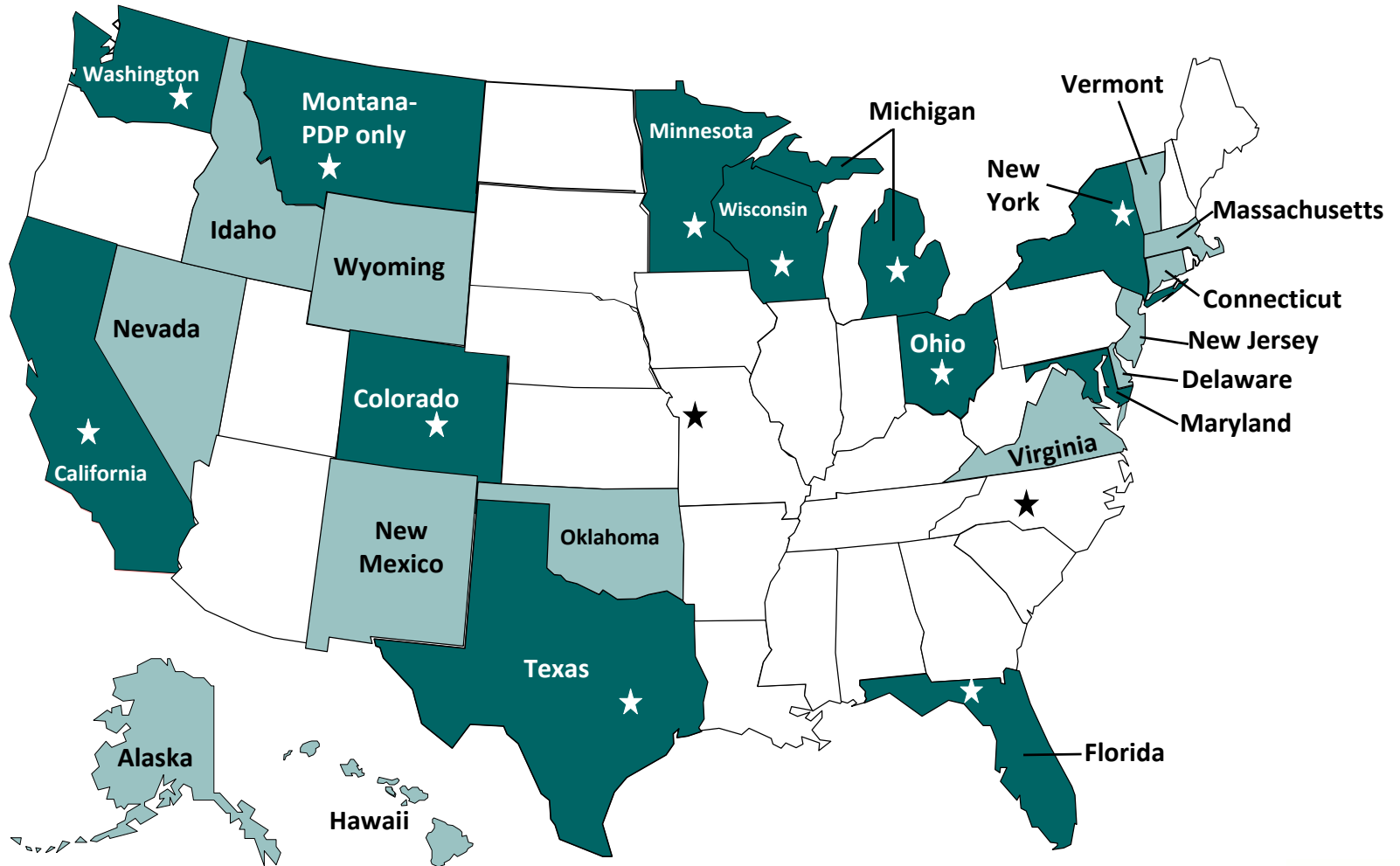
- Provide EPA with data for dietary risk assessments and pesticide re-registration decisions
- Support the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA)
- Provide data on children's foods
- Provide data on minor-use crops
- Support marketing of U.S. commodities

Contributors to PDP Planning and Policy

- USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- States – Departments of Agriculture
- Other government agencies
 - National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)
 - Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyard Administration (GIPSA)
 - Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)
 - Agricultural Research Service (ARS)
 - Economic Research Service (ERS)



Program Participants



States participating in PDP & MDP

States where produce is directly marketed from participating States

Location of participating State (white stars) and Federal (black stars) Laboratories



Sampling

Reliable laboratory results begin with and depend directly on the quality and timing of sample collection



Sampling

- Adhere to sampling operating procedures specific to each of the programs
- Routine Sampling: Number of samples collected is apportioned according to State population
- PDP:
 - 62 samples per commodity per month if samples are collected by State Inspectors.
 - 600 samples per year if samples are collected by Federal Inspectors (meat, poultry and grains)
- Special Surveys: Number of samples collected is based on scope and reason for the survey

PDP Commodities in 2009

- Apples
- Asparagus
- Canned beans
- Beef
- Catfish
- Cilantro
- Sweet corn
- Cucumbers
- Grapes
- Green onions
- Oranges
- Organic lettuce
- Pears
- Potatoes
- Rice
- Spinach
- Strawberries
- Sweet potatoes
- Tomato paste
- Groundwater
- Drinking water, treated and untreated

PDP Commodities in 2010

(Including commodities continued from 2009)

- Apples
- Asparagus
- Bell peppers
- Beans (canned)
- Cabbage
- Cantaloupe
- Catfish
- Cilantro
- Corn, sweet
- Cucumbers
- Grapes
- Lettuce
- Mangoes
- Oats
- Oranges
- Pears
- Strawberries
- Sweet potatoes
- Watermelon
- Drinking water (before & after treatment)
- Groundwater (School wells)

Pesticides Tested

- Over 400 pesticides, metabolites, and isomers tested using multi-residue methods
- Pesticide Classes:

- Carbamates
- Chloroacetanilides
- Imidazolinones
- Neonicotinyls
- Organochlorines
- Organophosphates

- Phenoxies
- Pyrethroids
- Strobilurins
- Sulfonyl ureas
- Triazines
- Triazoles