

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460




OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 27, 2021

SUBJECT: **Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential by the Office of Pesticide Programs**

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TO: Division Directors AD, BPPD, EFED, HED, PRD and RD

The attached list provides an overview of chemicals evaluated for carcinogenic potential by the Health Effects Division (HED) of the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) available through July 2021. Applying the Agency's Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment, the classification of the chemical is made by HED's Cancer Assessment Review Committee (CARC) or, in the case of where there is no evidence of carcinogenicity, by the HED Risk Assessment Team.

This list includes the chemical name, CAS Number, PC code, the cancer classification, report date, test species and tumor type(s) as well as method of quantification of cancer risk and established mode of action, as applicable.

It should be noted that the evaluation of many of these chemicals is an ongoing process, therefore, the information in this list (i.e., classification and/or the quantification) may be subject to change as new and/or additional data are submitted to OPP. This list should not be used as the single source for either the classification or quantification of the carcinogenic potential. This list will be updated annually.

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Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential
Science Information Management Branch
Health Effects Division
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

BACKGROUND

What is this list?

The Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential provides an overview of the compounds evaluated for carcinogenicity by the Health Effects Division of the Office of Pesticide Programs.

NOTE: As new information becomes available, the list may become out-of-date. Therefore, it should not be used as the sole reference regarding the carcinogenic potential for a pesticide. EPA intends to update the list each year to include new evaluations or re-evaluations.

How does EPA review pesticides for potential carcinogenicity?

The Health Effects Division of the Office of Pesticide Programs performs an independent review of studies conducted in mice and rats to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of pesticides. The results of the independent review are peer-reviewed by the Cancer Assessment Review Committee. This committee recommends a cancer classification. The classification will determine how the Agency regulates the pesticide and will include methods for quantification of human risk. In some cases, EPA also requests review by the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel.

What factors does EPA consider in its review of cancer risk?

When assessing possible cancer risk posed by a pesticide, EPA considers how strongly carcinogenic the chemical is (its potency) and the potential for human exposure. The pesticides are evaluated not only to determine if they cause cancer in laboratory animals, but also as to their potential to cause human cancer. For any pesticide classified as a potential carcinogen, the risk would depend on the extent to which a person might be exposed (how much time and to what quantity of the pesticide). The factors considered include short-term studies, long-term cancer studies, mutagenicity studies, and structure activity concerns. (The term “weight-of-the-evidence” is used in referring to such a review. This means that the recommendation is not based on the results of one study, but on the results of all studies that are available.)

When does EPA review pesticides for potential carcinogenicity?

EPA reviews studies submitted when a pesticide is proposed for registration. Studies are required in two species (mice and rats) and two sexes (males and females). These studies are required for all pesticides used on food and some non-food pesticides that could lead to long-term exposures in humans. These studies may be reviewed again when a pesticide undergoes reregistration and the cancer classification may be reevaluated, particularly if new studies have been submitted.

Why are there several different cancer classifications in the list?

EPA's guidelines for evaluating the potential carcinogenicity of chemicals have been updated over the years to reflect increased understanding of ways chemicals may cause cancer. The current guidelines call for greater emphasis on characterization discussions for hazard, dose-response assessment, exposure assessment, and risk characterization, as well as the use of mode of action in the assessment of potential carcinogenesis.

EPA does not have the resources to re-evaluate every chemical to determine how it would be described under new guidelines, and there is no reason to re-evaluate chemicals unless there is some new information that could change the basic understanding of that chemical.

How have the guidelines changed?

EPA issued its first set of principles to guide evaluation of human cancer potential in 1976. In 1986, EPA issued updated guidance, which included a letter system (A-E) for designating degree of carcinogenic potential. In the 1986 guidelines, hazard identification and the weight-of-evidence process focused on tumor findings. The human carcinogenic potential of agents was characterized by a six-category alphanumeric classification system (A, B1, B2, C, and D). In 1996, EPA released "Proposed Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment," which used descriptive phrases rather than the alphanumeric classification to classify carcinogenic potential. In the 1996 classification structure, increased emphasis was placed on discussing characterization of hazard, dose-response, and exposure assessments. The hazard and weight of evidence process embraced an analysis of all relevant biological information and emphasized understanding the agent's mode of action in producing tumors to reduce the uncertainty in describing the likelihood of harm. By 1999, the science related to carcinogens had advanced significantly. EPA issued draft guidelines that continued the greater emphasis on characterization discussions for hazard, dose-response assessment, exposure assessment, risk characterization and the use of mode of action in the assessment of potential carcinogenesis. In addition, the guidelines included consideration of risk to children, as well as addressing other issues such as nuances related to the amount and adequacy of data on a chemical.

In March, 2005, EPA released its final *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment* (EPA/630/P-03/001F). These guidelines represent the culmination of a long development process, replacing EPA's original cancer risk assessment guidelines (1986) and its interim final guidelines (1999). <https://www.epa.gov/risk/guidelines-carcinogen-risk-assessment>

How do the different designations compare?

The short answer is that they cannot be directly compared. Each system designation refers to the reviews and criteria it contains. A substance that is, for example, a "C" in the 1986 system may not be directly translatable to any particular category in the later systems. The designation for any substance must be considered in the context of the system under which it was reviewed.

A list of the descriptors from the various classification systems and their definitions are given on the following pages.

Carcinogenicity Classification of Pesticides: Derivation and Definition of Terms

CLASSIFICATION-2005

The following descriptors from the 2005 Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment can be used as an introduction to the weight of evidence narrative in the cancer risk assessment. The examples presented in the discussion of the descriptors are illustrative. The examples are neither a checklist nor a limitation for the descriptor. The complete weight of evidence narrative, rather than the descriptor alone, provides the conclusions and the basis for them.

CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. This descriptor indicates strong evidence of human carcinogenicity. It covers different combinations of evidence.

- This descriptor is appropriate when there is convincing epidemiologic evidence of a causal association between human exposure and cancer.
- Exceptionally, this descriptor may be equally appropriate with a lesser weight of epidemiologic evidence that is strengthened by other lines of evidence. It can be used when all of the following conditions are met: (a) there is strong evidence of an association between human exposure and either cancer or the key precursor events of the agent's mode of action but not enough for a causal association, and (b) there is extensive evidence of carcinogenicity in animals, and (c) the mode(s) of carcinogenic action and associated key precursor events have been identified in animals, and (d) there is strong evidence that the key precursor events that precede the cancer response in animals are anticipated to occur in humans and progress to tumors, based on available biological information. In this case, the narrative includes a summary of both the experimental and epidemiologic information on mode of action and also an indication of the relative weight that each source of information carries, e.g., based on human information, and based on limited human and extensive animal experiments.

LIKELY TO BE CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. This descriptor is appropriate when the weight of the evidence is adequate to demonstrate carcinogenic potential to humans but does not reach the weight of evidence for the descriptor “Carcinogenic to Humans.” Adequate evidence consistent with this descriptor covers a broad spectrum. As stated previously, the use of the term “likely” as a weight of evidence descriptor does not correspond to a quantifiable probability. The examples below are meant to represent the broad range of data combinations that are covered by this descriptor; they are illustrative and provide neither a checklist nor a limitation for the data that might support use of this descriptor.

Moreover, additional information, e.g., on mode of action, might change the choice of descriptor for the illustrated examples. Supporting data for this descriptor may include:

- an agent demonstrating a plausible (but not definitively causal) association between human exposure and cancer, in most cases with some supporting biological, experimental evidence, though not necessarily carcinogenicity data from animal experiments;
- an agent that has tested positive in animal experiments in more than one species, sex, strain, site, or exposure route, with or without evidence of carcinogenicity in humans;

- a positive tumor study that raises additional biological concerns beyond that of a statistically significant result, for example, a high degree of malignancy, or an early age at onset;
- a rare animal tumor response in a single experiment that is assumed to be relevant to humans; or
- a positive tumor study that is strengthened by other lines of evidence, for example, either plausible (but not definitively causal) association between human exposure and cancer or evidence that the agent or an important metabolite causes events generally known to be associated with tumor formation (such as DNA reactivity or effects on cell growth control) likely to be related to the tumor response in this case.

SUGGESTIVE EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL. This descriptor of the database is appropriate when the weight of evidence is suggestive of carcinogenicity; a concern for potential carcinogenic effects in humans is raised, but the data are judged not sufficient for a stronger conclusion. This descriptor covers a spectrum of evidence associated with varying levels of concern for carcinogenicity, ranging from a positive cancer result in the only study on an agent to a single positive cancer result in an extensive database that includes negative studies in other species. Depending on the extent of the database, additional studies may or may not provide further insights. Some examples include:

- a small, and possibly not statistically significant, increase in tumor incidence observed in a single animal or human study that does not reach the weight of evidence for the descriptor "Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans." The study generally would not be contradicted by other studies of equal quality in the same population group or experimental system (see discussions of *conflicting evidence* and *differing results*, below);
- a small increase in a tumor with a high background rate in that sex and strain, when there is some but insufficient evidence that the observed tumors may be due to intrinsic factors that cause background tumors and not due to the agent being assessed. (When there is a high background rate of a specific tumor in animals of a particular sex and strain, then there may be biological factors operating independently of the agent being assessed that could be responsible for the development of the observed tumors.) In this case, the reasons for determining that the tumors are not due to the agent are explained;
- evidence of a positive response in a study whose power, design, or conduct limits the ability to draw a confident conclusion (but does not make the study fatally flawed), but where the carcinogenic potential is strengthened by other lines of evidence (such as structure-activity relationships); or
- a statistically significant increase at one dose only, but no significant response at the other doses and no overall trend.

INADEQUATE INFORMATION TO ASSESS CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL. This descriptor of the database is appropriate when available data are judged inadequate for applying one of the other descriptors. Additional studies generally would be expected to provide further insights. Some examples include:

- little or no pertinent information;
- conflicting evidence, that is, some studies provide evidence of carcinogenicity but other studies of equal quality in the same sex and strain are negative. Differing results, that is, positive results in some studies and negative results in one or more different experimental systems, do not constitute *conflicting evidence*, as the term is used here. Depending on the overall weight of evidence, differing results can be considered either suggestive evidence or likely evidence; or
- negative results that are not sufficiently robust for the descriptor, "Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans."

NOT LIKELY TO BE CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. This descriptor is appropriate when the available data are considered robust for deciding that there is no basis for human hazard concern. In some instances, there can be positive results in experimental animals when there is strong, consistent evidence that each mode of action in experimental animals does not operate in humans. In other cases, there can be convincing evidence in both humans and animals that the agent is not carcinogenic. The judgment may be based on data such as:

- animal evidence that demonstrates lack of carcinogenic effect in both sexes in well-designed and well-conducted studies in at least two appropriate animal species (in the absence of other animal or human data suggesting a potential for cancer effects),
- convincing and extensive experimental evidence showing that the only carcinogenic effects observed in animals are not relevant to humans,
- convincing evidence that carcinogenic effects are not likely by a particular exposure route (see Section 2.3), or
- convincing evidence that carcinogenic effects are not likely below a defined dose range.

A descriptor of “not likely” applies only to the circumstances supported by the data. For example, an agent may be “Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic” by one route but not necessarily by another. In those cases that have positive animal experiment(s) but the results are judged to be not relevant to humans, the narrative discusses why the results are not relevant.

MULTIPLE DESCRIPTORS. More than one descriptor can be used when an agent's effects differ by dose or exposure route. For example, an agent may be “Carcinogenic to Humans” by one exposure route but “Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic” by a route by which it is not absorbed. Also, an agent could be “Likely to Be Carcinogenic” above a specified dose but “Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic” below that dose because a key event in tumor formation does not occur below that dose.

CLASSIFICATION -1999 Draft

The terms used to describe carcinogenic potential in the July 1999 “Review Draft of the Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment” are listed and defined as follows:

CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. This descriptor is appropriate when there is convincing epidemiologic evidence demonstrating causality between human exposure and cancer. This descriptor is also appropriate when there is an absence of conclusive epidemiologic evidence to clearly establish a cause and effect relationship between human exposure and cancer, but there is compelling evidence of carcinogenicity in animals and mechanistic information in animals and humans demonstrating similar mode(s) of carcinogenic action. It is used when all of the following conditions are met:

- There is evidence in a human population(s) of association of exposure to the agent with cancer, but not enough to show a causal association, and
- There is extensive evidence of carcinogenicity, and
- The mode(s) of carcinogenic action and associated key events have been identified in animals, and
- The key events that precede the cancer response in animals have been observed in the human population(s) that also shows evidence of an association of exposure to the agent with cancer.

LIKELY TO BE CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. This descriptor is appropriate when the available tumor effects and other key data are adequate to demonstrate carcinogenic potential to humans. Adequate data are within a spectrum. At one end is evidence for an association between human exposure to the agent and cancer and strong experimental evidence of carcinogenicity in animals; at the other, with no human data, the weight of experimental evidence shows animal carcinogenicity by a mode or modes of action that are relevant or assumed to be relevant to humans.

SUGGESTIVE EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENICITY, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT TO ASSESS HUMAN CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL. This descriptor is appropriate when the evidence from human or animal data is suggestive of carcinogenicity, which raises a concern for carcinogenic effects but is judged not sufficient for a conclusion as to human carcinogenic potential. Examples of such evidence may include: a marginal increase in tumors that may be exposure-related, or evidence is observed only in a single study, or the only evidence is limited to certain high background tumors in one sex of one species. Dose-response assessment is not indicated for these agents. Further studies would be needed to determine human carcinogenic potential.

DATA ARE INADEQUATE FOR AN ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL. This descriptor is used when available data are judged inadequate to perform an assessment. This includes a case when there is a lack of pertinent or useful data or when existing evidence is conflicting, e.g., some evidence is suggestive of carcinogenic effects, but other equally pertinent evidence does not confirm a concern.

NOT LIKELY TO BE CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. This descriptor is used when the available data are considered robust for deciding that there is no basis for human hazard concern. The judgment may be based on:

- Extensive human experience that demonstrates lack of carcinogenic effect (e.g., phenobarbital).
- Animal evidence that demonstrates lack of carcinogenic effect in at least two well- designed and well-conducted studies in two appropriate animal species (in the absence of human data suggesting a potential for cancer effects).
- Extensive experimental evidence showing that the only carcinogenic effects observed in animals are not considered relevant to humans (e.g., showing only effects in the male rat kidney due to accumulation of alpha_{2u}-globulin).
- Evidence that carcinogenic effects are not likely by a particular route of exposure.
- Evidence that carcinogenic effects are not anticipated below a defined dose range.

CLASSIFICATION-1996

In April 1996, EPA released the "Proposed Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment." This scheme varied from the earlier 1986 scheme in that it used descriptors rather than letters to classify carcinogenic potential. The descriptors are:

KNOWN/LIKELY. This category of descriptors is appropriate when the available tumor effects and other key data are adequate to convincingly demonstrate carcinogenic potential for humans.

CANNOT BE DETERMINED. This category of descriptors is appropriate when available tumor effects or other key data are suggestive or conflicting or limited in quantity and, thus, are not adequate to convincingly demonstrate carcinogenic potential for humans. In general, further agent specific and generic research and testing are needed to be able to describe human carcinogenic potential.

NOT LIKELY. This is the appropriate descriptor when experimental evidence is satisfactory for deciding that there is no basis for human hazard concern, as follows (in the absence of human data suggesting a potential for cancer effects).

CLASSIFICATION -1986

The following cancer classification scheme was first introduced in 1986. It was used until 1996.

GROUP A-HUMAN CARCINOGEN. This group is used only when there is sufficient evidence from epidemiologic studies to support a causal association between exposure to the agents and cancer.

GROUP B-PROBABLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN. This group includes agents for which the weight of evidence of human carcinogenicity based on epidemiologic studies is "limited" and also includes agents for which the weight of evidence of carcinogenicity based on animal studies is "sufficient." The group is divided into two subgroups. **Group B1** is reserved for agents for which there is limited evidence of

carcinogenicity from epidemiologic studies. **Group B2** is used for Agents for which there is "sufficient: evidence from animal studies and for which there is "inadequate evidence" or "no data" from epidemiologic studies.

GROUP C-POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN. This group is used for agents with limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals in the absence of human data.

GROUP D-NOT CLASSIFIABLE AS TO HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY. This group is generally used for agents with inadequate human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity or for which no data are available.

GROUP E-EVIDENCE OF NON-CARCINOGENICITY FOR HUMANS. This group is used for agents that show no evidence for carcinogenicity in at least two adequate animal tests in different species or in both adequate epidemiologic and animal studies.

OTHER DEFINITIONS

Quantification of Cancer Risk - Carcinogenic Potency Factor (Q_1^*)

Q_1 STAR (Q_1^*) - In the classification of human or probable-human carcinogens, mathematical models are used to estimate an upper-bound excess cancer risk associated with lifetime ingestion in the diet. The data used in these estimates usually come from lifetime exposure studies in animals. The USEPA generally uses the linearized multistage model for its cancer risk assessment. This model fits linear dose-response curves to low doses and is consistent with a no-threshold model of carcinogenesis, i.e., exposure to even a very small amount of the substance produces a finite increased risk of cancer.

The linearized multistage model uses dose-response data from the most appropriate carcinogenic study to calculate a carcinogenic potency factor (q_1^*) for humans. The q_1^* is then used to determine the concentrations of the chemical in the diet that are associated with theoretical upperbound excess lifetime cancer risks of 1 in 10,000, 1 in 100,000, and 1 in 1,000,000 (10^{-4} , 10^{-5} , 10^{-6} respectively) individuals over a lifetime of exposure.

Mode of Action (MOA) - The key cellular and biochemical events that have to happen for a biological effect to develop. Mode of action is contrasted with mechanism of action which is a more complete understanding of the step by step pathway leading to a biological effect. Some established MOAs include:

Androgen Dependent - The chemical disrupts the normal levels of reproductive hormones (e.g., testosterone, luteinizing hormone) which in turn stimulates the target tissue (e.g., Leydig cells, testicular tissue) to divide which may lead to hyperplasia and neoplasia. For agents to pose a hazard to humans by this MOA, sufficient exposure levels need to be encountered which produce the same level of biological effect as seen in rodents. This is consistent with the MOA for Leydig cell tumorigenesis.

Cytotoxicity and Regenerative Proliferation - Continuous exposure to a chemical or its metabolite causes persistent cell killing which in turn may result in a persistent regenerative proliferative response in the damaged tissue. For irreversible tissue alterations to occur in humans, including cancer by this mode of action, a sufficient exposure must be encountered over a prolonged period.

Mitogenesis - Mitogenic chemicals act by promoting the clonal expansion of preneoplastic cells by stimulating cell proliferation. This mode of action is frequently found in the rodent liver where it is generally associated with an increase in metabolizing enzymes. A mitogenic chemical stimulates cell proliferation in the target organ without obvious cytotoxicity or cell death. Another important feature of this MOA is that the mitogenic effect is not persistent over time; instead it is resolved and then is manifested within proliferative foci which are considered preneoplastic lesions. Through continuous exposure, it is these preneoplastic lesions that develop into tumors. At this time, the adverse health effects caused by this MOA are presumed to be relevant to humans.

Mutagenesis - The chemical or a metabolite has the ability to react with or bind DNA in a manner that causes mutations. It is usually positive in multiple test systems for different genetic endpoints (particularly gene mutations and structural chromosome aberrations) and in tests performed *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Adverse health effects in rodents from these chemicals are considered relevant for human health risk.

Neuroendocrine Disruption - Chemicals that disrupt hypothalamic control of pituitary function leading to a decrease in hormone release (e.g., luteinizing hormone) and the disruption of the ovarian cycle. This may result in an increase in cell proliferation in the mammary gland due to a hyperstimulation by estrogen. In the case of chloro-s-triazines, this neuroendocrine MOA is not considered relevant to humans because it depends on a rodent specific reproductive process.

PPAR-alpha Agonism - Chemicals that bind to and activate the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor (PPAR) stimulate biological responses in the liver (e.g., peroxisome proliferation, induction of lipid metabolizing enzymes, oxidative stress, and hepatocyte mitogenesis). Activation of PPAR-alpha results in an increase in cell proliferation and clonal expansion of preneoplastic foci in the liver. While the human relevance of this MOA has not been definitively determined, most of the evidence indicates that this mode of action is not operative in the human liver.

Thyroid Hormone Disruption - Disruption of normal levels of thyroid hormones may lead to an increase of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) which results in an increase in cell proliferation of the thyroid gland. If exposure is continuous in the animal, thyroid follicular cell tumors can potentially develop. However, the development of thyroid cancer by this mode of action in humans is considered unlikely since prolonged stimulation of the thyroid gland by TSH has not been associated with tumorigenesis in humans. However, this MOA is relevant as an indicator for potential noncancer health effects (e.g., goiter, neurodevelopmental, etc) due thyroid disruption in humans.

Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential

Science Information Management Branch

Health Effects Division

Office of Pesticide Programs

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

CHEMICAL	CAS NO.	PC CODE	CANCER CLASSIFICATION	REPORT DATE
1,2,4-Triazole	288-88-0	600074	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	2/7/2006
1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin	77-48-5	006317	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	8/28/2000
1,3-dichloro-5-methylhydantoin	89415-87-2	128826	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	8/28/2000
2, 4 - DBA	94-82-6	030801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/13/2003
2,4-D + Salts & Esters	94-75-7	030001	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	1/29/1997
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4	030063	See Other.	8/21/2019
2,4-D butoxyethyl ester	1929-73-3	030053	See Other.	
2,4-D Choline	1048373-72-3	051505	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	10/27/2011
2,4-D diethanolamine salt	5742-19-8	030016	See Other.	
2,4-D dimethylamine salt	2008-39-1	030019	See Other.	
2,4-D isopropyl ester	94-11-1	030066	See Other.	
2,4-D isopropylamine salt	5742-17-6	030025	See Other.	
2,4-D sodium salt	2702-72-9	030004	See Other.	
2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt	32341-80-3	030035	See Other.	
2,4-DB DMA	2758-42-1	030819	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/20/2004
2,4-DP-p Salts & Esters	15165-67-0	031402	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/5/2013
2-Benzyl-4-chlorophenol	120-32-1	062201	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/5/1995
2-Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	075002	Not Required (Non-Food).	9/20/2018
4-aminopyridine	504-24-5	069201	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	8/6/2007
Acephate	30560-19-1	103301	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	5/8/1985
Acequinocyl	57960-19-7	006329	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/13/2003
Acetamide	63114-77-2	111101	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	5/29/1990
Acetamiprid	135410-20-7	099050	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/11/2001
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	121601	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	1/3/2007
Acibenzolar-S-methyl	135158-54-2	061402	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/9/1999
Acifluorfen sodium	62476-59-9	114402	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At High Doses; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans At Low Doses.	7/9/2003
Acrinathrin	101007-06-1	129141	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	7/15/1996
ADBAC	68424-85-1	069105	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/8/1999
Afidopyropen	915972-17-7	026200	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	1/24/2018

CHEMICAL	CAS NO.	PC CODE	CANCER CLASSIFICATION	REPORT DATE
Alachlor	15972-60-8	090501	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At High Doses; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans At Low Doses.	6/27/1997
Aldicarb	116-06-3	098301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/17/2002
Aliphatic petroleum solvent	64742-89-8; 64742-55-8	063503	Classification Not Available.	12/28/2018
Alpha-Cypermethrin	67375-30-8	209600	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/11/2012
Ametoctradin	865318-97-4	119210	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/24/2017
Ametryn	834-12-8	080801	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/20/2017
Amicarbazone	129909-90-6	114004	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/10/2005
Aminocyclopyrachlor	858956-08-8, 858956-35-1, 858954-83-3, 124423-84-3, 1759-53-1	288008	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/9/2011
Aminopyralid	150114-71-9	005100	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/12/2005
Aminopyralid Potassium Salt	566192-87-5	005219	See Other.	
Amisulbrom	348635-87-0	016330	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/2/2010
Amitraz	33089-61-1	106201	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	7/18/2006
Amitrole	61-82-5	004401	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans: at Doses That Do Not Alter Rat Thyroid Hormone Homeostasis.	5/11/2006
Anthraquinone	84-65-1	122701	Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	10/31/2012
Aquashade	2650-18-2	110301	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/27/2005
Asulam	3337-71-1	106901	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	12/6/2001
Atrazine	1912-24-9	080803	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/13/2000
Avermectin (see Emamectin Benzoate)	65195-55-3	122804	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	6/27/1996
Aviglycine	49669-74-1	129211	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans	8/12/2021
Azafenidin	68049-83-2	119016	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	10/18/1999
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	058001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/20/1998
Azoxystrobin	131860-33-8	128810	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/14/1997
Benalaxyl-M	98243-83-5	113510	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/2/2014
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	105201	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	12/16/1997
Benfluralin	1861-40-1	084301	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	12/27/2001
Benomyl	17804-35-2	099101	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/21/2000
Bensulide	741-58-2	009801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/10/1999
Bentazon	25057-89-0	275200	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	1/14/1992
Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	177406-68-7	098379	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/18/2005
Benzobicyclon	156963-66-5	215101	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/5/2017

CHEMICAL	CAS NO.	PC CODE	CANCER CLASSIFICATION	REPORT DATE
Benzyl Benzoate	120-51-4	009501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/28/2007
Beta Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	118831	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/27/2010
Bicyclopyrone	365400-11-9	018986	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	9/10/2014
Bifenazate	149877-41-8	000586	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/28/2001
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	128825	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	2/19/2003
Bioallethrin	584-79-2	004003	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	12/2/2003
Bispyrabac Sodium	125401-92-5	078906	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/2/2001
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	117801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/30/2005
Bixafen	581809-46-3	128400	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/18/2018
Borax	1303-96-4	011102	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/24/1993
Boric acid	10043-35-3	011001	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/24/1993
Boron	7440-42-8	128945	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	11/24/1993
Boron Sodium Oxide	12008-41-2	011107	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/2015
Boron Sodium Oxide, Tetrahydrate	12280-03-4	011103	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/2015
Boscalid	188425-85-6	128008	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	11/14/2002
Broflanilide	1207727-04-5	283200	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/2/2020
Bromacil	314-40-9	012301	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	1/13/1993
Bromacil, lithium salt	53404-19-6	012302	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	5/9/2012
Bromethalin	63333-35-7	112802	Classification Not Available.	3/20/2020
Bromoxynil	1689-84-5	035301	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	3/12/1997
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	035302	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	4/20/2011
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	120503	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/24/1995
Bronopol	52-51-7	216400	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	6/12/1995
Buprofezin	69327-76-0	275100	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	3/15/2000
Butachlor	23184-66-9	112301	Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	2/24/1999
Butafenacil	134605-64-4	122004	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/11/2003
Butoxypolypropylene Glycol	9003-13-8	011901	Classification Not Available.	12/2/2019
Butralin	33629-47-9	106501	There Are Insufficient Data To Characterize The Cancer Risk Of Butralin.	9/5/1996
Butylate	2008-41-5	041405	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/25/1992
Cacodylic acid	75-60-5	012501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Result In Enhanced Cell Proliferation.	6/21/2006
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	128864	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	5/28/1992

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Captafol	2939-80-2	081701	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	5/19/1987
Captan	133-06-2	081301	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Prolonged, High-Level Exposures; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause Cytotoxicity And Regenerative Cell Hyperplasia.	9/22/2004
Carbaryl	63-25-2	056801	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/12/2002
Carbendazim (MBC)	10605-21-7	128872	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	4/7/1989
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	090601	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/17/1997
Carboxin	5234-68-4	090201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/5/2003
Carfentrazone-ethyl	128639-02-1	128712	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/16/2001
Chlorantraniliprole	500008-45-7	090100	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/4/2009
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	059701	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	12/20/1985
Chlorethoxyfos	54593-83-8	129006	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	3/9/1995
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	129093	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	3/18/2003
Chlorflurenol Methyl Ester	2536-31-4	098801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/10/2006
Chlorimuron-ethyl	90982-32-4	128901	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/5/2009
Chlormequat chloride	999-81-5	018101	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/12/2007
Chloroaniline, p-	106-47-8	017203	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	4/27/1995
Chloroneb	2675-77-6	027301	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	12/18/2003
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	081501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/30/2010
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	081901	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/20/1997
Chlorpropham	101-21-3	018301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	10/11/1994
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	059101	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/23/1993
Chlorpyrifos methyl	5598-13-0	059102	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/17/1999
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	118601	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/17/2002
Chlorthal-dimethyl (DCPA)	1861-32-1	078701	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	2/10/1995
Cholecalciferol	67-97-0	202901	Classification Not Available.	3/24/2020
Clethodim	99129-21-2	121011	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/28/2007
Clodinafop-propargyl	105512-06-9	125203	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	2/8/2006
Clofencet (MON 21200)	82697-71-0	128726	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/23/1996
Clofentezine	74115-24-5	125501	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	4/3/1990
Clomazone	81777-89-1	125401	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/31/2001
Clopyralid	1702-17-6	117403	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/20/1999
Cloquintocet-mexyl	99607-70-2	700099	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/31/1999

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Cloransulam-methyl	147150-35-4	129116	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	9/30/1997
Clothianidin	210880-92-5	044309	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/6/2003
CMNP (Pyrazachlor)	6814-58-0	207100	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/20/2011
Cocamide Diethanolamine	68603-42-9	224600	Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	10/17/2001
Copper Compounds	20427-59-2	023401	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	6/13/2006
Coumaphos	56-72-4	036501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/25/1999
Cresol, p-Chloro-m-	59-50-7	064206	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	11/28/1995
Cryolite	15096-52-3	075101	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	12/22/1995
Cumyluron	99485-76-4	027902	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	6/11/2008
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	100101	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/30/1991
Cyantraniliprole	736994-63-1	090098	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/7/2013
Cyazofamid	120116-88-3	085651	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/3/2009
Cyclanilide	113136-77-9	026201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/9/1997
Cyclaniliprole	1031756-98-5	026202	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/25/2017
Cycloate	1134-23-2	041301	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/25/2003
Cyflufenamid	180409-60-3	555550	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/2/2014
Cyflumetofen	400882-07-7	138831	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/30/2013
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	128831	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/21/2002
Cyhalofop-butyl	122008-85-9	082583	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/20/2007
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8	128867	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	8/25/1993
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	101601	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	4/7/2005
Cymoxanil	57966-95-7	129106	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/2/2003
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	109702	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/27/1988
Cyphenothrin	39515-40-7	129013	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/16/2016
Cyproconazole	94361-06-5	128993	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause A Mitogenic Response In The Liver.	12/4/2007
Cyprodinil	121552-61-2	288202	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/14/1998
Cyprosulfamide	221667-31-8	877400	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/29/2008
Cyromazine	66215-27-8	121301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	1/6/1995
Daminozide	1596-84-5	035101	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/26/1991
Dantochlor (BCDMH)	118-52-5	028501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/14/2000
Dazomet	533-74-4	035602	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	12/7/1993
DEET	134-62-3	080301	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	1/4/1996
Deltamethrin	52918-63-5	097805	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/9/2003
Demiditraz	944263-65-4	577501	Not Required (Non-Food).	4/11/2013

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Desmedipham	13684-56-5	104801	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/20/1995
Diazinon	333-41-5	057801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/17/1997
Dicamba	1918-00-9	029801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/16/2005
Dicamba BAPMA Salt	104040-79-1	100094	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	3/29/2016
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	027401	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/18/1995
Dichlormid	37764-25-3	900497	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/15/2005
Dichlorobenzamide, 2,6-	2008-58-4	027402	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	11/28/1995
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	084001	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	3/1/2000
Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3	110902	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/24/2000
Dicloran	99-30-9	031301	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	9/5/2006
Diclosulam	145701-21-9	129122	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/9/1999
Dicofol	115-32-2	010501	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	6/24/1992
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	035201	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	10/18/1999
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC)	7173-51-5	069149	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/11/2000
Diethofencarb	87130-20-9	112102	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	8/27/2015
Difenoconazole	119446-68-3	128847	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	3/1/2007
Difenzoquat methyl sulfate	43222-48-6	106401	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	5/24/1994
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5	108201	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/27/1995
Diflufenzopyr	109293-97-2	005108	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/7/2017
Diflufenzopyr Sodiium	109293-98-3	005107	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/7/2017
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	129051	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/3/2014
Dimethenamid-P	163515-14-8	120051	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/3/2014
Dimethipin	55290-64-7	118901	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	1/5/1990
Dimethoate	60-51-5	035001	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	3/26/2002
Dimethomorph	110488-70-5	268800	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/13/1998
Dimethoxane	828-00-2	001001	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/21/2000
Dimethyl Disulfide, DMDS	624-92-0	029088	Not Required Based On The Proposed Use Pattern.	12/28/2018
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	900382	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	1/12/1994
Dimethylhydantoin	16079-88-2	006315	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	8/28/2000
Dinocap	39300-45-3	036001	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	6/22/1994
Dinoseb	88-85-7	037505	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	6/19/1986
Dinotefuran	165252-70-0	044312	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/5/2004
Diphacinone	82-66-6	067701	Classification Not Available.	3/20/2020
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	038501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/1/1997

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Diquat	2764-72-9	032202	See Other.	7/21/2020
Diquat dibromide	85-00-7	032201	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	5/12/1994
Disodium methanearsonate	144-21-8	013802	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/26/2000
Disulfoton	298-04-4	032501	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/21/1997
Dithianon	3347-22-6	099201	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	2/23/2006
Dithiopyr (MON 7200)	97886-45-8	128994	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	5/29/1997
Diuron	330-54-1	035505	Known/Likely.	5/8/1997
Dodine	2439-10-3	044301	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/24/2008
Ecolyst	274671-61-3	069089	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/19/1999
Emamectin Benzoate (Deoxy Avermectin)	137512-74-4	122806	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/19/1998
Endosulfan	115-29-7	079401	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/31/2000
Endothall	145-73-3	038901	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/23/2008
Endothall Amine Salt	66330-88-9	038905	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/9/2015
Endothall dipotassium salt	2164-07-0	038904	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/9/2015
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0, 133855-98-8	123909	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/24/2001
Esbiothrin	28434-00-6	004007	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	12/2/2003
Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4	109303	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/1/1996
Ethaboxam	162650-77-3	090205	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	3/23/2006
Ethalfuralin	55283-68-6	113101	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/14/1994
Ethephon	16672-87-0	099801	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	8/15/1994
Ethion	563-12-2	058401	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	1/26/1994
Ethiprole	181587-01-9	005550	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	10/28/2010
Ethofumesate	26225-79-6	110601	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	2/24/1994
Ethoprop	13194-48-4	041101	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential	3/16/2020
Ethoxyquin	91-53-2	055501	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	9/11/2019
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)	759-94-4	041401	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/31/1999
Ethylene thiourea (ETU)	96-45-7	600016	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/7/1999
Etofenprox	80844-07-1	128965	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Alter Rat Thyroid Hormone Homeostasis.	2/8/2006
Etoxazole	153233-91-1	107091	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/7/2003
Famoxadone	131807-57-3	113202	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/16/2003
Fenamidone	161326-34-7	046679	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/12/2002
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	100601	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/23/1993
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	206600	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/5/2001

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Fenazaquin	120928-09-8	044501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/15/2007
Fenbuconazole	114369-43-6	129011	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	4/15/1996
Fenbutatin-oxide	13356-08-6	104601	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	3/2/1993
Fenhexamide	126833-17-8	090209	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/4/1999
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	105901	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/13/1993
Fenoxaprop-ethyl	9015-56-9	128701	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	7/29/2013
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8	125301	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/22/1997
Fenpicoxamid (XDE-777)	517875-34-2	082566	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	8/24/2017
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	127901	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/22/2003
Fenpropidin	67306-00-7	012305	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	6/9/2009
Fenpropimorph	67564-91-4	121402	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/19/2005
Fenpyrazamine	473798-59-3	090109	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/31/2012
Fenpyroximate	134098-61-6	129131	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/19/1997
Fenthion	55-38-9	053301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	3/11/1996
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	109301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	2/10/2003
Ferbam	14484-64-1	034801	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential; Based On Ziram Studies.	4/6/2000
Fipronil	120068-37-3	129121	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/18/1995
Flazasulfuron	104040-78-0	119011	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/16/2005
Flonicamid	158062-67-0	128016	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	2/24/2005
Florasulam	145701-23-1	129108	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/31/2007
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	1390661-72-9	030093	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/1/2017
Fluazaindolizine	1254304-22-7	129777	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/15/2021
Fluazifop	69806-50-4	122805	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/27/2019
Fluazifop-P-Butyl	79241-46-6	122809	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/27/2019
Fluazinam	79622-59-6	129098	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	3/29/2001
Flubendiamide	272451-65-7	027602	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/3/2008
Flucarbazone-sodium	181274-17-9	114009	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/19/2000
Fludioxonil	131341-86-1	071503	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	9/19/1996
Fluensulfone	318290-98-1	050410	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	5/7/2014
Flufenacet (Thiaflumide)	142459-58-3	121903	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/16/1997
Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8	108203	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/15/2006
Flufenpyr-ethyl	188489-07-8	108853	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/8/2003
Fluindapyr	1383809-87-7	138008	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/27/2020

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Flumethrin	69770-45-2	036007	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/6/2012
Flumetralin	62924-70-3	123001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/21/2007
Flumetsulam (XRD-498)	98967-40-9	129016	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	3/24/1993
Flumiclorac pentyl	87546-18-7	128724	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	9/7/1994
Flumioxazin	103361-09-7, 141490-50-8	129034	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/22/2001
Fluometuron	2164-17-2	035503	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	8/28/1996
Fluopicolide	239110-15-7	027412	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/12/2006
Fluopyram	658066-35-4	080302	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/8/2014
Fluoxastrobin	361377-29-9	028869	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/24/2005
Flupyradifurone	951659-40-8	122304	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/5/2014
Fluridone	59756-60-4	112900	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/1/1985
Fluroxypyr	81406-37-3	128968	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/26/2003
Fluroxypyr acid (see also PC Code 128968)	69377-81-7	128959	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/26/2003
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	125701	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/29/2005
Fluthiacet methyl	117337-19-6	108803	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/20/1998
Flutianil	958647-10-4	014018	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/1/2017
Flutolanil	66332-96-5	128975	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	6/9/1994
Flutriafol	76674-21-0	128940	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/1/2009
Fluxametamide	928783-29-3	080304	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/11/2020
Fluxapyroxad	907204-31-3	138009	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: Below A Defined Dose Range.	6/9/2011
Folpet	133-07-3	081601	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause An Irritation Response In The Mucosal Epithelium.	10/13/2010
Fomesafen	108731-70-0	123802	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/3/2005
Fonofos	944-22-9	041701	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	11/10/1993
Forchlorfenuron	68157-60-8	128819	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/11/2008
Formasulfuron	173159-57-4	122020	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/19/2001
Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	097301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	5/20/1996
Fosetyl-Al	39148-24-8	123301	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/22/1999
Fosthiazate	98886-44-3	129022	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/15/2003
Furfural	98-01-1	043301	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/6/2014
Furfuryl Alcohol	98-00-0	643300	Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	2/6/2014
Furilazole (MON 13900)	121776-33-8	911596	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/15/1999
Furmecyclox	60568-05-0	122601	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/3/1985
G77 (Urea)	1373256-33-7	128662	Not Required (Non-Food).	5/23/2018
Gamma Cyhalothrin	76703-62-3	128807	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/1/2004

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Gardona	22248-79-9	083702	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	12/21/2016
Gentamicin Sulfate	1405-41-0	006325	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/21/2007
Glufosinate-ammonium	77182-82-2	128850	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/17/1999
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	043901	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	5/18/2006
Glycidol	556-52-5	000701	Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (IARC Group 2A)	6/22/1905
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	417300	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/12/2017
GnRH	9034-40-6	116800	Classification Not Available.	5/2/2019
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	117501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/21/2016
Halosulfuron methyl (MON 1200)	100784-20-1	128721	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/26/1998
Haloxyfop-methyl	69806-40-2	125201	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	9/18/1989
Hexaconazole	79983-71-4	128925	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	1/21/1999
Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI)	18540-29-9	021101; 068302	Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	7/1/2009
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	107201	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	7/27/1994
Hexythiazox	78587-05-0	128849	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/2/2009
HOE107892	135590-91-9	811800	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/24/1998
Hydramethylnon	67485-29-4	118401	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	3/28/1991
Hydrogen cyanamide	420-04-2	014002	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/15/1993
Hydrogen Cyanide	74-90-8	045801	Classification Not Available.	9/18/2018
Hydroprene	41096-46-2	486300	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	6/8/1995
Hydroxyatrazine	2163-68-0	600803	Classification Not Available.	7/10/2018
Hymexazol	10004-44-1	129107	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/3/2015
Imazalil	35554-44-0	111901	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/7/1999
Imazalil sulfate	58594-72-2	111902	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/5/2018
Imazamethabenz	81405-85-8	128842	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	6/11/1987
Imazamox	114311-32-9	129171	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/27/1997
Imazapic	81334-60-3	129041	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	9/27/1995
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	128821	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	10/5/1995
Imazaquin Acid	81335-37-7	128848	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/31/2005
Imazethapyr	81335-77-5	128922	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/31/2002
Imazosulfuron	122548-33-8	118602	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/13/2009
Imidacloprid	105827-78-9	129099	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/10/1993
Imiprothrin	72963-72-5	004006	Not Required (Non-Food).	8/31/2016
Indaziflam	950782-86-2	080818	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/22/2010
Indoxacarb	173584-44-6	067710	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/17/2000

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Inorganic Sulfites (Sodium Metabisulfite)	7681-57-4	111409	Sodium Metabisulfite Is Currently Not Classifiable (Group 3) As To Its Carcinogenicity To Humans (IARC 1992).	3/23/2020
Inorganic Sulfites (Sulfur Dioxide)	7446-09-05	077601	Sulfur Dioxide Is Currently Not Classifiable (Group 3) As To Its Carcinogenicity To Humans (IARC 1992).	3/23/2020
Inpyrfluxam	1352994-67-2	090114	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/1/2020
Iodomethane	74-88-4	000011	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Alter Rat Thyroid Hormone Homeostasis.	11/10/2005
Iodosulfuran	144550-36-7	122021	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/5/2004
Ipflufenquin	1314008-27-9	129120	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/26/2021
Ipoconazole	125225-28-7	125618	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/28/2008
Iprodione	36734-19-7	109801	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/26/1998
Iprovalicarb	140923-17-7	098359	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/11/2002
Isofenphos	25311-71-1	109401	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	1/13/1998
Isofetamid	875915-78-9	270000	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/24/2014
Isophorone	78-59-1	047401	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/2/1999
Isoprothiolane	50512-35-1	068300	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential	9/3/2021
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	129222	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/2/2011
Isotianil	224049-04-1	129130	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/25/2019
Isoxaben	82558-50-7	125851	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	10/7/2008
Isoxadifen-ethyl	163520-33-0	823000	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/29/2001
Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0	123000	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/30/1997
Kasugamycin	6980-18-3	230001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/17/2005
Kathon 886	55965-84-9	107106	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	5/18/1995
KBR 3023	119515-38-7	070705	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/9/1999
Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0	129111	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/19/1999
Lactofen	77501-63-4	128888	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At High Doses; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans At Low Doses.	10/17/2006
Lambda cyhalothrin	91465-08-6	128897	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	9/12/2002
Lindane	58-89-9	009001	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	11/29/2001
Linuron	330-55-2	035506	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	11/20/2001
Malathion	121-75-5	057701	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	4/28/2000
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	051501	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/10/1993
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	014504	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/7/1999
Mandestrobin	173662-97-0	036603	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/25/2016

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Mandipropamid	374726-62-2	036602	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/21/2009
Maneb	12427-38-2	014505	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/7/1999
MB46513 (photodegradate of Fipronil)	120067-83-6	600050	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	12/6/2000
MCPA + Salts	94-74-6	030501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/29/2003
MCPB Acid	94-81-5	019201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/1/2008
MCPB Sodium Salt	6062-26-6	019202	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/24/2005
Mecoprop-P	16484-77-8	129046	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	3/13/2003
Mefenoxam	70630-17-0	113502	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/17/2000
Mefentrifluconazole	1417782-03-6	122000	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/11/2019
Mefluidide	53780-34-0	114001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/30/2007
Melamine	108-78-1	777201	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	7/21/1993
Mepanipyrim	110235-47-7	288203	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/20/2004
Mepiquat	15302-91-7	109081	See Other.	1/11/2017
Mepiquat Chloride	24307-26-4	109101	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/19/2003
Mepiquat pentaborate	245735-90-4	109105	See Other.	
Meptyldinocap (DE-126/Dinocap II)	131-72-6	036000	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	3/17/2009
Mercaptobenzothiazole, 2-	149-30-4	051701	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	11/19/1992
Mesosulfuron methyl	208465-21-8	122009	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/4/2004
Mesotrione	104206-82-8	122990	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/12/2001
Metaflumizone	139968-49-3	281250	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/24/2006
Metalaxyl	57837-19-1	113501	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	4/20/1994
Metaldehyde	108-62-3	053001	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	6/23/2005
Metam sodium	137-42-8	039003	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/14/2009
Metconazole	125116-23-6	125619	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/14/2006
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	101201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/12/1998
Methidathion	950-37-8	100301	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	2/19/1988
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	100501	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	3/2/1993
Methiozolin	403640-27-7	090088	Not Required (Non-Food).	5/30/2019
Methomyl	16752-77-5	090301	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	10/25/1996
Methoxyfenozide	161050-58-4	121027	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/1/1999
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	053201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/20/2001
Methyl isothiocyanate (MITC)	6317-18-6	068103	Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans.	3/5/2021
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	053501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/1997
Metiram	9006-42-2	014601	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/7/1999

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Metofluthrin	240494-70-6	109709	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause A Mitogenic Response In The Liver.	7/26/2007
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	108801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/6/2017
Metrafenone	220899-03-6	000325	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	7/6/2006
Metribuzin	21087-64-9	101101	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	5/16/1995
Metsulfuron methyl	74223-64-6	122010	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/14/2002
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	015801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/17/2000
MGK 264	113-48-4	057001	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	6/7/1995
Molinate	2212-67-1	041402	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	12/14/2000
Momfluorothrin	609346-29-4	016331	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/2/2014
MON 4660	71526-07-3	600046	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/9/1999
Monosodium acid methanearsonate (MMA)	2163-80-6	013803	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/26/2000
Morpel 326	136-45-8	047201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/12/2015
MSMA-calcium salt	5902-95-4	013806	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/14/2000
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	128857	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	6/16/1994
NAA potassium salt	15165-79-4	056003	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	3/14/2012
Naled	300-76-5	034401	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	8/31/1994
Naphthalene	91-20-3	055801	Classification Not Available.	12/26/2018
Napropamide	15299-99-7	103001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/7/2005
Naptalam Sodium Salt	132-67-2	030703	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	9/7/1994
Napthalene Acetates	2122-70-5	056008	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/5/2009
Nicarbazin	330-95-0	085712	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/2/2015
Nicosulfuron	111991-09-4	129008	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	9/1/1998
Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4	069203	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Result In CAR Activation As Indicated By Cyp2b10 Expression.	5/8/2018
Norflurazon	27314-13-2	105801	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	11/2/1990
Novaluron	116714-46-6	124002	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/4/2004
Noviflumuron	121451-02-3	118204	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/17/2017
Orthophenylphenol (see also PC 064104)	90-43-7	064103	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: Quantification Of Cancer Risk Is Not Required Since The NOAEL Selected For The Chronic Rfd Would Address The Concerns For The Precursor Events Leading To Development Of Bladder And Liver Tumors.	10/12/2005

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Orthophenylphenol, Sodium salt (see also PC 064103)	132-27-4	064104	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: Quantification Of Cancer Risk Is Not Required Since The NOAEL Selected For The Chronic RfD Would Address the Concerns For The Precursor Events Leading To Development Of Bladder And Liver Tumors.	10/12/2005
Orthosulfamuron	213464-77-8	108209	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	10/26/2006
Oryzalin	19044-88-3	104201	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/25/2003
Oxadiazon	19666-30-9	109001	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/1/2001
Oxadixyl	77732-09-3	126701	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	1/4/1989
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	103801	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	11/5/1996
Oxycarboxin	5259-88-1	090202	See Other.	12/10/2019
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	058702	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/24/1997
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	111601	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/20/2010
Oxytetracycline	79-57-2	006304	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	12/18/1992
Oxytetracycline Calcium	7179-50-2	006321	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	11/1/2016
Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride	2058-46-0	006308	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	12/18/1992
Oxythioquinox	2439-01-2	054101	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	2/15/1996
Paclobutrazol	76738-62-0	125601	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	6/23/1994
Paradichlorobenzene	106-46-7	061501	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/5/2007
Paraformaldehyde	30525-89-4	043002	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	9/24/2008
Paranitrophenol	100-02-7	056301	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	5/14/1996
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	061601	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/19/2000
Parathion, ethyl-	56-38-2	057501	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/11/1991
Pebulate	1114-71-2	041403	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/7/1998
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	108501	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/24/1992
Penflufen	494793-67-8	100249	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	3/30/2011
Penoxulam	219714-96-2	119031	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	3/24/2004
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	82-68-8	056502	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	12/18/1992
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	063001	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	1/3/1991
Penthiopyrad	183675-82-3	090112	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	10/18/2011
Permethrin	52645-53-1	109701	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential	1/13/2020
Pethoxamid	106700-29-2	090208	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	4/15/2019
Phenmedipham	13684-63-4	098701	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	4/28/1993
PHMB	32289-58-0	111801	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	7/16/2003
Phorate	298-02-2	057201	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	12/30/1993

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Phosalone	2310-17-0	097701	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/12/1999
Phosmet	732-11-6	059201	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	10/27/1999
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	018201	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	5/31/1989
Phostebupirim	96182-53-5	129086	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/27/1993
Picarbutrazox	500207-04-5	044200	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/18/2020
Picloram Acid	1918-02-1	005101	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	4/1/1994
Picloram Acid Ethylhexyl Ester	26952-20-5	005103	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	4/1/1994
Picloram Acid Potassium Salt	2545-60-0	005104	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	4/1/1994
Picloram Acid Triisopropanolamine Salt	6753-47-5	005102	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	4/1/1994
Picoxystrobin	117428-22-5	129200	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	11/15/2011
Pinoxaden	243973-20-8	147500	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	5/18/2005
Piperonyl butoxide	51-03-6	067501	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	6/7/1995
Pirimicarb	23103-98-2	106101	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/13/2005
Pirimiphos-methyl	29232-93-7	108102	Cannot Be Determined.	1/29/1998
Polymeric Betaine	214710-34-6	103679	Data Are Inadequate for an Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	10/3/2006
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	068302; 021101	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: See Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI).	7/1/2009
Prallethrin	23031-36-9	128722	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/27/2003
Primisulfuron-methyl	86209-51-0	128973	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	5/3/1990
Prochloraz	67747-09-5	128851	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/1/1988
Procymidone	32809-16-8	129044	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	4/5/1991
Prodiamine	29091-21-2	110201	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	6/10/1991
Profenofos	41198-08-7	111401	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	2/6/1996
Prohexadione	127277-53-6	112600	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/14/2000
Prometon	1610-18-0	080804	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	11/25/1992
Prometryn	7287-19-6	080805	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/26/1994
Pronamide	23950-58-5	101701	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/2/2014
Propachlor	1918-16-7	019101	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/16/1997
Propamocarb	24579-73-5	119301	See Other.	10/31/2019
Propamocarb hydrochloride	25606-41-1	119302	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/31/2000
Propanil	709-98-8	028201	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	6/19/2001
Propargite	2312-35-8	097601	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/23/1992

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Propazine	139-40-2	080808	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/8/2005
Propetamphos	31218-83-4	113601	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/31/1998
Propiconazole	60207-90-1	122101	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/11/1992
Propineb	12071-83-9	522200	Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	2/11/2013
Propoxur	114-26-1	047802	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	6/17/1996
Propoxycarbazone-Sodium	181274-15-7	122019	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/6/2004
Propylene chlorohydiin (PCH-1)	127-00-4	600500	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/17/2020
Propylene Oxide	75-56-9	042501	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/31/2006
Proquinazid	189278-12-4	044502	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	4/24/2013
Prosulfuron	94125-34-5	129031	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	1/24/2000
Prothioconazole	178928-70-6	113961	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/31/2007
Pydiflumetofen	1228284-64-7	090110	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/13/2017
Pyflubumide	926914-55-8	106111	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential	8/5/2021
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	101103	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/22/1999
Pyraclostrobin	175013-18-0	099100	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/15/2007
Pyraflufen ethyl	129630-19-9	030090	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/8/2002
Pyrasulfotole	365400-11-9	000692	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	5/17/2007
Pyraziflumid	942515-63-1	090113	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential	7/12/2021
Pyrazon	1698-60-8	069601	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/28/2005
Pyrethrins	8003-34-7	069001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause A Mitogenic Response In The Liver.	2/14/2008
Pyridaben	96489-71-3	129105	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	5/11/1994
Pyridalyl	179101-81-6	295149	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/3/2004
Pyridate	55512-33-9	128834	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/24/2000
Pyrifluquinazon	337458-27-2	555555	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Levels That Do Not Alter Rodent Hormone Homeostasis.	6/21/2012
Pyrimethanil	53112-28-0	288201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Alter Rat Thyroid Hormone Homeostasis.	1/3/2012
Pyriofenone	688046-61-9	028828	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/14/2011
Pyriproxyfen	95737-68-1	129032	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	8/15/1995
Pyriothiobac-sodium	123343-16-8	078905	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/5/1995
Pyroxasulfone	447399-55-5	090099	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause Urinary Bladder Calculi Formation Resulting In Cellular Damage Of The Urinary Tract.	5/17/2011
Pyroxsulam	422556-08-9	108702	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/12/2007

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Quinchlorac	84087-01-4	128974	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	8/26/1992
Quinoxyfen	124495-18-7	055459	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/28/2003
Quizalofop ethyl	76578-14-8	128711	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	3/17/1988
Quizalofop-P-ethyl	100646-51-3	128709	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	8/18/2016
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	097801	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/25/2005
Rimsulfuron	122931-48-0	129009	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/19/1998
RoteNone	83-79-4	071003	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	10/5/1988
Saflufenacil (BAS 800 H)	372137-35-4	118203	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/22/2009
S-Bioallethrin	28434-00-6	004004	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	12/2/2003
Sedaxane	874967-67-6	129223	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	5/4/2017
Sethoxydim	74051-80-2	121001	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/19/2003
Simazine	122-34-9	080807	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/14/2005
s-Metolachlor	87392-12-9	108800	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/6/2017
Sodium bentazon	50723-80-3	103901	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	1/14/1992
Sodium Chlorate	7775-09-9	073301	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/16/2021
Sodium Cyanide	143-33-9	074002	Classification Not Available.	9/18/2018
Sodium Fluoroacetate	62-74-8	075003	Not Required (Non-Food).	9/20/2018
Sodium Metaborate	7775-19-1	011104	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/2015
Sodium omadine	15922-78-8	088004	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	5/16/1995
Sodium Tetraborate Anhydrous	1330-43-4	011112	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/2015
Sodium Tetraborate Pentahydrate	12179-04-3	011110	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/2015
Solatenol	1072957-71-1	122305	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	9/30/2014
Spinetoram	187166-40-1 + 187166-15-0	110008	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/20/2007
Spinosad	131929-60-7	110003	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/18/2002
Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8	124871	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/10/2004
Spiromesifen	283594-90-1	024875	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/21/2008
Spirotetramat	203313-25-1	392201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/26/2009
Spiroxamine	118134-30-8	120759	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	11/14/2003
Starlicide	7745-89-3	009901	Not Required (Non-Food).	7/17/2018
Streptomycin	57-92-1	006306	Classification Not Available.	12/12/2017
Streptomycin Sesquisulfate	3810-74-0	006310	Classification Not Available.	12/12/2017
Strychnine	57-24-9	076901	Classification Not Available.	3/18/2020
Sulfentrazone	122836-35-5	129081	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	5/7/1996
Sulfosate	81591-81-3	128501	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	7/26/1994

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Sulfosulfuron	141776-32-1	085601	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause Urinary Bladder Calculi Formation Resulting In Cellular Damage Of The Urinary Tract.	12/16/2008
Sulfoxaflor	946578-00-3	005210	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	4/26/2012
Sulfuryl fluoride	2699-79-8	078003	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/24/2001
Sulprofos	35400-43-2	111501	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	3/26/1996
Sumithrin	26002-80-2	069005	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/30/2006
Tau-fluvalinate	102851-06-9	109302	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/29/2005
TCMTB (Busan 72)	21564-17-0	035603	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	8/28/1996
Tebuconazole	107534-96-3	128997	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/15/1993
Tebufenozide	112410-23-8	129026	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	8/29/1994
Tebufenpyrad	119168-77-3	090102	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	7/15/2002
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1	105501	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	3/1/1993
Teflubenzuron	83121-18-0	129048	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	7/1/2015
Tefluthrin	79538-32-2	128912	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/30/2012
Telone	542-75-6	029001	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential	9/26/2019
Tembotrione	335104-84-2	012801	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	5/22/2007
Tepraloxymid	149979-41-9	121005	Data Are Inadequate For An Assessment Of Human Carcinogenic Potential.	2/27/2001
Terbacil	5902-51-2	012701	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	9/30/1994
Terbufos	13071-79-9	105001	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	3/9/1994
Terbutylazine	5915-41-3	080814	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	8/24/1994
Terbutryn	886-50-0	080813	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	3/3/1988
Terrazole	2593-15-9	084701	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/4/2019
Tetrachlorvinphos	961-11-5	083701	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/7/2002
Tetraconazole	112281-77-3	120603	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause A Mitogenic Response In The Liver.	4/2/2013
Tetramethrin	7696-12-0	069003	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	12/11/1989
Tetraniliprole	1229654-66-3	090097	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	1/22/2021
Thiabendazole	148-79-8	060101	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At High Doses; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans At Low Doses.	3/8/2002
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9	014019	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	10/31/2012
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	060109	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/13/2005
Thiazopyr (MON 13200)	117718-60-2	129100	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	12/6/2007

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Thidiazuron	51707-55-2	120301	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/31/2005
Thiencarbazone-methyl	317815-83-1	015804	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Cause Urinary Bladder Calculi Formation Resulting In Cellular Damage Of The Urinary Tract.	2/29/2008
Thifensulfuron methyl	79277-27-3	128845	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/12/2006
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	28249-77-6	108401	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	6/10/1996
Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate	31895-22-4	128868	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	9/15/1994
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	114501	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	6/10/1996
Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	102001	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	8/24/1999
Thiram	137-26-8	079801	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/14/2003
Tiafenacil	1220411-29-9	012311	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/13/2020
Tioxazafen (MON 102100)	330459-31-9	074752	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/5/2019
Tolclofos-methyl	57018-04-9	128905	Not Required (Non-Food).	3/22/2012
Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5	090111	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/3/2010
Tolpyralate	928783-29-3	573101	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	1/18/2017
Tolyfluand	731-27-1	309200	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/18/2002
Topramezone	210631-68-8	123009	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Doses That Do Not Alter Rat Thyroid Hormone Homeostasis.	5/19/2005
Tralkoxydim	87820-88-0	121000	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	6/30/2004
Transfluthrin	118712-89-3	129140	Not Required (Non-Food).	6/1/2018
Triadimefon	43121-43-3	109901	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	12/4/1996
Triadimenol	55219-65-3	127201	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	1/29/1988
Triallate	2303-17-5	078802	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	1/12/1994
Triasulfuron	82097-50-5	128969	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	2/27/1991
Triazamate	112143-82-5	128100	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	12/1/1997
Tribenuron methyl	101200-48-0	128887	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	7/14/1989
Tribufos	78-48-8	074801	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At High Doses; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans At Low Doses.	5/22/1997
Tributyltin maleate	14275-57-1	083118	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	3/31/2005
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	057901	Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At High Doses; Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans At Low Doses.	7/15/1999
Triclopyr	55335-06-3	116001	Group D--Not Classifiable As To Human Carcinogenicity.	5/9/1996
Triclopyr BEE	64700-56-7	116004	See Other.	9/12/2019
Triclopyr choline salt	1048373-85-8	116000	See Other.	

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Triclopyr TEA	57213-69-1	116002	See Other.	
Triclosan	3380-34-5	054901	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	1/4/2008
Tricyclazole	41814-78-2	120201	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	4/1/2014
Tridiphane	58138-08-2	123901	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	4/22/1986
Trifloxystrobin	141517-21-7	129112	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/16/1999
Trifloxysulfuron	290332-10-4	119009	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	7/22/2003
Trifludimoxazin	1258836-72-4	080800	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenic Potential.	11/30/2020
Triflumezopyrim	1263133-33-0	129210	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans: At Dose Levels That Do Not Cause A Significant Induction In CYP2B Enzyme Activity.	8/10/2017
Triflumizole	68694-11-1	128879	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity For Humans.	8/10/1993
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	036101	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	4/11/1986
Triflusulfuron-methyl	126535-15-7	129002	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	5/28/1996
Triforine	26644-46-2	107901	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	6/29/2004
Trinexapac-Ethyl	95266-40-3	112602	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	9/5/2008
Triphenyltin hydroxide (TPTH)	76-87-9	083601	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	5/24/1990
Triticonazole	131983-72-7	125620	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	6/15/2006
Troysan polyphase (IPBC)	55406-53-6	107801	Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans.	12/4/1996
UDMH	57-14-7	600018	Group B--Probable Human Carcinogen.	7/26/1991
UMP-488 (PAL 6000)	111578-32-6	129025	Group E--Evidence Of Non-Carcinogenicity for Humans.	5/6/1994
Uniconazole	83657-22-1	128976	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	10/11/1990
Uniconazole-P	83657-17-4	138976	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	10/11/1990
Valifenalate	283159-90-0	128200	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	5/2/2019
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	113201	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	6/20/2000
Xylene (dimethyl-benzene)	1330-20-7	086802	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	3/6/2009
Zeta-Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	129064	Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen.	9/27/1988
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	088601	Classification Not Available.	9/21/2020
Ziram	137-30-4	034805	Suggestive Evidence Of Carcinogenicity, But Not Sufficient To Assess Human Carcinogenic Potential.	2/6/2003
Zoxamide	156052-68-5	101702	Not Likely To Be Carcinogenic To Humans.	2/7/2001