INERT or “OTHER” INGREDIENTS
TOPIC FACT SHEET

What are inert or other ingredients?
Pesticide products contain both active ingredients and inert ingredients. Inert ingredients are also called other ingredients.¹ Active ingredients are the chemicals in the product that are actually meant to kill or repel the pest. The other ingredients in the product play some other role besides controlling the pest.² Although other ingredients are sometimes called “inert” the name does not mean that they are non-toxic.¹ See the text box on Pesticide Products.

Active and other ingredients together make up a formulated pesticide product. Manufacturers must list the names of all active ingredients and the percentage of the product that is made up of other ingredients on the product label, but they do not usually have to list the names of other ingredients.³

Why are other ingredients used in pesticide products?
Other ingredients are used in pesticide products for a variety of reasons, including:²
- To stabilize the product and extend shelf-life
- To help the pesticide stick to surfaces like leaves and soil
- To help the pesticide spread over surfaces
- To help the pesticide dissolve in water
- To prevent caking or foaming
- Ease of application (prevent clogging, product uniformity)
- To make ingredients compatible
- Drift control

Why are the other ingredients not listed on the product label?
Other ingredients are not required by law to be specifically listed on the label. Full pesticide product formulations must be provided to the EPA, but they are considered trade secrets or confidential business information.³ Therefore, the manufacturers do not have to list them.

There are some exceptions. For example, products that contain greater than 0.1% sodium nitrate or greater than 10% xylene range aromatic solvents, xylene, or petroleum distillates must list these ingredients on the label.²

If a pesticide product contains only ingredients from a special list maintained by the U.S. EPA and its labeling meets certain requirements, manufacturers do not have to register that product with the U.S. EPA.⁴ They may have to register it with individual states, however. These products must list all active and other ingredients on their labels.⁴

NPIC fact sheets are designed to answer questions that are commonly asked by the general public about pesticides that are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). This document is intended to be educational in nature and helpful to consumers for making decisions about pesticide use.
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How toxic are other ingredients?

Other ingredients range from low in toxicity to highly toxic. See the text box on Dose Response. The toxicity of formulated pesticide products depends on both the active and other ingredients. The U.S. EPA evaluates product toxicity during registration and displays the toxicity on the label in the form of a signal word. See the Signal Word Fact Sheet. See the text boxes on Toxicity Category and LD_{50}/LC_{50}.

Where can I find a list of approved other ingredients?

EPA maintains several lists of inert ingredients. There are separate lists for non-food uses and food uses. The most up-to-date list of other ingredients that can be used in pesticides with food uses can be found in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 Part 180, Tolerances and Exemptions for Pesticide Chemical Residues in Food. Any other ingredient approved for food use can be used in a non-food pesticide product.

Minimum-risk pesticide ingredients are found in the FIFRA Section 25(b) list and an additional list, the 4(a) List. Some other ingredients can be used as active ingredients but in order for the product to qualify as a minimum-risk product, the other ingredients must also be listed in the FIFRA Section 25(b) List.

LD_{50}/LC_{50}: A common measure of acute toxicity is the lethal dose (LD_{50}) or lethal concentration (LC_{50}) that causes death (resulting from a single or limited exposure) in 50 percent of the treated animals. LD_{50} is generally expressed as the dose in milligrams (mg) of chemical per kilogram (kg) of body weight. LC_{50} is often expressed as mg of chemical per volume (e.g., liter (L)) of medium (i.e., air or water) the organism is exposed to. Chemicals are considered highly toxic when the LD_{50}/LC_{50} is small and practically non-toxic when the value is large. However, the LD_{50}/LC_{50} does not reflect any effects from long-term exposure (i.e., cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity) that may occur at levels below those that cause death.
Other ingredients that may be used in products for organic agriculture can be found on the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s [National Organic Program Inert Ingredients List](http://www.usda.gov/). The U.S. EPA also provides guidance on the registration pages of Office of Pesticide Programs website for manufacturers wishing to add a new other ingredient to any of these lists.

### How can I find out what other ingredients are in my pesticide product?

Manufacturers will sometimes provide some information on other ingredients on the product Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests can be submitted to the U.S. EPA for information on other ingredients. The US EPA may consult with the manufacturer before deciding whether to provide the information.

Pesticide companies may disclose the other ingredients in their products to medical professionals needing the information to treat pesticide poisoning cases. Medical staff may be asked to sign a statement that the information will be kept confidential.

### How can I find out what other ingredients are in my pesticide product?

For more information, contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 7:30am to 3:30pm PST or email us at npic.orst.edu.

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**References**


