

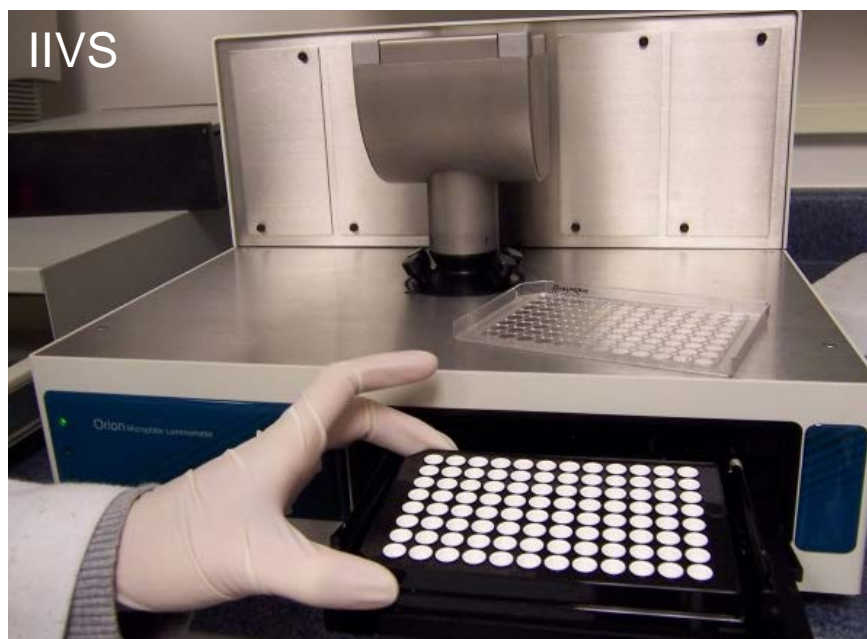
September 27, 2016

MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
ALTERNATIVE TOXICOLOGICAL
METHODS



Comments from
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Agency adoption of guidance showing preference for non-animal methods and implementing expedited review



Track the implementation of alternatives

*ALTEX Online first
published June 2, 2016*

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14573/altex.1601311>

Short communication

Bridging the gap between regulatory acceptance and industry use of non-animal methods

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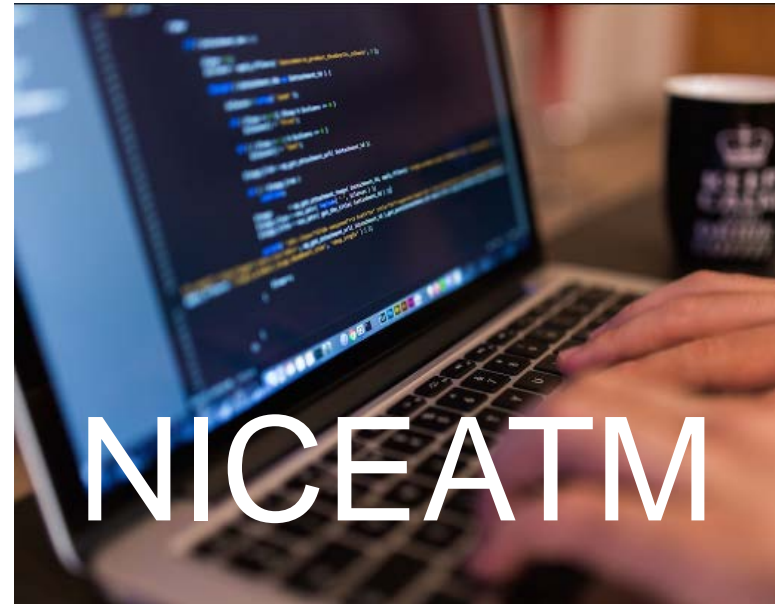
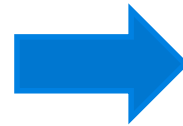
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Summary

Collaboration between industry and regulators resulted in the development of a decision tree approach using *in vitro* or *ex vivo* assays to replace animal tests when determining the eye irritation potential of antimicrobial cleaning products (AMCPs) under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Pesticide Programs' hazard classification and labeling system. A policy document issued by the EPA in 2013 and updated in 2015 describes the alternate testing framework that industry could apply to new registrations of AMCPs and, on a case-by-case basis, to conventional pesticide products. Despite the collaborative effort, the availability of relevant non-animal methods, and the EPA's change in policy, only a limited number of AMCPs have been registered using the framework. Companies continue to conduct animal tests when registering AMCPs due to various challenges surrounding adoption of the new testing framework; however, recent discussions between industry, regulators, and other interested parties have identified ways these challenges may be overcome. In this article we explore how use of the alternate framework could be expanded through efforts such as increasing international harmonization, more proactively publicizing the framework, and enhancing the training of regulatory reviewers. Not only can these strategies help to increase use of the EPA alternate eye irritation framework, they can also be applied to facilitate the uptake of other alternative approaches to animal testing in the future.



Increase access to existing data



Training opportunities and goals



Review application of data from required animal tests

R Pesticides; Data Requirements for Conventional Chemicals

This Rule document was issued by the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

For related information, [Open Docket Folder](#) 

Action

Final rule.

Summary

EPA is updating its d
products. As scientifi
case-by-case basis t
updated data require
assessments to prot
changes arising from

“As evidenced by this final rule, the Agency has completed its analysis of dog toxicity studies and determined that the 1-year dog study can now be omitted as a core data requirement for pesticides.”

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Dates


This final rule is effective on December 26, 2007.




Quantify ALL animals
used to test specific
endpoints



Accessibility and searchability of USDA Category E justifications

 **United States Department of Agriculture**
APHIS - Animal Care



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