Category 3 Summary Table: Summary of Submittals (2026/27 Human Health-focused Pesticide Priority Recommendations)*

Date	Pesticide/Active Ingredient	Comment Concern	Submitter Name/Organization	DPR Note
9/4/26	Glufosinate Ammonium Dinotefuran Imidacloprid Indaziflam	I am concerned about the repeated residential landscape use of glufosinate-ammonium, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, and indaziflam in communities where children and families regularly encounter treated areas and where urban runoff is intentionally captured and reused for irrigation. In Ladera Ranch, that creates a real-world pathway in which persistent or mobile pesticides may move through runoff, constructed wetlands, recycled-water blending, and back onto community landscapes, which is an exposure setting that may not be fully considered when each pesticide is evaluated in isolation.	Jaclyn French- Ladera Health Watch	

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9/10/26	Halosulfuron-methyl Imidacloprid	This is sprayed on grass, and trees in most HOA. During the spraying there is a sign - Chemical Treatment in Progress. Once it's done, the sign is removed	Stevan Pecic	
9/11/26	Oxyfluorfen	Oxyfluorfen is classified as a per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) pesticide, and is also classified as a "possible human carcinogen" (Group C). Oxyfluorfen is a synthetic diphenyl ether herbicide widely used throughout the state of CA to control broadleaf and grassy weeds in agricultural and residential settings. This pesticide is of concern as a potential toxic drinking water contaminant in surface water supplies, and is a compelling candidate for DPR's continuous evaluation and mitigation program, particularly as an initial case for evaluation and mitigation of PFAS pesticides	Karen Newton-Sacramento River Source Water Protection Program	

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9/11/26	Chlorpyrifos	In 2020, due to human health impacts, DPR inactivated the registration of most pesticide products containing chlorpyrifos, a chlorinated organophosphorus insecticide. One of four remaining chlorpyrifos products--registered for use inside sewer manholes as a manhole coating--was not evaluated by DPR in the Chlorpyrifos Risk Characterization Document (2015). Sewer maintenance and treatment staff may unknowingly be exposed of this pesticide inside sewer manholes and possibly downstream of sewer manholes	Lorien Fono- Bay Area Clean Water Agency	
9/11/26	Bifenthrin Cyphenothrin Deltamethrin Dinotefuran Etofenprox Fipronil Flumethrin Imidacloprid Limonene Permethrin Phenothrin	DPR is currently assessing mitigation options for on-pet use of fipronil for flea/tick control, in part due to human health risk assessment findings. BACWA requests that DPR assess the human health impacts of the alternative pet flea/tick control products to avoid the situation that if fipronil is restricted, other chemicals—with regrettable	Lorien Fono- Bay Area Clean Water Agency	The following active ingredients were submitted with this comment, but were excluded from consideration due to no active registrations: Afoxolaner Fluralaner Lotilaner Lufenuron Nitenpyram Sarolaner

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	Pyrethrins Pyriproxyfen S-Methoprene Sodium Diisooctyl Sulfosuccinate Spinetoram Spinosad Tetrachlorvinphos	human and environmental health consequences—may be substituted.		Selamectin Undecylenic Acid
9/11/26	Neonicotinoids: Acetamiprid Clothianidin Dinotefuran Imidacloprid Thiamethoxam PFAS: Benfluralin Bifenthrin Broflanilide Bromethalin Chlorfenapyr Cyflufenamid Cyflumetofen Dithiopyr Ethalfluralin Fipronil Flazasulfuron	Many pesticide active ingredients, such as the herbicides 2,4-D, glyphosate, and atrazine, and pesticide classes, such as neonicotinoids and PFAS, are extensively studied and serve as poster children for the regulatory system, with serious deficiencies, that allows numerous toxic pesticides to harm health and the environment with known adverse effects and incomplete analyses. These chemicals are representative of a wide range of pesticides that are linked to endocrine disruption, reproductive dysfunction, cancer, specific organ toxicity, birth and developmental effects,	Sara Grantham-Beyond Pesticides	DPR used definition of PFAS consistent with AB 1603.

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	Flonicamid Fluazifop-p-butyl Fluazinam Fludioxonil Fluopicolide Fluopyram Fluridone Flurprimidol Flutianil Flutolanil Fluvalinate Gamma-Cyhalothrin Lambda-Cyhalothrin Hexaflumuron Hydramethylnon Indoxacarb Mefentrifluconazole Metaflumizone Norflurazon Novaluron Noviflumuron Oxathiapiprolin Oxyfluorfen Penoxsulam Penthiopyrad Picoxystrobin Prodiamine Pyridalyl	neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, and learning impairments, among others. Beyond Pesticides urges that all petrochemical pesticides and fertilizers are phased out of use and a wide scale transition to organic agriculture, as defined by California and federal law, and land management is adopted.		

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	Pyrifluquinazon Pyroxasulfone Pyroxsulam Saflufenacil Sulfoxaflor Tembotrione Tetraconazole Tetraniliprole Tralopyril Trifloxystrobin Trifloxysulfuron-sodium Triflumizole Trifluralin Triflusulfuron-methyl			
9/11/26	Fumigant pesticides: 1,3-Dichloropropene Aluminum phosphide Carbon dioxide Chloropicrin Dazomet Magnesium phosphide Metam-potassium Metam-sodium Methyl bromide Phosphine Propylene oxide Sulfur dioxide Sulfuryl fluoride	Fumigant pesticides should be prioritized as a class for continuous evaluation and mitigation action because they share a defining exposure pathway: they are designed to volatilize and disperse as gases, creating inhalation risks that can extend beyond the treated site and expose applicators, farmworkers, nearby residents, schoolchildren, and other community members. Their high-volume use, potential for off-site	Sarah Aird-Californians for Pesticide Reform	

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		movement, and serious acute and chronic health hazards warrant class-based evaluation and action aimed at substantially reducing and ultimately eliminating uses that pose significant risks to human health.		
9/11/26	Organophosphate group: Acephate Bensulide Chlorpyrifos Coumaphos Dichlorvos (DDVP) Diazinon Dimethoate Ethoprop (Ethoprophos) Malathion Naled Phorate Phosmet Tetrachlorvinphos	Organophosphate (OP) pesticides are neurotoxic by design, and decades of research link exposure—particularly during pregnancy and early childhood—to adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes, including lower IQ, impaired memory and attention, and behavioral effects. Some of the strongest evidence comes from California's CHAMACOS birth cohort in the Salinas Valley, which measured pesticide exposure during pregnancy and has assessed children's health and development over more than two decades. Organophosphates can also cause acute poisoning, while certain compounds have	Sarah Aird-Californians for Pesticide Reform	

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		been associated with Parkinson's disease, reproductive toxicity, and cancer. In California, 13 OP active ingredients still had reported use in 2023, and roughly 94% of total OP pounds came from just five—bensulide, malathion, naled, acephate, and dimethoate. Because OPs share a common neurotoxic mechanism—acetylcholinesterase inhibition—and cumulative exposure to multiple OPs can contribute to the same biological effect, there is a strong scientific rationale for addressing them as a class rather than continuing to regulate them one chemical at a time.		

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