

Pesticide Registration Databases

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Issue

Provide an overview of the (1) Kelly Registration Systems and (2) National Pesticides Information Retrieval System.

Summary

The federal [Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act \(FIFRA\)](#) generally requires all pesticides sold or distributed in the United States to be registered by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (though certain minimum-risk products are exempt). Further, under state law, every pesticide distributed, sold, or offered for sale in Connecticut must be registered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) ([CGS § 22a-48](#)). By law, a Connecticut registration expires after five years, but the law also allows the DEEP commissioner to register products for a shorter period ([CGS § 22a-50\(2\)\(g\)](#)). (According to DEEP's [product registration instructions](#), in practice, all new products are registered for one year, and the registration may be renewed annually.)

Applications for new product registrations and renewals must be submitted through the Connecticut eLicense portal. DEEP provides more information about pesticide product registration requirements [here](#).

Kelly Registration Systems (KRS) and the National Pesticides Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) both offer online databases that provide information about federally- and state-registered pesticides. Generally, the databases report information from the EPA and participating states. Both databases offer some information without charge, while other information can only be accessed through a paid subscription. Both databases are integrated with systems to help pesticide manufacturers and dealers register products. In addition, KRS offers online management tools to help state governments manage product registration and licensing.

Kelly Registration Systems

[Kelly Products](#) is a private company based in Georgia that provides a variety of software, manufacturing, and regulatory compliance services, including KRS for pesticide product registrations.

KRS offers [tools for both businesses and state governments](#). Businesses can use KRS's streamlined [registration tool](#) to register products they wish to sell in any state. For governments, KRS tools can be used to manage product [registration and renewals](#) and related [licensing](#), and track [regulatory compliance](#).

Additionally, KRS maintains a searchable database that allows users to look up information about [registered pesticides in 39 states](#), including Connecticut. For registered products, the database can provide information such as product name and registration number, active ingredient, and federal and state restricted use status, though the information available in each state may vary based on what information a state requires to register a product.

For Connecticut, [KRS's database](#) reports information compiled from pesticide registration data submitted by companies seeking to sell their products in Connecticut combined with information the EPA requires for registered pesticides. DEEP links to the KRS database on its [pesticide information webpage](#), but notes that information regarding product classification (such as if a product is classified as restricted use in Connecticut) is not always correct. DEEP stated via email that KRS's database is a useful resource for staff, homeowners, and applicators when the information is correct, and the agency has contacted KRS in the past about the database showing incorrect information, but generally, the state's interaction with KRS is limited. Additionally, DEEP confirmed that the information KRS provides in its database for Connecticut is a free service, and the state does not pay to use KRS tools.

National Pesticide Information Retrieval System

[NPIRS](#) is a suite of subscription-based databases maintained by Purdue University's Center for Environmental and Regulatory Information Systems. NPIRS includes the following three databases:

1. Federal product – contains information for all federally active, cancelled, and transferred registered pesticide products;
2. Pesticide Document Management System (PDMS) – developed by the EPA and used as the agency's primary tool for managing product registrations; and

3. State product – contains information voluntarily submitted by state agencies about pesticide products registered at the state level.

The databases report information such as product name and classification, active ingredient, and target site or pest for product use. A full list of information available in the NPIRS database can be found [here](#). While each of the NPIRS databases can be searched individually, NPIRS can also integrate these databases to provide combined information from the federal EPA and participating states for regulators and researchers.

Detailed information about NPIRS subscription options can be found on the database's website, but generally, users can pay to conduct a certain number of searches across any of the three databases or an annual subscription for unlimited searches to any specific combination of the databases.

NPIRS also offers a [public search option](#) that provides information about registered products in a given state. This option provides more limited information than the paid search option, but it reports basic information for a registered pesticide product such as its name and registration number, the name of the company that produces it, and its restricted use status. The public search option only includes products registered in 2025 or after, and users are limited to a maximum of 50 searches per week.

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