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Pest Management Regulatory Agency

Annual Report 2007–2008

Protecting Your Health
and the Environment



Canada

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Message from the Executive Director

I am pleased to present the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency Annual Report for 2007–2008, which describes our accomplishments for this past fiscal year.

Our primary mandate is the protection of health and the environment, and our focus over the years has been to strengthen the regulatory system. We have continued to initiate new programs to meet the needs of pesticide users. These initiatives are designed in a way that protects the health and environment of Canadians and supports Canadian competitiveness by regulating pesticides and their uses in an effective and transparent manner.

This past year was an eventful one for us.

We continue to work closely with the United States, Mexico, Australia, the European Union and other member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to strengthen harmonization activities and develop a cooperative plan for joint reviews and worksharing. I am pleased that this work, although challenging when involving so many countries, has, within the last year, become an almost routine way of doing business. Through these partnerships and the engagement of all our stakeholders, we are helping to ensure Canadians have access to newer and safer products at the same time as in other countries.

Last year, we received a record number of submissions and registered a high number of new pesticide active ingredients—double the previous year—including many reduced risk chemicals. In addition, a record number of minor crop uses were registered.

The PMRA is also maintaining our commitments to re-evaluate older pesticides using modern scientific approaches and knowledge, and have strengthened our activities in the areas of risk reduction, compliance and enforcement.

As announced in November 2007, the Government of Canada's Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan sets out a series of initiatives to modernize and strengthen Canada's safety system for food. We immediately began to implement the Action Plan as it applies to pesticides.

Finally, to meet Canadian's need for an efficient, transparent and proactive regulatory system for pesticides, we will continue to focus on consultations and building partnerships with stakeholders, seek international regulatory cooperation and use the best science available in our decision making.



Richard Aucoin, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada

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Vision, Mission and About PMRA

Vision

Continually promoting the highest standards for the protection of health and the environment, based on modern science, Health Canada will be an international force in the regulation of pesticides leading to public confidence and improved access to safer and innovative pesticides for Canadians. The Pest Management Regulatory Agency will invest in its workforce, workplace and partnerships to support one of the best pesticide regulatory systems in the world.

Mission

Protecting the health and environment of Canadians and supporting Canadian competitiveness by regulating pesticides and their use in an effective and transparent manner.

About the PMRA

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is a branch of Health Canada and is responsible for regulating Canadian pest control products under the federal authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*. Our mandate is to prevent unacceptable risks to people and the environment from the use of these products. We also encourage the development and application of sustainable pest management strategies and facilitate access to lower risk pest control products. We use modern scientific assessment techniques to assess human and environmental health risks when evaluating and re-evaluating pest control products. The PMRA endeavours to address public and stakeholder concerns as well as to develop mechanisms to give Canadian users access to innovative products to remain competitive in domestic and international markets.

Program Overview

The PMRA ensures effective regulation by supporting the introduction of reduced risk products and sustainable pest management, through regulatory improvements, by evaluating new and re-evaluating older products and through compliance and enforcement activities. These programs are supported by international cooperation; federal, provincial and territorial partnerships; stakeholder consultation; and public communication initiatives.

Risk Reduction and Sustainable Pest Management

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency supports sustainable development designed to meet the needs of today without compromising the needs of tomorrow through sustainable pest management strategies and reducing the use of the highest-risk pesticides.

Pesticide Risk Reduction Program

Pesticide risk reduction helps protect health and the environment from risks associated with pesticides. The PMRA's focus is the reduction of risk through the establishment of outreach and awareness activities to provide Canadians with access to lower risk pesticide products and information on the safe use of all registered products. Risk reduction is also achieved through national policies and programs that encourage actions such as improved management of crops, forests and other sectors.

The Pesticide Risk Reduction Program is jointly administrated by Health Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to support the introduction of reduced risk pest control products and integrated management strategies to the Canadian agricultural community. In 2007–2008, many consultations were held with priority crop stakeholders to gain national consensus on key pest management issues for low- and high-bush blueberries, carrots, onions, raspberries, sweet corn and strawberries.

An important part of this strategy is to encourage and enable communication between the PMRA and registrants, researchers, provincial extension experts, grower organizations and different levels of government. The PMRA facilitated presubmission discussions on 76 products, including reduced-risk pesticides. Through joint work with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada under this program, a number of new reduced risk pest management practices and products are now available to agricultural growers.

Stakeholder partnerships were further enhanced through joint work and participation in a number of areas, such as the On Farm Food Safety Program, Canadian General Standards Board Committee on Organic Agriculture and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Stakeholder confidence in pesticide regulation is improved by promoting collaborative efforts and a greater understanding of the regulatory framework.

Sustainable Pest Management Strategies for Non-Food Sectors

The PMRA also supports the development of sustainable pest management in a variety of non-food sectors, such as ornamentals, forestry, grasslands, structural uses and food processing and storage. The facilitation work involves strategy development with user groups, registrants and governments; information sharing regarding currently registered pesticides; and supporting registrants during the presubmission and submission stages of the review process, leading to the registration of needed pesticides.

Regulatory Improvements

The new *Pest Control Products Act*, which came into effect on 28 June 2006, provides an improved pesticide regulatory system based on three guiding principles: strengthened human health and environmental protection, greater post-registration controls and enhanced transparency.

Regulatory initiatives underway to further support the *Pest Control Products Act* include the protection of proprietary interests in pesticide data, import for own use amendments and updates to the Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations.

In 2007–2008, the PMRA implemented two new regulations under the *Pest Control Products Act*.

The Pest Control Products Incident Reporting Regulations came into force on 26 April 2007. Pesticide registrants are required to report all incidents related to health or environmental risks or the value of a pesticide to the PMRA. This is complemented by a voluntary reporting mechanism for the Canadian public, the medical and research communities as well as government and non-government organizations. This information has enabled the PMRA to monitor adverse impacts associated with pesticides, identify any potential risks and take corrective actions when necessary. In 2007–2008, close to 1000 incident reports were received from registrants and are posted on the PMRA Public Registry.

The Review Panel Regulations came into effect in February 2008. The Review Panel Regulations provide a process for the reconsideration of major registration decisions whereby any person may file a notice of objection within 60 days of these decisions. The regulations elaborate on administrative matters concerning the objection process so as to make the timely resolution of reconsideration questions predictable and transparent.

Partnerships

There is growing recognition within governments and the pesticide industry worldwide that evolving science and increasing workloads are best addressed through collaborative efforts. As a small market, Canada has had difficulty attracting newer, lower risk products for registration.

To ensure the best and safest products are available for use in Canada, the PMRA places high priority on collaboration with stakeholders and is continually exploring new opportunities to engage internal and external stakeholders. The opinions and advice provided to the PMRA from advisory bodies and stakeholders are critical to the ongoing success of our programs. Through collaborative efforts with other federal departments on horizontal initiatives and government priorities, the PMRA is able to share and disseminate knowledge while gaining valuable insight from other areas of expertise, all the while contributing to the achievement of federal goals.

The Pest Management Advisory Council

Members of the Pest Management Advisory Council met twice during 2007–2008, giving stakeholders the opportunity to comment and provide advice to the Minister of Health on policy and program initiatives. These included management of chemical substances under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* and implications for pesticides and their formulants, funding of research and biomonitoring programs to support the objectives of the Chemicals Management Plan, the PMRA's new Five-Year Strategic Plan, a regulatory proposal on the use of uncertainty and safety factors in the human health risk assessment of pesticides and a risk reduction policy.

The Economic Management Advisory Council

The Economic Management Advisory Council provides advice to the PMRA on specific ways to improve efficiency and cost effectiveness of the pesticide regulatory process. The Council met twice in 2007–2008 to discuss submission review performance, presubmission consultation workloads, methods of improving the management of submissions and the Cost Recovery Initiative.

The Federal, Provincial, Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides

Members of the Federal, Provincial, Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides met once in 2007–2008 and held five teleconferences to discuss issues of national interest, such as pesticide drift, the management of empty pesticide containers as well as pesticides sales and use data. The Committee also held a visioning day in 2007 to develop a strategic plan for the next five years. Four key result areas were agreed upon—harmonization of the pesticide regulatory system across Canada, focussed risk reduction activities, access to priority pesticides and enhanced stakeholder engagement.

The North American Free Trade Agreement Technical Working Group on Pesticides

The PMRA continued to work closely with its partners from the United States and Mexico to align the North American registration processes for pesticides and treated commodities to facilitate trade for these products. The Executive Board of the NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides (NAFTA TWG) met twice in 2007–2008 and held numerous meetings and conference calls to facilitate the success of individual projects. A five-year NAFTA TWG Strategic Workplan for 2008–2013 will soon be published, detailing work towards equal access and same-time introduction of new pesticides and cooperative reviews of older pesticides.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Working Group on Pesticides

The PMRA represents Canadian interests through the Organisation for Economic Co operation and Development (OECD) Working Group on Pesticides and through several of its subcommittees. Through the OECD, Canada participated in international discussions and activities focusing on the MRL-setting processes, hazard/risk assessments and test guidelines, risk reduction activities as well as joint review and workshare planning. Recognizing that the registration of minor uses is a high international priority, a new OECD subcommittee was formed to coordinate technical and policy issue discussions around minor uses.

The Six Natural Resources Departments

We collaborate with other federal science-based departments—Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Natural Resources Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency—to improve the coordination of pesticide research and regulatory actions. As the chair of the federal Six Natural Resources Departments (6NR) Working Group on Pesticide Research and Monitoring, the PMRA helped finalize a memorandum of understanding outlining the mandate of the working group. An integrated workplan was developed to prioritize and coordinate pesticide research and monitoring activities and, in turn, facilitate the timely transfer of information to support science-based decision making for the regulation of pesticides.

The Chemicals Management Plan

Canada's Chemicals Management Plan, announced in December 2006, is a joint Environment Canada and Health Canada initiative that integrates and strengthens the coordination of federal statutes responsible for protecting health and the environment with respect to chemical substances through the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999, the *Pest Control Products Act*, the *Hazardous Products Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*. The PMRA worked closely with Environment Canada and other branches of Health Canada to assess high priority chemical substances and make risk management decisions to protect Canadians and the environment from any risk these substances might pose. For further information, please visit the [Chemical Substances](#) website and the [Horizontal Initiatives Table](#).

Communication, Transparency and Public Involvement

To increase communication, transparency and public involvement in the pesticide regulatory system, the PMRA's operations are open, transparent, accessible and accountable. Incorporating the views of citizens and stakeholders into policy and decision-making processes is a critical success factor to regulate pesticides effectively in the public domain.

As such, in 2007–2008, the PMRA continued to focus on effective communication and stakeholder engagement to share knowledge and understand pesticide-related issues of interest to growers, government and non-government organizations, health and environmental groups, industry, the Canadian public and others.

Reading Room

Under the new *Pest Control Products Act*, interested persons may inspect confidential test data submitted by registrants in support of recent major regulatory decisions. A reading room pilot project was conducted in the fall of 2007 during which several participants were asked to provide comments on their experience. The PMRA is currently evaluating their feedback to improve the effectiveness of the reading room.

Public Consultations

To increase public and stakeholder confidence in pesticide regulation, the PMRA continues to engage stakeholders when developing new policies, strategies and programs. All interested parties are invited to participate in consultation opportunities on new or amended policies, major decisions on new or amended pesticide registrations and re evaluation initiatives. In the past year, the PMRA published seven regulatory proposals, directives or discussion documents for public consultation.

Reconsideration of Decisions under the New Pest Control Products Act

This Discussion Document is intended to provide stakeholders with information and guidance regarding the reconsideration-of-decision process as specified in the *Pest Control Products Act* and the proposed Review Panel Regulations.

The Application of Uncertainty Factors and the Pest Control Products Act Factor in the Human Health Risk Assessment of Pesticides

The PMRA sought public input as part of its review of the use of uncertainty and safety factors in the human health risk assessment of pesticides.

Guidelines for the Registration of Low-Risk Biochemicals and Other Non Conventional Pesticides

To encourage and facilitate the registration of low-risk biochemicals and other non conventional pesticides in Canada, proposed guidelines were published for public consultation.

First Aid Labelling Statements

The PMRA consulted on proposed modifications to label statements addressing first aid measures in the event of accidental ingestion of pesticides.

Compliance Policy

The Compliance Policy outlines the guiding principles for the fair, consistent and predictable application of the *Pest Control Products Act* and Regulations and the *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* and Regulations.

Registering a New Source of Technical Grade Active Ingredient Under the Protection of Proprietary Interests in Pesticide Data Policy

The Regulatory Proposal is a consultation document regarding the protection of proprietary interests in the data submitted to the PMRA in support of regulatory decisions.

Protection of Proprietary Interests in Pesticide Data in Canada

This Regulatory Directive describes new provisions for the protection of proprietary interests in data submitted to the PMRA.

The Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development's 2008 Audit

In February 2008, the [Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development](#) released a follow-up audit to the 2003 report, which concluded that overall, satisfactory progress was made by the federal government in managing the safety and accessibility of pesticides. We are pleased with the Commissioner's findings that the PMRA consistently applies procedures for evaluating the risks of pesticides, and we have taken action to give Canadian growers access to new and minor-use pesticides. To address concerns regarding conditional registrations, measures have been implemented to limit the allowable time period of conditional registrations. In addition, the PMRA has adjusted its planning process to meet its re-evaluation commitments.

People Development

Fulfilling our mission and achieving our vision requires strong leadership and collaborative management. The PMRA must ensure that our leaders effectively manage staff, maintain continuity of leadership, sustain a learning environment and share critical knowledge. We must continue to use our Science Development Program to fill gaps in critical skills, knowledge and competencies.

The continuous learning and development of our employees is a priority for the Agency. In 2007–2008, various training programs were offered to employees in competency areas such as management and leadership development, policy development, communications, project management, statistics, risk assessment methods, field tours of pesticide use scenarios and media training.

Our Scientist Development Program is in its fifth year of operation and acts as a key recruitment and retention tool. This competency-based program for biologists and chemists continued to provide structured progression through the various biologist/chemist (BI/CH) levels. A final internal intake process took place in November 2007, resulting in 58 PMRA employees joining the Program. An external recruitment process resulted in 34 new participants. As of 31 March 2008, the Program had 229 participants with 16 graduates at the BI-03 level and 69 graduates at the BI-04 level.

Approximately 70% of PMRA employees are scientists, including biologists, chemists, toxicologists and a recently hired epidemiologist. Of our 326 scientists, approximately 40% hold a Bachelor of Science degree, 40% hold a Masters degree and 20% hold a Ph.D.

To attract new employees to the public service, the PMRA is recruiting recent postsecondary graduates into indeterminate positions through Health Canada's workforce recruitment initiatives. The PMRA is also engaged in the department's collective staffing activities, which establishes pools of qualified candidates that meet common criteria. This strategic hiring approach allows the department to staff multiple positions with a single staffing action. As a result of these recruitment activities, the PMRA welcomed 111 new staff in 2007–2008, with a net gain of 66 employees. In time, we expect the new staff to help alleviate some of the workload pressures. Integration of human resources planning into the operational plans is helping to address the PMRA's long-term needs.

PMRA Core Program Areas

New Pest Control Product Registration and Decision Making

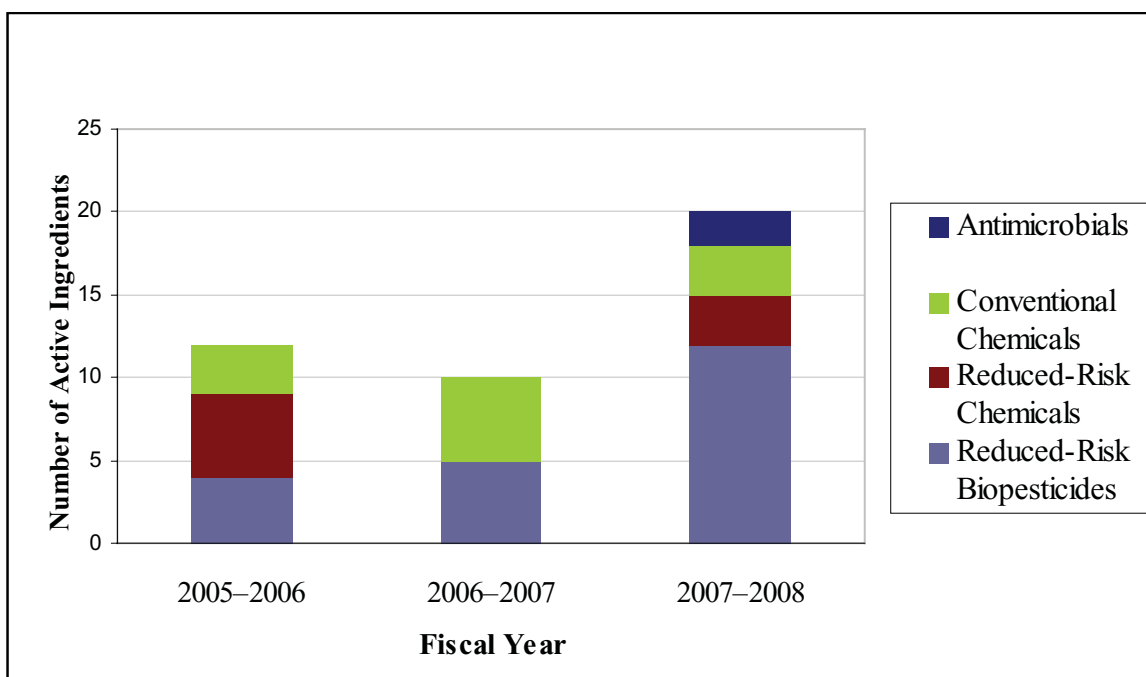
The premarket risk assessment of new pesticides protects Canadians and their environment from unacceptable risks from the use of pesticides while enabling access to pest management tools. Regulatory decisions are made on applications to register new pesticides, by conducting human health and environmental risk assessments and value assessments and by establishing maximum residue limits (MRLs) for food. The program ensures that only those pesticides that meet Health Canada's high standards for the protection of human health and the environment as well as for value are allowed on the market.

Access to new pesticides that protect health and the environment are critical for the competitiveness of agriculture in Canada and help to ensure the quality of the Canadian food supply. Farmers compete globally; they need access to newer and safer tools available to growers in other countries. Pesticides are also important in forestry and other non-agricultural sectors of the Canadian economy including many important public health needs such as mosquito control.

Registration Decisions

In 2007–2008, twenty new pesticide active ingredients were registered in Canada for use in agriculture, forestry, lawns, golf courses and industrial sectors. Several of these new pesticides were identified as a priority for registration by Canadian growers. Twenty new active ingredients represent a significant workload, considering it is twice the number registered during the previous fiscal year. Fifteen of the twenty were reduced risk, and three were conducted via joint review or workshares. We also completed the first simultaneous global review to register a pesticide and developed workplans for many future new chemicals in collaboration with our international regulatory partners.

Type of New Active Ingredient Registered



PMRA Registration Actions: Fiscal Year 2007-2008

	Totals ¹	Conditional Registration ²	New Active Ingredients of Agricultural Interest
Total new active ingredients Total new uses³ = 443	20 (3)	9 (3)	14 (3)
Conventional chemicals <i>New uses³ = 16</i>	3 (2)	2 (2)	3 (2)
Total reduced-risk active ingredients <i>New uses³ = 415</i>	15 (1)	6 (1)	11 (1)
• Conventional reduced-risk chemicals <i>New uses³ = 136</i>	3 (1)	2 (1)	3 (1)
• Reduced-risk biopesticides <i>New uses³ = 279</i>	12 (0)	4 (0)	8 (0)
Antimicrobials <i>New uses³ = 12</i>	2 (0)	1 (0)	0

¹ The number in parenthesis () is the number that was registered through joint reviews or worksharing with other jurisdictions, e.g. United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

² Conditional registrations are granted when the risks are considered acceptable. That is when the product meets current health and environmental safety standards and has value, but when only confirmatory data are required. Conditional registrations are also issued by pesticide regulators in the same way in the United States and in Europe.

Percentage of total registrations that are full registrations: 95%.

Percentage of total registrations that are conditional: 5%.

³ A new use is defined as the addition of a new crop or site to the use pattern of an active ingredient and does not include the addition of new pests, tank mixes, etc.

Many of the new active ingredients and end-use products registered in 2007–2008 are essential pest management tools for Canadian growers, for example:

- a reduced-risk broad-spectrum biofungicide containing *Bacillus subtilis* to suppress many plant diseases on food crops;
- reduced-risk insecticides containing the active ingredient spinetoram to control or suppress foliage feeding pests on a variety of food crops; and,
- new chemical herbicide (pyroxsulam) to control or suppress of certain weeds in spring wheat and durum wheat.

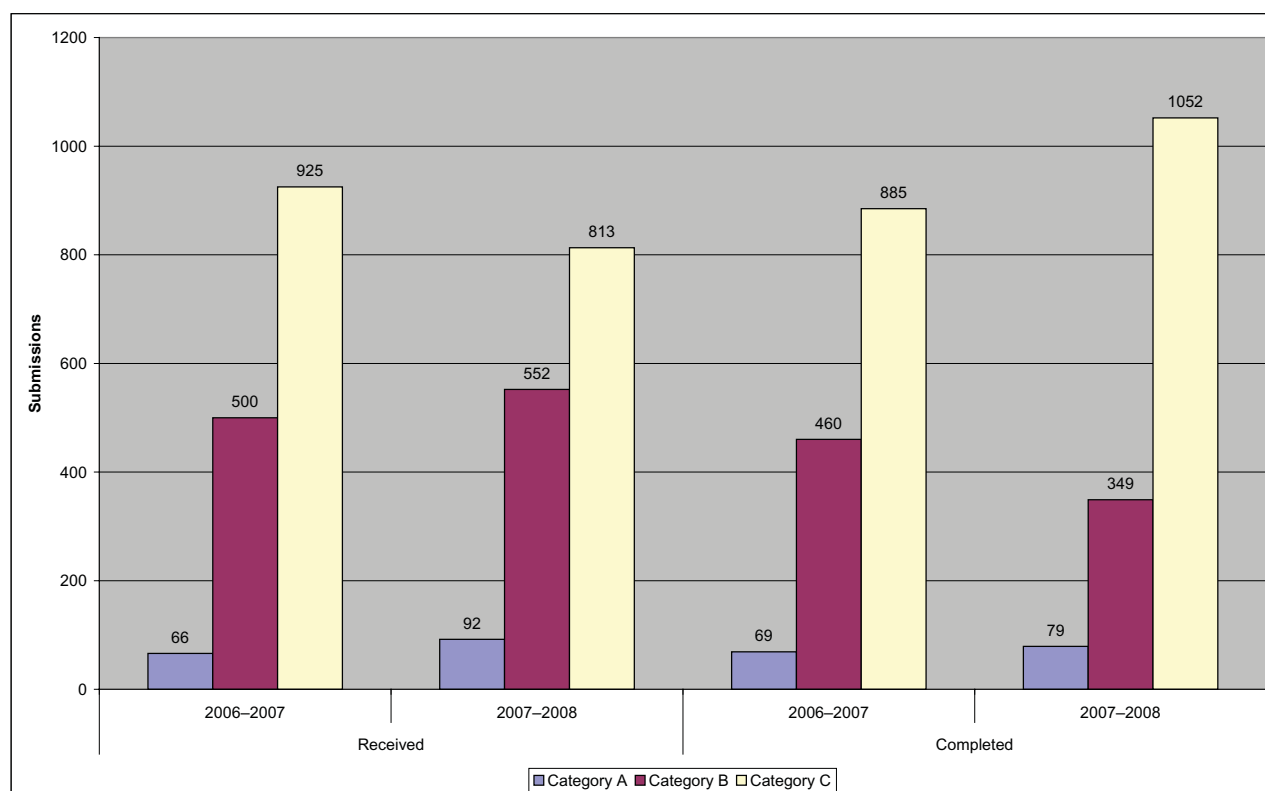
Several new products were registered that are of high importance for the forestry sector:

- a reduced-risk pheromone insecticide to deter Douglas-fir and spruce beetle attack in woodlots, forests and sawmill yards; and,
- a reduced-risk mating disruptant for spruce budworm in forests and woodlands.

We also registered products for use by Canadian homeowners, including a new reduced-risk biological pesticide for suppression of dandelions in lawns. Details on all the new pesticide active ingredients and the associated end-use products registered in 2007–2008 are provided in Appendix II.

The workload in 2007–2008 remained high, with over 5800 regulatory decisions made across all submission categories including Own Use Import and Grower Requested Own Use import applications. The graph below demonstrates trends in the number of Category A, B and C submissions received and completed (2006–2008). Other types of submissions were not included in this graph (4318 Category D and 92 Category E submissions completed in 2007–2008). Descriptions of the submission categories are provided in Appendix I.

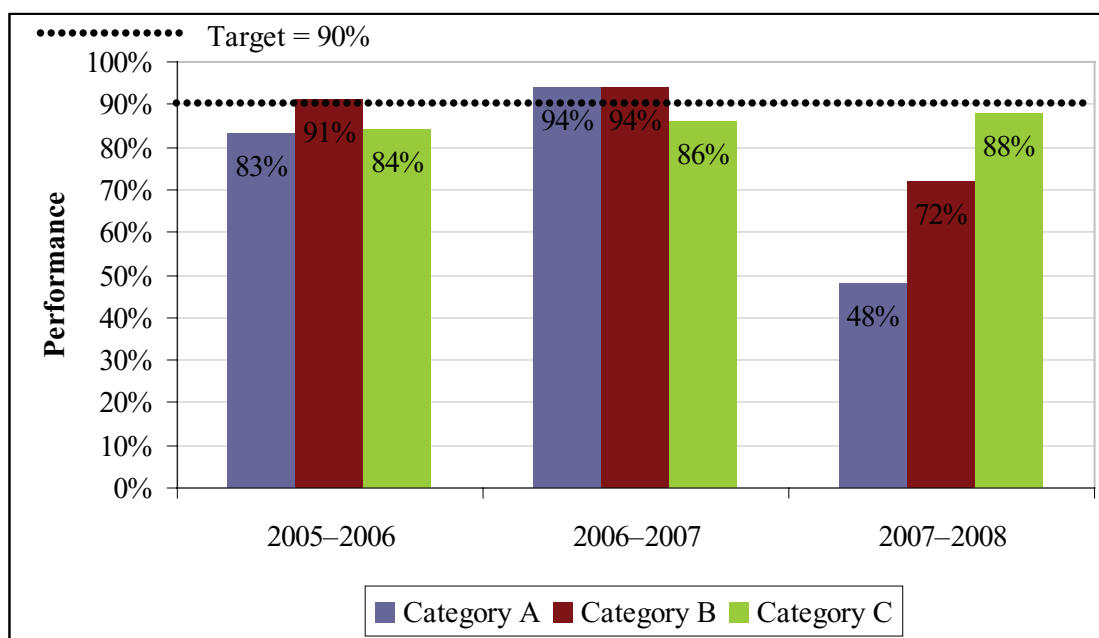
Number of Submissions: Fiscal Year 2007–2008



While we successfully registered 20 new pesticide active ingredients in 2007–2008, which is twice as many as the previous year, the high volume of submissions exceeded our capacity to review 90% within established timelines. In one category of submissions, four new microbial active ingredients were registered this year, however, not all of the submissions were completed within the 12-month review time. The PMRA is making the necessary adjustments to increase its capacity to review greater volumes of reduced-risk submissions as registrants and users transition from conventional pesticides to reduced risk chemicals and biopesticides.

It is worth noting that adding minor uses to new active ingredients has increased the complexity of submissions. In response to growers' requests, we now review applications to register priority active ingredients within shorter timeframes. Furthermore, the timelines for joint reviews and worksharing with multiple countries are negotiated upfront and are usually shorter than standard Category A submissions. Additional resources have been acquired and efficiency measures implemented to address these issues, and, in time, we expect the new staff to help alleviate some of the performance pressures.

Performance Compared to the Review Timeline



Emergency Registrations

A pest control product can be registered on an emergency basis for up to one year to control pest infestations that are seriously detrimental to health or the environment. Emergency use will be considered only if the product is effective, the health and environmental risks are acceptable and the active ingredient(s) is registered in Canada. Emergency registrations are not intended as a solution to an ongoing pest management problem. However, they may be extended when an emergency situation reoccurs and there is evidence that users and the sponsoring agencies are actively working towards satisfying the data requirements for a long-term solution. The number of emergency requests the PMRA receives can vary from year to year, depending on pest outbreaks and availability of alternative products and methods. In 2007–2008, we granted 35 emergency registrations, 9 of which were new requests.

Emergency Registrations

	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008
Total number received	60	53	45
Number granted	50	45	35
1 st time	23	14	9
2 nd time	10	17	10
3 rd time or greater	17	14	16
Number rejected or withdrawn	10	8	10

Conditional Registrations

A conditional registration is granted when the health and environmental risks and value of a product are acceptable, but confirmatory data are required as a condition of registration. Under the new Pest Control Products Act, a conditional registration can be granted for up to three years, during which the registrant must generate the required data and submit them to the PMRA for review. This is consistent with the approach taken by counterpart pesticide regulators in the United States and the European Union. In 2007–2008, the PMRA registered 41 new products with a conditional registration, 27 of which are of agricultural interest. This gives us a total of 268 conditional registrations as of 31 March 2008 (approximately 5% of the total number of pesticide registrations).

Conditional Registrations

	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008
New conditional registrations [agricultural interest]	87 [40]	40 [27]	41 [27]
Total conditional registrations [agricultural interest]	225 [152]	264 [163]	268 [170]

Helping Canadian Growers Remain Competitive in the Global Market

Canadian growers need access to the same pest control tools that are available to their competitors in the United States, and these products must be cost-effective. Recognizing the concerns of Canadian growers, the PMRA continues to work on key initiatives aimed at increasing the availability of newer, lower risk pesticides for growers in a variety of sectors. Many new initiatives have been undertaken in recent years to help the Canadian agriculture sector remain competitive in the global market.

Grower Requested Own Use Program

The Grower Requested Own Use (GROU) Program allows Canadian growers, with an approved Import Certificate, to import the foreign version of a product registered in Canada when price differentials exist. Eleven products have been approved under the GROU Program, and several other product submissions are being considered.

Generic Registrations

Implemented in August 2007, the Protection of Proprietary Interests in Pesticide Data Policy will provide the fair protection of proprietary data while ensuring a predictable and timely process for the introduction of competing generic pesticides to the Canadian market. A number of generic manufacturers have indicated their support for the new policy, and we expect it will result in a greater number of applications for the registration of generic pesticides. The PMRA is currently reviewing applications for the registration of generic pesticides under the new PPIP system and is developing the necessary regulatory framework in consultation with stakeholders.

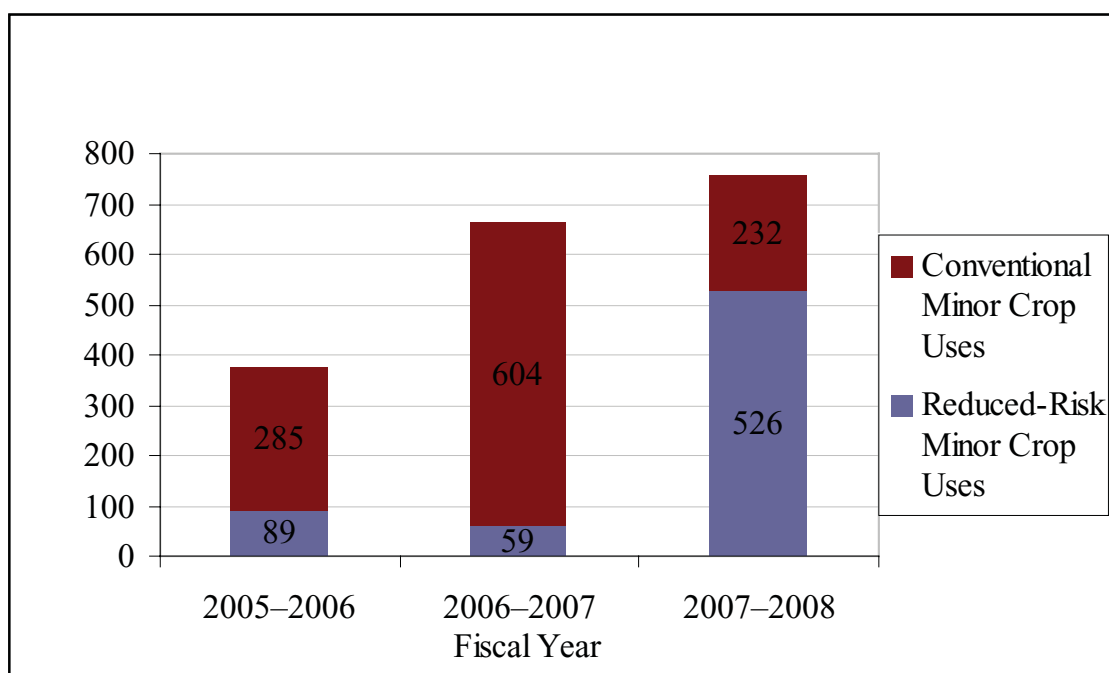
NAFTA Labelling

NAFTA labels on agricultural pesticides allow the cross-border movement of these products between Canada and the United States, strengthening the competitiveness of North American growers without compromising Canada's high standards of human health and the environment. To date, the PMRA and the USEPA have approved four NAFTA labels, including the first non-agricultural label, which was also the first label compliant with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Minor Use

The PMRA registered 758 new minor uses in 2007–2008 (459 food uses and 299 non-food uses), which helps to address the technology gap that exists between Canada and its export markets. Joint reviews to add new minor uses for registered active ingredients are important for growers. We are working with the USEPA and regulatory agencies in other jurisdictions to expand the use of joint reviews and worksharing for minor uses.

Minor Crop Uses Registered



Grower-Requested Priority Reviews

In 2006, the PMRA initiated a pilot project to provide Canadian growers with access to minor use active ingredients that are available in the United States, but not to growers in Canada. The Canadian Horticultural Council, representing Canadian growers of horticultural crops, identified ten priority active ingredients of strong minor use interest, and the PMRA is working with pesticide manufacturers to seek the registration of these products in Canada using USEPA scientific reviews where possible. To date, 3 chemical pesticide active ingredients have been registered—carfentrazone, spiromesifen and *Bacillus subtilis*—yielding 479 minor uses for a wide range of commodity sectors across Canada. Two additional active ingredients from the Canadian Horticultural Council’s priority list are currently under review: flumioxazin (more than 30 food uses and more than 50 ornamental uses) and flonicamid (more than 150 food uses and more than 50 ornamental uses).

The PMRA recently received new funding to help increase the availability of new and lower-risk pesticides and to increase the number of new minor uses for existing pesticides through the Enhancing Access to Pest Management Tools initiative.

Minor Crop Uses Registered: Fiscal Year 2007–2008

Total¹ minor crop uses² registered	758
• Food crops	459
• Non-food crops	299
Total¹ reduced-risk minor crop uses² registered	526
• Reduced-risk chemical crop uses registered	179
• Biopesticide crop uses registered	347

¹ This table includes all sources: joint review submissions and other submissions for new active ingredients and new uses, and user-requested minor use label expansions.

² A new crop use is defined as the addition of a new crop to the use pattern of an active ingredient and does not include the addition of new pests, tank mixes, etc.

International Regulatory Cooperation

International cooperation for pesticide regulation enhances the protection of human health and the environment by ensuring that international treaties and other agreements on pesticides are consistent with the high level of protection afforded by Canadian laws. Working closely with our partners from the United States and Mexico through the NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides, we addressed a number of specific issues with the goal of creating a harmonized registration processes for pesticides and treated commodities. Our work with international regulatory organizations on joint reviews and workshares benefits Canadians by maximizing the efficiency and quality of scientific evaluations based on modern science. This provides Canadians equal access to the latest in safe, effective and innovative pest control products at the same time as their global competitors.

Joint Reviews and Work Sharing

Joint reviews and workshare programs lead to coordinated regulatory decisions supported by governments and their scientists in each participating country without compromising human health, environment or safety standards. Global reviews help ensure that Canadian growers have access to newer and safer products at the same time as their competitors in other countries. Simultaneous registration decisions in Canada and the United States provide growers with equal access to newer and safer pesticides, and facilitate the trade of agricultural products between countries.

Since the inception of the NAFTA Joint Review and Worksharing programs, 31 active ingredients have been registered (24 joint reviews and 7 workshares), facilitating access to 13 conventional and 18 reduced-risk active ingredients. This has resulted in 79 new product registrations, including active ingredients and end-use products. In 2007–2008, 50% of the six the new agricultural chemical active ingredients were registered through joint reviews.

During 2007–2008, the PMRA worked closely with its international counterparts in OECD member countries to develop a global joint review process for agricultural chemicals. Currently, most major new agricultural chemicals being introduced by major manufacturers are being considered for simultaneous introduction in multiple OECD member countries. Worksharing plans for these chemicals are under joint development and cover the next two to three years.

Registered Pest Control Product Evaluation and Decision Making

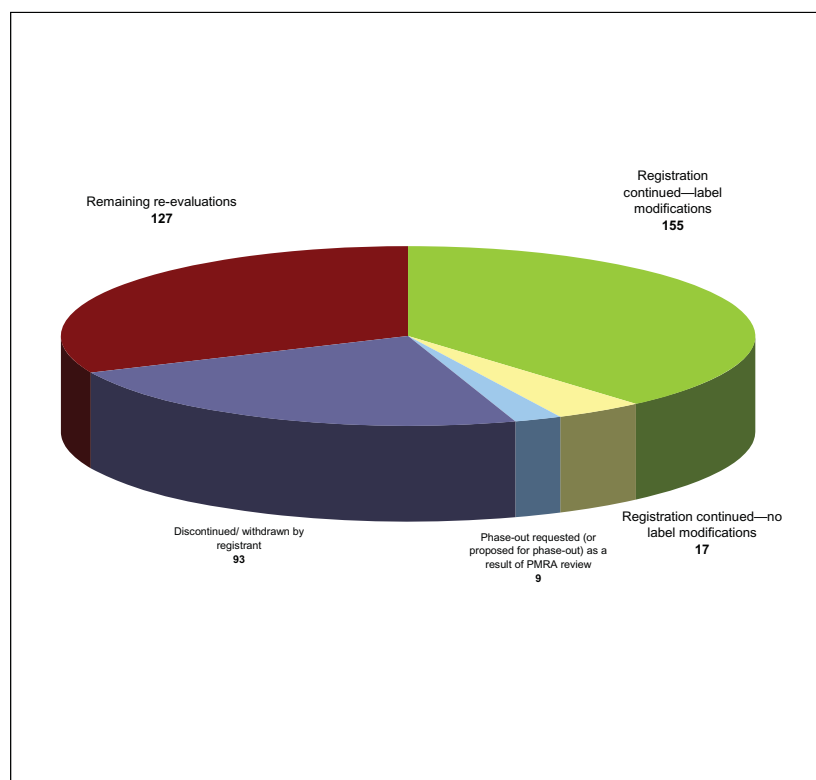
The PMRA's re-evaluation program protects the health of all Canadians and their environment by determining if currently registered pesticides remain acceptable for use in Canada based on updated information, modern scientific approaches and standards. The new *Pest Control Products Act* strengthens post-registration controls by requiring, under law, that all pesticides be re-evaluated on a 15-year cycle, using current scientific and risk assessment standards.

The re-evaluation of regulatory decisions helps protect human health and the environment by:

- Removing from the market active ingredients that are not supported by modern safety data;
- Removing uses that do not meet modern safety standards; and
- Implementing mitigation measures through new or revised label statements, such as personal protective equipment, number of applications, preharvest intervals, buffer zones, or environmental hazard statements.

The federal government has committed to a systematic re-evaluation of all 401 pesticide active ingredients registered before 1995. In 2007–2008, 30 re-evaluations were completed, bringing the total number of re-evaluated pesticide active ingredients to 274. The outcomes of these decisions are identified in the chart below. Thus far, 68% of the 401 active ingredients have been re-evaluated to the decision or proposed decision phase, and there are 127 remaining re-evaluations to be completed by 2009–2010.

Active Ingredient Re-Evaluation Activities



The PMRA continues to review and update the re-evaluation work plan to ensure that the target for completion is met. The PMRA anticipates completing the remaining 32% of re evaluations in 2009–2010 and has a detailed work plan to achieve this goal.

Re-evaluation Activities as of 31 March 2008

Decisions on Older Pesticides	Final ¹ Decisions	Proposed ² Decisions	Pending ³ Publication	Total Decisions
Active ingredients addressed	200	33	41	274
Discontinued/withdrawn by registrant	83	0	10	93
Phase-out requested (or proposed for phase-out) as a result of PMRA review	5	4	0	9
Registration continued—label modifications	104	29	22	155
Registration continued—no label modifications	8	0	9	17

¹ The PMRA has finalized the re-evaluation decisions for these products (usually published in a Re-evaluation Decision Document/Re-evaluation Decision or Re-evaluation Note) or registrants have indicated their intent to discontinue all products with that pesticide.

² The PMRA has published the proposed decisions (usually a Proposed Acceptability for Continuing Registration document or Proposed Re-evaluation Decision).

³ Assessments have been completed and decisions proposed, but the PMRA has not yet published the proposed decisions.

Interested parties can track ongoing re-evaluation activities, including proposed and final decisions through the Re-evaluation Summary Table, which is updated regularly.

A copy of the Re-evaluation Summary Table can be provided by the PMRA upon request. A list of the proposed, interim and final re-evaluation decisions made in 2007–2008 is provided in Appendix III. Examples of proposed regulatory decisions are identified below.

- For diazinon, an insecticide, the ear tag use on cattle and application of emulsifiable concentrate and wettable powder products on various crops by groundboom soil drench were proposed for continuing registration. New risk-reduction measures were proposed for inclusion on the product labels, including wearing protective equipment and clothing when applying diazinon and requiring applicators to use closed cabs.
- The following uses of diazinon were proposed for phase out because registrants do not support continued registration or because of the human health or environmental risks:
 - Christmas tree plantations;
 - greenhouse pepper and tomatoes;
 - mushroom houses;
 - tobacco seedling;
 - all granular formulations on food crops;
 - seed treatment on certain food crops; and
 - all foliar sprays on food and feed crops and on outdoor ornamentals.
- The agricultural, forestry and industrial uses of the herbicide MCPA were proposed for continued registration. The proposed mitigation measures include label statements to further protect workers and the environment.

Transition strategies help identify alternative pesticides that can be used when older products are removed from the market following a re-evaluation decision and alternatives may not be available. The PMRA is actively engaged with stakeholders, including the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, grower associations and the USEPA, to develop a North American transition strategy for the phase-out of azinphos methyl. Strategies are also underway for terbufos and phorate, and another is proposed for diazinon. These strategies help growers address challenges as they move toward alternative pest control methods, following a re-evaluation decision. Access to alternative products is important for maintaining the competitiveness of agriculture in Canada and the successful re-evaluation of many older pesticides is dependent on their transition strategies.

In collaboration with the USEPA, we continued to develop a cooperative work plan for the next round of re-evaluations. To date, two pilot chemicals (clomazone and clofentazine) have been identified for worksharing, and we will identify other candidates for joint work in the future. A final decision is expected on clomazone in September 2009 and a final decision is expected on clofentazine in June 2012.

Compliance

The PMRA's Pesticide Compliance Program contributes to the protection of human health and the environment from risks associated with pesticides by promoting, verifying and enforcing compliance with the *Pest Control Products Act* and its regulations. Strategies and programs are developed so that the regulated community has the knowledge, will and ability to comply with the *Pest Control Products Act* and Regulations.

As described in Regulatory Directive DIR2007-02, Compliance Policy, published in June of 2007, risk management principles are used to target and select the situation of most concern where non-compliance is either known or suspected to exist. During 2007–2008, the PMRA delivered 17 National Pesticide Compliance Programs (NPCP), 12 of which were new programs developed for that year.

Compliance Inspection

Compliance inspection is used to verify that activities are carried out in accordance with the *Pest Control Products Act* and Regulations as well as to measure the state of conformity with the law. Inspections may involve on-site assessment, sampling for analysis, examination of documents and facilities as well as the provision and exchange of information.

Eleven of the 17 NPCPs focussed on compliance inspection (6 national and 5 multiregional). These programs assessed compliance levels in the blueberry, mushroom, field corn, sweet corn, cranberry and pear sectors. The PMRA completed 943 inspections during 2007–2008; most of these inspections detected high levels of compliance. The most commonly noted non-compliance was the requirement for personal protection equipment. As well, 66 independent surveillance inspections were conducted where non compliance required follow up.

Compliance Promotion

Six of the 17 NPCPs addressed compliance promotion (4 national and 2 multiregional). These programs assessed the user's knowledge of and capacity to comply with regulatory requirements. Compliance promotion also develops tools to educate, facilitate and promote compliance and to communicate regulatory information. This year, we addressed compliance knowledge gaps and provided motivation for compliance within selected sectors such as agri-business and self-employed agriculture consultants, pulp and paper mills as well as dry bean and sunflower production.

Investigations

The PMRA encourages industry and the public to report the supply of unregistered and unapproved pesticides as well as the promotion of products inconsistent with approved labels. All reports are assessed for action on the basis of the risk posed by the pesticides involved. A total of 342 investigations related to reported or detected non-compliance were conducted in 2007–2008. A follow-up was conducted on all of these occurrences to assess the nature and severity of resulting harm and to decide whether to apply an enforcement response or other corrective measures. A total of 363 enforcement responses were delivered to ensure or restore compliance.

Program Transparency and Accountability

In consultation with other regulatory organizations, we developed a Compliance Program Activity Architecture and Performance Measurement Framework. Baseline data will be collected and used to refine the indicators and outcome statements for the Performance Measurement Framework. A Compliance Webpage is being developed to inform Canadians of current and future compliance activities.

Canada's Proposed Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan

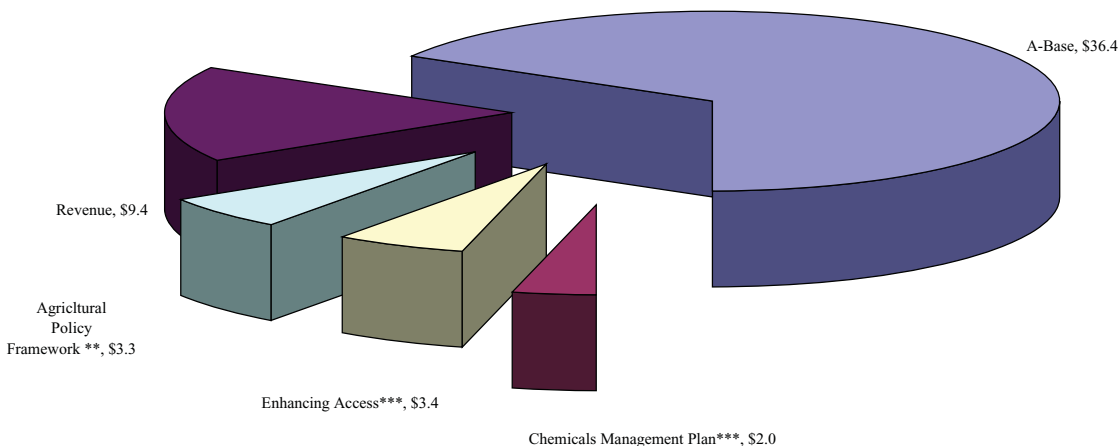
In October 2007, Health Canada introduced the Proposed Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan to modernize and strengthen Canada's safety system for food, health and consumer products. The three pillars of the proposed plan call for active prevention, targeted oversight and rapid response. With these goals in mind, the PMRA will:

- encourage and facilitate industry quality assurance and stewardship programs for the safe manufacture, selection and use of consumer pesticides;
- enhance compliance targeting and enforcement capacity in support of expanded regulatory authorities in the *Pest Control Products Act*; and
- increase rapid response to consumer product health and safety issues.

Financial Profile

In fiscal year 2007–2008, the PMRA received \$54.5M in funding: \$37.6M from A base, \$9.4M from revenues and \$8.7M from other funding initiatives.

**PMRA Funding*–Fiscal Year 2007–2008
(Millions of Dollars)**



* Excludes funds for Health Canada Corporate Allocation

** Funding ended 31 March 2008

*** New funding fiscal year 2007–2008

Under the Enhancing Access to Pest Management Tools initiative, in collaboration with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the PMRA received \$18.7M for fiscal years 2007–2008 to 2010–2011. These funds will be used to address the technology gap by enhancing access to new and lower-risk pesticides and to new minor uses for existing pesticides. They will also be used to improve the harmonization of MRLs and purchase “real-world” use information to refine risk assessments.

Under the Chemicals Management Plan, the PMRA received \$19.9M for fiscal years 2007–2008 to 2010–2011 to accelerate the re-evaluation of older pesticides, strengthen current regulatory activities for registration of new pesticides, facilitate access to new and safer pesticide products and improve risk management approaches by implementing the adverse effects and sales databases.

The PMRA will receive new funding from the Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan (\$12.1M for fiscal years 2008–2009 to 2012–2013) to encourage and facilitate industry quality assurance and stewardship programs for the safe manufacture, selection and use of consumer pesticide products. These funds will also be used to enhance targeted oversight by increasing compliance enforcement capacity, which in turn will maintain public confidence in pesticide product safety, and to increase rapid response to consumer product health and safety issues.

Work is underway with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to secure future minor use funding through the Growing Forward initiative—a new policy framework for Canada’s agriculture, agri-food and agri-based products industry. This initiative will replace the minor-use funding that ended 31 March 2008 under the Agriculture Policy Framework.

Appendix I – Submission Categories

Submissions we received fall into one of the following five categories:

Category A	Includes submissions to register new active ingredients and their companion end-use product(s); applications to add a major new use to registered pesticide; and submissions to establish a maximum residue limit for a previously unassessed active. User Requested Minor Use Registrations (URMURs) are also included in this category. Category A submissions require a full supporting data package.
Category B	Include submissions to amend a product label (e.g. changes in application rates, timing of applications, new pests, changes to precautionary statements), or to change the product chemistry. Supporting data must be provided.
Category C	Submissions to register or amend a product label (add pest, use, or change application rate) or change a formulation based on previously established precedents or those that have reduced data requirements.
Category D	Submissions to register or amend products within particular programs, such as the Import for Manufacture and Export, Own-Use Import, Grower Requested Own Use (GROU) program, Master Copy, Private Label, User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) and renewals.
Category E	Includes submissions for research permits and research notifications, when the research is carried out in Canada.

Appendix II – Active Ingredients Registered in 2007–2008

Number	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product(s)	Product Type	Registration and Status	Chemical Type	Uses
1	Acequinocyl	Shuttle 15 SC Miticide	Acaracide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Chemical	Greenhouses and shadehouses on container-grown ornamental, floral, foliage and nursery crops
		Kanemite 15 SC Miticide	Acaracide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Chemical	Field floral, foliage and nursery crops, roses, apples and pears
2	Ammonium Bromide	Fuzzicide Solution (35% Ammonium Bromide Solution)	Slimicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Pulp and paper mill whitewater systems and starch slurries
3	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> QST 713	Serenade MAX	Fungicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Asparagus, Crop Group 13-Berry Group, Crop Group 5-Cole Crops, Crop Group 6- Legume Vegetables, Crop Group 3-Bulb Vegetables, Crop Group 9-Cucurbits, Crop Group 8-Fruiting Vegetables, grape, lettuce, celery, Crop Group 11-Pome Fruit, strawberry
		Serenade ASO	Fungicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Asparagus, Crop Group 13-Berries, Crop Group 5-Brassica Vegetables, Crop Group 6-Legume Vegetables, Crop Group 9-Cucurbits, Crop Group 8- Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 11-Pome Fruits, Radish, Turnip, Rutabaga
		Rhapsody ASO	Fungicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Ornamental plants grown indoors, outdoors, in greenhouses and nurseries: poinsettia, garden phlox, dwarf bee balm, geranium, delphinium, aglaonema, leatherleaf fern, white petunia, roses
		Serenade Garden Concentrate	Fungicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Ornamentals and vegetables grown in homes and gardens
		Serenade Garden RTU	Fungicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Ornamentals and vegetables grown in homes and gardens
		Subtilex TM Biological Fungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Ornamental and vegetable use in greenhouses
4	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain MBI 600	Pro-Mix HP with Biofungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
		Pro-Mix BX with Biofungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
		Pro-Mix PGX with Biofungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
		Pro-Mix TA with Biofungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
		Pro-Mix TA with Biofungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Tobacco and vegetable use in greenhouses

Number	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product(s)	Product Type	Registration and Status	Chemical Type	Uses
5	Bispyribac (present as sodium salt)	Velocity SP Herbicide	Herbicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Chemical	Turf on golf courses and sod farms
6	Cellulose	Rode-Trol® Rodent Control Bait for Rats	Rodenticide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Buildings, warehouses, barns and empty feed storage areas
		Rode-Trol® Rodent Control Bait for Mice and Rats	Rodenticide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
7	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium present as carbonate and bicarbonate salts	Carboquat WP-50	Wood Preservative	Full	Conventional Chemical	Non-industrial wood products: decks, patios, fencing, play structures, board walks, picnic tables, landscaping timbers, residential fencing, docks and walkways
8	Ferric Sodium EDTA	Safer's Slug & Snail Bait II	Molluscicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Vegetables, fruit trees, berries, field crops, vineyards, wheat, grass grown for seed production, greenhouse vegetables, greenhouse ornamentals, outdoor ornamentals, outdoor container-grown nursery plants, lawns, turf, golf course, sod farms
		Safer's Slug & Snail Killer	Molluscicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
9	German Cockroach Extract	Victor Roach Magnet	Insect Pheromone	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Kitchens and bathrooms
		Victor Roach Trap	Insect Pheromone	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
		Victor Roach Trap and Monitor	Insecticide Pheromone	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	
10	MCH (3-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one)	MCH Bubble Cap	Insect repellent	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Douglas fir trees, spruce trees, Douglas/Spruce tree stands
11	Pyrasulfotole	AE 0317309 02 SE06 Herbicide	Herbicide	Conditional Registration	Conventional Chemical (Joint Review)	Wheat (spring), wheat (durum), wheat (winter), barley, oats, Timothy (seed) and triticale
12	Pyroxsulam	Simplicity Herbicide	Herbicide	Conditional Registration	Conventional Chemical (Joint Review)	Spring wheat and durum wheat
13	<i>Sclerotinia minor</i> strain IMI 344141	Sarritor Granular Biological Herbicide	Herbicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Commercial lawns, golf courses, municipal parks and turf farms
		Sarritor Domestic Granular Biological Herbicide	Herbicide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Domestic lawns

Number	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product(s)	Product Type	Registration and Status	Chemical Type	Uses
14	Spinetoram	Radiant SC Insecticide	Insecticide	Conditional Registration	Reduced-Risk Chemical (Joint Review)	Apple, crabapple, oriental pear, quince, asparagus, bushberries, caneberries, cereals, cole crops [Brassica leafy vegetables], Fruiting Vegetables and Okra, grape, Leafy Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Root Vegetables, soybean, Stone Fruit and strawberry
		Delegate WG Insecticide	Insecticide	Conditional Registration	Reduced-Risk Chemical (Joint Review)	
15	Spruce Budworm Pheromone 91E:9Z (E,Z)-11-tetradecenal; 95E:5Z (E,Z)-11-tetradecenal	Hercon Disrupt Micro-Flake SBW Spruce Budworm Mating Disruptant	Insecticide	Conditional	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Forests and woodlands
16	<i>Streptomyces lydicus</i> strain WYEC 108	Actinovate SP Fungicide	Fungicide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Strawberry, gerber daisy, peppers in field and greenhouse
17	Thiacloprid	Calypso 480 SC Insecticide	Insecticide	Full Registration	Conventional Chemical (URMUR)	Crop Group 11-Pome Fruit
18	Z-11-Tetradecenal	Isomate-CM/LR TT	Insecticide	Full	Reduced-Risk Biopesticide	Apples, pears, quince and other pome fruits; peaches, prunes, plums, nectarines, cherries and other stone fruits; walnut, pecan and other tree nut crops
19	Z-11-Tetradecen-1-ol					
20	Z-9-Tetradecen-1-yl Acetate					

Appendix III – Re-evaluation Decisions in 2007–2008

Number	Active Ingredient	Publication	Date	Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, RRD, PRVD, RVD or REV Note)
1	Azinphos-methyl	REV2007-08	17/07/2007	Final Decision: All uses to be phased out.
2	Diazinon	PRVD2007-16	10/12/2007	Proposed Decision: Some uses proposed for continued registration, with new/revised label statements. Some uses of diazinon are proposed for phase-out.
3	Dichlorvos	REV2008-04	06/03/2008	Interim Measures: Interim mitigation to include new/revised label statements.
4	Endosulfan	REV2007-13	16/10/2007	Preliminary Risk and Value Assessments
5	Fenbutatin oxide	RVD2007-06	20/12/07	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
6	Methamidophos	REV2007-11	04/09/2007	Preliminary Assessment
7	Oxamyl	PRVD2007-02 RVD2008-05	09/07/2007 01/02/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
8	Phorate	REV2007-07 REV2008-05	05/06/2007 26/03/2008	Update: The phase out dates for the remaining use of phorate on potatoes has been extended.
9	Phosalone	REV2008-02	31/01/2008	Final Decision: Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of phosalone are being discontinued
10	Phosmet	REV2007-14	28/11/2007	Interim Measures: Interim mitigation to include new/revised label statements
11	S-methoprene	RVD2007-04	23/10/2007	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
12	Terbufos	REV2008-06	26-03-2008	Update: The phase out dates for the remaining use of terbufos on sugar beets has been extended.
13	Trichlorfon	REV2007-05	17/05/2007	Preliminary Risk Assessment
14	Citronella oil and related compound	REV2008-03	28/02/2008	Review of the 2004 Re-evaluation of Citronella Oil and Related Active Compounds for Use as Personal Insect Repellents
15	Atrazine	Environment PACR2007-05 Environment RVD2007-05	22/05/2007 19/12/2007	Final Decision (environmental): Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
16	Bentazon	PRV2007-14 RVD2008-07	22/11/2007 20/02/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
17	Bromoxynil	PRVD2008-07	22/01/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
18	Chlorpropham	RVD2008-01	15/01/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
19	Chlorsulfuron	PRVD2007-09 RVD2008-08	03/10/2007 15/02/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
20	Dicamba (non turf uses)	PRVD2007-05	27/08/2007	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
21	Dichlorprop (dimethylamine salt)		12/03/2008	Final Decision: Re-evaluation not required.

Number	Active Ingredient	Publication	Date	Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, RRD, PRVD, RVD or REV Note)
22	2,4-D (non turf)	PACR2007-06	19/06/2007	Proposed Decision: The agricultural, forestry and industrial site uses of 2,4-D are acceptable for continued registration with some exceptions.
23	Diuron	RVD2007-03	09/10/2007	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
24	EPTC	PRVD2007-03 RVD2008-06	08/08/2007 14/02/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with the exception of domestic class products and fertilizer impregnation (on-farm and commercial), which will be phased out.
25	Ethametsulfuron-methyl	PRVD2008-05	04/02/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
26	Ethofumesate	PRVD2007-12	15/11/2007	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
27	Hexazinone	PRVD2007-13	15/11/2007	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
28	Imazapyr	PRVD2008-10	22/02/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
29	MCPA (non turf)	PRVD2007-01	03/07/2007	Proposed Decision: The agricultural, forestry and industrial uses of MCPA are acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
30	Metsulfuron-methyl	PRVD2008-08	28/02/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
31	Napropamide	PRVD2007-11 RVD2008-08	10/09/2007 28/02/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
32	Naptalam present as acid or sodium salt	PRVD2007-11 RVD2008-02	13/11/2007 28/01/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
33	Nicosulfuron	PRVD2008-01	08/01/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
34	Pendimethalin	PRVD2007-07	10/09/2007	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
35	Picloram acid and related salts	PRVD2007-04	23/08/2007	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
36	Prometryn	RVD2007-02	23/08/2007	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
37	Pyrazon (chloridazon)	PRVD2007-15	06/12/2007	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
38	Rimsulfuron	PRVD2008-06	29/01/08	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
39	Sethoxydim	PRVD2007-17 RVD2008-10	13/12/2007 12/03/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
40	Thifensulfuron-methyl	PRVD2008-03	30/01/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
41	Triallate	PRVD2007-08 RVD2008-04	27/09/2007 04/02/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
42	Dodine	PRVD2008-11	29/02/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
43	Dinocap	REV2008-02	31/01/2008	Final Decision: Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of dinocap are being discontinued.

Number	Active Ingredient	Publication	Date	Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, RRD, PRVD, RVD or REV Note)
44	Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	PRVD2007-10 RVD2008-03	05/11/2007 30/01/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
45	Oxine benzoate	RVD 2008-02	31/01/2008	Final Decision: Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of oxine benzoate are being discontinued.
46	Thiophanate-methyl	REV2007-12	27/09/2007	Preliminary Assessment
47	Vinclozolin	REV2008-02	31/01/2008	Final Decision: Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of vinclozolin are being discontinued.
48	Zineb	REV2008-02	31/01/2008	Final Decision: Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of zineb are being discontinued.
49	Aluminum phosphide, magnesium phosphide	REV2007-06	01/06/2007	Interim Measures: Interim mitigation to include new/revised label statements
50	Rotenone	REV2008-01	29/01/2008	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
51	Zinc phosphide	RVD2007-01	28/06/2007	Final Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
52	Borax anhydrous		7/03/2008	Final Decision: No registered end uses in Canada—re-evaluation is not required.
53	N-alkyl (25% C12, 60% C14, 15% C16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride		12/03/2008	Final Decision: No registered end uses in Canada—re-evaluation not required.
54	N-alkyl (50% C12, 30% C14, 17% C16, 3% C18) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride		12/03/2008	Final Decision: No registered end uses in Canada—re-evaluation not required.
55	N-alkyl (3% C12, 95% C14, 2% C16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (myristyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride dihydrate)		12/03/2008	Final Decision: No registered end uses in Canada—re-evaluation not required.
56	Glutaraldehyde	PRD2007-08 RD2007-11	04/09/2007 30/11/2007	Final Decision: A comprehensive review has been completed for a major new use pattern (i.e. sanitizer) for glutaraldehyde. Health and environmental risks for the sanitizer use are acceptable.
57	2-Phenylphenol	PRVD2008-04	25/01/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
58	Sodium -phenylphenate (present as tetrahydrate)	PRVD2008-04	25/01/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
59	Oxirane derivatives	PRVD2008-02	18/01/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration, with new/revised label statements.
60	Sodium chlorate	PRVD2008-09	06/02/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration with no label changes
61	Sodium chlorite	PRVD2008-09	06/02/2008	Proposed Decision: Acceptable for continued registration with no label changes
62	Triethylene glycol		14/03/2008	Final Decision: No registered end uses in Canada—re-evaluation is not required.

Canada 