

Pest Management Regulatory Agency



Annual Report 2005–2006

Our Mission

To protect human health and the environment by minimizing the risks associated with pest control products in an open and transparent manner, while enabling access to pest management tools, namely, these products and sustainable pest management strategies.



Health
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Message from the Executive Director



I am pleased to present the Annual Report for 2005–2006 for Health Canada’s Pest Management Regulatory Agency. Now in our second decade, we are moving toward new pesticide legislation, improved communications and more opportunities for stakeholder engagement.

Our primary goal over the last year has been to finalize preparations for the coming into force of the new *Pest Control Products Act*, anticipated in 2006. The new Act will strengthen health and environment protection, provide for greater post-registration control of pesticides and increase transparency of the Canadian pesticide regulatory system.

We have also been working toward improving our communications capacity in response to comments received from various stakeholder sectors. We wish to demonstrate to Canadians that we are meeting the Government of Canada’s commitment to provide clear, understandable information relating to pesticides. Our goal is to enhance confidence in the federal pesticide regulatory system through a better understanding of how it works and to offer Canadians more opportunities to provide input into the system.

We have become more responsive to the need for greater stakeholder engagement. The Pest Management Advisory Council, which provides advice on the pesticide regulatory system, offers us a broad view of the needs of Canadian stakeholders thanks to a diverse membership ranging from environmental organizations to grower groups. We are also involved in discussions with groups representing major Canadian interests in provincial and territorial matters, crops and horticultural issues and others, and we welcome input from all Canadians.

Our stakeholders expect a pesticide regulatory system that is open and transparent; responsive, yet predictable; credible and science-based; and connected across the federal government, with provincial partners and stakeholders, and internationally. I look forward to meeting this challenge as we move into our second decade.

Karen L. Dodds, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada



Section 1 Mission, Vision, Financial Information and Outcomes

Mission

To protect human health and the environment by minimizing the risks associated with pest control products in an open and transparent manner, while enabling access to pest management tools, namely, these products and sustainable pest management strategies.

Vision

A regulatory agency widely respected in Canada and abroad for the quality, transparency and efficiency of its science-based decisions and its commitment to sustainable pest management.

Intermediate Outcomes

- Protected health and environment.
- Increased use of reduced-risk pest management practices and products.
- Increased public and stakeholder confidence in pesticide regulation.

Immediate Outcomes

- A regulatory system that protects health and environment.
- Safer products on the market; safer use of products.
- Transparency of pesticide regulation.

Overview

Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency protects human health and the environment by minimizing the risks associated with pest control products, while enabling access to pest management tools, namely, these products and sustainable pest management strategies. We register pesticides and provide advice on sustainable pest management strategies. We consider environmental and human health risks associated with proposed products, as well as product effectiveness and contribution to sustainable development. The *Pest Control Products Act* (PCPA) and Regulations allow us to meet these commitments in an open and transparent manner, while providing access to Canadian and global pest management tools. As well, the Agency sets maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides in foods under the *Food and Drugs Act*.

This year, along with our core work, significant progress has been made toward bringing the new PCPA into force. The new Act provides additional authorities, strengthens health and environmental protection, strengthens post-registration controls and compliance as well as makes the registration system more transparent. The new Act will establish a public registry, significantly increasing transparency regarding pesticide registration. Not only will there be public access to detailed evaluation reports on registered pesticides, but the public will also have access to information on submissions received for new products and uses. This early information could be of interest to users, especially growers, to see what products may be available for specific uses as soon as possible.

Public Involvement and Information

To learn more about the concerns of stakeholders regarding pesticide registration and regulation in Canada, meetings have been held with various groups, including environmental and health organizations, the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides (FPT) as well as a wide variety of user groups, including the Canadian Horticultural Council, grain and forestry industries, and grower groups from Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. They have also given us the opportunity to convey our priorities and receive helpful information on how we should achieve them. Topics discussed included the following:

- the implications of the new PCPA;
- development of a nationally harmonized classification system, resulting in more controlled use of domestic class pesticides;
- improvements to domestic class pesticide containers and labelling intended to reduce the risks associated with their use;
- pressures regarding minor uses;
- the Own-Use Import Program, which allows growers access to lower priced foreign pesticides that are chemically equivalent to the Canadian pesticide;
- understanding buffer zones; and
- standards for pesticide applicators and vendors across the country.

Our representatives also attended events such as the Communities in Bloom conference in Regina, Saskatchewan, the 10-day Salon national de l'habitation in Montréal, Quebec, the Master Gardeners event in Kemptville, Ontario, and the Atlantic Pesticide Forum in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where they encouraged healthy lawn pest management practices and the responsible use of pesticides. Thousands of our Pest Notes, the website address and other communication pieces were distributed at these events.

The Healthy Lawns website informs Canadians about lawn care practices that reduce the need for pesticides and how to handle pesticides safely, and hosted more than 87 000 user sessions in 2005–2006. The *Healthy Lawn Tips* pamphlets and the *Aim for Safety – Read the Label* section continued to be among the most requested pages on the site. As well, the website was regularly updated with seasonal lawn care information and information for schools, municipalities and vendors of domestic class pesticides. It provided information on the roles of the three levels of government in pesticide regulation and the safe handling of pesticides. It also has a Message of the Week section to inform Canadians throughout the year about lawn care practices that will reduce their need for pesticides.

Improvements to the Regulatory System

As part of the Government On-Line Initiative, we have developed an electronic data management service for conducting pesticide regulatory transactions. The Electronic Pesticide Regulatory System, dubbed e-PRS, will have three components: a secure web link, an in-house electronic database and a Public Registry. The secure web link and in-house electronic database have the ability to receive and process submissions electronically. This has improved the functionality of application submissions from the applicants' perspective and has better aligned the electronic functions and underlying business capacity. The e-PRS manages more than 250 000 documents and the workflow associated with more than 3000 new submissions each year.

Elements of the e-PRS have been shared with our counterparts in the United States to support the development of compatible systems.

The first version of the Public Registry is scheduled for release in fiscal year 2006–2007. Through the Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency website, the Public Registry will provide a vehicle for viewing previously unavailable information on applications, re-evaluations and registered pesticide products. The Registry will also provide links to information on national pesticide sales and incident reports, including adverse effects.

In July 2005, we began a project to convert 4.5 million hard-copy pages of archived scientific test data to an electronic format. This complements the more than 20 million pages already available electronically to our scientific evaluation staff. In the future, the workflow process will be automated, which will save close to nine person years compared to the manual process previously used.



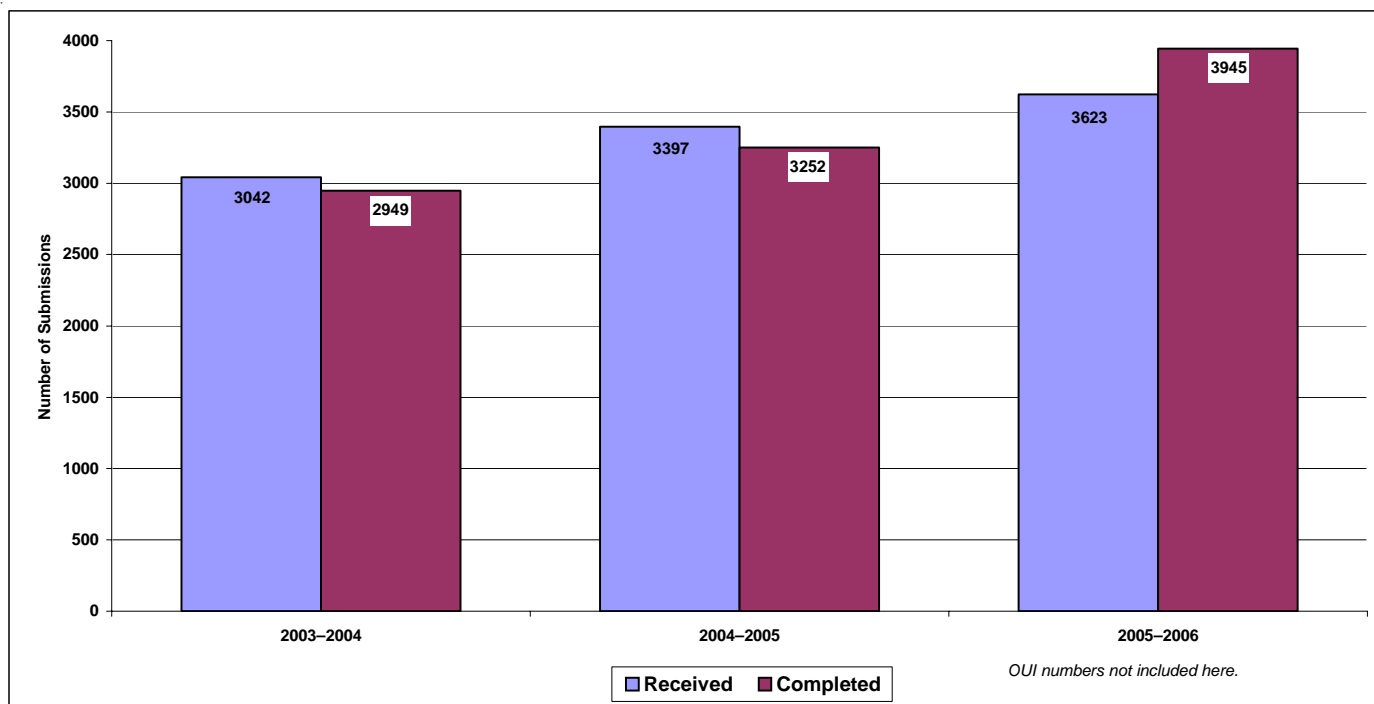
Section 2 The Pesticide Program in Action—Just the Facts

Financial Information (millions of dollars)

	2005–2006 Total Authorities	2005–2006 Actual Spending
Gross expenditures	49.2	47.2
Revenues	-7.0	-5.9
Net expenditures	42.2	41.3
Full Time Equivalent Staff	547	481

Note: the above is as reported in Table 6 of the 2005-2006 Departmental Performance Report

Number of Submissions Received/Completed

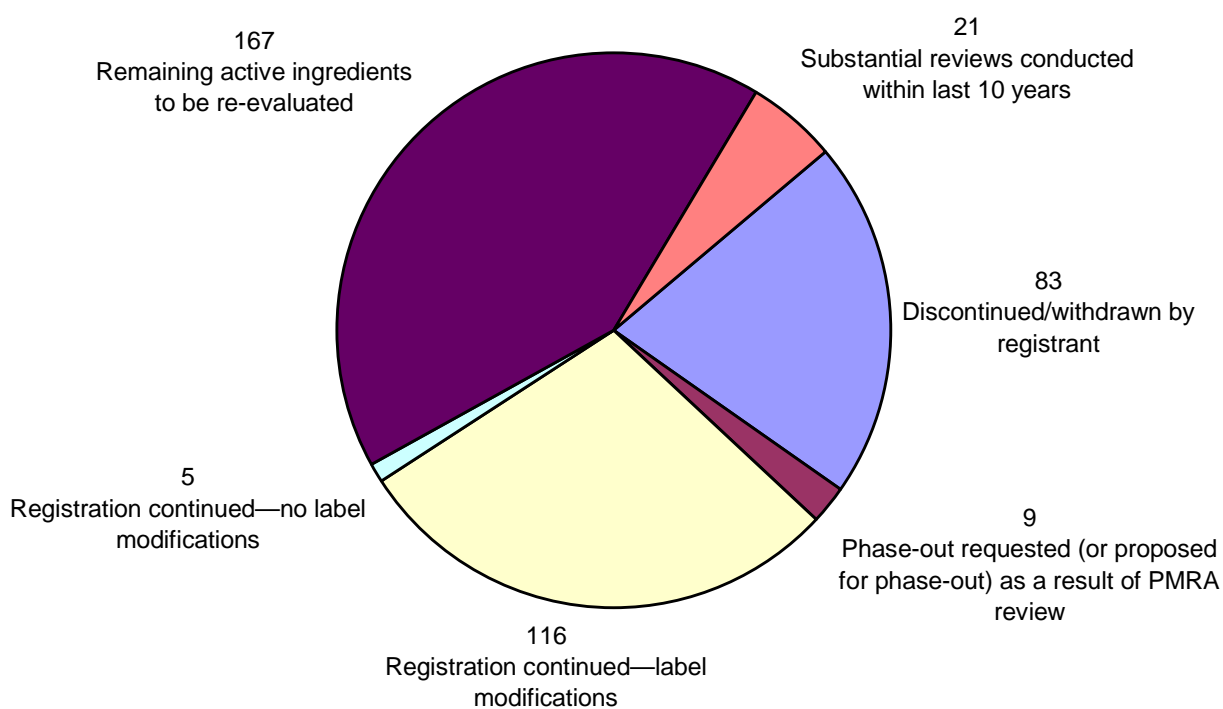


Our performance standard is to have 90% of submissions in all categories processed within the applicable review time frames established in Regulatory Proposal [PRO96-01](#), *Management of Submissions Policy*, and subsequent documents.

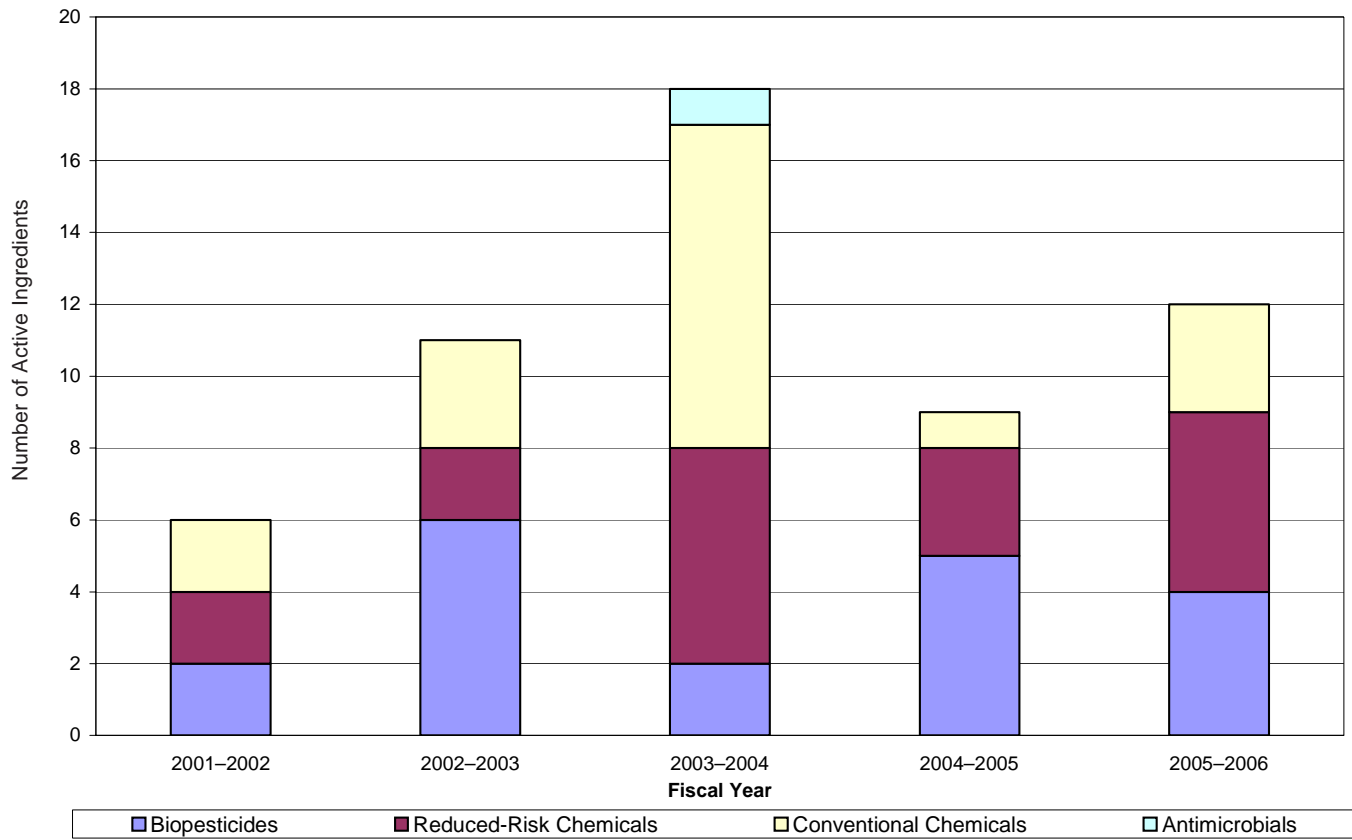
To ensure the most efficient use of evaluator and registrant time, we offer applicants presubmission consultation meetings. This ensures applicants are familiar with the data requirements and minimizes the need to request additional data once the review has begun. In 2005–2006, a total of 84 presubmission consultation meetings were held. For products evaluated under the Joint Review stream, Health Canada and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) carry out joint presubmission consultations to ensure the registration requirements in both countries are met.

Re-evaluation Activities

We have committed to re-evaluate all 401 pesticide active ingredients registered on or before 31 December 1994. As of 31 March 2006, 167 remain to be re-evaluated.



Number of Active Ingredients Registered by Type
 New active ingredients appearing in registered products





Section 3 Submissions Received in 2005–2006

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

Category A submissions include new active ingredients and their companion end-use product(s) as well as major new uses, or submissions to establish an MRL for a new active ingredient. User Requested Minor Use Registrations (URMURs) and joint reviews are also included in this category.

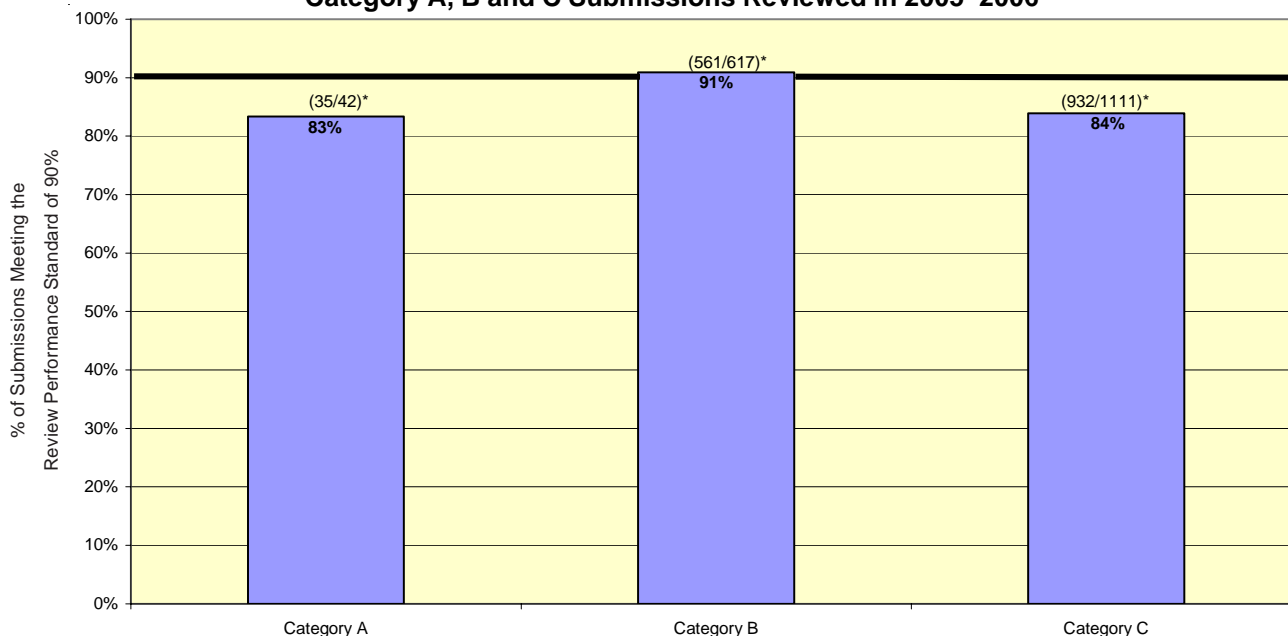
Category B submissions include submissions for new uses or new formulations.

Category C submissions are based on previously established precedents or submissions that have reduced data requirements.

Category D includes submissions to register or amend products within particular programs, such as the Import for Manufacture and Export, Own-Use Import, Master Copy, Private Label, User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion (URMULE) and renewals.

Category E includes submissions for research permits and research notifications concerning research carried out in Canada.

Performance Against the Review Performance Standards for Category A, B and C Submissions Reviewed in 2005–2006



* (# of submissions that met the standard / # of submissions reviewed)

	Received	Completed
Category A	85	47
Category B	615	638
Category C	1056	1124
Category D	6270	6521
Category E	99	116

Of the 47 submissions in Category A that were completed, 11 were withdrawn or rejected and 36 were registered/approved. Of the 42 submissions reviewed in 2005–2006, 35 were reviewed within the applicable performance standards.

Of the 638 submissions in Category B that were completed, 80 were withdrawn or rejected and 558 were registered/approved. Of the 617 submissions reviewed in 2005–2006, 561 were reviewed within the applicable performance standards.

Of the 1124 submissions in Category C that were completed, 153 were withdrawn or rejected and 971 were registered. Of the 1111 submissions reviewed in 2005–2006, 932 were reviewed within the applicable performance standards.

Of the 6521 submissions in Category D that were completed, 55 were withdrawn or rejected and 6466 were registered/approved. Of the 2014 submissions reviewed in 2005–2006, 1352 were reviewed within the applicable review performance standards. Submissions for 4504 Own-Use Import Permits did not have a formal review performance time line in 2005–2006. The average review time was 19 working days.

Of the 116 submissions in Category E that were completed, 16 were withdrawn or rejected and 100 were registered/approved. Of the 114 submissions reviewed in 2005–2006, 78 were reviewed within the applicable review performance standards.



Section 4 Results from Pesticide Registrations

We register pesticides only if the human health and environmental risks associated with their use are acceptable and if the product is effective. As well, we aim to reduce the risks associated with pesticides to the lowest level possible while effectively managing pest problems and enhancing sustainable pest management.

As pesticides are deliberately introduced into the environment at quantifiable rates, potential short-term impacts on environmental exposures can be estimated closely. For long-term environmental exposure, we consult all available data on persistence and bioaccumulation.

Our priorities include increased harmonization of data requirements within the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This helps facilitate simultaneous registrations in participating countries.

Registration of New Products

The workload in 2005–2006 remained high, with more than 3900 regulatory decisions being reached.

Maintaining the current performance of the regulatory system is challenging. The size and complexity of pesticide regulatory submissions have continued to increase over the last 10 years, science continues to evolve, and applicants are introducing new pesticides for use on a large number of crops at the same time.

New Active Ingredients Registered During the Fiscal Year 2005–2006

Active Ingredient	End-Use Product(s)	Product Type	Registration Status	Chemical Type	Pest Control
Aminopyralid ¹	Aminopyralid Herbicide	Agricultural herbicide	Temporary	Reduced-risk conventional chemical	Broadleaf weeds and woody plants in rangeland, pastures, industrial and other non-crop areas, spring wheat and durum wheat
Anhydrous ammonia	Anhydrous Ammonia for Use in Gophinator Device	Rodenticide	Temporary	Conventional chemical	Richardson's ground squirrels and woodchucks located in hay fields, rangeland, pastureland and cultivated land
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i>	Vectolex WDG Vectolex CG Vectolex WSP	Biological larvicide	Temporary	Reduced-risk biopesticide	Mosquito larvae in mosquito breeding sites
Cyazofamid ²	Ranman 400 SC	Agricultural fungicide	Temporary	Reduced-risk chemical	Late blight on potatoes
Formic acid	Nod Formic Acid Pad Mite Away II	Acaricide	Full	Reduced-risk biopesticide	Mites in honey bee colonies
Pinoxaden ¹	Axial 100EC	Agricultural herbicide	Temporary	Reduced-risk conventional chemical	Wild oats, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel, volunteer oats, volunteer canary seed and proso millet in spring wheat, durum wheat and barley
Potassium bicarbonate	Milstop	Foliar fungicide	Temporary	Reduced-risk biopesticide	Powdery mildew on tomatoes, sweet peppers, cucumbers, pumpkins, African daisies, poinsettias, hydrangea, phlox, bee balm and flowering dogwood (all greenhouse grown)
Prohexadione calcium ³	Apogee	Plant growth regulator	Temporary	Reduced-risk conventional chemical	Vegetative growth in apples
Pyrimethanil	Scala SC	Fungicide	Temporary	Reduced-risk conventional chemical	Leaf and fruit diseases on apples, pears, grapes, strawberries and potatoes
Spirodiclofen ¹	Envidor 240SC	Miticide	Temporary	Conventional chemical	Mites on apples, crabapples, loquats, mayhaws, pears, oriental pears, quince, apricots, sweet cherries, tart cherries, nectarines, peaches and grapes
Topramezone ¹	Impact	Agricultural herbicide	Temporary	Conventional chemical	Grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn
Verbenone	Verbenone Pouch	Insect repellent	Temporary	Reduced-risk biopesticide	Mountain pine beetle in pine tree stands

¹ Registered under the Joint Review Program with the USEPA.

² Registered under the Workshare Program with the USEPA.

³ Registered under the URMUR Program.

Re-evaluating Products Already on the Market

The re-evaluation process takes into consideration the full extent of the use patterns of the active ingredients, the diversity of their end-use products and their market penetration. Scientific knowledge, which forms the underpinning of these assessments, is continually evolving and new methodologies and tools are continually being integrated into regulatory risk assessments. Some of the pressures of the ongoing commitments for re-evaluation include the complexity of some assessments, technology gaps, fewer alternatives, increased need for risk management, and transition strategies. As well, re-evaluation builds on the foreign reviews available to our reviewers and expands the extensive work-sharing arrangements with the USEPA. This internationally harmonized approach increases regulatory efficiency and helps to maintain a level playing field for trade of products treated with pesticides in Canada and the United States.

Progress on the review of turf and lawn herbicides included the publication of the MCPA Proposed Acceptability for Continued Registration (PACR) document and work toward the drafting of the Re-evaluation Document (REV) on 2,4-D. This document will outline the implementation of interim mitigation measures consistent with the PACR for the lawn and turf uses of 2,4-D and will respond to comments made during the PACR's consultation period. A re-evaluation of pentachlorophenol addressing microcontaminant issues was also published. An independent scientific panel was convened to review the basis of the proposed decision on personal insect repellents containing citronella. The panel report is now under consideration.

At the request of stakeholders, a re-evaluation status table for the 401 pesticide active ingredients will be published in 2006. This table will allow stakeholders to remain up-to-date with ongoing re-evaluation activities.

During 2005–2006, we published a total of 46 re-evaluation documents including proposed and final decisions on several active ingredients.

Monitoring Compliance with Conditions of Registration

The 2005–2006 National Pesticides Compliance Program activities used a risk management approach based on Health Canada's *Integrated Risk Management Framework*. This approach covered all three segments of the regulated community—registrants, distributors and users—with a particular focus on users. The risk of situations of a non-compliance to humans, to the environment and/or to the integrity of the regulatory process were assessed. User compliance was also monitored in commodities/use areas.

During this period, compliance work advanced in four key projects related to the revisions of compliance policy and guidance based on an integrated risk management model, enhancing federal–provincial–territorial coordination of compliance, and to the development of performance indicators for reporting the outcomes of our compliance efforts. One key deliverable was a proposed Compliance Policy . It is scheduled for publication early 2006–2007, and serves as the overarching policy document for the implementation of the New *Pest Control Products Act*.

We continued to work on an OECD workshop on user compliance, which we will host in June 2006. This workshop is expected to provide an international forum for advancing work in risk-based selection and measuring the immediate and intermediate outcomes of compliance strategies and programs.

Sustainable Pest Management and Risk Reduction Strategies

The primary objective of the *Pest Control Products Act* is to prevent unacceptable risks to people and the environment from the use of pesticides. Our key approach to pesticide risk reduction is to employ modern health and environmental standards for new products and re-evaluation of older products while determining product efficacy, in addition to developing and promoting the use of integrated pest management. All of these approaches support sustainable pest management as they prevent the development of threats to health and the environment and minimize such threats as they arise.

In 2005–2006, we reached an agreement with the provinces on a model to be used to establish risk trends posed by pesticide use. The Canadian Pesticide Risk Indicator, or CaPRI, uses two databases (pesticide characteristics and pesticide use) that will provide the raw data necessary to generate risk trends. The analysis of these trends will provide an understanding of performance over time against our objective of continually reducing risk to Canadians and their environment. This, in turn, will allow policy makers access to a more timely and casual source of information. A pilot analysis of Ontario use data was done in 2005–2006 and a national version is planned before the end of 2006–2007. A third database containing pesticide sales data (a new feature of the new PCPA) currently under development will enhance the reliability of the indicator.

As part of the joint Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada/Health Canada Pesticide Risk-Reduction Program, consultations with stakeholders for 20 priority crops took place in order to develop and implement commodity-specific risk-reduction strategies. These commodity-specific strategies are national in scope and are aimed at reducing the risk to health and the environment from the use of pesticides. Risk reduction is obtained by facilitating the registration and adoption of reduced-risk pesticides (e.g., biopesticides), by supporting research to develop and improve pest management tools and by developing and providing comprehensive information on the best integrated pest management practices to growers.

This year, the development of sustainable pest management practices and products to meet stakeholders' needs in forestry, grassland and forage, honey, Christmas trees, ornamentals and Richardson's ground squirrel was pursued by facilitation of the registration and adoption of reduced-risk products and increased communication with stakeholders.

Urban Use

Where provincial authority exists, Canadian municipalities are increasingly exercising their rights to restrict the use of pesticides. In response to requests, Health Canada presented information on federal regulation of pesticides and the *Healthy Lawns Strategy* at meetings and events. In 2005–2006, presentations were made to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, a Sierra Club event in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and the Communities in Bloom conference in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. In addition, our provincial partners and the Regional Offices have presented information at local events.

Minor Use

Increased access to new pest management tools for use on minor/specialty crops is an ongoing priority for us and, as a consequence, two dedicated user-sponsored programs were established—the URMULE and the URMUR programs. These programs provide the Canadian agri-food sector access to improved pest control solutions for minor crops that would not have been otherwise available to them. In these cases, registrants may consider the Canadian market too small to make registration of products economically feasible.

Through the URMULE and URMUR programs and initiatives with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian farmers have improved access to newer, more cost-effective pesticides necessary for sustainable agriculture. In 2005–2006, we reviewed 98 presubmission consultation proposals from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (51) as well as from provincial minor use coordinators and Canadian Forestry Service (47), 2 of which were rejected or withdrawn. As well, we reviewed 92 formal submissions generated by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (29) and the provinces (63). In total, 375 new minor crops uses, including 89 reduced-risk uses, were registered through the user-requested and standard submission processes.

In 2005–2006, Canada and the United States completed the joint review of a minor use pilot project, accepted 4 new active ingredients, registered 22 new uses and established 3 workshare programs.

Emergency Registrations

In 2005–2006, a total of 60 emergency requests were received. Of the 48 emergency registrations that were granted registration, 27 were repeat requests, which leaves a total of 21 new emergency requests approved.

In all cases, we determined that reduced-risk products and alternatives were considered, when available, to resolve the emergency situation and that full registration is pursued as soon as possible by the sponsor/registrant. In 2005–2006, five uses were registered and nine were under review.

Own-Use Import Program

The Own-Use Import Program allows individual Canadian farmers to import a product registered in a foreign country provided the product is equivalent in chemical composition and label requirements to a registered product registered in Canada. While Own-Use Import products are exempt from registration, the importation of these products is regulated and, as such, certain procedures must be followed to ensure that they do not pose any greater risk than products registered in Canada.

As a result of the extensive use of the Own-Use Import Program in 2005, a variety of stakeholders raised a number of issues. To resolve these and other issues, a task force representing a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including a number of growers, the pesticide industry, health and environmental organizations as well as officials from federal and provincial governments, was formed to identify and work through the issues. The Task Force has met 13 times since November 2005 and continues to work toward a consensus on a package that will provide growers with access to competitively priced products, while protecting data for manufacturers. The Task Force is looking at ways of ensuring ongoing access to products imported through own-use importation in a way that will address all of the key issues.



Section 5 Partnerships and Consultations

Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency delivers its mandate in many areas of shared jurisdiction and responsibility. Strong partnerships with other federal government departments as well as provincial and territorial authorities are imperative to our success. All share our objectives of setting and/or enforcing standards that support the integrity of pesticide safety. We strive to ensure that the international regulatory framework as it relates to our mandate, is strong, coherent and science-based. In support of Canada's regulatory objectives, we lead or participate in a number of international agreements and arrangements.

In 2005–2006, we strengthened our relationships and worked closely with our key stakeholders and regulatory partners at all levels to identify and reduce risks more quickly and to promote improved health and environmental protection. These relationships assist us in making better and more consistent regulatory decisions based on sound science.

Collaborating with stakeholders in an open, transparent and participatory process for pesticide regulation is a fundamental part of our work in promoting sustainable pest management. We seek the advice of our provincial/territorial partners and solicit public comment on new policies and programs as well as on pesticide registration and re-evaluation decisions. In 2005–2006, we continued to work with our stakeholders through the Pest Management Advisory Council, the Economic Management Advisory Committee and the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides. We also provided an opportunity for interested stakeholders to discuss key crop protection issues in an open forum at a one-day National Crop Protection Consultation Meeting on 1 March 2006 in Ottawa, co-hosted by Health Canada, the Canadian Horticultural Council and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Pest Management Centre. A consultative meeting was held with stakeholders prior to the annual meeting of the NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides that involves stakeholder participation.

The **Pest Management Advisory Council (PMAC)** continued to meet bi-annually. Over the past year, the Council has focussed on providing input into the implementation plans of the new PCPA and increasing pesticide-related research and monitoring activities. PMAC working groups finalized recommendations for improving our communications and establishing a revised regulatory approach for lower-risk products.

The **Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides (FPT)**, continued towards developing a single harmonized pesticide classification system to replace existing federal and provincial classification systems. Such a system is intended to narrow the existing domestic category and establish a new category for products for more controlled domestic use.

The **Economic Management Advisory Committee (EMAC)** was established to advise us on the implementation of cost recovery. The Committee completed a work plan in 2005–2006. After the meeting held in April 2005, it was decided that further meetings will be called only if cost-recovery issues arise.

Our overall goals of international regulatory cooperation are to protect health and the environment while supporting the competitiveness of pesticide manufacturers, agriculture, forestry and other resource sectors as well as to ensure that international treaties and other agreements on chemicals are consistent with the high levels of protection afforded by Canadian laws.

There is growing recognition within pesticide regulatory agencies, growers and the pesticide industry worldwide that maximum efficiencies are gained through international collaborative efforts.

For Canadians, the benefits of our international efforts must include, first and foremost, high standards for public health and the environment. Our regulatory harmonization efforts should be viewed as a way for Canada to influence the international community in a positive way and to press for stringent health and environmental standards around the globe. This year, Health Canada continued to work jointly with the USEPA to streamline a joint registration process and held meetings to discuss possible partnerships with other countries as a step toward global harmonization.

In 2005–2006, Canada continued to work closely with the United States and Mexico under the NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides to converge the regulatory requirements and facilitate trade and competitiveness for the three countries. The partners agreed to facilitate a stakeholder process to explore options for developing and implementing “NAFTA labels”, which will enable pesticides to be sold and distributed across North America. They also resolved issues related to zone maps outlining residue trial requirements to support minor use label expansion. In addition, they are developing a statistically based methodology that could be used as a standard basis for establishing and harmonizing maximum residue limits (MRLs/tolerances). Further, the NAFTA partners commenced work on a common import tolerance guidance for the establishment of pesticide MRLs/tolerances. A NAFTA approach to setting import tolerances would benefit consumers, pesticide industry and growers, as well as facilitate joint or shared reviews among the three governments.

In addition, the NAFTA countries developed a standard operating procedure for conducting joint reviews. Canada, the United States and Mexico have also initiated two critical projects dealing with differences in MRLs/tolerances. These undertakings are expected to make significant gains in resolving potential trade barriers.

Working with the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** provides a forum where governments can express their points of view, share their experiences and search for common answers on pesticide regulatory issues.

In February 2005, the United States and Canada announced that they were committed to the global approach developed by the OECD for the regulation of agricultural pesticides. The two countries have furthered global harmonization by bringing key NAFTA projects to the OECD forum. In 2005, we participated in developing harmonized Test Guidelines and Guidance Documents on pesticide residue chemistry. The harmonization is based on guidelines currently used in Australia, Canada, Japan, the United States and the European Union as well as by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Codex Alimentarius, a joint program of the FAO and World Health Organization, sets international standards for pesticide residues in foods. Codex MRLs apply in international trade and are derived from evaluations conducted by the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues. In 2005, we participated in the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues and led a Canadian delegation to the Committee's 38th Session in Fortaleza, Brazil, to discuss international initiatives related to the establishment of MRLs.

The **United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)** is an international agreement that establishes obligations aimed at restricting or eliminating global production and use of chemicals identified as being toxic. These chemicals do not readily break down in the environment and bioaccumulate through the food chain. They include industrial chemicals such as PCBs, pesticides such as DDT and by-products such as dioxins and furans. The POP Review Committee, of which Health Canada is the Canadian lead, met for the first time in November 2005 to establish procedures and begin work. Five substances were nominated and include the pesticides lindane and chlordecone. These chemicals met the screening criteria and will continue through the procedure for listing chemicals in the Convention.

The goal of the **Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)** is to promote shared responsibility of certain hazardous chemicals to protect human health and the environment from potential harm through a prior informed consent procedure. This agreement governs trade in hazardous chemicals, including pesticides, that have been banned or severely restricted in Canada or other countries based on health or environmental risk concerns. Participating countries are obligated to provide information about regulatory actions and to prohibit the export of PIC chemicals to countries when they do not want to receive shipments. The Chemical Review Committee met for the second time in February 2006; it agreed that endosulfan and tributyl compounds met the criteria for addition to the Convention and to prepare supporting documentation during the upcoming year. The Committee also finalized supporting documentation on industrial substance previously found to meet the criteria for listing that was forwarded for discussion at the meeting in Fall 2006.

Science

Our mission is accomplished not only by preventing unacceptable risks, but also by minimizing all risks posed by pesticides. New methodologies and science policy documents have been developed to conduct the most advanced and modern risk assessments that promote improvements in the handling and use of pesticides as well as optimal management of pest problems. These tools keep the risks associated with pesticides at the lowest levels possible while managing pest problems in a sustainable way.

Our Laboratory has been accredited by the Standards Council of Canada under stringent ISO/IEC 17025 requirements for the eleventh consecutive year. The Laboratory hosted representatives of the Standards Council of Canada in June 2005, who conducted an audit to verify the level of conformity of their quality assurance procedures to the ISO 17025 standards. The Laboratory's high level of achievement has been recognized with two awards of excellence.

Our science professionals evaluate every aspect of pesticides: from their chemistry, efficacy, and health and environmental effects to their place in Canadian forestry, agricultural and domestic sectors. Our scientists are members of dozens of professional associations and institutes, and are recognized nationally and internationally as experts in their fields. They provide a wealth of experience in many disciplines, including human and environmental toxicology, biology, microbiology, chemistry, entomology, agronomy, parasitology, zoology, weed science, occupational hygiene and agriculture. Their research has been widely published in scientific journals and has garnered many awards.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency employs about 40% of the biologists (BI) and chemists (CH) that work in Health Canada, all of whom involved in scientific evaluation or project activities. Like many professionally trained people, the current demand exceeds the supply. Consequently, there is an added strain on managers to develop and train entry level staff to reasonable levels of competency and to retain them in a competitive atmosphere.

To address the scientific shortfall, we have created a recruitment and development program for biologists and chemists that promotes individuals to the BI/CH 4 level after meeting specific criteria. This year the BI/CH Development Program has promoted 31 individuals and had 23 graduates.

Appendix I Tables

Registration Actions 1 April 2005–31 March 2006

	Totals ¹	Temporary Registration ²	New Active Ingredients of Agricultural Interest
Total New Active Ingredients Total New Uses³ = 47	12(5)	11(5)	10(5)
• Conventional Chemicals New Uses ³ = 18	3(2)	3(2)	3(2)
• Total Reduced-Risk Active Ingredients New Uses ³ = 29	9(3)	8(3)	7(3)
Conventional Reduced-Risk Chemicals	5(3)	5(3)	5(3)
Biopesticides	4	3	2
• Antimicrobials New Uses ³ = 0	0	0	0

¹ The number in parenthesis () is the number that was registered through joint reviews or work sharing with the USEPA.

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

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

Percent of total registrations that are temporary: 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.

Minor Crop Uses¹ Registered 1 April 2005–31 March 2006

Total¹ Minor Crop Uses² Registered	373
• Food Crops	205
• Non-Food Crops	168
Total¹ Reduced-Risk Crop Uses² Registered	89
• Reduced-Risk Chemical Crop Uses Registered	55
• Biopesticide Crop Uses Registered	34

¹ This table includes all sources: joint review submissions and other submissions for new active ingredients and new uses or 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.

Appendix II Agency Contacts

Pest Management Regulatory Agency

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Information Service: 1-800-267-6315

Facsimile: 1-613-736-3799

e-mail: pmra_infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca



Regional Offices

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Moncton NB E1C 8R2
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Manitoba Region

613 - 269 Main Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 1B2
Telephone: 204-983-8662

British Columbia Region

400 - 4321 Still Creek Drive
Burnaby BC V5C 6S7
Telephone: 604-666-0741

Quebec Region

200, René-Lévesque Blvd West
Montreal QC H2Z 1X4
Telephone: 514-496-1672

Saskatchewan Region

3085 Albert Street P.O. Box 8060
Regina SK S4P 4E3
Telephone: 306-780-7123

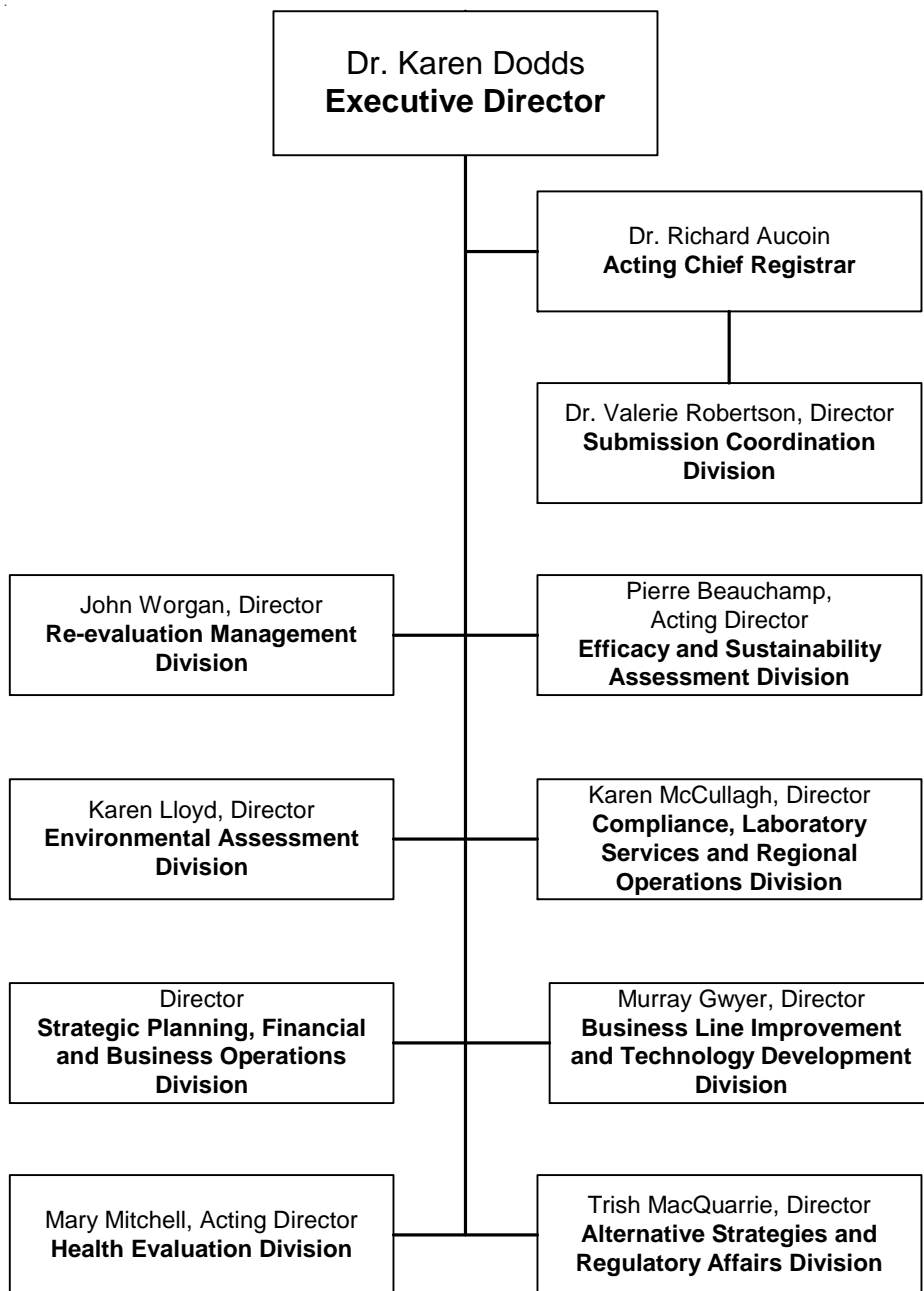
Ontario Region

174 Stone Road West
Guelph ON N1G 4S9
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Alberta Region

220 - 4th Avenue SE
Calgary AB T2G 4X3
Telephone: 403-292-4106

Appendix III Organization of the PMRA as of 31 March 2006



During 2005–2006, we utilized 486 FTEs.

Appendix IV Index of Consultation Organizations/ Partnerships

5NR	Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
EMAC	Economic Management Advisory Committee
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FPT	Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
PMAC	Pest Management Advisory Council
PMRA	Pest Management Regulatory Agency
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency