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Pest Management Regulatory Agency

Annual Report 2009–2010

Également offert en français sous le titre :
Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire
Rapport annuel 2009–2010

This publication is also available on the Internet at healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra

This publication can also be made available in alternate format(s) upon request.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency publications team was responsible for the translation, formatting and publication of this document.

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ISSN: 1719-2358 (PDF version)
Catalogue Number: H110-2010E-PDF (PDF version)

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Message from the Executive Director

I am pleased to present Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) Annual Report for 2009–2010, which details our accomplishments and activities over the past fiscal year.

The management of chemicals such as pesticides requires a global approach, and we continue to work closely with our international partners, particularly in collaborating on new product assessments and the re-evaluation of older pesticides. This collaborative work ensures that Canadians have access to newer and safer products. Our extensive work through global forums such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) pesticide working groups continues to be extremely important for global worksharing.

As a member of the OECD, Canada has taken a lead role in collecting information from governments and industry on the life-cycle management of pesticides. The information from this survey will help to identify risks or gaps related to product integrity for further international collaboration.

The PMRA's ongoing Re-evaluation Program has completed reviews of 90% of the pesticides that were registered in Canada from 1927 through to 1995. Pesticide registrants also voluntarily removed 84 active ingredients that were eligible for re-evaluation. In addition, the Re-evaluation Program identified 15 active ingredients that will be phased out and no longer available in Canada.

Our work under the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP) continues as we collaborate with Environment Canada and other branches of Health Canada to deliver on the CMP Challenge to Industry. This involves reviewing pesticide risk assessments and taking risk-management actions as necessary.

Staff members of the PMRA are proud of their accomplishments in 2009–2010 and continue in their dedication to apply the best science available. We will build on the partnerships we have established and will continue to consult widely in the delivery of a regulatory system for pesticides that is transparent and responsible to this and future generations of Canadians.

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

Vision, Mission and About the PMRA

Vision

Continually promoting the highest standards for the protection of health and the environment, based on modern science, Health Canada has been an international force in the regulation of pesticides resulting in public confidence and improved access to safer and innovative pesticides for Canadians. The PMRA has invested in its workforce, workplace and partnerships to support one of the best pesticide regulatory systems in the world.

Mission

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

About the PMRA

The 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* (PCPA). 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 new innovative products.

Core Regulatory Activities: Protecting Canada, Protecting Canadians

Before a pesticide can be sold in Canada, pesticide registrants are required to provide the PMRA with large volumes of data to show that their product does not pose unacceptable risks to health and the environment and that the product has value. These data are rigorously reviewed by PMRA scientists before the product is accepted for registration in Canada. Developing a pesticide for use in the global marketplace can take several years and can cost manufacturers millions of dollars.

The PMRA's science-based risk assessment includes the following:

- a health assessment that considers the potential for a pesticide to cause adverse health effects such as cancer, birth defects and endocrine disruption;
- an examination of all sources and routes (oral, dermal, inhalation) of potential exposure to a given pesticide, including exposure through diet, from drinking water and from contact with treated areas like lawns and gardens;
- an estimation of the amount of pesticides that people, including children, may come in contact with, both during and after a pesticide application;
- a human health risk-assessment that determines the toxicity in relation to the amount of exposure in all potentially exposed special populations, including children;
- an environmental risk-assessment that considers risks to plants, birds, mammals, aquatic organisms as well as fate in the environment; and
- a value assessment that considers the contribution of the product to pest management, as well as its health, safety and environmental benefits, and social and economic impact.

Science is continually evolving, and pesticide regulation is becoming an increasingly global activity. The PMRA responds to these changes by changing scientific evaluation methods to meet the most modern standards, adapting regulations and registration processes to accommodate new pest management approaches, and playing a leading role in the development and execution of international regulatory cooperation.

New Active Ingredients Registered in 2009–2010

In 2009–2010, nine new active ingredients, used in the formulation of pesticides, were registered for use in Canada. Of these, four were biopesticides, three were conventional pesticides and two were antimicrobials (see Appendix Table 2). Active ingredients are used in the formulation of pesticides. Typically, the registration of a new active ingredient allows the registration of multiple pest control products.

International Cooperation

Most countries evaluate and register pesticides independently. However, these processes are resource intensive and result in identical work being performed multiple times. The increasingly integrated nature of the global market presents opportunities to create efficiencies in the pesticide registration process.

The PMRA plays an important role in North American and international cooperative efforts. Our commitment to sound science, efficiency and leading-edge applications is recognized and respected worldwide. Increasing the pool of expertise in the evaluation of new products ensures a more thorough and rigorous investigation, while reducing overlap and expediting registration of newer reduced-risk products.

As part of its efforts to advance regulatory cooperation within North America, in December 2009 the PMRA organized and hosted the Executive Board of the NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides in Ottawa. The Board encourages joint reviews, worksharing, cooperative reviews and common risk-assessment methods, which continue to provide for a more predictable and harmonized pesticide regulatory system in North America. The meeting included a workshop on biopesticides.

The PMRA represents Canadian interests in the OECD Pesticide Programme's Working Group on Pesticides. Canada continues to take an active role in many projects of the OECD Pesticide Program, including Global Joint Reviews of pesticide submissions.

As of March 31, 2010, a total of 36 new active ingredients have been registered for use in Canada through the joint review program. This has resulted in 93 new product registrations including both actives and end-use products. In 2009–2010, the PMRA registered nine new pesticide active ingredients for use in Canada, with 33% of the new agricultural chemical active-ingredients being registered through global joint review.

As of March 31, 2010, 12 new active ingredients were under joint review (including four conventional chemicals under a trilateral or global review). In addition, there were eight new proposals for global or trilateral joint review of conventional chemicals pending an application for registration from industry.

Pesticide Risk Reduction Program

The Pesticide Risk Reduction Program was established in 2003 to support sustainable agriculture. It is jointly facilitated by the PMRA and the Pest Management Centre of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

This program focuses on developing and implementing pesticide risk reduction strategies, including transition strategies, with agricultural stakeholders to support identification and adoption of best management practices and the registration and adoption of biopesticides and reduced risk products. Regulatory support under this program resulted in registration of 4 pest-crop-product priorities under the OP Replacement Strategy for Blueberry.

Biopesticides, in general, have lower health, environmental and dietary risks associated with their use. In 2009–2010, a new biopesticide registration under the OP Replacement Strategy for Blueberry provided solutions for four pest-crop-product priorities through regulatory support provided in previous years. Regulatory support work with biopesticide registrants resulted in submissions for three products for registration and/or label expansion under the Potato Silver Scurf Strategy.

For more information on transition strategies, please consult the section "Safe and Sustainable Use" in this report.

Facilitating Grower Access to Products

For many years, Canadian farmers have not had access to the same range of pesticide products as producers in other countries due to Canada's relatively small market size. The PMRA has responded to this technology gap by implementing several programs, including some made possible through the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada funding initiatives Access to Pest Management Tools and Growing Forward.

Enhancing Access to Pest Management Tools

The Enhancing Access initiative provided funding to facilitate global joint reviews, grower-requested priority reviews, and the U.S.-Canada Grower Priority Database.

The first three registrations of new priority active ingredients identified by stakeholders through grower-requested priority reviews were completed in 2009–2010:

- Carfentrazone, a selective post-emergence herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds in fallow systems and weed burndown prior to planting,
- Spiromesifin for the control of mites and whiteflies on greenhouse and outdoor vegetables, ornamentals and fruit crops, and
- *Bacillus subtilis* for use on greenhouse and outdoor fruits and vegetables, and greenhouse ornamentals.

As of March 31, 2010, new registration of pesticides has resulted in over 300 of the crop-pest-product priorities identified in the Grower Priority Database being made available to stakeholders from a wide range of commodity sectors across Canada.

In 2009-2010, the PMRA, under NAFTA, began to assist growers in the identification and capture of priority active ingredients through the U.S.-Canada Grower Priority Database. This database is now being used to generate the list of priority active ingredients for grower-requested priority reviews. A Canadian version of the database, which also includes pest information and is available in English and French, was made available on the Canadian Federation of Agriculture web site to better meet the needs of our Canadian stakeholders.

For further information, please consult the following web sites: US-Canada Grower Priority database (NAFTA), http://www.uscanadagrowerprioritydatabase.com and the Canadian Grower Priority Database: www.cfa-fca/programs-projects/canadian-grower-priority-database

Growing Forward

The Growing Forward initiative provided funding to support the registration of minor use products. Canadian growers involved in the horticultural and specialty-crop industries often need specialty pest control products that are unavailable in Canada, yet are available to international competitors. Because many Canadian crops involve small acreages, some manufacturers have not generated the data needed to support pesticide registrations for this important part of the agriculture industry.

In an effort to solve this problem, the PMRA is actively involved in several initiatives to increase the number of products available as minor uses.

In the 2009–2010 fiscal year, a total of 305 new minor uses were registered by the PMRA. As a result, newer, more environmentally sustainable, and more modern products have been made available to Canadian producers, which helps sustain Canada's competitive position globally.

Emergency Registrations

A pest control product can be registered for up to one year, for the emergency control of pest infestations for which no other effective method of control exists. Emergency uses are considered only if the product is effective, and if the human health and environmental risks are acceptable.

Emergency registrations are not intended as a solution to an ongoing pest-management problem. However, emergency registration may be renewed in cases where an emergency situation may exist in subsequent years 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 that the PMRA receives can vary from year to year, depending on pest outbreaks and the availability of alternative products and methods. In the 2009–2010 fiscal year, the PMRA approved 57 emergency registrations, of which 21 were new.

Label Improvement Initiatives

In 2009–2010, the PMRA developed and published for consultation a number of important label-improvement proposals intended to improve readability and comprehensiveness, and to ensure that pest control products are used properly.

- *Pesticide Labelling Framework* (PRO2010-04)
- *Guidance to Improve Statements on Labels of Domestic Class Pest Control Products* (PRO2010-02)
- *Guidance for Designing Marketplace Labels of Domestic Class Pest Control Products* (PRO2010-03)
- *Requirements for Designing Peel-Back and Multi-Component Labels of Domestic Class Pest Control Products* (PRO2010-01)

These improvements, in addition to ongoing label improvements through our re-evaluation program, will make it easier to comply with label directions.

Safe and Sustainable Use

The work of the PMRA does not end when a pesticide is registered. There are many ways in which the PMRA continues to ensure that human health and the environment are protected once a pesticide is being used in the real world. From compliance and enforcement to incident reporting, bio-monitoring and re-evaluation, the PMRA carries out a broad range of protective activities long after a pesticide is registered for use in Canada.

Re-evaluation Program

To ensure that the pesticides registered for use in Canada meet today's health and environmental standards, the PMRA carries out a program to re-evaluate all pesticides that have been registered for more than 15 years. As of March 31, 2010, the re-evaluation program has addressed 90%, or 360 of the 401 active ingredients scheduled for review, and continues to reduce health and environmental risks associated with older pesticides.

In 84 of these cases, registrants have voluntarily withdrawn their active ingredients from the market. Approximately 80% of the remaining re-evaluations have resulted in the addition of new health and environmental-protection requirements to product labels. Examples include increasing "no application" buffer zones to protect sensitive habitats, requiring additional protective clothing for workers, and changing application methods to protect workers, bystanders and the environment.

Where risks could not be adequately reduced through such measures, specific product uses or entire active ingredients were identified for removal from the Canadian market. By identifying 15 pesticides for complete phase-out, the re-evaluation program is eliminating risks to Canadians posed by these older, higher-risk products.

Transition Strategies

Transition strategies are developed to address the loss of agricultural pest control tools caused by the phase-out and/or loss of older products, and to promote the transition toward reduced-risk pest control options. The first Transition Strategy (azinphos-methyl) was initiated under NAFTA as a pilot in 2007 and has served as the framework for subsequent transition strategies. For certain key uses, the PMRA is committed to working with stakeholders toward reasonable transitions to alternative control strategies during the phase-out process.

Transition Strategies are limited to pesticides for which:

- there are currently few or no viable alternatives;
- immediate phase out would significantly impact the agricultural sector; and
- pesticide registrations have been extended for a limited number of years and mitigation measures may be implemented to address risk concerns during the transition period.

During 2009–2010, regulatory support work with registrants resulted in submissions for two products for registration and/or label expansion and registration of one product transition. Work on four formal transition strategies was undertaken. Working groups seeking replacements for azinphos-methyl, methyl bromide, phorate and terbufos have submitted a number of registration packages for the identified proposed solutions. The working group on the strychnine transition strategy is continuing work on a 4-year multifaceted research program. Work is ongoing to implement transition strategies for diazinon and endosulfan through stakeholder working groups.

Incident Reporting

Since April 2007, under the Incident Reporting Program, registrants and applicants are required by law to report incidents whose effects relate to health or environmental risks or the value of their pesticide(s) to the PMRA.

Any information related to incident reports is added to a database that is regularly analyzed for patterns or trends related to a specific pesticide. If a trend is identified, such as multiple incidents for a particular pesticide or a serious effect, the PMRA will evaluate the information in conjunction with scientific literature. If a safety issue is identified, appropriate action is taken, such as minor label changes or discontinuation of the product.

In the 2009–2010 fiscal year, 1436 incident reports were filed with the PMRA, 916 of which were Canadian. The majority of Canadian incidents involved domestic animals (622) followed by humans (207) and the environment (40). The remainder involved packaging failures (26), new information gained through scientific studies (20) and food residue (1). Details of these reports can be found at http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pubs/pest/_corp-plan/index-eng.php .

Analysis of the Incident Reporting database helps the PMRA identify trends related to pesticides and take action where necessary. For example, in April of 2009, Health Canada issued an advisory after receiving numerous reports of adverse reactions in pets following the use of flea- and tick-control products. The volume of reports suggested that there may be a potential for adverse reactions in cats and dogs from the use of flea- and tick-control products applied to the skin and sold in stores and veterinary clinics as pesticides.

As a result, Health Canada is working with product manufacturers to ensure that product labels include more precautionary language to prevent overdosing in small animals. Spot-on products that contain permethrin will include pictograms and stricter statements to prevent cats' exposure to dog products; and spot-on product safety labels are being improved to address improper use or misuse.

Sales Reporting

The Sales Information Reporting Regulations, which came into force in 2006, require registrants of pest control products to report the amount of product they make available for sale in Canada on an annual basis. The information received in 2007 (the first year of data collection) was analyzed and resulted in changes to the reporting form and guidance document in 2009–2010. Sales information was used to support the evaluation of incident reports, the re-evaluation of older pesticides, and health and environmental assessments.

Chemicals Management Plan

Under the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP), the PMRA received funding for four key initiatives: re-evaluation, new product registration, the sales reporting database and the incident reporting database. Progress in these areas is outlined in previous sections.

A key component for the PMRA under the CMP is to accelerate the re-evaluation of older pesticides. Through the CMP's Challenge to Industry initiative, information is being collected that will be used to make decisions regarding the best approach to protect Canadians and their environment from risks that certain substances may pose. These 200 substances, which include active ingredients, formulants and formulant impurities, were divided up into a number of batches to be assessed sequentially by 2010.

The PMRA collaborates with Environment Canada and other branches of Health Canada to deliver on the CMP Challenge, identify pesticide use-patterns, review risk assessments and take risk management actions under the PCPA when necessary.

For more information, please consult the Chemicals Management Plan webpage: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/index_e.html .

Fertilizer-Pesticide Combination Products Phase-out

In February 2010, Re-evaluation Note REV2010-01, *Uncoupling of Fertilizer-Pesticide Combination Products for Lawn and Turf Uses* was published.

There are two key issues related to lawn uses of combination products. These products are typically spread over the entire lawn area, which results in unnecessary pesticide application over the entire lawn, where spot treatments may otherwise be appropriate. Also, optimal timing of fertilizer and herbicide application very rarely coincide, reducing the effectiveness of one or the other at the time of application.

Based on consultation with provincial officials, experts and registrants, the PMRA has concluded that current fertilizer-pesticide combination products for lawn and turf uses do not support the goals of best practices for pest management in turf.

The PMRA, in conjunction with Canadian Food Inspection Agency, is taking action to uncouple the fertilizer-pesticide combination products intended for lawn and turf uses. A date of last sale of December 31, 2012 has been set for fertilizer-pesticide combination products for lawn and turf uses in order to allow for replacement products to be made available where needed.

The Stockholm Convention and Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Persistent Organic Pollutants Protocol

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global, legally binding agreement to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Canada strongly supported the development of the Stockholm Convention and has played a leadership role since its inception.

As of March 2009, 12 substances, including nine pesticides were either banned or restricted from production, use, release and disposal under the Stockholm Convention. The majority of POPs that are of concern to Canada now come from foreign sources since domestic actions have been successful in managing releases of these substances.

In May 2009, the parties of the Stockholm Convention added nine new substances to the Convention, including four pesticides (alpha and beta hexachlorocyclohexane, lindane and chlordecone). None of these pesticides are allowed to be produced, used or sold in Canada for agricultural uses under the PCPA.

In December 2009, Parties of the LRTAP POPs Protocol agreed to list a number of industrial chemicals and to impose stricter conditions on the use of already listed substances. A number of the listed substances are pesticides (DDT, heptachlor, HCH, including lindane). Canada's domestic regulations on these pesticides align with international requirements. None of these pesticides are registered as agricultural pesticides in Canada under the PCPA.

Currently, a number of other chemicals are under consideration for action through these treaties, including the pesticides endosulfan (Stockholm Convention), and dicofol, trifluralin, endosulfan and pentachlorophenol (LRTAP POPs Protocol).

Compliance Programs

Compliance activities are conducted in partnership with other relevant federal and provincial ministries, and are an important mechanism for pesticide-risk reduction. Where violations of the PCPA occur, appropriate enforcement measures may be taken. These enforcement measures fall under the criminal code provisions of the PCPA or carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Administrative Monetary Penalties Act.*

Compliance activities include contingency response programs, monitoring inspection programs and surveillance programs.

When a violation of the PCPA and its Regulations is strongly suspected or known, the PMRA conducts an investigation. Complaints, findings of inspection programs, or other sources of information such as CFIA may trigger investigations. Areas of investigation can include use, sale of unregistered products, false advertising and importation of unregistered products. Enforcement action can include warnings, penalties, education, prosecution and seizure of the product.

A total of 14 compliance programs were developed and delivered. These included inspections of consumer products and incorporated key components of life cycle management.

A total of 97% (615 of 632 planned) of inspections were completed. Eighty-one per cent, or 271 of 332 requested chemical analyses of inspection samples were completed. A total of 56 surveillance inspections were conducted and 495 situations of reported or detected non-compliance were assessed, resulting in 903 enforcement responses.

Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan

In 2008, the PMRA embarked on a five-year initiative that focused on risk-reduction measures through the Canada Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan. This initiative will include engaging industry to take broader responsibility for consumer pesticide safety, enhancing the PMRA's compliance and enforcement capacity in support of our expanded regulatory authority, and maintaining public confidence in pesticide product safety.

The PMRA will be working with key stakeholders to strengthen compliance, monitoring and enforcement measures, to promote safe and proper pesticide use along the entire supply chain and to develop accessible material to help Canadians make informed choices about pesticides. For example, in 2009-2010, analysis of information for program design and delivery related to quality assurance in pesticide manufacturing was completed for implementation in 2010-2011. New program methodology for active prevention related to the use of structural pest control products by property managers was developed to provide further insight into why compliance exists or does not exist.

Personal Protective Equipment Outreach

When a pest control product is submitted for registration, the PMRA conducts an occupational risk assessment to identify what precautionary measures may be required to protect anyone using the product. For example, the PMRA often requires that a product label include instructions for agricultural workers to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling the pesticide.

Some agricultural workers in Canada are unable to read English or French, making it difficult for them to follow label instructions. For example, in the B.C. Region, Punjabi is spoken by many agricultural workers. As a result, the PMRA produced a Punjabi-language fact sheet that explains the importance of following label instructions, including the proper use of PPE, how to care for PPE, restricted-entry intervals, pre-harvest intervals and buffer zones. The fact sheets were subsequently translated into Cantonese, Spanish and Vietnamese.

To decrease incidents related to personal protective equipment and to improve compliance, display booths and posters were produced and used by each region and headquarters.

Financial Profile

A-Base	$26.0M
Revenue	$ 6.6M
Enhancing Access	$ 5.1M
Minor Use	$ 3.7M
Chemicals Management Plan	$ 6.2M
Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan	$ 1.9M
Total funding in 2009–2010	**$49.5M**

Under the Enhancing Access to Pest Management Tools initiative, in collaboration with AAFC Canada, the PMRA received $18.7M for fiscal years 2007–2008 to 2010–2011. These funds are being used to address the technology gap, including enhancing access to new and lower-risk pesticides.

Through Canada's 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 through Incident Reporting and Sales Reporting regulations.

The PMRA is receiving $13.2M for the Canada Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan for fiscal years 2008–2009 to 2012–2013. This plan encourages and facilitates industry quality assurance and stewardship programs for the safe manufacture, selection and use of consumer pesticide products. These funds are also being used to enhance targeted oversight by increasing compliance-enforcement capacity, which in turn will increase public confidence in pesticide product safety and increase rapid response to consumer product health and safety issues.

Submission Categories

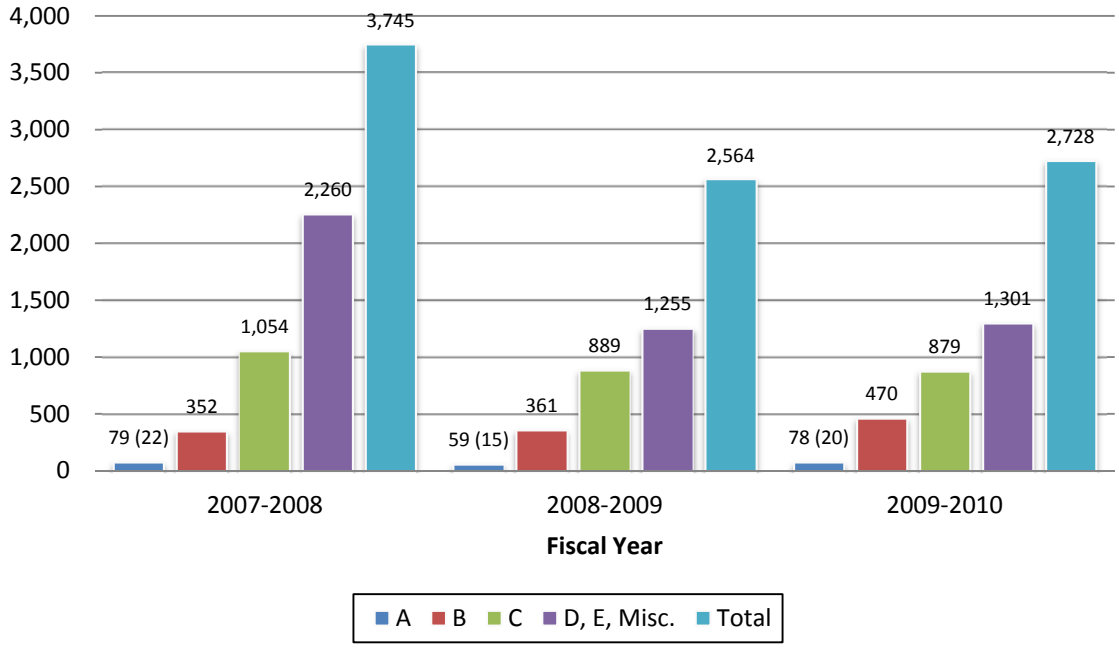
Product submissions fall into one of the following five categories:

Table 1

Category A	Submissions to register new active ingredients and their companion end-use product(s); applications to add a major new use to registered pesticide; submissions to establish a maximum residue limit for a previously non-assessed activity; and submissions for URMURs. Category A submissions require a full, supporting data package.
Category B	Submissions to amend a product label (for example, 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 renewal of registration.
Category E	Submissions for research permits and research notifications, when the research is carried out in Canada.

Number of Submissions Competed by the PMRA for the period of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2010

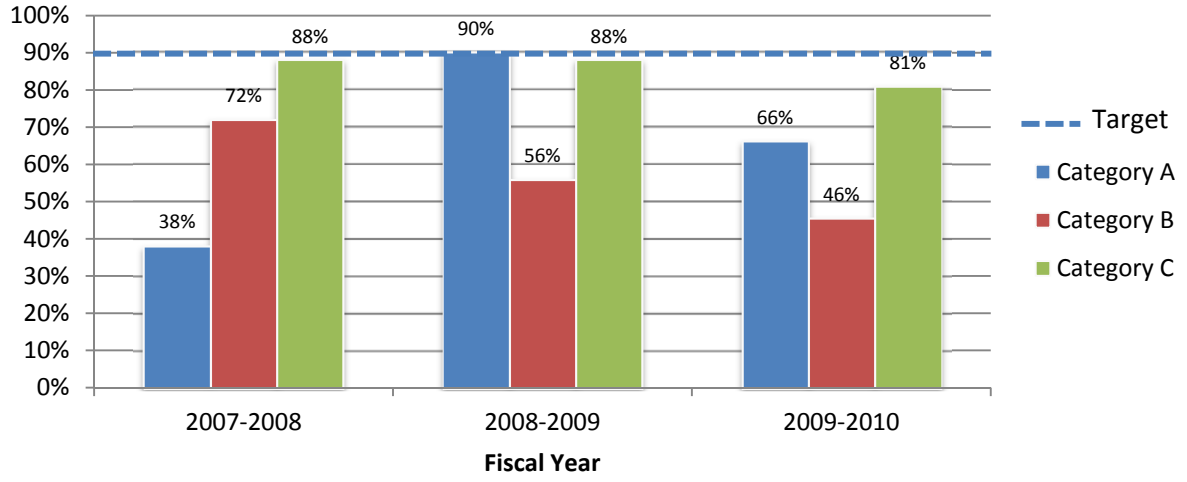
Figure 1



[1] For Category A, the number in ( ) is the number of new active ingredients

Performance Against the Review Performance Standard for Category A, B and C Submissions Completed

Figure 2



In order to best meet the needs of registrants and growers, the PMRA sets targets for completion of pesticide submission evaluations. In 2009-2010, the PMRA fell short of meeting targets for Category A, B and C submissions. (See Appendix Table 1 for a description of each submission category.)

PMRA Registration Actions 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010

Table 2

	Totals[1]	Conditional registration[2]	New actives of agricultural interest
Total New Active Ingredients total new uses[3] = 73	**9 (1)**	**3 (0)**	**7 (1)**
Conventional Chemicals new uses[3] = 37	3 (1)	1 (0)	3 (1)
Biopesticides new uses[3] = 36	6 (0)	2 (0)	4 (0)
Antimicrobials new uses[3] = 0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

1 The number in parentheses reflects the number registered through joint reviews or worksharing with other jurisdictions.

2 Conditional registrations are granted when the risks are considered acceptable, and only confirmatory or conditional data are required. Conditional registrations are issued by pesticide regulators in the same way in the United States and in Europe.

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.

Re-evaluation Activities as of March 31, 2010

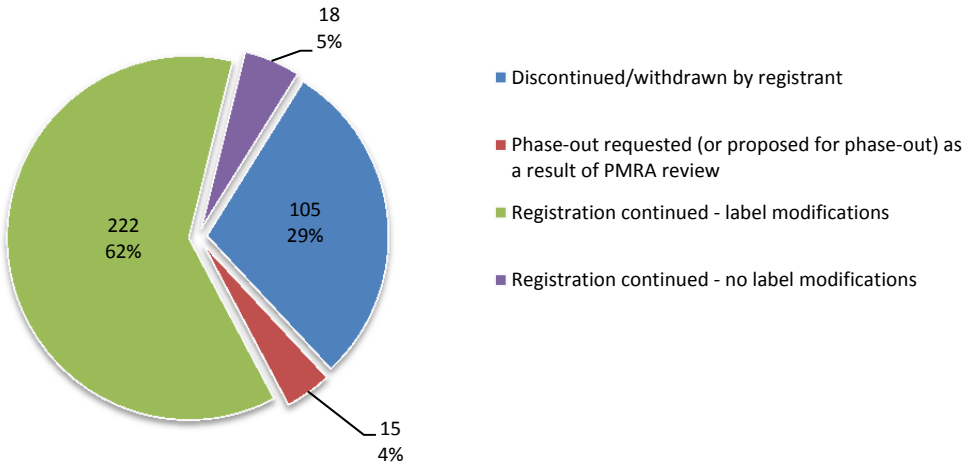
Table 3

Re-evaluation Activities as of March 31, 2010				
Decisions on Older Pesticides as of March 31, 2010	**Final[1] Decisions**	**Proposed[2] Decisions**	**Pending[3] Publication**	**Total Decisions**
Active ingredients addressed	279	11	70	360
Discontinued/withdrawn by registrant	84	0	21	105
Phase-out requested (or proposed for phase-out) as a result of the PMRA review	7	3	5	15
Registration continued—label modifications	178	8	36	222
Registration continued—no label modifications	10	0	8	18

[1] The PMRA has finalized the re-evaluation decisions for these products (usually published in an RVD or REV Note) or registrants have indicated their intent to discontinue all products with that pesticide.
[2] The PMRA has published the proposed decisions (usually PACR or PRVDs).
[3] Assessments have been completed and decisions proposed, but the PMRA has not yet published the proposed decisions.

Re-evaluation Outcomes as of March 31, 2010

Figure 3



In total, decisions have been made or proposed on 90% of the 401 active ingredients.

- 105 were discontinued/phased out by the registrant or are in the discontinuation process;
- 15 have been phased out (or proposed to be phased out) as a result of the PMRA review;
- 222 have been accepted or are proposed for continued use with modifications to the way they are to be used (updated worker or environmental protection);
- 18 actives were accepted for continued use without any label changes.

Grower Requested Own Use (GROU)

GROU is an initiative put in place by the PMRA to make it easier for Canadian growers to access less expensive equivalent pest control products available in the U.S. Representatives of key grower associations sit on the GROU Nomination Committee and choose appropriate products for the program with input from member organizations. Thanks to this mechanism, growers with an approved import certificate can legally obtain the U.S. version of a Canadian-registered product.

In 2009, nine additional products were approved under the GROU Program and more products are under review.

Table 4

Approved GROU products
SUMAGIC Plant Growth Regulator
Bonzi Plant Growth Regulator
A-Rest Solution
B-Nine WSG
Dimilin 25% Insecticide
Pursuit Herbicide
Pursuit 240
Vangard 75WG
Citation 75WG

Active Ingredients Registered in 2009–2010

Table 5

No.	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product(s)	Product Type	Registration Status	Product Category	Uses
1	*Beauveria bassiana* strain GHA	Botanigard ES	Insecticide	Full	Biopesticide	Greenhouse ornamentals and vegetables
		Botanigard 22WP				
2	Diallyl disulfide and related sulfides	DADS Fungicide	Fungicide	Full	Biopesticide	Onions, garlic, leek, shallot and chives
3	Ipconazole	Vortex FL Seed Treatment Fungicide	Fungicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Seed treatment for corn (field, sweet, pop)
		Rancona 3.8 FS Fungicide				
		Rancona Apex Fungicide	Fungicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Seed treatment for barley, wheat (spring and winter), oats, rye, triticale
4	*Nosema locustae Canning*, (Spore of)	Nolo Bait Biological Insecticide	Insecticide	Conditional	Biopesticide	Cropland and rangeland
5	*Pseudomonas fluorescens* A506	BlightBan A506	Bactericide	Conditional	Biopesticide	Apples, pears
6	R-(-)-1-Octen-3-ol	None registered	Insect pheromone	Full	Biopesticide	Manufacturing use only
7	Saflufenacil	Heat WG	Herbicide	Full	Conventional Chemical	Pre-seed, pre-emergent, preplant or pre-plant incorporated for barley, canary seed, chickpeas, lentils, oats, peas, wheat (spring, winter and durum), corn (field & sweet), soybeans; fallow cropland (Prairie provinces and the Peace River district of British Columbia only)
		Integrity	Herbicide	Full	Conventional Chemical	Corn (field & sweet) (all Canada)
		Eragon	Herbicide	Full	Conventional Chemical	Barley, corn (field & sweet), soybeans; wheat (spring, winter and durum) (E.. Canada only)
8	S-Dimethenamid	Frontier Max Herbicide	Herbicide	Full	Conventional Chemical	Corn: field, sweet and (Ont only) seed, soybeans, peanuts grown in Ontario; dry common beans (Phaseolus vulgaris), dry bulb onions, transplanted cabbage, and 1st and 2nd year non-bearing grape vines.
9	*Verticillium albo-atrum*, Isolate WCS850	Dutch Trig	Insecticide	Full	Biopesticide	Elm trees

Re-evaluation Decisions in 2009–2010

Table 6

No.	Active Ingredient	Regulatory Publications	Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, PRVD, RVD or REV Note)
	Aliphatic Alcohols	PRVD2009-03 RVD2009-14	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Alkyl Trimethylenediamines Cluster (ATMD)	PRVD2009-09 RVD2009-19	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Butoxypolypropylene glycol	PRVD2010-05	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Carbaryl	PRVD2009-14	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration of certain uses with new/revised label statements. The following uses will be discontinued: indoor uses including greenhouses, residences, food and feed handling establishments, and barns and livestock production areas; aerosol products; agricultural dust uses; bran bait application to residential gardens; livestock for food; livestock for non-food; companion animals; granular bait products for ornamental gardens; and applications by hand, spoon and bellygrinder. Other uses proposed for phase out: turf, golf courses and sod farms, residential ornamentals, fruit trees and vegetable gardens, tobacco and pick-your-own orchard operations.
	Carbathiin	PRVD2008-25 RVD2009-11	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration of carbathiin (as a seed treatment) with new/revised label statements. Carbathiin products registered for use as a tree seedling treatment, outdoor ornamentals and residential plantscapes treatment, and as a turf treatment will be discontinued.
	Carbofuran	PRVD2009-11	**Proposed Decision:** Proposed phase out of all products.
	Chlormequat chloride	PRVD2009-13 RVD2010-02	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Desmedipham	PRVD2009-06 RVD2009-17	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Diazinon	PRVD2007-16 RVD2009-18	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration of diazinon used for soil drench and cattle ear tag with new/revised label statements. All other uses of diazinon are to be phased out.
	Diodofon	PRVD2010-04	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Dithiopyr	PRVD2009-01 RVD2009-15	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Dodemorph-acetate	PRVD2009-10	**Proposed Decision:** Proposed phase out of all products unless additional data is provided to refine risk assessments.
	Formetanate hydrochloride	PRVD2008-26 RVD2009-05	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Hexazinone	PRVD2007-13 RVD2009-08	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Imazamethabenz-methyl	PRVD2008-29 RVD2009-10	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Imazethapyr	PRVD2010-02	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Lime Sulphur	PRVD2009-05	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label

No.	Active Ingredient	Regulatory Publications	Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, PRVD, RVD or REV Note)
		RVD2009-13	statements.
	Naphthalene	PRVD2009-16	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Oxycarboxin	PRVD2008-25 RVD2009-11	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration of oxycarboxin (for control of rust on ornamentals grown in enclosed commercial structures) with new/revised label statements. Oxycarboxin products registered in Canada for use as a turf treatment will be discontinued.
	Phenmedipham	PRVD2009-07 RVD2009-16	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Propyzamide	PRVD2008-20 RVD2009-12	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Simazine	PRVD2009-12 RVD2010-01	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Tefluthrin	PRVD2010-01	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Tralkoxydim	PRVD2009-08	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Tribenuron Methyl	REV2009-04	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Trifluralin	PRVD2008-22 RVD2009-09	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.