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Re-evaluation Note

REV2021-03

Pest Management Regulatory Agency Re- evaluation and Special Review Work Plan 2021- 2026

(publié aussi en français)

22 June 2021

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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ISSN: 1925-0630 (print)
1925-0649 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-5/2021-3E (print version)
H113-5/2021-3E-PDF (PDF version)

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Table of contents

Background.....	1
Part A – Current re-evaluation and special review work plan (Tables 1-5)	2
Part A, Table 1 Targets for consultation and final decisions for legacy active ingredients	2
Part A, Table 2 Targets for consultation and final decisions of special reviews	3
Part A, Table 3a Targets for consultation and final decisions of cyclical active ingredients (currently under review).....	4
Part A, Table 3b Status of other active ingredients (currently delayed)	6
Re-evaluations initiated between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	7
Part A, Table 4 Status of re-evaluations initiated between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	9
Part A, Table 5 Re-evaluations to be initiated between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	10
Part B – Future re-evaluation initiations work plan (Table 1).....	12
Part B, Table 1 Future re-evaluation initiations between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2026.....	12

Background

The purpose of this document is to inform registrants, pesticide regulatory officials and the Canadian public of the re-evaluation and special review work planned by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026.

This work plan includes the proposed and final decisions published since 1 April 2021, all open re-evaluations and special reviews, as well as new re-evaluations expected to be initiated in this time frame (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026). This document presents updates to the information last published in Re-evaluation Note REV2020-01, *Pest Management Regulatory Agency Re-evaluation and Special Review Work Plan 2020-2025*.

Health Canada regulates pesticides in Canada, with the primary objective of protecting the health of Canadians and the environment. A pesticide may only be sold or used in Canada if it has been registered or otherwise authorized under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*. Health Canada uses a rigorous science-based risk assessment approach to ensure that the product meets health and environmental protection standards and has value.

As part of the post-market program, registered pesticides are re-evaluated on a cyclical basis to determine their continued acceptability. Pesticides may also be re-evaluated as a result of changes in the information required or the procedures used by Health Canada to determine that the pesticide meets current health, environment and value standards. The re-evaluation process is described in Regulatory Directive DIR2016-04, *Management of Pesticides Re-evaluation Policy*. In addition, a special review may be initiated at any time if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the health or environmental risks, or the value of a pesticide, are no longer acceptable. Special reviews differ from re-evaluation in that a special review is intended to examine only specific aspects of a pesticide. Additional information on special reviews can be found in the Guidance Document, *Approach to Special Reviews of Pesticides*.

Health Canada publishes all post-market proposed decisions for public consultation. Following consultation, comments and information submitted by the public and other stakeholders are considered before Health Canada issues a final decision. Stakeholders are encouraged to stay informed of upcoming consultations, and new initiations, for active ingredients by visiting the Pesticides section of Canada.ca (canada.ca/pesticides).

This five-year work plan may change in response to workload and emerging issues that require priority action. While this work plan will be updated annually, during the course of the year interested stakeholders can monitor the PMRA's Public Registry to view the announcement of new re-evaluations and special reviews, as well as the publication of proposed and final decisions.

Part A – Current re-evaluation and special review work plan (Tables 1-5)

The post-market review program workload is significant, surpassing existing resources and increasing. In response, Health Canada is developing new approaches for pesticide evaluations that will support a sustainable program that makes timely science-based decisions. As part of program renewal, Health Canada is implementing several initiatives to manage the post-market workload such as a risk-based prioritization of re-evaluations.

Re-evaluations for the remaining legacy pesticides; that is, older pesticide active ingredients registered before 1995, older cyclical re-evaluations, and certain neonicotinoid reviews as well as older special reviews, continue to be prioritized for completion. In recent years, as Health Canada has focussed its resources on the review of these priority chemicals, reviews of many of the cyclical re-evaluations were paused. For improved transparency, the work plan identifies the re-evaluations and special reviews that are actively worked on, and those that are delayed. As resources become available, these reviews will resume, and timelines of these re-evaluations will be reflected in future work plans.

As the number of re-evaluation initiations required by the *Pest Control Products Act* continues to be high, beginning in 2019-2020, Health Canada implemented a risk-based triaging framework to prioritize the scoping and review phases of newer re-evaluation initiations to manage higher risks in a timely manner, and to manage workload efficiently. While new initiations are divided into higher priority or lower priority groupings based on this risk-based prioritization framework, all active ingredients initiated for re-evaluation will continue to be subject to the requirements of the *Pest Control Products Act*. In addition, beginning in April 2021, Health Canada introduced several measures to help streamline the processing of these newer initiations to help minimize the growing backlog.

Health Canada has made every effort to minimize the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on regular operations, including the redeployment of resources from the pesticide review program to support other critical Government activities. Also, the delay in publication of decision documents due to the shift in departmental priorities to COVID-19 communications is expected to continue.

The anticipated publication dates outlined in the work plan represent the most up-to-date information on the status of the re-evaluations or special reviews.

Part A, Table 1 Targets for consultation and final decisions for legacy active ingredients

Active ingredients registered before 1995	
Active ingredient name	Date of final decision
Chlorothalonil (paints, coatings and related uses)	December 2021
Dazomet (paints, coatings and related uses)	December 2021
Folpet (paints, coatings and related uses)	December 2021
Piperonyl butoxide	October 2022
Pyrethrins	October 2022
Ziram (paints, coatings and related uses)	December 2021
Neonicotinoid active ingredients	
Active ingredient name	Date of consultation
Clothianidin (special review squash bees)	June 2021
Imidacloprid (special review squash bees)	June 2021
Thiamethoxam (special review squash bees)	June 2021
Active ingredient name	Date of final decision
Imidacloprid (general re-evaluation)	Published on 19 May 2021
Older cyclical re-evaluations and special reviews	
Active ingredient name	Date of consultation
Atrazine (special review)	March 2022
Active ingredient name	Date of final decision
Cyromazine	September 2021
Diodofon (special review) (paints, coatings and related uses)	December 2021
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Published on 29 April 2021
Naled (two special reviews)	August 2021
Pentachlorophenol (special review)	November 2021
Sodium omadine (paints, coatings and related uses)	December 2021

Part A, Table 2 Targets for consultation and final decisions of special reviews

Active ingredient name	Date of consultation ¹
Chlorothalonil	November 2021
Dicamba	Q1 (2023-24)
Glufosinate ammonium	Q3 (2023-24)
Methyl bromide	Q2 (2022-23)
Picoxystrobin	Q3 (2022-23)
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Q1 (2022-23)
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	Q1 (2022-23)
Active ingredient name	Date of final decision ¹
Iprodione	August 2021

¹ Q1 (April–June); Q2 (July–September); Q3 (October–December); Q4 (January–March)

Part A, Table 3a Targets for consultation and final decisions of cyclical active ingredients (currently under review)

Active ingredient name	Re-evaluation category	Date of consultation ¹
1- or 3-Monomethylol-5,5-dimethylhydantoin	1	January 2022
1,3-Bis(hydroxymethyl) -5,5-dimethylhydantoin	1	January 2022
1-Methylcyclopropene	3	February 2022
Abamectin	1	February 2022
Acetamiprid	1	Q4 (2022-23)
Ancymidol	3	September 2021
Azoxystrobin	1	Q2 (2022-23)
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> cluster : <i>Bacillus Subtilis</i> (strain MBI600) <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (strain QST 713)	3	Q1 (2022-23)
Chondrostereum purpureum (Strain: PFC2139)	3	January 2022
Clothianidin general re-evaluation ²	1	Q1 (2023-24)
Corn gluten meal	3	February 2022
D-cis, trans-allethrin	1	Q1 (2023-24)
DEET plus related active toluamides	1	Q2 (2022-23)
Difenoconazole	2	Published on 28 May 2021
Dodecylguanidine hydrochloride	1	February 2022
Dried blood	3	September 2021
Enoic acid cluster: Octadec-9-enoic acid, methyl ester	3	October 2021

Active ingredient name	Re-evaluation category	Date of consultation ¹
Octadec-9-enoic acid, ethyl ester		
Fatty Acid cluster: Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids Triethanolamine Salts of Fatty Acids Fatty Acids Ammonium Salt of Fatty Acid	3	Q1 (2022-23)
Fenbuconazole	1	Q4 (2022-23)
Flucarbazone (present as flucarbazone-sodium)	1	October 2021
Glufosinate ammonium*	1	Q3 (2023-24)
Imiprothrin	3	All end use products discontinued. Re-evaluation closed
Kaolin	3	November 2021
Methyl bromide*	1	Q2 (2022-23)
Mustard cluster: <i>Brassica Hirta</i> White Mustard Seed Powder Sodium alpha-olefin sulfonate	3	July 2021
Pheromones cluster: 1-Dodecanol 1-Tetradecanol Codlure (E,Z)-9-dodecenyl acetate (E,Z)-11-tetradecenal (Z)-9-dodecenyl acetate (Z)-9-tetradecen-1-yl acetate (E,Z)-3,13-Octadecadien-1-yl acetate (Z)-11-tetradecenal (Z)-11-tetradecen-1-ol (Z)-11-tetradecenyl acetate	3	May 2021
P-menthane-3,8-diol	1	October 2021
Predacide cluster: ³ Sodium monofluoroacetate Strychnine	2	March 2022
Quizalofop-p-ethyl	1	Q1 (2022-23)
S-metolachlor and R-enantiomer	1	March 2022
Silicon dioxide cluster: Silica aerogel Silicon dioxide (present as 100% diatomaceous earth) - fresh water	3	Q1 (2022-23)

Active ingredient name	Re-evaluation category	Date of consultation ¹
fossils		
Tebuconazole	1	July 2021
Thiamethoxam general re-evaluation ²	1	Q1 (2023-24)
(Z)-9-Tricosene	3	Q1 (2022-23)
Trinexapac-ethyl	1	November 2021
Triticonazole	1	Published on 30 March 2021
Zoxamide	1	January 2022
Cumulative Health Risk Assessment: N-methyl carbamates ⁴	1	Q1 (2023-24)
Active ingredient name	Re-evaluation category	Date of final decision
Cymoxanil	1	September 2021
Isoxaflutole	1	Will be included in the upcoming workplan (Consultation closed in April 2021)
Florasulam	1	Will be included in the upcoming workplan (Consultation closed in May 2021)
Flufenacet	1	Will be included in the upcoming workplan (Consultation closed in April 2021)
Kresoxim-methyl	1	June 2021
S-kinoprene	1	June 2021

* Special reviews are underway (Table 2)

¹ Q1 (April–June); Q2 (July–September); Q3 (October–December); Q4 (January–March)

² Cyclical re-evaluations of clothianidin and thiamethoxam were initiated in 2016 to assess their value, as well as human health and environmental risks other than impacts on pollinators and aquatic invertebrates. The assessment of the impacts on pollinators was completed in 2019. Special reviews of clothianidin and thiamethoxam related to aquatic invertebrates were completed in March 2021

³ Sodium cyanide is discontinued following its re-evaluation initiation

⁴ Work plan is published separately (REV2021-01: Project Plan for Cumulative Health Risk Assessment - N-Methyl Carbamates)

Part A, Table 3b Status of other active ingredients (currently delayed)

To direct resources for the work (reviews and publication phases) on active ingredients in Tables 1–3a, the re-evaluations of the following active ingredients are delayed. As resources become available, work on these active ingredients will resume and Health Canada will provide an updated status in the next work plan to be published in spring 2022.

Active ingredient name	Re-evaluation category	Status (at point of delay)
4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-3(2H)-Isothiazolone	1	Information gathering phase This active will be clustered with antimicrobial cluster (Table 5)
Boscalid	1	Scoping phase
Cyprodinil	1	Review phase
Difethialone	3	Review phase This active ingredient will be clustered with other rodenticides (Table 5)
Famoxadone	1	Review phase
Fenamidone	1	Review phase
Fluazinam	1	Scoping phase
Foramsulfuron	1	Information gathering phase
Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium	-	Scoping phase
Mecoprop cluster: Mecoprop P (Present As Acid) Mecoprop-P (Present As Dimethylamine Salt) Mecoprop-P (Present As Potassium Salt) Mecoprop-P (Present As Diglycolamine Salt)	1	Scoping phase
Picolinafen	-	Scoping phase
Pymetrozine	1	Information gathering phase
Pyraclostrobin	1	Information gathering phase
Spinetoram and Spinosad	1	Information gathering phase Both actives clustered together
Trifloxystrobin	1	Scoping phase

Re-evaluations initiated between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021

As noted above, the number of re-evaluation initiations currently required as per the 15-year legislative requirement continues to be high. Therefore, Health Canada is maintaining its risk-based triaging and prioritization framework for conducting the scoping and re-evaluation reviews of newer cyclical re-evaluation initiations to manage risks in a timely manner, and to help manage workload efficiently. This prioritization is based on various considerations such as the nature and outcome of existing assessments and overall human health and environmental risk profile, other health and environmental concerns such as information from incident reports received by Health Canada and status in other jurisdictions (for example, decisions from other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries), use pattern, sales and use information, knowledge of new information, new data requirements, and, possible clustering of reviews of related active ingredients. Based on the above considerations, a weight-of-evidence approach is taken for prioritization, and Health Canada has grouped the active ingredients into higher priority and lower priority active ingredients for the scoping and review phases. The outcome of scoping reviews will further inform the prioritization of active ingredients for the review phase. All active ingredients initiated for re-evaluation will be subject to the various steps of re-evaluation before making a final re-evaluation decision (in other words, scoping, additional information request when needed, scientific review, public consultation and final decision) as per the Regulatory Directive DIR2016-04, *Management of Pesticides Re-evaluation Policy*. However, given current capacity considerations, the active ingredients identified as higher priority based on the above factors will be considered first. In some cases, lower priority re-evaluations that can be completed with minimal effort and resources are also considered.

Beginning in April 2021, Health Canada introduced several measures to streamline the processing of the newer initiations to focus on addressing risk concerns, improve timeliness of decisions, and to minimize re-evaluation backlog.

- For lower priority active ingredients, a data list of available studies will no longer be requested at initiation. The study list and additional information may be requested, if necessary, once the review of the active ingredient is ready to proceed. Registrants, however, are required to meet their obligations under paragraph 2(f) Pest Control Products Incident Reporting Regulations (<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2006-260/page-1.html#h-725576>), which indicates: registrants must provide a scientific study they have sponsored if it indicates either a new health or environmental hazard, increased health or environmental risk or the presence of a component or derivative that has not been previously detected. These studies must be submitted to PMRA according to the timelines outlined in the Incident Reporting Regulations. Failure to do so may be subject to regulatory action. Further, a streamlined approach will be considered; for example, scientific assessments of lower priority active ingredients will not be updated unless necessary, PMRA's efforts and resources will focus on the higher priority active ingredients.

- For higher priority active ingredients, in addition to providing the data list of available scientific studies at initiation, registrants are required to provide an executive summary of each of the studies listed. These summaries will provide pertinent information about the study methodology and results, which will inform Health Canada in determining the relevance of the study, and to determine data requirements during the scoping and review phases.
- Resources will continue to focus on the risk profile of the active ingredient, ensuring that the level of effort is commensurate with the risk. Thus, comprehensive new evaluations and requests for additional information/scientific studies will only be conducted if necessary to address the risks of concern.

For the active ingredients initiated for re-evaluation between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021, the prioritization exercise described above has been completed. The higher and lower priority groupings are outlined in Table 4 along with the current status in the re-evaluation process.

As resources become available, scoping of the active ingredients in Table 4 will be completed, and the status will be updated in the next upcoming work plan (2022-2027), planned to be published in spring 2022.

Part A, Table 4 Status of re-evaluations initiated between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021

Active ingredient name	Status
Higher priority	
1,2-Dibromo-2,4-Dicyanobutane	Scoping phase
10,10'-Oxybis(Phenoxarsine)	Scoping phase
Bensulide	Scoping phase
Bifenazate	Scoping phase
Coumaphos	All products discontinued, re-evaluation closed
Daminozide	Scoping phase
Fish toxicants cluster: 4-Nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl) phenol sodium salt Niclosamide	Scoping phase
Hydramethylnon	All products discontinued, re-evaluation closed
Ipconazole	Scoping phase
Methoxyfenozide	Scoping phase
Mesotrione	Scoping phase
Phorate	Scoping phase

Active ingredient name	Status
Predacides Sodium cyanide Sodium monofluoroacetate Strychnine	See Table 3a (sodium cyanide: all products discontinued, re-evaluation closed)
Tepraloxymid	All products discontinued, re-evaluation closed
Tetrachlorvinphos	Scoping phase
Lower priority	
1-Methylcyclopropene	See Table 3a
2-Bromo-4'-Hydroxyacetophenone	All products discontinued, re-evaluation closed
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> cluster : <i>Bacillus Subtilis</i> (strain MBI600) <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (strain QST 713)	See Table 3a
Capsaicin cluster: Capsaicin Related capsaicinoids	Scoping phase
Chondrostereum purpureum (Strain: PFC2139)	See Table 3a
Fatty acid cluster: Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids Triethanolamine Salts of Fatty Acids Fatty Acids Ammonium Salt of Fatty Acid	See Table 3a
Kaolin	See Table 3a
Methyl Nonyl Ketone	Scoping phase
Nonylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol (adjuvant)	Scoping phase
Silicon dioxide cluster: Silica aerogel Silicon dioxide (present as 100% diatomaceous earth) - fresh water fossils	See Table 3a
Sulphur	Scoping phase

Part A, Table 5 Re-evaluations to be initiated between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

In accordance with the *Pest Control Products Act*, the active ingredients listed in Table 5 must be initiated between 1 April 2021 and 21 March 2022 depending on the initial registration date, or the date of the last completed re-evaluation. Information related to the re-evaluation initiation will be posted to the PMRA’s Public Registry. Risk-based triaging and prioritization will be applied.

Active ingredient	Status
2021–2022	
1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride (cis isomer)	Initiated in April 2021
Bis(Trichloromethyl)Sulfone	Initiated in April 2021
2-(Hydroxymethyl)-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol	Initiated in May 2021
Antimicrobials cluster: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide 2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one Bronopol Methylene bis(thiocyanate)	To be initiated October 2021-March 2022
4-CPA (4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid)	To be initiated March 2022
6-Benzylaminopurine	To be initiated February 2022
Aminopyralid	To be initiated February 2022
Hypochlorite cluster: Available chlorine, present as calcium hypochlorite Available chlorine, present as sodium hypochlorite Sodium hypochlorite	To be initiated June 2021
Triazinetrione cluster: Available chlorine, present as sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione Available chlorine, present as trichloro-s-triazinetrione Trichloro-s-triazinetrione	To be initiated October 2021-March 2022
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i>	Initiated in May 2021
Rodenticide cluster: Brodifacoum Bromadiolone Bromethalin Chlorophacinone Diphacinone (present in free form or as sodium salt)	To be initiated March 2022

Active ingredient	Status
Warfarin (present in free form or as sodium salt) Zinc phosphide	
Bromacil (present in free form, as dimethylamine salt, or as lithium salt)	To be initiated March 2022
Carbon dioxide cluster: Carbon dioxide gas Liquid carbon dioxide	To be initiated July 2022
Cyazofamid	To be initiated October 2021
Dichlobenil	To be initiated March 2022
Diflubenzuron	To be initiated March 2022
Formic acid	Initiated in May 2021
Gibberellins cluster: Gibberellic acid Gibberellins A4A7	To be initiated February 2022
Metribuzin	To be initiated March 2022
Nucleopolyhedrovirus cluster: Nucleopolyhedrovirus for Douglas-fir tussock moth <i>Neodiprion abietis</i> nucleopolyhedrovirus	To be initiated March 2022
Paraquat	To be initiated March 2022
Pinoxaden	To be initiated October 2021
Polymerized butenes	To be initiated January 2022
Potassium bicarbonate	Initiated in May 2021
Prohexadione calcium	Initiated in April 2021
Putrescent whole egg solids	Initiated in May 2021
Pyrimethanil	To be initiated August 2021
Spirodiclofen	Initiated in May 2021
Terbacil	To be initiated February 2022
Topramezone	To be initiated November 2021
Triclopyr (present as butoxyethyl ester)	To be initiated February 2022
Verbenone	To be initiated March 2022

Part B – Future re-evaluation initiations (Table 1)

In general, the initiation date of the re-evaluation of a particular active ingredient is based on the date of its initial registration, or the date of the last completed re-evaluation. A complete list of all re-evaluation initiations anticipated between April 2022 and March 2026 is included in Table 1.

Part B, Table 1 Future re-evaluation initiations between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2026

Active ingredient	
1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	
Acifluorfen (present as sodium salt)	Natamycin
<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i>	Novaluron
Carbendazim	Octenol
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Oxadiazon
Di-n-propyl isocinchomeronate	Oxyfluorfen
Dioxaborinanes cluster: 2,2-(1-Methyltrimethylenedioxy)bis-(4-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane) 2,2-Oxybis(4,4,6-trimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane)	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> cluster: <i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain C9-1 <i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain E325 (NRRL B-21856)
Diphenylamine	Prothioconazole
Endothal cluster: Endothal Endothal (present as N,N-dimethylalkylamine salt)	Pyrasulfotole
Etridiazole	Sodium chloride
Fluvalinate-tau	Spiromesifen
Naled	Sulfuryl fluoride
1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024	
3-Methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one	German cockroach extract
Acequinocyl	Metalaxyl cluster: Metalaxyl Metalaxyl-M and S-isomer
Ammonium bromide	Napropamide
Atrazine (plus related active triazines)	Oxamyl
Bentazon (present as sodium salt)	Prometryne plus related active triazines
Bispyribac-sodium (KIH-2023)	Pyroxsulam
Cellulose (from powdered corn cobs)	Rotenone
Chlorpropham	(S)-Methoprene
Clomazone	Sethoxydim

Active ingredient	
Didecyldimethylammonium (present as carbonate and bicarbonate salts)	<i>Streptomyces lydicus</i> strain WYEC108
Diuron	Sulfonyl ureas cluster: Chlorsulfuron Cloransulam-methyl Ethametsulfuron-methyl Metsulfuron-methyl Nicosulfuron Rimsulfuron Thifensulfuron-methyl
EPTC	Thiacloprid
Fenbutatin oxide	Triallate
Ferric sodium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	
1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	
1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one	MCPA cluster: MCPA (Present as Acid) MCPA (Present as Amine Salts: Diethanolamine, Dimethylamine, or Mixed Amines) MCPA (Present as Esters) MCPA (Present as Potassium Salt or as Sodium Salt)
2,4-D cluster: 2,4-D (Present as Acid) 2,4-D (Present as Amine Salts: Dimethylamine Salt, Diethanolamine Salt, or Other Amine Salts) 2,4-D (Present as Low Volatile Esters) 2,4-D (present as choline salt)	Metaldehyde
2-Phenylphenol and Salts cluster: 2-Phenylphenol 2-Phenylphenol (Present as Sodium Salt) 2-Phenylphenol (Present as Potassium Salt)	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> Strain F52
Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride Cluster (ADBAC): N-Alkyl (25% C12, 60% C14, 15% C16) Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride N-Alkyl (40% C12, 50% C14, 10% C16) Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride N-Alkyl (68% C12, 32% C14) Dimethyl Ethylbenzyl Ammonium Chloride N-Alkyl (5% C12, 60% C14, 30% C16, 5% C18) Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride	Mineral Oil

Active ingredient	
N-Alkyl (67% C12, 25% C14, 7% C16, 1% C18) Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride Diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride N-Alkyl (40% C12, 50% C14, 10% C16) Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Saccharinate N-Dialkyl (5% C12, 60% C14, 30% C16, 5% C18) Methyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride	
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> cluster: <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Berliner ssp. <i>kurstaki</i> Strain HD-1 <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Serotype H-14 <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ssp. <i>tenebrionis</i>	Mono- and Di-Potassium Salt of Phosphorous Acid
<i>Beauveria bassiana</i> Strain HF23	Naphthalene Acetic Acid (Present as Ethyl Ester, Sodium Salt, or as Ammonium Salt)
Bromoxynil	Oxirane Derivatives - 50% Minimum
Chlorantraniliprole	Ozone
Chlorthal (Present as Dimethyl Ester)	Picloram cluster: Picloram (Present as Potassium Salt) Picloram (Present as Acid) Picloram (Present as Amine Salts)
<i>Coniothyrium minitans</i> Strain CON/M/91-08	Pendimethalin
Cyprosulfamide	Propylene Glycol
Dicamba (Present as Acid, Amine Salt, Ester, Potassium Salt, or Sodium Salt)	Pyrazon
Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride Cluster (DDAC): Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride – Other Dioctyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride Octyl Decyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride Oxydiethylene Bis(Alkyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride)	Industrial Uses of Sodium Chlorite and Sodium Chlorate cluster: Sodium Chlorite Sodium Chlorate
Dodine	Spirotetramat
Ethofumesate	Streptomycin
Flumioxazin	Sulfentrazone
<i>Gliocladium catenulatum</i>	Tetrakis(hydroxymethyl) Phosphonium Sulphate
Glutaraldehyde	Thiencarbazone-Methyl
Imazapyr	
Maleic Hydrazide	
Mandipropamid	

Active ingredient	
1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	
<i>Beauveria Bassiana</i> Strain Gha	N-Decanol N-Octanol
Bifenthrin	Nosema Locustae Canning, (Spore Of)
Carbathiin	Oxycarboxin
Chlormequat Chloride	Phenmedipham
Desmedipham	Propyzamide
Diazinon	Pseudomonas Fluorescens A506
Dimethenamid-P	Tribenuron-Methyl
Dithiopyr	Trifluralin
Formetanate Hydrochloride	R-(-)-1-Octen-3-Ol
Hexazinone	Saflufenacil
Imazamethabenz-Methyl	Simazine Plus Related Active Triazines
Lime Sulphur Or Calcium Polysulphide	Verticillium Albo-Atrum, Isolate Wcs850
N-Coco-Alkyltrimethylene Diamines Present As: Monobenzoate Salt Alkyl-1,3-Propylene Diamine Acetates 1-Alkylamino-3-Aminopropane (Alkyl Groups As Derived From Coconut Oil Fatty Acids)	