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Re-evaluation Note

REV2016-07

Pest Management Regulatory Agency Re-evaluation and Special Review Work Plan 2015-2020

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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) for the years 2015–2020. This document replaces the previously published Re-evaluation Note, REV2015-05, *Pest Management Regulatory Agency Re-evaluation Work Plan 2015-2018*.

PMRA 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 authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*. PMRA uses a rigorous science-based risk assessment approach to ensure that the product meets health and environmental standards and has value.

The pesticide re-evaluation program ensures that registered pesticides are reviewed every 15 years using modern assessment techniques and current scientific information. In addition, pesticides may be re-evaluated as a result of new information that could impact their acceptability under the *Pest Control Products Act*. A special review may also be initiated by the Minister of Health at any time if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the health or environmental risks, or the value, of a pesticide is no longer acceptable. Special reviews differ from re-evaluation in that a special review is intended to examine limited aspects of a pesticide whereas a re-evaluation examines all of the available information.

PMRA is concurrently engaged in various planned activities within the re-evaluation program, such as the re-evaluation of active ingredients in the current program (Regulatory Directive DIR2012-02, *Re-evaluation Program Cyclical Re-evaluation*), and active ingredients remaining from the previous program (Regulatory Directive DIR2001-03, *PMRA Re-evaluation Program*). In addition, PMRA is conducting special reviews for a number of active ingredients under its special review program. As a result, resources have been prioritized in order to complete reviews and publish the related documents noted below, over the five-year period from April 2015 to March 2020.

This five-year work plan may change in response to emerging issues that require priority action. PMRA will publish an updated work plan annually to reflect any necessary revisions. On an annual basis, PMRA will also report on the progress of the re-evaluation and special review programs.

Table 1 and Table 2 provide the lists of the active ingredients and their expected documents included in the Re-evaluation and Special Review Work Plan for 2015-2020.

Table 1 Re-evaluation Work Plan from April 2015 to March 2020

Active Ingredient Name	Publication of Proposed Decision	Publication of Final Decision
2,4-DB	March 2018	March 2020
4-Aminopyridine	September 2016	March 2018
Acephate	December, 2015	December 2017
Acrolein	September 2016	March, 2018
Aluminum and magnesium phosphide, phosphine	-	September 2015
Amitraz	-	March 2019
Antisapstain and joinery uses: 2-(thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride Borax Copper 8-quinolinolate Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (boron) Iodocarb Propiconazole	December 2016	December 2018
Boric acid and its salts	-	May 2016
Captan	March 2016	March 2018
Carbaryl	-	March, 2016
Chlorimuron ethyl	June 2018	June 2020
Chloropicrin	March 2017	March 2019
Chlorothalonil	March 2016	March 2018
Chlorpyrifos	March 2018	March 2020
Clethodim	March 2016	March 2018
Clodinafop propargyl	June 2018	June 2020
Copper pesticides - environmental assessment of wood preservative, material preservative and antifouling uses: Copper hydroxide Cupric oxide Cuprous oxide Metallic copper Mixed copper ethanolamine complexes	September 2016	March 2018
Cyfluthrin	September 2016	March 2019
Cypermethrin	September 2016	September 2018
Cyromazine	September 2018	September 2020

Active Ingredient Name	Publication of Proposed Decision	Publication of Final Decision
D-phenothrin	June 2015	June 2017
Dazomet	March 2017	March 2019
Deltamethrin	March 2016	March 2018
Dichlorvos	September 2017	September 2019
Dimethoate	-	December 2015
Dimethomorph	September 2018	September 2020
Ethephon	December 2017	December 2019
Ferbam	March 2016	June 2018
Fludioxonil	June 2016	September 2018
Folpet	December 2017	December 2019
Fomesafen	March 2018	June 2020
Fosetyl-Al	September 2017	September 2019
Glyphosate	-	March 2017
Imazamox	June 2015	September 2016
Imidacloprid (general)	December 2016	December 2018
Iprodione	March 2016	March 2018
Lambda-cyhalothrin	December 2016	March 2019
Linuron	-	December 2016
Mancozeb	-	March 2017
Metam potassium	March 2017	March 2019
Metam sodium	March 2017	March 2019
Methomyl	December 2015	December 2017
Metiram	-	March 2017
N-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide	September 2017	September 2019
Neonicotinoids - pollinator risk and value assessment:	December 2015 (update)	
Clothianidin	December 2016 (preliminary risk assessment) December 2017 (proposed decision)	December 2018
Imidacloprid	December 2015 (preliminary risk assessment) December 2016 (proposed decision)	December 2017
Thiamethoxam	December 2016 (preliminary risk assessment) December 2017 (proposed decision)	December 2018
Octhilinone	March 2016	March 2018
Permethrin	June 2017	June 2019

Active Ingredient Name	Publication of Proposed Decision	Publication of Final Decision
Phosmet	December 2016	December 2018
Piperonyl butoxide	December 2017	December 2019
Propamocarb	June 2015	June 2016
Prosulfuron	June 2015	June 2016
Pyrethrin	September 2018	March 2020
Pyridaben	March 2016	September 2018
Quinclorac	June 2016	September 2018
Sodium bromide	March 2017	March 2019
Sodium omadine	March 2016	March 2018
Strychnine	March 2018	March 2020
Tetramethrin	March 2016	March 2018
Thiophanate-methyl	December 2017	December 2019
Triforine	December 2017	December 2019
Thiram	March 2016	June 2018
Ziram	March 2016	June 2018

Table 2 Special Review Work Plan from April 2015 to March 2020

Active Ingredient Name	Publication of Proposed Decision	Publication of Final Decision
2,4-D	March 2016	March 2017
Acephate	December 2016	March 2018
Atrazine	December 2015	March 2017
Bromoxynil	September 2016	December 2017
Carbaryl	September 2016	December 2017
Chloropicrin	June 2016	June 2017
Chlorthal-dimethyl	June 2017	March 2018
Clothianidin	December 2018	March 2020
Diazinon	September 2016	December 2017
Dichlobenil	September 2016	December 2017
Dichlorvos	December 2017	March 2019
Dicloran	June 2017	September 2018
Diphenylamine	September 2017	December 2018
Fluazifop-p-butyl	September 2015	September 2016
Fluazinam	June 2015	September 2016
Hexazinone	March 2017	March 2018
Imazapyr	-	March 2016
Imidacloprid	December 2018	March 2020
Linuron	June 2017	March 2018
Naled	June 2017	September 2018
Paraquat	September 2015	December 2015
Pentachlorophenol	September 2016	December 2017

Active Ingredient Name	Publication of Proposed Decision	Publication of Final Decision
Pymetrozine	June 2017	September 2018
Quintozene	-	March 2016
Sodium chlorate	June 2017	September 2018
Simazine	September 2016	December 2017
Thiamethoxam	December 2018	March 2020
Trifluralin	March 2016	March 2017

Table 3 provides a list of the active ingredients for which re-evaluation was recently initiated (2014-2015). Scoping reviews of these active ingredients are currently underway to identify the focus for the re-evaluation. The expected timelines for proposed and final decisions will be included in the future updated work plan documents.

Table 3 Re-evaluations Initiated from April 2014 to December 2015

Active Ingredient Name
1,3-Bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimethylhydantoin
1- or 3-Monomethylol-5,5-dimethylhydantoin
Abamectin
Acetic acid
Aminoethoxyvinylglycine
Camphor oil
Copper (present as cuprous thiocyanate)
Cyprodinil
Difenoconazole
Diiflufenzopyr
Diiflufenzopyr (present as sodium salt)
Dodecyl guanidine hydrochloride
(E)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate
Eucalyptus oil
Fenhexamid
Fluroxypyr
Hydrogen peroxide
Iron (present as ferric phosphate)
Isopropyl alcohol
Isoxaflutole
Kresoxim-methyl
Lemon oil
Mineral spirits
Oil of black pepper
Oil of geranium
Peroxyacetic acid

Active Ingredient Name
Pine needle oil
Piperine
Potassium peroxymonosulfate present as potassium peroxymonosulfate sulfate
Pyriproxyfen
Quizalofop p-ethyl
S-kinoprene
S-metolachlor and r-enantiomer
Tebuconazole
Tebufenozide
Trichoderma harzianum strain krl-ag2
Uniconazole-p
(Z)-8-dodecen-1-ol
(Z)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate
Zinc Oxide