New Products, Labels and Legislation

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New products

Rust Study 2018

Fungicide	Manufacturer	Active Ingredients	Chemical Class
Orkestra	BASF	Fluxapyroxad - 21% Pyraclostrobin – 21%	Dihydro-dioxazines + Methoxy- carbamates
Companion Biological Fungicide	Growth Products	Bacillus subtilis GB03 – 0.03%	Biopesticide





Labels - Fipronil

- Pine tip moth still remains a concern for various pine seedling growers due to the damaged caused
- Damage usually occurs on the buds and buds and turns a noticeable brown color once infected
- Currently insecticides most commonly used to control this pest are capable of providing 1 – 2 years of control
- Most commonly used and effective active ingredient used is that of Fipronil
- Study undertaken to determine whether other products with same active ingredient could effectively be used





Labels - Fipronil

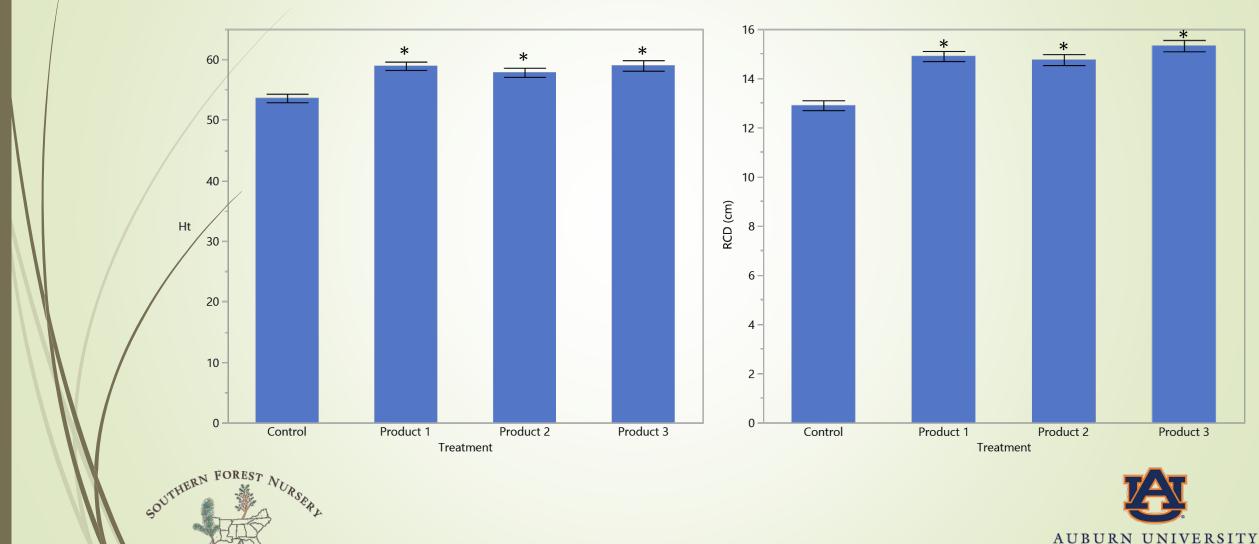
Insecticide	Manufacturer	Active Ingredients	Chemical Class
PTM ®	BASF	Fipronil	Phenylpyrazoles
Termidor ®	BASF	Fipronil	Phenylpyrazoles
Taurus ® SC	Control Solutions Inc.	Fipronil	Phenylpyrazoles





Fipronil results

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Label - Fipronil

 Contacted Manufacturers regarding results and the current cost issues associated with PTM

We stated that "Currently the cost of PTM has limited the use of this product for seedling growers. Only approximately 3 - 4 million seedlings of the 200+ million seedlings in the south are treated with PTM, mainly due to the cost. Users are looking for a less expensive product that they could potentially use."

- No response
- Response from Global Registration Manager of BASF

"I would not foresee the addition of pine seedlings to the Termidor label as the users are from entirely different areas, plus there is typically different licensing requirements for those using Termidor for structural pest control".





Labels - Bayleton

- Federal Register vol. 83. no 132 (Tuesday July 10)
 - Environmental Protection Agency [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0014; FRL-9979-71]
 - Notice of receipt of request to voluntarily cancel certain pesticide registrations
 - Bayer CropScience
 - Bayleton Technical Fungicide a.i. Triadimeton (Registration no. 264-736)
 - Bayleton 50% concentrate a.i. Triadimeton (Registration no. 264-740)
 - Unless the EPA receives substantive comments within the comment period that would merit further review of the request, or unless the registrant withdraws request
- Comments must be received on or before <u>January 7, 2019</u>





Labels - Bayleton

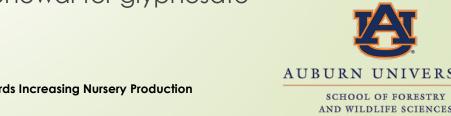
- Comments must be received on or before January 7, 2019
 - Tips for preparing comments: http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html
- Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0014, by one of the following methods
 - Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov
 - Mail: OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Centre (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001
 - Hand delivery: Special arrangements for hand delivery http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html
 - Further information: Christopher Green, Information Technology and Resources Management Division (7502P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001
 - Christopher Green Tel: (703) 347-0367 email: green.Christopher@epa.gov





Legislation - Glyphosate

- Glyphosate is the most frequently used herbicide internationally
- On 15 March 2017, the Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) of the European Chemicals Agency concluded by consensus that:
 - There is no evidence to link glyphosate to cancer in humans, based on the available information
 - Glyphosate should not be classified as a substance that causes genetic damage (mutagen) or disrupts reproduction.
- The same conclusion was also reached by the following organizations:
 - European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), supported by experts from 27 EU Member State competent authorities
 - National authorities outside the EU (e.g. Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand)
- The EU has approved a 5 year license renewal for glyphosate



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Legislation - Glyphosate

- Lawsuits alleging weed killer Roundup caused cancer have been given the go ahead by a San Francisco judge
- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has gone back and forth on considering glyphosate a possible carcinogen. In a review of the chemical last year, it concluded glyphosate is likely not a carcinogen. But, the World Health Organization has classified glyphosate as "probably carcinogenic."
- A separate San Francisco trial, the first case where a jury has heard cancer allegations against Roundup, is under way to determine whether glyphosate caused a school groundskeeper's non-Hodgkin's lymphoma









