



CONSOLIDATED EU EARLY ALERT - PESTICIDE REVIEW

June 6, 2022

The **Consolidated** version of the **EU Early Alert – Pesticide Review** incorporates information made available in past publications with the updates of the latest version (**May 31, 2022**).

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL – EXPECTED TO EXPIRE (up to May 2023)

Chemical companies must support the review of their substance. If they do not, the active ingredient will automatically expire in the EU on a set date. For the substances below, registrants **have not submitted the application** for renewal of approval or **have withdrawn the application** and **approval will expire.** Corresponding MRLs may be affected. The substance's expiration date is outlined in parentheses.

• **Bispyribac** (July 31, 2022)

• Plant oils /Citronella oil* (August 31, 2022)

*substance is exempted from a tolerance in the United States

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL - EXPIRED (2017 – May 2022)

Substances in this section have already expired due to non-submission of application for renewal or withdrawal of application for renewal. This list includes substances that have expired since 2017. Corresponding MRLs may be affected. Expiration date is outlined in parentheses.

- Imazosulfuron (July 31, 2017)
- **Fipronil** (September 30, 2017)
- **Glufosinate** (July 31, 2018)
- Imazaquin (December 31, 2018)
- **Propanil** (February 20, 2019)
- Ammonium acetate (August 31, 2019)
- **Methomyl** (August 31, 2019)
- **Sodium hypochlorite** (August 31, 2019)
- Triadimenol (August 31, 2019)
- Quizalofop-P (November 30, 2019)
- **Chlorsulfuron** (December 31, 2019)
- **Cyromazine** (December 31, 2019)
- **Triflumizole** (June 30, 2020)

- Spirodiclofen (July 31, 2020)
- **Diuron** (September 30, 2020)
- Thiophanate-methyl (October 31, 2020)
- **Imidacloprid** (December 1, 2020)
- **Zeta cypermethrin** (December 1, 2020)
- Fenbuconazole (April 30, 2021)
- **Carboxin** (May 31, 2021)
- Cyproconazole (May 31, 2021)
- **Etridiazole** (May 31, 2021)
- **Flutriafol** (May 31, 2021)
- Myclobutanil (May 31, 2021)
- **Oryzalin** (May 31, 2021)

UP NEXT FOR REVIEW (Up to December 2022)

Under the EU pesticide review program, the substances listed in this section are scheduled to go through the periodic review process. They have **upcoming deadlines for the submission of the application for renewal.**

- **Benalaxyl-M** (April 30, 2022)
- **Pyroxsulam** (April 30, 2022)
- **Bixafen** (May 30, 2022)
- Fluxapyroxad (May 30, 2022)
- **Penflufen** (Ma, 30, 2022)

- Penthiopyrad (May 30, 2022)
- **Sedaxane** (May 30, 2022)
- **1,4-Dimethylnaphthalene*** (June 30, 2022)
- **Pyridalyl** (June 30, 2022)

^{*}substance is exempted from a tolerance in the United States





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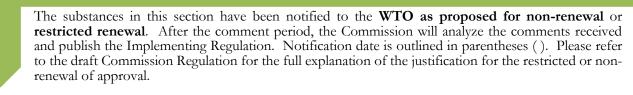
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED (PAFF)



Based on the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) conclusions, the European Commission has proposed the substances in this section for **non-renewal** or **restricted renewal**. These include substances that were introduced for discussion since 2018 and remain **under consideration** by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF). Some draft proposals may be notified to the World Trade Organization (WTO) prior to the Committee's final vote. In these cases, substances are listed below and in the next section.

(None)

WTO NOTIFICATION (2018 – May 2022)

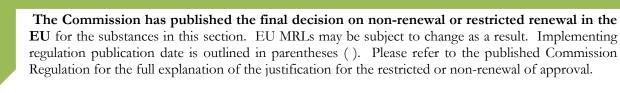


Mepanipyrim: proposed restricted use in greenhouses based on endocrine disrupting potential. (Sep 3, 2018)

Benfluralin: proposed non-renewal based on long-term risk to birds and mammals including the risk from secondary poisoning of earthworm eating birds and mammals, as well as the genotoxic potential of an impurity could not be excluded. (May 6, 2020)

Abamectin: proposed renewal restricted to permanent greenhouse use only. (March 15, 2021)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (2018 – May 2022)



Penflufen: approval restricted to use on seeds and other propagating materials. (February 7, 2018)

Bifenthrin: approval restricted to greenhouse use based on potential bioaccumulation and biomagnification in the aquatic environment. (February 26, 2018)

Fenazaquin: approval restricted to greenhouse and ornamental use only. (May 7, 2018)

Propyzamide: restricted renewal as a candidate for substitution due to persistent and toxic properties. (May 23, 2018)

Clothianidin: approval restricted to permanent greenhouse use due to risk to bees. (May 29, 2018)

Imidacloprid: approval restricted to permanent greenhouse use due to high risk to bees. (May 29, 2018)





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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (Continued)

Thiamethoxam: approval restricted to permanent greenhouse use due to high risk to bees. (May 29, 2018)

Fenamidone: non-renewal based on inconclusive risk assessments for genotoxic potential, aquatic organisms, and a toxic groundwater metabolite. (July 25, 2018)

Malathion: approval restricted to permanent greenhouses use based on high risk to birds. (October 9, 2018)

Pymetrozine: non-renewal based on endocrine disrupting properties, potential toxic groundwater exposure, and potential risk to aquatic organisms. (October 9, 2018)

Thiram: non-renewal based on high risk to consumers, birds, mammals, and endocrine disrupting potential. (October 10, 2018)

Diquat: non-renewal due to high risk to bystanders and birds. (October 12, 2018)

Propiconazole: non-renewal based on reproductive toxicity characteristics and endocrine disrupting potential. (November 28, 2018)

Quinoxyfen: non-renewal based on persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; very persistent and very bioaccumulative; and persistent organic pollutant properties. (December 7, 2018)

Copper Compounds: 5-year renewal as a candidate for substitution due to persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic properties. (December 14, 2018)

Propanil: non-renewal based on withdrawal of application for renewal. (January 31, 2019)

Methoxyfenozide: restricted renewal as a candidate for substitution and limiting the uses to fruiting vegetables of Solanaceae in greenhouses. (February 1, 2019)

Ethoprophos: non-renewal based on health and environmental concerns that could not be finalized. (March 1, 2019)

Chlorothalonil: non-renewal based on concerns of groundwater pollution, persistent biotoxicity and carcinogenic properties. (April 30, 2019)

Chlorpropham: non-renewal based on concerns of endocrine disrupting properties and risk to non-target arthropods. (June 18, 2019)

Dimethoate: non-renewal based on concerns of genotoxic, reproductive, persistent bioaccumulative toxicity, high risk to mammals and non-target arthropods, and risk to honeybees. (June 27, 2019)

Desmedipham: non-renewal based on potential endocrine disrupting, carcinogenic, and mutagenic properties. (June 28, 2019)

Methiocarb: non-renewal based on unacceptable risk to workers and genotoxic potential of metabolite. (September 30, 2019)





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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (Continued)

Alpha-cypermethrin: restricted renewal as a candidate for substitution until October 31, 2026. (October 9, 2019)

Chlorpyrifos: non-renewal based on genotoxic potential, developmental neurotoxicity, and classification of the substance as toxic for reproduction, category 1B. (January 13, 2020)

Chlorpyrifos-methyl: non-renewal based on genotoxic potential, developmental neurotoxicity, and classification of the substance as toxic for reproduction, category 1B. (January 13, 2020)

Thiacloprid: non-renewal based on a critical concern in relation to the contamination of groundwater by metabolites containing carcinogenic properties. There is also an undetermined risk to aquatic organisms, bees, and non-target plants, as well as concerns on the impact on reproductive toxicity. (January 14, 2020)

Metalaxyl-M: restricted renewal limits seeds treated with metalaxyl-M to only be grown in greenhouses. (May 5, 2020)

Beta-cyfluthrin: non-renewal based on unacceptable risk to workers, high risk to residents, non-target arthropods, and to aquatic organisms. (June 30, 2020)

Bromoxynil: non-renewal based on suggested classification as toxic for reproduction category 1B. (September 14, 2020)

Thiophanate-methyl: non-renewal due to the withdraw of application for the renewal of approval. (October 15, 2020)

Mancozeb: non-renewal based on classification as toxic for reproduction category 1B. (December 15, 2020)

Etoxazole: renewal as a candidate for substitution and restricted to use on ornamental plants in permanent greenhouses. (December 16, 2020)

Fenpyrazamine: renewal restricts products with concentration of hydrazine higher than 0.0001%. (March 16, 2021)

Alpha-cypermethrin: withdrawal of approval as applicant did not submit required confirmatory data. (May 17, 2021)

Cyazofamid: renewal subject to confirmatory data submitted within two years. (May 26, 2021)

Famoxadone: non-renewal due to high potential for workers exposure, high long-term risk for mammals and high risk for aquatic organisms. (August 20, 2021)

Cypermethrin: renewal of approval as a candidate for substitution. (November 25, 2021)

Indoxacarb: non-renewal due to risks posed to mammals and bees, as well as insufficient data to complete consumer, groundwater, and ecotoxicology risk assessments. (November 29, 2021)

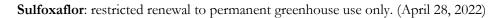
Phosmet: non-renewal based on environmental concerns and multiple data gaps. (January 24, 2022)





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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (Continued)



Bifenazate: restricted renewal to non-edible crops in permanent greenhouses. (May 3, 2022)

MRL CHANGES (2018 – May 2022)

As a **result of non-renewal** or **expiration of approval**, restrictive MRLs have either been proposed (WTO notification) or implemented (Commission Regulation) for the substances below.

WTO Notification:

- Imazaquin: WTO notification G/SPS/N/EU/527. (December 15, 2021)
- Thiram: WTO notification G/SPS/N/EU/532. (December 15, 2021)

Import tolerances and some Codex MRLs were maintained for the following substance:

o **Bifenthrin**: WTO notification G/SPS/N/EU/527. (December 15, 2021)

Implementing Regulation:

- Diphenylamine: Commission Regulation 2018/1515 on October 10, 2018. Effective date: May 1, 2019
- Iprodione: Commission Regulation 2019/38 on January 11, 2019. Effective date: July 31, 2019
- Linuron: Commission Regulation 2019/58 on January 15, 2019. Effective date: August 4, 2019
- Buprofezin: Commission Regulation 2019/91 on January 24, 2019. Effective date: August 13, 2019
- Diflubenzuron: Commission Regulation 2019/91 on January 24, 2019. Effective date: August 13, 2019
- Picoxystrobin: Commission Regulation 2019/91 on January 24, 2019. Effective date: August 13, 2019
- Fipronil: Commission Regulation 2019/1792 on October 17, 2019. Effective date: May 18, 2020
- Imazosulfuron: Commission Regulation 2019/1792 on October 17, 2019. Effective date: May 18, 2020
- Orthosulfamuron: Commission Regulation 2019/1792 on October 17, 2019. Effective date: May 18, 2020
- Triasulfuron: Commission Regulation 2019/1792 on October 17, 2019. Effective date: May 18, 2020





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MRL CHANGES (Continued)

- Chlorpyrifos: Commission Regulation 2020/1085 on July 24, 2020. Effective date: November 13, 2020
- Chlorpyrifos-methyl: Commission Regulation 2020/1085 on July 24, 2020. Effective date: November 13, 2020
- Chlorothalonil: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021
- Chlorpropham: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021
- Dimethoate: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021
- Ethoprop: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021
- Fenamidone: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021
- Propiconazole: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021
- Pymetrozine: Commission Regulation 2021/155 on February 10, 2021. Effective date: September 2, 2021

Important Note: The BCI Early Alert System Report is intended to be an initial reference source only. Users must verify information obtained from it with knowledgeable parties prior to sale or shipments of any products. Users of the EU Early Alert Report acknowledge that BCI cannot and does not warrant that information will be one hundred percent (100%) accurate and free of omissions. BCI shall not be held liable for any losses or damages arising from errors or omissions from use of the information contained in the EU Early Alert System Report.