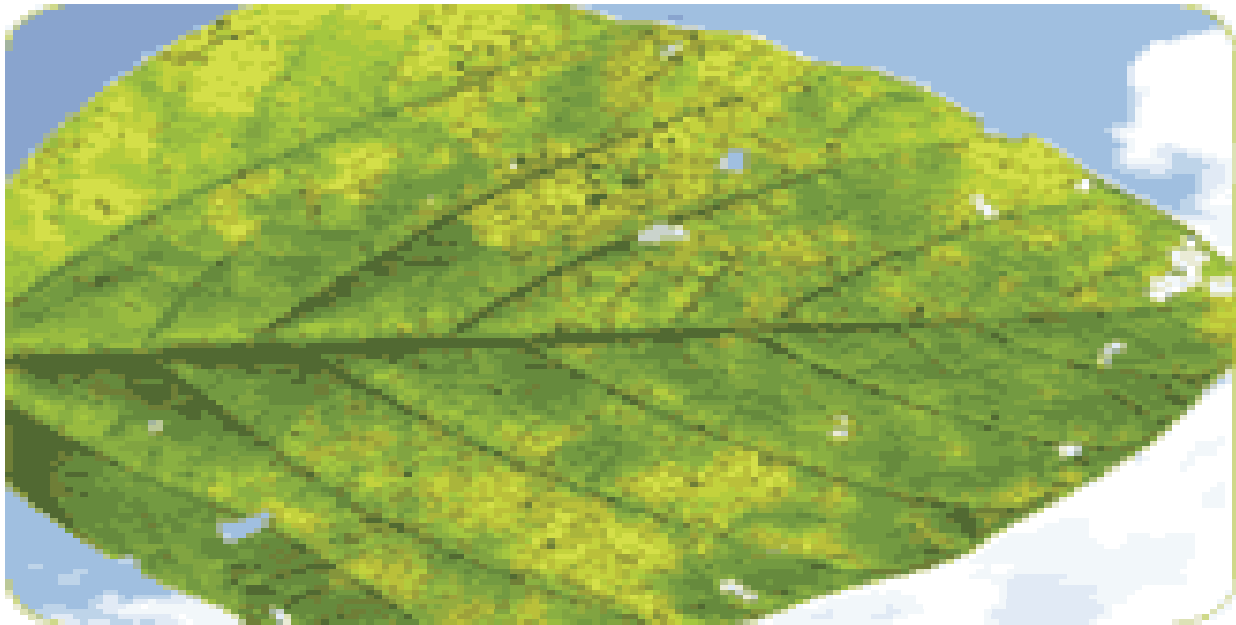




Soybean Rust EPA's Response to the Emergency Situation

Soybean Rust and EPA



EPA: Regulating Agency

- A Use Site and Pest Must be on an EPA Approved Label
- Regulatory Avenues
 - Section 3 Labels
 - Section 24c Labels
 - Section 18s
 - Section 2ee



Section 18s

- Generally for pest problems that occur where no registered alternatives are available
- Usually involve the authorization of a single active ingredient
- Are generally limited in scope with regards to geographic area

Homeland Security

- Soybean Rust Classified as a Select Agent under the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act
- EPA acted in conjunction with USDA and State Lead Agencies to provide growers with the chemical tools to combat a potential SBR outbreak
- All tools were in place for use by the beginning of the first use season after SBR detected in the continental U.S. (November, 2004)
- Supporting working groups investigating other select agents (citrus greening, avian flu, citrus canker)

Products Available For Control of SBR Under Section 18

12 Section 18 Products Have Been Authorized
(5 Active Ingredients)

- **Tilt** (Propiconazole)
- **Propimax** (Propiconazole)
- **Bumper** (Propiconazole)
- **Quilt** (Propiconazole + Azoxystrobin)
- **Folicur** (Tebuconazole)
- **Headline SBR** (Tebuconazole + Pyraclostrobin)
- **Orius** (Tebuconazole)
- **Uppercut** (Tebuconazole)
- **Laredo EC** (Myclobutanil)
- **Laredo EW** (Myclobutanil)
- **Stratego** (Trifloxystrobin + Propiconazole)
- **Domark** (Tetraconazole)

Products Available For Control of SBR Under Section 3

- **8 Registered Products**

Pristine (Boscalid + Pyralostrobin)

Headline (Pyraclostrobin)

Quadris (Azoxystrobin)

Bravo Weather Stik (Chlorothalonil)

Echo 720 (Chlorothalonil)

Echo 90DF (Chlorothalonil)

Equus 720 SST (Chlorothalonil)

Equus DF (Chlorothalonil)

Registrants Involved

- 9 Registrants with both Section 18 and Section 3 SBR Products
 - **Syngenta** (Propiconazole, Azoxystrobin, Chlorothalonil)
 - **Dow Agrosciences** (Propiconazole, Myclobutanil)
 - **Makhteshim-Agan of North America** (Propiconazole, Tebuconazole)
 - **Bayer Corporation** (Tebuconazole)
 - **BASF** (Tebuconazole, Boscalid, Pyraclostrobin)
 - **DuPont** (Tebuconazole)
 - **Isagro** (Tetraconazole)
 - **Sipcam Agro** (Chlorothalonil)
 - **Farmsaver.com** (Chlorothalonil)

Tolerances Established

- Tolerances have been established for all Section 18 approved chemicals on soybeans and their associated commodities
 - Tetraconazole
 - Myclobutanil
 - Propiconazole
 - Tebuconazole
 - Trifloxystrobin
- Tolerances facilitate the export of soybeans to other countries, such as Japan

Features of The Section 18 Approvals

- Both curative and protectant materials approved
- Approval of combination products
- Authorized a 3rd spray of section 18 product
- Strategically used growth stages (vs. PHI) to advantage growers
- Available for 3 full use seasons (11/04 – 11/07)

Soybean Rust on EPA's Website

US EPA | Pesticide News Story: Soybean Rust Pesticides Available - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/soybean_rust.htm Go Links

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Pesticide News Story: Soybean Rust Pesticides Available

For Release: July 27, 2005

Part of EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment includes strategically planning for the possibility that an invasive species could threaten the food supply in the United States.

Since November 10, 2004, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has confirmed that soybean rust - an aggressive and harmful plant disease in soybeans - has been discovered in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Soybean rust is caused by a fungus that spreads by spores that can be carried by the wind. It is believed that spores were carried to the southeastern United States from South America during the 2004 hurricane season.

The soybean plants in Louisiana and the eight other states listed above were infected with the Asian species of the fungus, which is the most destructive variant. Yield losses of up to 80 percent have been reported in soybean-growing areas of South America and Africa as a result of untreated infection by the fungus. The arrival of soybean rust to the continental United States had been predicted by experts for some time, since it is found around the globe in soybean-producing countries and is a wind-borne disease.

EPA, along with USDA and state departments of agriculture, has been planning for just such an event and has approved a number of fungicides for soybean growers. The following tables indicate pesticides that EPA has approved for use against soybean rust as of October 19, 2005. Updates will follow if additional new products clear the regulatory and safety review process. Growers should be aware that availability of these products in the marketplace depends on a number of factors beyond EPA's control, including manufacturers' marketing decisions, availability of supplies, product distribution and production, state registration of EPA-registered products, and state requests for

Quick Resources

- [Chemicals registered for the treatment of soybean rust](#)
- [EPA approved emergency exemptions for the treatment of soybean rust \(Section 18 of FIFRA\)](#)
- [Soybean Rust Information Site \(USDA\)](#) [EXIT disclaimer](#)



Leaf with soybean rust

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Pending SBR Emergency Exemption Requests

- 5 additional active ingredients have been requested for use on soybeans
 - Flutriafol
 - Flusilazole
 - Famoxadone
 - Cyproconazole
 - Metconazole

Pending SBR Emergency Exemption Requests (cont'd)

- All Currently Under Review
 - Most are new, unregistered active ingredients
 - Willing to evaluate European data to facilitate review
 - Working through risk issues now
 - Appreciate that there are scientific uncertainties about disease and growers continue to look for more tools

Specialty Legumes

- Section 18s Requested for
 - Myclobutanil
 - Azoxystrobin
 - Trifloxystrobin
 - Tebuconazole
 - Propiconazole
- Still Under Agency Review



2005 Growing Season

- Soybean Rust has been detected in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and recently Texas
- Companies had stockpiles available for a significant outbreak
- Use was extremely limited
- Economic impact was limited
- EPA evaluating section 18 use reports from 2005
- Little or no need to treat commercial soybeans and other legumes

The Agency's Workplan and PRIA

- Under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) registration review work done on a “fee-for-service” basis
- Provides registrants and stakeholders with predictable schedule for risk assessment and regulatory work

Workplan 2006

(<http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/workplan>)

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The title bar reads "Multi-Year Workplan for the Registration of Conventional Pesticides, New Chemicals, US EPA, Off - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL "http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/workplan/newchem.html". The main content area features the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency logo and the heading "Pesticides: Regulating Pesticides". Below this, there is a search bar and a breadcrumb trail: "EPA Home > Pesticides > Regulating Pesticides > Multi-Year Workplan for Registration of Conventional Pesticides > New Chemical Registration Candidates". The main title of the page is "Multi-Year Workplan for Registration of Conventional Pesticides". A sub-heading reads "New Chemical Registration Candidates". The text explains that the listing identifies pending conventional new chemical actions received by the U.S. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA). It notes that the listing will be updated as registration decisions are made and additional submissions are received. A sidebar on the left lists various topics: Registering Pesticides, Pesticide-Producing Establishments, Reregistration, Laws, International Issues, Adverse Effects Reporting, Storage & Disposal, Restricted & Canceled Uses, Pesticide Tolerances, and Registration Information Sources. A "Workplan Candidates List" box on the right contains two links: "Food-Use Inert Registration Candidates" and "New Use Candidates for Already-Registered Chemicals". The status bar at the bottom shows the URL "http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/workplan" and a "Local intranet" icon.

Multi-Year Workplan for the Registration of Conventional Pesticides, New Chemicals, US EPA, Off - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Multi-Year Workplan for Registration of Conventional Pesticides

New Chemical Registration Candidates

The listing below identifies the pending conventional new chemical actions which have been received by the U.S. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) under the [Pesticide Registration Improvement Act \(PRIA\)](#). This listing will be updated as registration decisions on these actions are made and additional conventional new chemical submissions are received. In a few cases, more than one PRIA due date exists for a chemical (where multiple registration applications have been submitted over time).

Where multiple PRIA due dates for a chemical exist, only the earliest PRIA due date is listed below. For most of those chemicals listed below under "Fiscal Year 2007", the Agency is currently in the process of determining schedules for review for these actions. The OPP Expected Completion defaults to the quarter in which the PRIA Due Date falls; although it is likely a decision will be reached prior to

Workplan Candidates List

- [Food-Use Inert Registration Candidates](#)
- [New Use Candidates for Already-Registered Chemicals](#)

Registering Pesticides
Pesticide-Producing Establishments
Reregistration
Laws
International Issues
Adverse Effects Reporting
Storage & Disposal
Restricted & Canceled Uses
Pesticide Tolerances
Registration Information Sources

<http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/workplan> Local intranet

Workplan *(continued)*

- Motivated registrants initiate PRIA schedule
- Agency Workplan based on submissions
- Posting of the entire plan 11/30/05 includes:
 - new chemicals
 - new uses
 - inert ingredients

Pending PRIA Fungicides

- For use on soybeans
 - Tebuconazole
 - Propiconazole
- For use on legume vegetables
 - Prothioconazole

Triazole - Update

- Review of metabolite proceeding
 - Agency completed an interim risk assessment in 2003. This allowed the Agency to issue time-limited registrations for propiconazole and tetraconazole
 - U.S. Triazole Task Force (USTTF) was formed to address data needs and the Agency's concerns
 - There has been a good dialogue between the Agency and the USTTF to address the data needs
 - The Agency is working toward comprehensive risk assessment for the metabolites