



# Re-evaluation Decision Document

RRD2004-03

## Re-evaluation of 9-dodecenyl Acetate

The purpose of this document is to communicate the re-evaluation decision for 9-dodecenyl acetate to registrants, pesticide regulatory officials and the Canadian public.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is re-evaluating all pesticides, both active ingredients and formulated end-use products, that were registered prior to 31 December 1994, to ensure that their continued acceptability is examined using current scientific approaches. Regulatory Directive DIR2001-03, *PMRA Re-evaluation Program*, presents the details of the re-evaluation activities and program structure.

*(publié aussi en français)*

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## 1.0 Background

In 1992, 9-dodecenyl acetate was first registered in Canada as an end-use product (Decision Document E92-03 *Grape Berry Moth Pheromone*), followed in 1994, by the registration of the associated technical grade active ingredient (TGAI). These products are now historical. The current TGAI and end-use products were registered between 1997 and 2001.

A straight-chained lepidopteran pheromone (SCLP), 9-dodecenyl acetate is currently registered in Canada as either a blend of E and Z isomers (Bedoukian) or as a blend of these isomers together with the active ingredient Z-11-tetradecenyl acetate (Pacific Biocontrol Corp.). This pheromone is a synthetic replica of the naturally occurring sex pheromone produced and released by the female grape berry moth. It is used to disrupt mating, or in some cases prevent it, by interfering with the chemical communication system between males and females. It is registered for use in vineyards and is applied either by attaching a dispenser onto the vines' training wires or by spraying it using an air-blast sprayer.

Pheromones work in the following manner:

- they act by modifying the behaviour of the pest species rather than killing it;
- they are more target specific than conventional insecticides;
- they are used at concentrations close to those occurring in nature; and
- they dissipate rapidly.

For these reasons, it is expected that most pheromone products will pose low potential risk to human health and the environment compared to conventional pesticides.

Data to support registration of the currently registered products were submitted as new product submissions and assessed against Regulatory Directive DIR97-02, *Guidelines for the Research and Registration of Pest Control Products Containing Pheromones and Other Semiochemicals*. These data were reviewed by the PMRA using current scientific approaches and the risk to human health and the environment from using these products was found to be minimal<sup>1</sup>.

## 2.0 Regulatory decision

The data that were submitted for the registration of the current TGAIs and end-use products of 9-dodecenyl acetate meet the current data requirements for SCLPs. Scientific approaches used to assess this data and to draw conclusions on the safety, merit and value of 9-dodecenyl acetate also meet current standards, and the risk associated with the use of these products was found to be minimal. Based on this, no further regulatory action is required at this time, and the re-evaluation of 9-dodecenyl acetate is considered complete.

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<sup>1</sup> The results of the assessment of the TGAI PCP25893 are outlined in the Proposed Regulatory Decision Document, PRDD99-03 *3M MEC Eastern Pine Shoot Borer Pheromone 9-dodecenyl Acetate*.