



# Data requirements for Semiochemicals according to OECD guideline 12

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# OECD Pesticide Programme

- ✦ Created in 1992
- ✦ Harmonize pesticide review procedures
- ✦ Share work of evaluating pesticides
- ✦ Reduce risks associated with pesticides



# Impetus for OECD Work on Pheromones

- ★ 1994 – ongoing work under the North American Free Trade Agreement (Canada/US)
- ★ 1996 – OECD interest in harmonization of data requirements for microbials and pheromones; support development of safer pest control products
- ★ 1998 – OECD/FAO IPM Workshop recommendation
- ★ OECD Risk Reduction Steering Group supported

# Approach

- ★ Canada – lead
- ★ 1994 initiated work on pheromones – US/Canada work
- ★ 1997 - Agreement at OECD to do further work
- ★ 1999 – Wageningen NL meeting to compare approaches CDA, US, NL, Switzerland
- ★ 1999 - OECD Workshop in Canada included countries, industry, academics to review progress and to work towards a consensus of common date requirements

# Approach

- ★ Reviewed requirements from other countries
- ★ Focussed on data requirements for hazard and risk assessment
- ★ Worked on areas of similarity and of difference
- ★ Worked at a scientific and technical level
- ★ 2001 - Guidance for registration Requirements for Pheromones and other Semiochemicals used for Arthropod Pest Control Series on pesticides No.12 – consensus on approach
- ★ Substantial harmonization



# Rationale for Reduced Data Requirements

- ★ Pheromones inherently different \_ non-toxic, target-specific, natural occurrence
- ★ Focus on arthropod pheromones and Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones (SCLP) in particular
- ★ Based on US White Paper



# Rationale for Reduced Data Requirements

- ✦ Low application rate, ambient levels
- ✦ Rapid dissipation
- ✦ SCLPs well characterized, low toxicity



# Key areas of data requirements

- ✦ Chemistry
- ✦ Health
- ✦ Environment
- ✦ Efficacy



# Key areas of discussion

- ✦ Reduction of data requirements, particularly for SCLPs
- ✦ North American versus European approach
- ✦ Minimal toxicity data, particularly for SCLPs



# Key areas of discussion

- ✦ Minimal to no residue chemistry and metabolism data
- ✦ Minimal exposure data required
- ✦ Little or no data required for environmental toxicity and fate
- ✦ Reduced information for efficacy

# Conclusion

- ✦ Reduction in data requirements as compared to conventional chemicals
- ✦ Considered appropriate to the risk
- ✦ Substantial harmonization achieved
- ✦ Some key differences exist
- ✦ Harmonization particularly important for these niche products