



Colorado Department of Agriculture

Criteria for potential pesticide products for SLN Cannabis use

Initial information needed from Cannabis industry

Identify key pest problems that cannot be controlled with available legal options.

Identify candidate active ingredients that would provide good control. Describe:

- Desirable application methods;
- Dosage;
- Frequency for each.

Identify primary site need for products being used, i.e.: use in greenhouses and other indoor structures or outdoor uses? Indoor greenhouse uses only will avoid the need for dealing with environmental risk mitigation. E.g. bee toxicity, risks to other species of animals or plants, drift exposure to other people.

Identify intended crop; is the use for Cannabis production (including marijuana and hemp) or just marijuana? Growing and handling differ, and hemp would need to include outdoor agronomic production on the label of the product being requested for SLN consideration.

Criteria for selection of a potential product:

The applicant for a SLN must be the primary EPA registrant of the product. The manufacturer, EPA registrant, makes the application to CDA.

Product's currently labeled uses must include:

- Food uses
- Tobacco uses
- Uses with the same types of application methods. (e.g. foliar spray, via hydroponics, mixed into soil growing media)
- Uses on crops with similar agronomic characteristics and worker handling exposures as would happen in Cannabis. Hops and greenhouse-grown tomatoes?
- Greenhouse uses.



- If want to include outdoor field production, than the federal product label should include crop uses under similar conditions (e.g. irrigated?)

Before an application is submitted, discuss with CDA, so that candidate active ingredients can be discussed with EPA to make sure it does not have regulatory obstacles. E.g. “risk cup is full, EPA may soon be working to reduce allowed uses”.