

Pollution Tracker Fact Sheet

Current use pesticides (CUPs)

What are they?

Current use pesticides (CUPs) are a diverse group of chemicals that are currently used in Canada and elsewhere for pest control. They were developed as a result of bans and restrictions on most organochlorine pesticides in the 1970s and 1980s. CUPs were developed to be less persistent.

In British Columbia, CUPs are used mainly in agriculture, forestry, and for urban use.

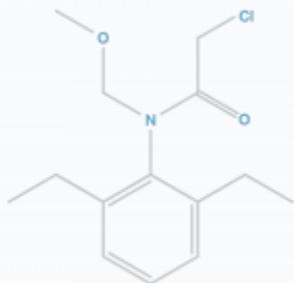
Which ones were detected?

Alachlor

Aniline herbicide used to control grasses and broad-leafed weeds by interfering with protein synthesis and root growth in plants. In Canada, historically used on corn and soybean crops.

Banned in Canada in 1985 due to its carcinogenic potential and a lower risk alternative (metolachlor).³ Banned in the European Community in 2006.

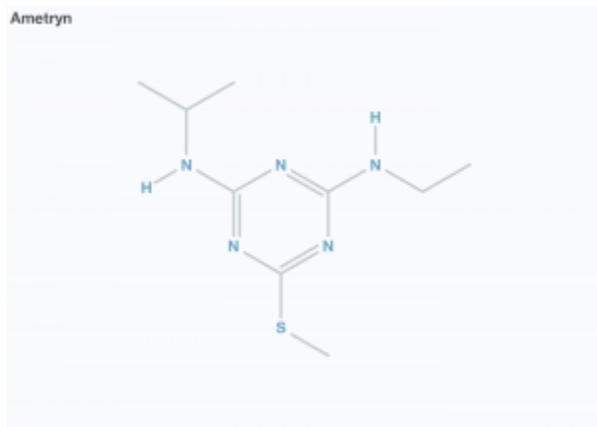
Alachlor



Ametryn

Triazine herbicide used to control broadleaf weeds and grasses. Inhibits photosynthesis and other enzyme processes.

*Used in Canada.*⁴



Atrazine

Selective herbicide used to control grass and broadleaf weeds in crops (corn and sorghum in Canada).

Still in use in Canada¹⁶ and the United States. Banned in the European Union.

Butylate

Selective thiocarbamate herbicide used to control grassy weeds and some broadleaf weeds at the germination stage. Used on corn crops.

*Used in Canada.*⁴

Chlorothalonil

Broad spectrum organochlorine fungicide; wood protectant; insecticide.

*Although most organochlorine pesticides have been banned in North America, chlorothalonil is still in use. Restricted use in Canada (under assessment).*⁵

Chlorpyrifos

Broad spectrum organophosphate insecticide that interferes with the nervous system upon contact.

*Banned or restricted in many countries but still used in North America.*⁶

Diazinon/Diazinon-oxon

Organophosphate insecticide used to control pest insects in soil, on ornamental plants, and on fruit and vegetable field crops.

*Used in Canada.*⁴ *Banned for residential indoor and garden use in the U.S., but still approved for agricultural uses.*²

Metolachlor

Aniline herbicide used to control grasses and broad-leafed weeds by inhibiting protein synthesis.

*Used in Canada.*⁶

Methoprene

Insecticide commonly used to control fleas, flies, and mosquitoes by interfering with growth.

*Used in Canada.*⁷

Metribuzin

Selective triazine herbicide for broadleaf and grass weed control.

*Used in Canada.*⁶

Octachlorostyrene

Not a commercial product; produced during incineration and combustion processes involving chlorinated compounds.⁸

Produced as a byproduct.

Pendimethalin

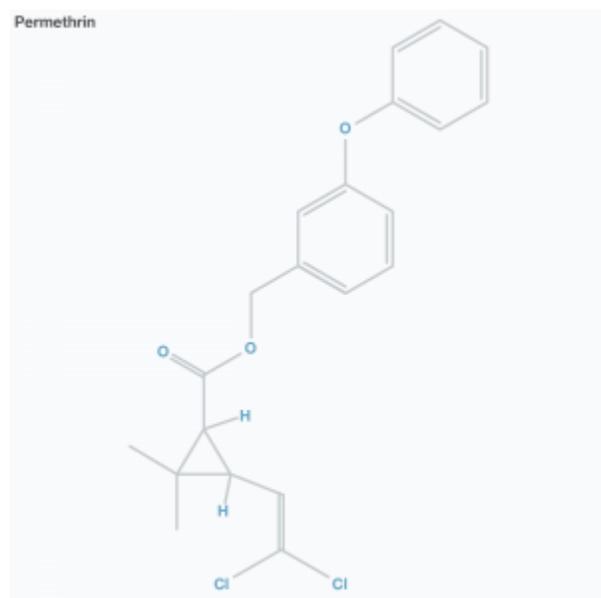
Selective herbicide used to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Used in Canada.

Permethrin

Broad-spectrum pyrethroid insecticide used to control pests on crops and home gardens, as well as fleas and ticks on animals, biting flies, and cockroaches.

*Used in Canada for wide variety of purposes. Currently under review for specific uses.*¹⁵ *Most frequently used pyrethroid in the United States.*



Quintozene (also called pentachloronitrobenzene or PCNB)

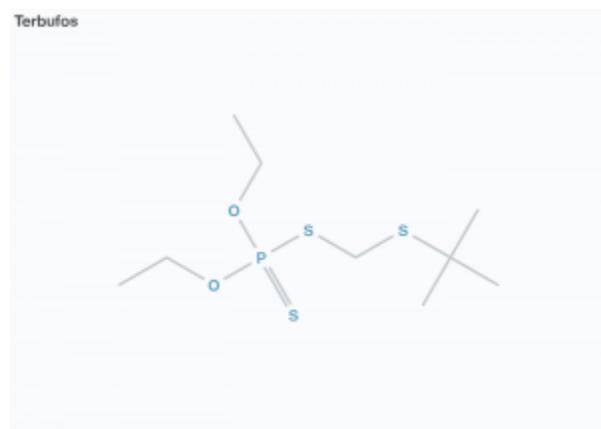
Organochlorine fungicide used on crops.

*Restricted used in the United States, and still in use in other parts of the world. As of 2015, quintozene is no longer used in Canada.*¹⁴

Terbufos

Organophosphate insecticide used to control insects in soil. Primarily used on corn, sugar beets, rutabagas.

*Used in Canada.*⁶



Trifluralin

Herbicide to control grasses and broadleaf weeds in a variety of crops.

*Used in Canada.*⁶

FACT: Neonicotinoid pesticides (neonics) are the most widely used class of insecticides world-wide. Neonics were not analyzed in *PollutionTracker* samples because laboratory protocols are not yet optimized for their detection. Neonics such as imidacloprid are harmful to non-target terrestrial and aquatic insects. The use of several neonics is currently being reviewed by Health Canada.¹²

How do they get into the ocean?

Current use pesticides typically enter the aquatic environment via surface runoff from treated areas, stormwater discharges, groundwater infiltration, and atmospheric deposition. Pesticides may also be applied directly to freshwater aquatic systems intentionally (e.g., for control of mosquito larvae) or unintentionally during aerial application of pesticides to forested and agricultural areas.⁹

A recent study showed that complex mixtures of pesticides are present in urban, agricultural, and remote marine areas of British Columbia, and that a mixture of legacy and current-use pesticides was detected at all sites. However, at all sites, legacy pesticides were dominant in biota (tissue) while CUPs were dominant in water samples.⁹

Are they a problem?

In general, CUPs are more target-specific and less persistent than legacy pesticides, but some CUPs (e.g., organophosphates) are more acutely toxic.¹⁰ Given the number and diversity of CUPs, as a group they have the potential to cause adverse effects on a wide range of organisms. Effects observed in non-target organisms include neurotoxicity, disruption of growth and development, suppression of the immune system, interference with kidney function, and disruption of a range of other protein, enzyme, and hormone processes.⁹

Despite the development of less toxic CUPs, these alternatives are often more expensive and are not as widely used. For example, synthetic pyrethroids are based on natural insecticides from chrysanthemum flowers and were developed as a less toxic alternative to organophosphates. However, they are often not used in poorer regions of the world due to their cost.¹⁰

In addition to the inherent toxicity of pesticides while in use, stockpiled pesticides pose an additional risk to human health and the environment world-wide. Stockpiles may hold pesticides that are obsolete due to regulatory bans, or that have expired. Containers may corrode and leak, and chemical by-products that form as pesticides deteriorate can be more toxic than the original products.¹⁰

What is being done?

Health Canada controls the import, sale, manufacture, and use of pesticides in Canada. Provincial pesticide regulations further control how pesticides are sold, used, applied, and licensed, and municipal governments may also enact bylaws restricting pesticides use.⁴

Canadian environmental water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life have been developed for some CUPs, but marine sediment quality guidelines and tissue residue guidelines for the protection of wildlife consumers of aquatic biota are not available.

One of the most publicized health concerns associated with CUPs is their detection in drinking water. Canada and other countries have developed drinking

water quality guidelines for some of the most frequently detected CUPs. In 2003, the European Union banned the CUP atrazine, one of the world's most widely used herbicides, due to concerns about contamination of groundwater used for drinking water. However, following assessments, the United States and Canada continue to allow atrazine use.

Under the umbrella of the United Nations, the Rotterdam Convention identifies hazardous chemicals, including pesticides, that require regulations around their import and export. Member nations, including Canada, must conform with export rules about labeling, safe handling, and identification of any known restrictions or bans, and can decide whether to allow or ban import of these chemicals. Of the CUPs detected in *PollutionTracker* samples, only alachlor is listed under the Rotterdam Convention.¹¹

What can you do?

As individuals and organizations we can:

- Learn more about current use pesticides using the resource links below
- Reduce or eliminate the use of chemical pesticides around the household and garden
- Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them
- Avoid areas that have recently been sprayed with pesticides
- Recycle and dispose of waste according to local regulations

More Information?

¹EXTOXNET (Extension Toxicology Network). Available at: <http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/extoxnet/index.html>

²ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). Available at: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

³Rotterdam Convention. 2011. Decision Guidance Document. Alachlor. Available at: http://www.pic.int/Portals/5/DGDs/DGD_Alachlor_EN.pdf

⁴Environment Canada. 2011. Presence and levels of priority pesticides in selected Canadian aquatic ecosystems. Available at: <https://www.ec.gc.ca/eaudouce-freshwater/5EEF7087-5907-4E79-8EFE-37E6541E6FCF/PresenceAndLevelsOfPriorityPesticidesInSelectedCanadianAquaticEcosystems%20FINAL-s.pdf>

⁵ Health Canada. 2016. Amendment to the proposed Re-evaluation decision of chlorothalonil, reevaluation note REV2016-06, Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/pesticides-pest-management/public/consultations/re-evaluation-note/2016/amendment-proposed-evaluation-decision-chlorothalonil.html>

⁶ Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water – Summary Table. 2017. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/reports-publications/water-quality/guidelines-canadian-drinking-water-quality-summary-table-health-canada-2012.html#t2>

⁷ Health Canada. 2016. Registration Decision. (S)-Methoprene. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/pesticides-pest-management/decisions-updates/registration-decision/2016/methoprene-rd2016-06.html>

⁸ Chu S, Covaci A, Voorspoels S, Schepens P. 2003. The distribution of octachlorostyrene (OCS) in environmental samples from Europe. *Journal of Environmental Monitoring* 5(4): 619-25.

⁹ Garrett C and Ross PS. 2010. Recovering resident killer whales: a guide to contaminant sources, mitigation, and regulations in British Columbia. *Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 2894.

¹⁰ FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2017. Prevention and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/obsolete-pesticides/what-dealing/obs-pes/en/>

¹¹ Rotterdam Convention. 2017. Annex III Chemicals. Available at: <http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

¹² Health Canada. 2017. Update on the Neonicotinoid Pesticides. June 29, 2017. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/pesticides-pest-management/fact-sheets-other-resources/neonicotinoid-pesticides-bee-health/update-2017.html>

¹³ CCME. 2006. Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life. Permethrin.

¹⁴ Health Canada. 2016. Re-evaluation note REV2016-01, Special Review Decision: Quintozene. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/pesticides-pest->

[management/decisions-updates/reevaluation-note/2016/rev2016-01-special-review-decision-quintozene.html](#)

¹⁵ Health Canada. 2017. Proposed re-evaluation decision PRVD2017-18, permethrin and its associated end-use products. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/pesticides-pest-management/public/consultations/proposed-re-evaluation-decisions/2017/permethrin/document.html>

¹⁶ Health Canada. 2017. Re-evaluation note REV2017-09, special review decision: Atrazine. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/pesticides-pest-management/decisions-updates/reevaluation-note/2017/atrazine-rev-2017-09.html>