SECTION 24(c) PESTICIDE LABELS

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This fact sheet describes what a Section 24(c) is and how a pesticide is registered as a Section 24(c).

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Section 24(c) Pesticide Labels

Under Section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Colorado can register additional uses of a federally registered pesticide. These additional uses are for distribution and use within a particular state to meet a "special local need" (SLN). Although SLNs can be approved for many different reasons and application sites, most involve use on crops. A certain crop grown within Colorado may be attacked by a particularly damaging pest, or Colorado officials may expect it to be attacked sometime during the growing season, thereby creating a special pest problem. The pesticide must have an established tolerance associated with the crop, or be exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for that crop. SLN's also may pertain to uses for control of pests peculiar to one or several states.

The purpose of state registrations is to cut the time, expense, and red tape involved in registering a pesticide for a special local use. The pesticide may be needed to treat a pest infestation which is a problem in Colorado but which is not sufficiently widespread to warrant the expense and difficulties of federal registration.

SLN Requests

The official request for a 24(c) registration comes from a pesticide manufacturer or formulator to the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA). Commodity groups, Cooperative Extension Service personnel, and others can inform the formulator of the need, but the request comes from the formulator.

When there is an existing or expected local minor pest problem, the CDA may register pesticides if:

- There is no Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered pesticide for the use in question.
- There is an EPA registered pesticide, but it is not available or cannot be obtained in a sufficient quantity.
- There is an EPA registered pesticide which normally would be suitable when used according to label instructions but which will not be safe or efficacious used under local conditions.

CDA has some limitations in what they can register. They may not register:

- On food crops that do not have an established tolerance on that crop.
- Pesticides containing active or inert ingredients not contained in any EPA registered products.
- Any pesticide products or uses affected by suspension or cancellation action based on human health, environmental, or efficacy considerations.
- Pesticide products and/or uses formerly denied registration by EPA.

If the EPA Administrator disapproves a state registration, it cannot remain effective for more than 90 days. If not disapproved, it becomes a federal registration for that state only and is then subject to EPA actions such as suspension and cancellation procedures.

Using Section 24(c) Products
Section 24(c) labels are valid only in the state of issue. The applicator must possess a copy of the Colorado label when the pesticide is applied (see Pesticide Fact Sheet The Pesticide Label).

References and Resources
Colorado Special Local Needs Registrations. 2002. Colorado Environmental and Pesticide Education Program, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/agplants/special-local-needs-sln-pesticide-list-colorado.

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Pesticide Colorado Registration Query Page. 2002. Colorado Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry, Lakewood, CO. http://npirspublic.ceris.purdue.edu/state/state_menu.aspx?state=CO.

Pesticide Registration Program Fact Sheet. 2002. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Washington, D.C. http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/registration.htm.

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