

### DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and NATURAL RESOURCES

JOE FOSS BUILDING 523 E CAPITOL AVE PIERRE SD 57501-3182 danr.sd.gov

April 28, 2025

Document Processing Desk (SLN)
Office of Pesticide Programs-(7504C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20460-0001

Re:

South Dakota 24c Special Local Need Registration, SD 250003 Loveland Products MALATHION 57EC, EPA reg. No.34704-108, for use on Sunflowers for Pyrethroid resistant Red Sunflower Weevils.

Dear Sir or Madam

Enclosed please find the label for the following Special Local Need registration.

SD 250003 Loveland Products, MALATHION 57 EC, EPA reg. No.34704-108.

The purpose of the Special Local Need registration is to allow for the application of Drexel Malathion 57 EC (19713-217) on sunflowers to control Pyrethroid Resistant Red Sunflower Weevils (RSSW). The active ingredient Chlorpyrifos was very successful when registered and the cancellation of the food tolerances has left growers without many options to control the RSSW. South Dakota had a Section 18 Emergency Crisis Exemption for Malathion 57EC (23SD01) for sunflowers to control the RSSW. The 2023 approval of Malathion was successful in controlling the RSSW.

Sunflowers that are grown in South Dakota are used as bird food, sunflower oil, and confections. Confections are used for human consumption. The anticipated malathion residues for sunflower seed post-harvest would be 8 ppm according to 180.111 CFR.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (605) 773-4432.

Sincerely,

Tom Gere

**Environmental Scientist Manager** 

Inspection, Compliance and Remediation Program

Phise

Cc: Loveland Products



April 1, 2025

Tom Gere, CCA South Dakota Dept. of Agriculture & Natural Resources 523 E. Capitol Ave Pierre, SD 57501

Dear Mr. Gere,

Loveland Products, Inc. fully supports a 24(c) label for Malathion 57 EC, EPA Reg. No. 34704-108, on Red Sunflower Seed Weevils in Sunflowers.

As evidenced in the letters of support from the National Sunflower Association and the South Dakota Oilseeds Council, this SLN will help in mitigating resistance of the Red Sunflower Seed Weevil to pyrethroids that have been impacting the sunflower crops in South Dakota.

We look forward to working with you.

Sul While

Jake Walker

Director of Marketing Loveland Products, Inc.

PO Box 1286

Greeley, CO 80632

**SEPA** 

# United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division (7505C) Washington, DC 20460

# Application for/Notification of State Registration of a Pesticide To Meet a Special Local Need

(Pursuant to section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide,

For State Use Only
Registration No. Assigned
SP 35003
Date Registration Issued

April 28, 2025

	Fungicide, a	and Rodenticide Act, as Amended)		
1. Name and Address of Applica	int for Registration	2. Product is (Check one)		
Loveland Products, Inc. PO Box 1286		EPA-Registered	EPA Registration Number 34704-108	
Greeley, CO 80632-1286		New (not EPA-registered)  Attach EPA Form 8870-4, Confidential Statement of Formule for new products.	EPA Company Number 34704	
		3. Active Ingredient(s) in Product		
		Malathion		
4. Product Name		5. If this is a food/feed use, a tolerance or other residue clearance is		
Malathion 57 EC		required. Cite appropriate regulations in 40 CFR Part 180, 185, and/or 186. 40 CFR Section 180.111		
<ol><li>Type of Registration (Give de page, properly identified and</li></ol>		7. Nature of Special Local Need (check one)  There is no pesticide product registered by EPA	for such use,	
a. To permit use of a new product.		There is no EPA-registered postoide product which, under the conditions of use within the State, would be as safe and/or as efficacious for such use within the terms and conditions of EPA registration.		
b. To amend EPA registrations for one or more of the following purposes:				
(1) To permit use on additional cro	pe or enimels.	An appropriate EPA-registered persicide product		
(2) To permit use at additional site		8. If this registration is an amendment to an I		
X (3) To permit use against additional pents.		for a "new use" as defined in 40 CFR 152.3 ?		
(4) To permit use of additional app		Yee (decuse in item 13 below)	No	
(6) To permit use at different application rates.		Has an EPA Registration or Experimental Use Permit for this chemical ever been (check applicable box(es), if known):		
(6) Other (specify below)		Sought   leaved   Denied	Cancelled Suspended	
10. Has FIFRA section 24(c) reg				
product ever, by another State, been (check appropriate box(es), if known):		Registration Experimental Use Permit No Previous Permit Action		
Sought Issued	Denied Revoked	11. Endangered Species Act: (Give details in Item properly Identified and attached to this form)	I3 or on a separate page,	
	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I	Identify the counties where this posticide will be us	ed, If Statewide, Indicate "all."	
If any of the above are checked, list States in item 13 below.  No FIFRA section 24(c) Action		Provide a list of Federally protected endangered/threatened species which occur in the areas of proposed use. $A \prod$		
Certifi		12. Indicate use status of Special Local Need	, i.e., planned dates of	
I certify that the statements I have thereto are true, accurate, and com	made on this form and all attachments	usa;		
knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.		From: July 15-Aug 31 To: Expiration 2030		
Signature of Applicant or Author		13. Comments (attach additional sheet, if needed)		
The state of the s		5. Tolerance exists for Sunflower, See	d Post Harvest A SI N	
Sherry K	. greeren	would be applicable if Crop Grp 20, Oil		
Sharry K. Heeren		considered.		
State Regulatory Speci	alist	6. Addtl Crop - Sunflowers; Addtl Pest	- Red Sunflower Weevils	
Telephone Number	Date	8. Please refer to answers for #s 5 and		
970-613-3865	April 23, 2025			
	Determi	nation by State Agency		
This registration is for a Special	Local Need and is being issued in acco	ordance with section 24(c) of FIFRA, as amended. To	the best of our	
knowledge, the information abo	ve is correct, except as noted in "Com	ments" below or in attachments.		
Name, Title, and Address of St	ste Agency Official Comme	ents (by State Agency Only)	Received by EPA	
Tom bere	1 1 10			
533 E Cupito	MVE.			
Tom Gere 533 & Captol Pierre SD 57	501			
Title	End de en			
Pasticide, fertilizer	+ FELF TY			
Particide, fortilier	3 4/28/25			



#### FIFRA SECTION 24(C) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED LABEL

#### FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

### **MALATHION 57 EC**

EPA Reg. No. 34704-108

SLN No. SD 250003

#### FOR CONTROL OF RED SUNFLOWER SEED WEEVILS ON SUNFLOWERS

This label is valid until December 31, 2030, or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, canceled, or suspended.

Application Dates: July 15 – August 31 of each year

Active Ingredient	% BY WT.
Malathion	
(O, O-Dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	57.00%
Other Ingredients	
TOTAL	

#### Keep Out of Reach of Children

### WARNING/AVISO

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

- IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.
- THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION.
- FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD REQUIREMENTS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL FOR MALATHION 57 EC.
- POLLINATOR PROTECTION: THIS PESTICIDE IS HIGHLY TOXIC TO BEES EXPOSED TO DIRECT
  TREATMENT ON BLOOMING CROPS OR WEEDS. DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR ALLOW IT TO
  DRIFT TO BLOOMING CROPS OR WEEDS IF BEES ARE VISITING THE TREATMENT AREA. APPLY IN
  EARLY MORNING OR LATE EVENING (BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 9AM AND BETWEEN 6PM AND
  MIDNIGHT). BEFORE MAKING APPLICATION, CONSULT WITH <a href="www.fieldwatch.com">www.fieldwatch.com</a> TO
  DETERMINE LOCATIONS OF THE NEAREST BEE HIVES AND COMMUNICATE WITH LOCAL
  BEEKEEPERS.

FIFRA Section 24(c) Registrant: Loveland Products, Inc. PO Box 1286 Greeley, CO 80632-1286 Page **1** of **2**   ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES: The Dakota Skipper (Hesperia dacotae) and Poweshiek Skipperling (Oarisma poweshiek) critical habitats in South Dakota include rangeland, pasture, and native grassland in the counties of Brookings, Day, Deuel, Grant, Marshall, and Moody Counties. Applications made downwind from critical habitat will need a buffer of 50 ft. for aerial applications and 25 ft. for ground applications.

Target Crop	Target Pest	Use Rate pints/ Acre	Application Instructions
Sunflowers	Red Sunflower Seed Weevil Smicronyx fulvus	1.6 pints	Begin treatment when 10% of sunflowers are blooming. Prior to making 2 <sup>nd</sup> application, scouting o the treatment area is recommended and a 2 <sup>nd</sup> application may be made if weevi counts exceed the economic threshold.

#### **Specific Use Restrictions:**

Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not exceed 1.6 pints Malathion 57 EC/ Acre (1.0 lbs. AI/A)

Maximum Number Applications/year: 2 applications

Annual Maximum Application Rate: 3.2 pints per acre per year (2.0 lbs. Al per acre per year)

Minimum Retreatment interval: 5 days

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 Days

FIFRA Section 24(c) Registrant: Loveland Products, Inc. PO Box 1286 Greeley, CO 80632-1286 Page **2** of **2** 



December 11, 2024

2401 46th Avenue SE, Suite 206 Mandan, ND 58554-4829 Phone: 701-328-5100 www.sunflowernsa.com

Tom Gere, C.C.A
Environmental Scientist Manager
Inspection, Compliance, Remediation Program
South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
523 E. Capitol Ave
Pierre, SD 57501

Dear Tom:

NSA is in support of a 24c for the active ingredient malathion in South Dakota. Red sunflower seed weevils (RSSW) are currently the most economically important insect pest of sunflowers in South Dakota. For the last five years, RSSW populations in South Dakota have greatly exceeded the economic threshold of four to six adults per head in oilseed varieties and one per head in confection varieties.

Researchers at North Dakota State University and South Dakota State University determined that pyrethroid resistance exists in the majority of field collected populations of RSSW. In addition, the researchers determined that cross-resistance within the pyrethroid class is present within the state. These results indicate that pyrethroid insecticides should not be recommended for RSSW management in South Dakota, and other effective insecticides need to be identified.

In South Dakota, it is common and sometimes required by contract for more than one insecticide application to occur within a season for RSSW management. Although pyrethroid resistance has been confirmed in South Dakota and has been an issue since 2017, pyrethroid insecticides are still being used with no management benefit. One of the causes of this is the limited options of insecticides that are labeled for RSSW management.

Since the 2021 EPA decision to revoke the food tolerances of the active ingredient chlorpyrifos sunflower acreage in South Dakota has dropped from 650,000 acres to 279,000 acres this year. Prior to 2021, RSSW populations were managed using either a pyrethroid class or organophosphate class insecticide.

With chlorpyrifos not being an option for growers in 2025 they need another management tool for RSSW such as malathion.

Respectfully yours,

John Sandballer

John Sandbakken Executive Director

National Sunflower Association



December 16, 2024

Tom Gere, CCA
Environmental Scientist Manager
Inspection, Compliance, Remediation Program
South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
523 E. Capitol Ave
Pierre, SD 57501

#### Dear Tom:

I am writing on behalf of the SD Growers whom fund the checkoff program for sunflowers, to express our urgent support for the 24c exemption for the use of malathion in South Dakota. The increasing threat of Red Sunflower Seed Weevils (RSSW) has severely impacted our sunflower crops and, consequently, the livelihoods of many growers in our state.

Studies from South Dakota State University highlight a concerning trend of widespread pyrethroid resistance among RSSW populations. Additionally, cross-resistance within the pyrethroid class has been identified, underscoring the need for alternative solutions like malathion. Without effective management tools, growers are left struggling to protect their crops.

Despite confirmed pyrethroid resistance since 2017, the limited options force growers to continue using ineffective treatments. This situation is both frustrating and unsustainable, particularly when multiple applications are often required to achieve effective control.

The 2021 EPA decision to revoke food tolerances for chlorpyrifos has further exacerbated the issue, leading to a drastic reduction in sunflower acreage from 650,000 acres to 279,000 acres this year. Growers who previously relied on pyrethroid or organophosphate insecticides now face an urgent need for new, effective management tools.

Over the past five years, we have seen RSSW populations consistently exceed economic thresholds, causing significant damage. This issue profoundly affects Central SD, an area that leads the nation in sunflower acreage and heavily relies on this crop for economic stability.

The damage caused by RSSW in 2023 led to:

- A 38% reduction in oil sunflower planted area, now at 280,000 acres, and a 39% reduction in harvested area.
- A 12% reduction in non-oil sunflower planted area, now at 35,000 acres, and a 13% reduction in harvested area.

Given these challenges, the approval of malathion as a management tool for RSSW is critical. We hope you understand the severity of this issue and the impact it has on our growers' livelihoods.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.

Respectfully yours,

Tom Young Executive Director SD Oilseeds Council 605.223.1774



Tom Gere
Environmental Scientist Manager
Inspection, Compliance, Remediation Program
South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
523 E. Capitol Ave
Pierre, SD 57501

Re: 24c Special Local Need Label for Malathion Use on Sunflowers in SD

April 16, 2025

Dear Tom.

The South Dakota Agri-Business Association (SDABA) supports a FIFRA 24(c) Special Local Need Label for the active ingredient malathion on sunflowers to control resistant red sunflower seed weevil in South Dakota. SDABA is the state's largest association representing agricultural retailers and the manufacturers and distributor companies that support them. In South Dakota, the business of agriculture generates more economic activity for the state than any other industry.

South Dakota is a leading producer of sunflowers. However, since 2017, cases of Red Sunflower Seed Weevil (RSSW) developing resistance to pyrethroid insecticides have led to the emergence of the Resistant Red Sunflower Weevil (RRSSW). This resistance has resulted in infestations of several hundred RRSSW per plant after pyrethroid applications, causing significant crop losses. Such outcomes are neither sustainable nor economically viable for sunflower growers. In 2024, the National Agricultural Statistics Service reported a notable decrease in South Dakota's sunflower harvest compared to 2023, including a 39 percent drop in oil sunflower production and a 13 percent drop in non-oil sunflower production. This reduction in yield is largely due to extensive damage caused by RSSW, which hatch in large numbers and feed internally on sunflower seeds.

Farmers need a reliable and effective alternative for controlling RRSSW in the 2025 growing season. Since chlorpyrifos is no longer available, we request your swift approval of a FIFRA 24(c) Special Local Need Label for the use of malathion on sunflowers in the state of South Dakota. Our sunflower industry depends on it.

Sincerely,

Liv Stavick

**Executive Director**