

***Pantoea agglomerans* strain C9-1 (006470) Fact Sheet**

Summary

Originally isolated in 1994 by researchers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Collection, this strain is derived from apple stem tissue. This naturally occurring bacterium has streptomycin and rifampicin resistance that is not derived through genetic engineering.

I. Target Pests/ Application Sites & Methods

The end-use product, BlightBan C9-1® is used to control fire blight in apples and pears through air blast spray application. This microbial pesticide is applied at 15 to 20 percent bloom followed by a second application at the first petal fall or full bloom, and a third application will take place at rattail bloom for pear or post petal fall for apples.

II. Human Health Effects

No adverse health effects are expected based on the review of the human health data and waiver rationales. All toxicity tests conducted using this organism showed no adverse effects to humans, including infants and children. If used according to the label, it is expected that there will be no unreasonable adverse effects to human health.

III. Assessing Risks to the Environment

Based on the submitted data and waiver rationales, environmental fate data (Tier II/III) was not required due to the absence of significant toxicological effects in non-target organisms in Tier I testing.

IV. Regulatory Information

Registered on September 8, 2006 with a commercial FIFIRA section 3 registration and an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the bacterium *Pantoea agglomerans* strain EC9-1, applied to apples and pears.

V. Additional Contact Information:

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