

Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory B.3.1, B.3.11, B.3.3, C.3.15 and C.8.1 Application

Application Number: 2012-2212
Application: Changes to Product Label – Application Rate and Frequency Increase, and Addition of New Pests,
Product: A.D.I.O.S.
Registration Number: 30940
Active ingredients (a.i.): Sodium chloride [NAC]
PMRA Document Number : 2228367

Background

A.D.I.O.S is a selective herbicide used to control broadleaf weeds on residential land, along highways, roadsides, cycleway, right-of-ways, parks, playgrounds, industrial sites, driveways, residential lands, walkways and in vacant lots.

Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to register a new product, A.D.I.O.S. (Registration Number 30940), for control of ragweed, poison ivy, dandelion, clover, and creeping Charlie. The application was based on the precedent A.D.I.O.S. Ambros Water Soluble (Registration Number. 28236), which is registered for control of ragweed.

Chemistry Assessment

A chemistry assessments was not required for this application

Health Assessments

Available information suggests that A.D.I.O.S. will be of low acute oral, dermal, and inhalation toxicity.

Based on available information, slight irritation to the eye and minimal irritation to the skin are possible from exposure to A.D.I.O.S.

Based on the current use of sodium chloride as a herbicide, A.D.I.O.S. is not expected to be a dermal sensitizer.

The label statements for A.D.I.O.S. are considered adequate to address any potential risk due to exposure of the applicator and/or bystander when used according to the product label. Post application activities will not result in an unacceptable risk due to exposure.

Incident Reports

Since April 26, 2007, registrants have been required by law to report incidents, including adverse effects to health and the environment, to the PMRA within a set time frame. Information on the mandatory reporting of incidents can be found on the PMRA website http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/registrant-titulaire/reporting-declaration/_mandatory-obligatoire/index-eng.php. There were no health-related incident reports submitted to the PMRA for end use products containing sodium chloride as of January 29th, 2013. Incident reporting data from California indicate a low frequency of adverse effects among non-agricultural workers and individuals that could possibly be attributed to the use of the active ingredient sodium chloride. The most common effects reported included: eye irritation and irritation to the respiratory system. The PMRA concluded that the information from the incident reports supported the current toxicity database. Detailed information for the incidents can be found on the PMRA website <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/protect-proteger/publi-regist/index-eng.php>.

Environmental Assessment

The use of sodium chloride for control of poison ivy, dandelion, creeping Charlie, and clover, requires an increased application rate (up to 675 kg a.i./ha ,three times per season) from the original registered rates of A.D.I.O.S. Ambros Water Soluble for control of ragweed. An environmental risk assessment considering this increase in rate indicated potential risk towards birds, mammals, aquatic organisms, and terrestrial plants. The risk to birds and mammals are expected to be mitigated under field conditions because any potential toxicity due to the acute intake of sodium chloride by these animals would likely be off-set by their consumption of readily available fresh drinking water. Buffer zones are stipulated on the label for mitigation of potential risk to aquatic organisms and terrestrial plants under certain use patterns. Therefore, under field conditions and by following label directions, potential risk to birds, mammals, aquatic organisms, and terrestrial plants for the current use pattern is expected to be minimal.

Value Assessment

Information was submitted from three reports summarizing field trials conducted in Québec. Based on the information made available for review, a claim of control of poison ivy (with up to three applications), dandelion (repeated application may be needed), ground ivy (creeping Charlie), and white clover can be supported for A.D.I.O.S..

Conclusion

The PMRA has completed an assessment of the information provided in support of the product A.D.I.O.S., and has found the information sufficient to register A.D.I.O.S. to control ragweed, dandelion, clover, creeping charley and poison ivy.

References

PMRA Reference Number	Reference
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- 2200359 2006, Rapport de recherche préliminaire. Essai de maîtrise de l'herbe à la puce au parc National d'Oka. Projet de recherche au parc National d'Oka – 2006 à 2008, DACO : 10.1,10.2.3.
- 2200360 2010, Projet de maîtrise d'une espèce indésirable – le pissenlit (*Taraxacum officinale*). Rapport final, août 2010, DACO : 10.1,10.2.3
- 2200361 2011, Projet de maîtrise de deux espèces indésirables – le lierre terrestre et le trèfle blanc. Rapport, juin 2011, DACO : 10.1,10.2.3.

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