Health Canada Santé Canada

Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory 3.11, 3.12 Application

Application Number: 2020-2142
Application: Changes to Product Labels – New Pests and New Site or Host
Product: Chikara 25WG Herbicide
Registration Number: 33130
Active ingredient (a.i.): Flazasulfuron
PMRA Document Number : **3259871**

Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to amend the product label for Chikara 25WG Herbicide to add lowbush blueberry as a host crop and efficacy claims for pre-emergent suppression of hair fescue, narrowleaf goldenrod, and red sorrel at the label high rate of 200 g/ha.

Chemistry Assessment

A chemistry assessment was not required for this application.

Health Assessments

A qualitative assessment was performed for workers handling Chikara 25WG Herbicide for treatment of lowbush blueberries. Worker exposures are not expected to result in risks of concern when workers follow the label directions and wear the personal protective equipment identified on the label.

To support the use expansion of flazasulfuron for preemergence or postemergence control/suppression of weeds in dormant lowbush blueberries, metabolism studies on grapes and tomatoes, magnitude of the residue study in grapes and environmental fate data for flazasulfuron were re-assessed in the framework of the current submission. Residue data from supervised residue trials on olives, citrus, tree nuts, and sugarcane conducted in the US were also assessed.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for flazasulfuron was based upon the submitted field trial data conducted in the US on olives, citrus, tree nuts, and sugarcane where flazasulfuron was applied at the base of the plants, at 1.0 to 3.7-fold the approved GAP, and crops were harvested at maturity (1 to 272-day PHIs), as summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit.

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Flazasulfuron Residues (ppm)		Recommended MRL (ppm)
			LAFT	HAFT	

Canada

TABLE 1. Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit.					
Commodity	**Application Method/**	**PHI**	**Flazasulfuron Residues (ppm)**		**Recommended**
Grapes	Soil application/167-177	74-77	<0.01	<0.01	0.01 (lowbush blueberries)
Oranges	Soil application/172-178	1	<0.01	<0.01	
Grapefruits			<0.01	<0.01	
Lemons			<0.01	<0.01	
Sugarcane	Soil application/170-184	179-180	<0.01	<0.01	
Olives	Soil application/173-178	20	<0.01	<0.01	
Almonds	Soil application/106-110	123-155	<0.01	<0.01	
Pecans	Soil application/52-54	154-272	<0.01	<0.01	

LAFT = Lowest Average Field Trial; HAFT = Highest Average Field Trial

Based on the approved use pattern and timing of application to lowbush blueberries, together with the available data, residues of flazasulfuron are not expected to exceed 0.01 ppm when treated at 50 g a.i./ha/season and harvested the following year. The proposed use of flazasulfuron on lowbush blueberries does not constitute a health risk of concern for acute or chronic dietary exposure (food and drinking water) to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors. The PMRA recommends that an MRL of 0.01 ppm be specified for residues of flazasulfuron on lowbush blueberries.

A toxicology assessment was not required for this application.

Environmental Assessment

No additional risk to the environment is expected from the addition of lowbush blueberries and additional pest claims on the label of Chikara 25WG Herbicide. The use pattern for this product fits within the registered use pattern for the active ingredient. Label amendments to the product label are required and include buffer zones for use on lowbush blueberry.

Value Assessment

Value information submitted for review consisted of scientific rationales and data from replicated field trials. This information collectively demonstrated that the pre-emergent application of Chikara 25WG Herbicide at the label high rate of 200 g/ha provided acceptable suppression of narrowleaf goldenrod, red sorrel, and hair fescue, while lowbush blueberry exhibited an adequate margin of tolerance to both spring and fall applications of Chikara 25WG Herbicide as per the label.

The registration of Chikara 25WG Herbicide on lowbush blueberry provides Canadian growers an option to manage a wide variety of grasses, broadleaf weeds, and sedges with soil residual activity. Inclusion of suppression claims of narrowleaf goldenrod, red sorrel, and hair fescue provides growers a tool to manage these hard-to-control weeds in lowbush blueberry since there are limited products available to control these weeds.

Conclusion

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency has completed an assessment of the information provided and has found it sufficient to support the amendments to the product label for Chikara 25WG Herbicide.

References

PMRA Document Number	References
3126497	2020, Flazasulfuron 25WG 5.2,5.3, DACO: 5.2,5.3
2551257	2009, Magnitude of Residues of Flazasulfuron and DTPU on Grapes - USA in 2008, DACO: 7.2.1, 7.4.1, 7.4.2.
3126498	2020, Flazasulfuron 25WG Herbicide (flazasulfuron) for weed control in Lowbush Blueberries, DACO: 7.4
3126499	2015, Magnitude of Residues of Flazasulfuron on Olives - USA in 2014, DACO: 7.4,7.4.1
3126500	2009, Magnitude of Residues of Flazasulfuron and DTPU on Citrus - USA in 2008, DACO: 7.4,7.4.1
3126501	2009, Magnitude of Residues of Flazasulfuron on Sugarcane - USA in 2008, DACO: 7.4,7.4.1
3126502	2013, Magnitude of Residues of Flazasulfuron on Almonds & Pecans - USA in 2011, DACO: 7.4,7.4.1
3126504	2020, Value summary for Flazasulfuron 25WG Herbicide (Chikara Herbicide) - Label expansion for the addition of weed control in blueberries, DACO: 10.1, 10.2.1, 10.2.2, 10.2.3.2(B), 10.2.3.3(B), 10.2.3.4(B), 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, and 10.6.