

## Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory 3.12 Application

**Application Number:** 2023-0430  
**Application:** Changes to Product Labels – New Site or Host  
**Product:** Prism SG Herbicide  
**Registration Number:** 30057  
**Active ingredient (a.i.):** Rimsulfuron  
**PMRA Document Number:** 3550487

### Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to add the use on pome fruits to control annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds to the label of Prism SG Herbicide .

### Chemistry Assessment

A chemistry assessment was not required for this application.

### Health Assessments

A toxicology assessment was not required for this application.

The occupational exposure and risk from the addition of the use on pome fruits to the Prism SG Herbicide label was assessed. No risks of concern are expected from the new use, provided that workers follow the label directions and wear the personal protective equipment identified on the label.

Residue data from field trials conducted in the United States were submitted to support the use of rimsulfuron on pome fruits. Rimsulfuron was applied to apples and pears at a rate equivalent to ~5-fold the approved good agricultural practice (GAP) rate, and harvested according to label directions. Since no quantifiable residues were observed in apple raw agricultural commodities (RACs) treated at exaggerated rates, no processing study was conducted. Therefore, the potential for concentration of residues of rimsulfuron into processed commodities is not expected.

### Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for proposed maximum residue limits (MRLs) for rimsulfuron was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the [OECD MRL Calculator](#). MRLs to cover residues of rimsulfuron in/on crops and processed commodities are proposed as shown in Table 1. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table 1 are covered under the proposed MRLs for the raw agricultural commodities (RACs).

<b>TABLE 1. Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit (MRLs)</b>							
Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor	Currently Established MRL (ppm)	Proposed MRL (ppm)
			LAFT	HAFT			
Apples	One banded soil-directed application/ 69.8-73.5	7	<0.01	<0.01	No quantifiable residues observed at exaggerated rates	Not established	0.01 Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09)
Pears	One banded soil-directed application/ 68.3-71.3	7	<0.01	<0.01			

ppm = parts per million; LAFT = Lowest Average Field Trial; HAFT = Highest Average Field Trial

Since pome fruits are not used as animal feed items, MRLs for livestock are not required.

Following the review of all available data, the MRL proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of rimsulfuron. Dietary risks from exposure to residues of rimsulfuron in pome fruits at the proposed MRL were shown to be acceptable for the general population and all subpopulations, including infants, children, adults and seniors. Thus the foods that contain residues as listed in Table 1 are considered safe to eat.

### **Environmental Assessment**

No additional risk is expected when Prism SG Herbicide is used in accordance with the label, which includes statements to mitigate risks to the environment.

### **Value Assessment**

Value information was submitted in the form of a rationale in which it was presented that the use pattern (i.e., application of 60 g product/ha as a directed spray to avoid contact with crop foliage) in pome fruit orchards is the same as that for stone fruit crops, caneberry crops, highbush blueberry, and grape. Additionally, it was indicated that there were no reports of crop injury in 20 apple and pear food residue trial studies in which rimsulfuron was applied as a directed spray at the U.S. registered rate of 280 g product/ha (70 g a.i./ha), which is 4.67x the registered rate in Canada. Therefore, pome fruit crops can be expected to be tolerant of Prism SG Herbicide when applied as labelled. Efficacy information was not required as there were no new weed claims.

The availability of Prism SG Herbicide in pome fruit orchards provides growers an additional option for weed management in these crops as well as a new mode of action for labelled grass weeds.

## **Conclusion**

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency has completed an assessment of the information provided, and has found the information acceptable to support the addition of use on pome fruits to the label of Prism SG Herbicide.

## References

<b>PMRA Document Number</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1166772	Metabolism of 14C-DPX-E9363 Herbicide in Tomatoes (AMR 3520-95)(Prism)(In Support of Minor Use# 96-500), DACO: 6.3,7.4.2
1234446	1989, Plant Metabolism Study of 14C-DPX-E9636 in Corn (AMR-1222-88), DACO: 6.3
1237191	1990, Plant Metabolism Study of [Pyridine-2-14-C] DPX-E9636 and [Pyrimidine-2-14C] DPX-E9636 in Potatoes (AMR-1444-89), DACO: 6.3
3432388	2005, Magnitude and Decline of Rimsulfuron Residues in Pome Fruit (Apple and Pear) Combined with Magnitude of Rimsulfuron Residues in Processed Fractions of Apple (Pome Fruit) Following Ground-Directed Applications of Rimsulfuron 25 WG, DACO 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.3, 7.4.1, 7.4.2, 7.4.5
3432389	2022, Prism SG Addition of Pome Fruit PMRA DACO 10.1, DACO: 10.1
3450827	2023, 2023-0430 Clarification Response, DACO: 10.6

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