

## Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategories 3.12, 3.3, 3.4 Application

**Application Number:** 2023-1122  
**Application:** Changes to Product Labels – New Site or Host, Application Number or Frequency, and Application Method  
**Product:** Trico  
**Registration Number:** 34463  
**Active ingredient (a.i.):** Sheep fat  
**PMRA Document Number:** 3557230

### Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to add new agricultural field crops to the label of Trico, add a new recommended method of application, and increase the maximum number of applications per year.

### Chemistry Assessment

A chemistry assessment was not required for this application.

### Health Assessments

A toxicology assessment was not required for this application.

Trico is of low acute toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure, mildly irritating to eyes and skin, and is not likely to be a dermal sensitizer.

Risk from occupational exposure to individuals handling Trico is acceptable when the product is used according to label directions. Precautionary and hygiene statements on the product label aimed at mitigating worker exposure are considered adequate to protect individuals from any unnecessary risk due to occupational exposure.

Bystander exposure is expected to result in acceptable risk when the product is used according to label directions.

Health risks to individuals in residential areas are considered acceptable when the product is used according to label directions.

As part of the assessment process prior to the registration of a pesticide, Health Canada must determine that the consumption of the maximum amount of residues that are expected to remain on food products when a pesticide is used according to label directions will not be a concern to human health. This maximum amount of residues expected is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL) under the *Pest Control Products Act* for the

purposes of adulteration provision of the *Food and Drugs Act*. Health Canada specifies science-based MRLs to ensure the food Canadians eat is safe.

Dietary risk to humans from the use of sheep fat on agricultural crops is acceptable, given the history of use of sheep fat in the human diet, the low toxicity profile of sheep fat, and the timing of application of Trico, which would result in negligible residues in the edible portions of the crops. Consequently, the specification of an MRL for sheep fat under the *Pest Control Products Act* is not being requested.

### **Environmental Assessment**

The uses on the Trico label are within the currently registered use patterns for sheep fat. The addition of application via field sprayer or airblast sprayer requires spray buffer zones of 1-2 metres to protect sensitive terrestrial plants adjacent to the application area. No additional risk is expected when Trico is used in accordance with the label, which includes statements to mitigate risks to the environment.

### **Value Assessment**

Submitted value information consisted of 16 field trials: six in corn, two in soybean in Europe, two in soybean in Canada, five in sunflower, and one in rapeseed. The value information is sufficient to support the addition to the Trico label of claims for prevention of browsing damage by deer at an application rate of 15 L/ha diluted in 200-300 L water/ha at four applications per year at re-application intervals of 7-14 days on corn, sweet corn, soybean, canola (rapeseed), sunflower, and hops. The use of an airblast sprayer or field sprayer in apple orchards and grape vineyards is acceptable.

### **Conclusion**

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency has completed an assessment of the information provided, and has found the information acceptable to support the amendment to the label of Trico.

## References

### PMRA

#### Document

Number	Reference
3447541	2023, Use Description / Exposure Scenarios, DACO: 5.2
3032876	2017, TRICO: A study to determine the effects on the vegetative vigour..., DACO: 9.8.4
3447542	2023, Value Summary, DACO: 10.1,10.2.2,10.2.3.1,10.3.1,10.3.2
3447543	2004, Efficacy in Field Crops, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447544	2004, Trico: Efficacy in Field Crops, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447545	2005, Efficacy of K 715-4 against browsing by deer in field crops, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447546	2006, Efficacy of Trico formulations (K 715-4, K 708-4, K 743-4) against browsing by deer in field crops (maize, sunflower), DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447547	2007, Efficacy of Trico formulations (K 715-4, K 708-4, K 743-4) against browsing by deer in field crops (maize, sunflower), DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447548	2007, Efficacy of K 715-4 and K 734-4 against browsing by deer in field crops (maize), DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447549	2008, (1) Efficacy of Trico on maize against roe deer and red deer, c.f. Serial_No_45, Z 35_1_2008.pdf, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447550	2007, Efficacy of K 715-4 and K 734-4 against browsing by deer in field crops (soybean), DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447551	2007, Efficacy of K 715-4 and K 734-4 against browsing by deer in field crops (soybean), DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447552	2008, Efficacy of Trico on sunflower against roe deer and red deer, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447553	2022, Efficacy of Trico against game browsing by deer in soybean crop in Glencairn Canada 2022, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3447554	2022, Efficacy of Trico against game browsing by deer in soybean crop in Lisle Canada 2022, DACO: 10.2.3.1,10.2.3.3
3554235	2024, BAD: K 0715-04 E repellent efficacy against deer, elk and moose in field crops, DACO: 10.2.3.4(D)

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