



## **New or Changes to Product Labels-New Site or Host Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory 3.12 Application**

**Application Number:** 2006- 3544  
**Application:** Category B, subcategory 3.12 - New or Changes to Product Labels-New Site or Host  
**Product:** Express 50 SG Herbicide  
**Registration Number:** 28262  
**Active ingredients (a.i.):** Tribenuron methyl  
**PMRA Document Number:** 1532771

### **Background**

Express 50 SG Herbicide has been registered since March 30, 2006 as a herbicide against certain broadleaf weeds. For specific details of application rates and methods, precautions, restrictions and personal protective equipment, refer to the product label.

### **Purpose of Application**

The purpose of this application is to register a pre-seed treatment application of Express 50 SG Herbicide on several pulse crops (chickpea, dry bean, fava bean, field pea, lentil, lupin and soybean) at a rate of 7.5 g a.i./ha/season.

### **Chemistry Assessment**

A chemistry assessment was not required as there was no change to product chemistry.

### **Health Assessments**

A toxicology assessment was not required as there was no change to the product formulation.

The use of Express 50 SG Herbicide as a pre-seeding treatment on fields to be planted to pulse crops is not expected to increase the potential exposure risk to handlers and re-entry workers over the currently registered use pattern.

Residue data for tribenuron methyl in field peas, rice, corn, sorghum and soybeans were submitted to support the use expansion of this active to several pulse crops (crop subgroup 6C and soybeans) on the Express 50 SG Herbicide label as a pre-seed application. A rationale waiving additional residue data for crop subgroup 6C was also provided. Submitted and

previously reviewed residue chemistry data were reassessed in the framework of this petition. No additional dietary risk from tribenuron methyl is anticipated.

### Maximum Residue Limits

Maximum residue limits (MRLs) to cover residues of tribenuron methyl in/on crops and processed commodities will be established as shown in Table 1. The MRLs are based on the maximum residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions, a rationale provided by the registrant, and a weight of evidence approach (including data on plant metabolism, field crop residues and confined rotational crop study). Residues of tribenuron methyl in processed commodities not listed in Table 1 are covered under established MRLs for the raw agricultural commodities (RACs).

<b>Table 1. Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Establish Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)</b>							
Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor	Currently Established MRL	Recommended MRL
			Min	Max			
field pea	Pre-seed treatment/ 7.5-15 g a.i./ha	93-120	<LOD*	<LOD*	None	None	0.01 ppm (to cover crop subgroup 6C)
soybean seed	Pre-seed treatment/ 87-90 g a.i./ha	135- 148	<LOD*	<LOD*	None	None	0.05 ppm

\* LOD = Limits of detection (0.003 ppm for field peas, 0.02 ppm for soybean seed)

### Environmental Assessment

The application rate, frequency and method of application of Express 50 SG Herbicide for pre-seeding use in pulse crops including chickpea, dry bean, fababean, field pea, lentil, lupin, and soybean are the same as those currently registered for some crops on the label. Therefore this use does not pose an additional environmental risk and additional environmental data were not required to support this use. As indicated on the label, a 15-metre buffer zone must be observed to mitigate environmental concerns associated to this use.

### Value Assessment

Efficacy data were not required to support addition of new hosts to an existing list of crops which can be planted following a pre-seeding application of Express 50 SG + glyphosate herbicide.

Crop tolerance data were submitted from a total of 32 field studies conducted over six years. Crop tolerance was assessed visually as percent crop injury (%) for chickpea (5 trials), dry bean (5 trials), fababean (5 trials), field pea (18 trials), lentil (16 trials), lupin (5 trials), and soybean (5 trials). Based on the information provided, following a pre-seeding application of Express in combination with a glyphosate herbicide, crop safety and yield of the proposed pulse crops for which data were provided is acceptable. Although there was only one variety of dry bean planted in these trials, it is not anticipated that there would be injury to other varieties of dry

bean because the proposed treatment is applied pre-seeding and not directly to the dry bean plants. Also, the data package consists of 32 trials on pulse crops including highly sensitive crops such as lentil and field pea and very limited crop injury was observed to these crops.

## Conclusion

The PMRA has completed an assessment of available information for Express 50 SG Herbicide and has found the information sufficient to support the registration of a pre-seed treatment application to several pulse crops.

Following the review of all available data, MRLs of 0.01 ppm for crop subgroup 6 C (dried shelled, pea and bean, except soybean), and 0.05 ppm for soybean are recommended to cover residues of tribenuron methyl on pulse crops. Residues of tribenuron methyl in these crop commodities at the established MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.

## References

### List of Studies/Information Submitted by Registrant

PMRA Document Number	Reference
1251110	1998, Metabolism of [14C]DPX-L5300 Herbicide in Cotton, na, MRID: na, DACO: 6.3
1251111	1997, Metabolism of [14C]Tribenuron Methyl in ALS-Tolerant Canola, na, MRID: na, DACO: 6.3
1251112	2005, The Metabolism of [14C]Tribenuron methyl in Olive Trees, na, MRID: na, DACO: 6.3
1251128	1987, The metabolism of [phenyl (U)-14C] and [triazine-2-14C] DPX-L5300 in field-grown wheat, na, MRID: na, DACO: 6.3
1251129	2004, Magnitude of residues of thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl in rice, corn sorghum and soybean following pre-plant burndown application of DPX-M6316 75 GT XP and DPX-L5300 75 XP at maximum label rates-USA 2003, TCI-03-080, MRID: na, DACO: 7.
1251130	2004, Magnitude of residues of thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl in rice, corn sorghum and soybean following pre-plant burndown application of DPX-M6316 75 GT XP and DPX-L5300 75 XP at maximum label rates-USA 2003, TCI-03-080, MRID: na, DACO: 7.
1251131	2006, Magnitude of residues of tribenuron methyl in field peas following application of Express 50 SG herbicide-Canada 2005., 49735, MRID: na, DACO: 7.4.1
1251135	2006, Rationale for request to waive requirements for full residue dataset for Express SG herbicide on Crop Subgroup 6C., na, MRID: na, DACO: 7.8

PMRA Document Number	Reference
1251126	1987, Crop rotation studies with [triazine-2-14C] DPX-L5300 in the greenhouse, na, MRID: na, DACO: 7.4.3
1251127	1985, Crop rotation studies with [phenyl-14C(U)] DPX-L5300 in the greenhouse, na, MRID: na, DACO: 7.4.3
1265250	2001, Analytical enforcement method for the determination of thifensulfuron methyl, metsulfuron methyl, chlorsulfuron, tribenuron methyl, and flupyr sulfuron methyl in cereals (wheat grain, forage and straw), N/A, MRID: na, DACO: 7.2.2
1279023	2005, Analytical method for the determination of nicosulfuron, thifensulfuron methyl, ethametsulfuron methyl, rimsulfuron, tribenuron methyl, and chlorimuron ethyl in oily crop matrices using SPE purification and LC/MS/MS detection, DuPont-13412 Rv1, MRID
1251132	2006, Tolerance of pulse crops to a preseed application of Express SG herbicide, na, MRID: na, DACO: 10.1,10.3.1
1251134	2006, Test reports, na, MRID: na, DACO: 10.2.3.3(B)

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