Evaluation Report for Category C, Subcategory 6.3 (URMULE) Application

Application Number: 2010-4999
Application: **Category C, subcategory 6.3 (URMULE)**
Product: Peak 75 WG Herbicide
Registration Number: 25310
Active ingredients (a.i.): Prosulfuron
PMRA Document Number English PDF: 2164409

Background

Peak 75 WG Herbicide has been registered since February 20, 1998. Peak 75 WG Herbicide is registered for the post-emergent broadleaf weed control in field corn, seed corn, forage sorghum and forage millet. For specific details of uses, application rates and methods, precautions, restrictions, and personal protective equipment requirements, refer to product label.

Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to amend the registration of Peak 75 WG Herbicide to add a tank mix with Banvel II Herbicide, Reg. No. 23957 to include the claim of control of labelled broadleaf weeds on grain sorghum and grain millet in Eastern Canada. The product is intended for a single application at a rate of 13.3 g/ha Peak 75 WG Herbicide + 0.3 L/ha Banvel II Herbicide + 0.2% NIS or 1% COC and a minimum pre-harvest interval of 120 days.

Chemistry Assessment

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

Health Assessment

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

A chemical handler risk assessment was performed for the proposed new use of dicamba and prosulfuron on grain sorghum and grain millet. Acceptable MOEs were calculated for dermal and inhalation exposure to groundboom custom applicators. Furthermore, a post-application re-entry worker risk assessment was conducted for exposure to prosulfuron. Acceptable MOEs were conducted for all re-entry activities. Regarding post-application exposure to dicamba, the previous risk assessment conducted for other cereal crops under PRVD2007-05 should be adequate to cover the proposed new use.

To support the use expansion to grain sorghum and grain millet, residue data from supervised residue trials conducted in the US and Canada were examined, in which corn were treated with prosulfuron and dicamba as well as sorghum treated with dicamba. Additionally, a wheat metabolism study was reviewed, in which spring wheat was treated with dicamba.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

Based on the data on file, an MRL of 4.0 ppm and 2.0 ppm for residues of dicamba in/on sorghum and millet (pearl and proso), respectively, and a MRL of 0.01 ppm for residues of prosulfuron in/on sorghum and millet (pearl and proso) will be established.

Environmental Assessment

A scientific rationale was submitted in support of the addition of grain varieties of sorghum and millet to the Peak 75 WG Herbicide and Banvel II Herbicide labels. Sorghum and millet for forage production already appear on both labels. The rationale provided for review is sufficient to support the proposed use patterns.

Value Assessment

A scientific rationale was submitted in support of the addition of grain varieties of sorghum and millet to the Peak 75 WG and Banvel II labels. Sorghum and millet for forage production already appear on both labels. The rationale provided for review is sufficient to support the proposed use patterns, from a value point of view.

Conclusions

The PMRA has completed an evaluation of the subject application and has found the information sufficient to amend the registration of Peak 75 WG Herbicide to add a tank mix with Banvel II Herbicide, Reg. No. 23957 to include the claim of control of labelled broadleaf weeds on grain sorghum and grain millet in Eastern Canada.

MRLs

Following the review of all available data, it was determined that MRLs of 4.0 and 2.0 ppm for residues of dicamba in/on sorghum and millet (pearl and proso), respectively, are considered adequate to cover residues of dicamba in/on this commodity as a result of this new use. In addition, it was determined that an MRL of 0.01 ppm for residues of prosulfuron in/on sorghum and millet (pearl and proso) is considered adequate to cover residues of prosulfuron in/on these commodities as a result of this new use. Residues of dicamba and prosulfuron in sorghum and millet at the established MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.

Reference List

A. List of Studies/Information Submitted by Registrant

Health Assessment

PMRA# 1773861. 1999, Metabolism and Behavior of Dicamba in Fieldgrown Spring Wheat After Application of [Phenyl-(U)-14C] Material, DACO: 6.3.

Environmental Assessment and Value Assessment

PMRA# 1690972. 2008, Rationale document, DACO: 0.17.1

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