

Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory 3.12 Application

Application Number: 2023-6944
Application: Changes to Product Labels – New Site or Host
Applicant: Corteva Agriscience Canada Company
Product: GF-2257 Herbicide
Registration Number: 33289
Active ingredients (a.i.): Fluroxypyr (present as 1-methylheptyl ester) and florasulam
PMRA Document Number: 3686871

Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to add rye (fall and spring) to the product label of GF-2257 Herbicide.

Chemistry Assessment

A chemistry assessment was not required for this application.

Health Assessments

No new residue data for florasulam or fluroxypyr-meptyl in/on rye were submitted to support the use expansion of these active ingredients on the GF-2257 Herbicide label. Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on wheat, the representative crop for Crop subgroup 15-21A, to which rye also belongs, were reassessed in the framework of this application.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for proposed maximum residue limits (MRLs) for florasulam and fluroxypyr-meptyl was based upon the field trial data on file for wheat. MRLs to cover residues of florasulam and fluroxypyr-meptyl in/on rye are proposed as shown in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table 1 and Table 2 are covered under the proposed MRLs for the raw agricultural commodities (RACs).

Table 1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for Florasulam

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Currently Established MRL on Rye (ppm)	Proposed MRL on Rye (ppm)
			LAFT	HAFT		
Wheat grain	Single foliar ground application/ 10	41-60	<0.01	<0.01	Not established	0.01

ppm = parts per million; PHI = pre-harvest interval; LAFT = Lowest Average Field Trial; HAFT = Highest Average Field Trial

Table 2 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for Fluroxypyr-meptyl

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Currently Established MRL on Rye (ppm)	Proposed MRL on Rye (ppm)
			LAFT	HAFT		
Wheat grain	Single foliar ground application/ 272-322	40- 107	<0.01	0.12	Not established	0.5

ppm = parts per million; PHI = pre-harvest interval; LAFT = Lowest Average Field Trial; HAFT = Highest Average Field Trial

Following the review of all available data for wheat, the MRLs proposed in Table 1 and Table 2 are recommended to cover residues of florasulam and fluroxypyr-meptyl, respectively, in/on rye. Dietary risks from exposure to residues of florasulam or fluroxypyr-meptyl in this crop commodity at the proposed MRLs 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 and Table 2 are considered safe to eat.

Toxicology and occupational exposure assessments were not required for this application.

Environmental Assessment

The use of GF-2257 Herbicide on rye (fall and spring) is within the currently registered use pattern for fluroxypyr (present as 1-methylheptyl ester) and florasulam. Therefore, the risk is acceptable when GF-2257 Herbicide is used in accordance with the label, which includes statements to mitigate risks to the environment.

Value Assessment

The addition of rye (fall and spring) as new host crops on the GF-2257 Herbicide product label provides growers with another tool for weed control in a wider array of cereal crops. Further, amending the rotational cropping claims to allow planting of rye the following year after an application of GF-2257 Herbicide broadens the rotational cropping options for growers.

Value information submitted for review consisted of data from dedicated crop tolerance field trials conducted in 2020 in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in which crop tolerance of rye (fall and spring) was assessed. The trial results demonstrated that GF-2257 Herbicide would not be expected to result in unacceptable injury to rye (fall and spring). As such, rye (fall and spring) are acceptable for inclusion as new host crops on the GF-2257 Herbicide label. Further, the trial results support amending the rotational cropping claims to allow planting of rye the following year after an application of GF-2257 Herbicide.

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 rye to the product label of GF-2257 Herbicide.

References

PMRA Document Number	Reference
3316469	2022, Rye Pyroxsulam NSAE, DACO: 10.3.1

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