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Proposed Re-evaluation Decision

PRVD2026-01

Prohexadione-calcium and Its Associated End-use Products

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Proposed re-evaluation decision for prohexadione-calcium and associated end-use products

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, all registered pesticides must be regularly re-evaluated by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) to ensure that they continue to meet health and environmental safety standards and continue to have value. The re-evaluation considers data and information from pesticide manufacturers, incident reports and other regulatory agencies. Health Canada applies internationally accepted risk assessment methods, risk management approaches and policies to all re-evaluations.

Prohexadione-calcium is a plant growth regulator which inhibits the biosynthesis of gibberellins thereby reducing vegetative growth, allowing for a balance between canopy development and fruit production for the registered use on apples and cherries (sweet and tart), and for suppression of runners in strawberries. In addition, prohexadione-calcium is registered for growth management of turfgrass species (bentgrass, annual and perennial *Poa annua*, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue and fine fescue) growing on golf courses, sod farms, sports fields, municipal sites and cemeteries. Currently registered products containing prohexadione-calcium can be found in the Pesticide Product Information Database and in Appendix I.

This document presents the proposed re-evaluation decision for prohexadione-calcium, including any proposed amendments (risk mitigation measures) to protect human health and the environment, as well as the science evaluation on which the proposed decision is based. All products containing prohexadione-calcium that are registered in Canada are subject to this proposed re-evaluation decision. This document is subject to a 90-day public consultation period,¹ during which the public (including the pesticide manufacturers and stakeholders) may submit written comments and additional information to PMRA Publications. The final re-evaluation decision will be published after taking into consideration the comments received during the consultation period that are directly related to this proposed re-evaluation decision.

Health Canada, under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, has conducted all evaluations considered necessary with respect to the health and environmental risks and value of prohexadione-calcium based on available scientific information in accordance with subsection 16(6) of the *Pest Control Products Act*. Health Canada is proposing for public consultation, pursuant to section 28 of the *Pest Control Products Act*, the continued registration of prohexadione-calcium and associated end-use products registered for sale and use in Canada under section 21 of the *Pest Control Products Act*.

Prohexadione-calcium has value as a plant growth regulator in providing a growth management solution. The potential occupational, bystander, residential, dietary, aggregate and environmental risks are considered to be acceptable when products containing prohexadione-calcium are used according to existing label directions. As a result of re-evaluation, no additional mitigation measures are proposed, however, updates to label statements as per current labelling standards are proposed (Appendix III).

¹ "Consultation statement" as required by subsection 28(2) of the *Pest Control Products Act*.

Proposed label amendments

Registered pesticide product labels include specific directions for use. Directions include risk mitigation measures to protect human health, the environment and ensure the product has acceptable value which must be followed by law. The proposed label amendments including any revised/updated label statements, as a result of the re-evaluation of prohexadione-calcium, are summarized below. Refer to Appendix III for details.

Human health

- Update drift statement as per current standard.

Environment

- Update spray buffer zone table for the turf uses for clarity.

Next steps

Upon publication of this proposed re-evaluation decision, the public, including the registrants and stakeholders are encouraged to submit comments during the 90-day public consultation period.

Health Canada will accept written comments on this proposal up to 90 days from the date of publication of this document. Comments on the proposed decision can be submitted during the consultation period to the PMRA through PMRA Publications, or the Public Engagement Portal (Public Engagement Forms - Consultation Comment). For more information or if you have questions, contact the PMRA's Pest Management Information Service.

Before making a re-evaluation decision on prohexadione-calcium under section 21 of the *Pest Control Products Act*, the comments received during the consultation period that are directly related to this proposed decision, such as comments directed to the science evaluation, will be taken into consideration in preparation of the final re-evaluation decision document. A science-based approach will be applied in making a final decision on prohexadione-calcium. In accordance with subsection 28(5) of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada will then publish a final re-evaluation decision document, which will include the decision,² the reasons for it, a summary of the comments received directly related to the proposed re-evaluation decision during the consultation period, and Health Canada's response to these comments.

Refer to Appendix I for details on specific products impacted by this proposed decision.

Other information

The relevant confidential test data on which the proposed decision is based are available for public inspection, upon application, in PMRA's Reading Room. For more information or if you have questions, please contact the PMRA's Pest Management Information Service.

² "Decision statement" as required by subsection 28(5) of the *Pest Control Products Act*.

Additional scientific information

No additional scientific data are being requested at this time.

Science evaluation

Prohexadione-calcium is a plant growth regulator registered for use on apples, cherries, strawberries and turfgrass. The re-evaluation of prohexadione-calcium considered existing assessments and available information within Health Canada. The pollinator assessment was updated as the existing assessments were based on acute adult data only, as per the previous risk assessment scheme. Chronic (repeat-exposure) bee larvae and adult bee chronic toxicity studies (DACOs 9.2.4.3 and 9.2.4.4, respectively) were used to update the pollinator risk assessment in accordance with Guidance for Assessing Pesticide Risks to Bees.

1.0 Human health assessment

1.1 Toxicology

Prohexadione-calcium is of low acute toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes. It is non irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to eyes and not a skin sensitizer (Canada, 2006). Toxicology reference values for use in human health risk assessment were previously established by Health Canada for prohexadione-calcium and revised in 2022 (Canada, 2022a). Standard uncertainty factors of 10-fold for interspecies extrapolation and 10-fold for intraspecies variability were applied. The *Pest Control Products Act* factor (PCPA factor) was reduced to threefold when using the rabbit developmental toxicity studies to establish the point of departure for human health risk assessment. Where the point of departure from the rabbit developmental toxicity studies was not used for risk assessment, the PCPA factor was reduced to onefold.

For further details on the toxicology assessment of prohexadione-calcium, refer to PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a).

1.2 Occupational exposure assessment

There is potential for occupational exposure to prohexadione-calcium through mixing, loading, and applying the pesticide, and when entering a treated site to conduct postapplication activities.

1.2.1 Mixer, loader and applicator exposure and risk assessment

Based on the registered use pattern, workers have the potential for exposure to prohexadione-calcium during mixing, loading and application as follows:

- 1) Short- to intermediate-term dermal and inhalation exposure of workers mixing/loading dry flowables (wetttable granules) and application by airblast equipment (apples and cherries)
- 2) Short- to intermediate-term dermal and inhalation exposure of workers mixing/loading dry flowables (wetttable granules) and application by groundboom equipment (strawberries)
- 3) Intermediate-term dermal and inhalation exposure of workers mixing/loading dry flowables (wetttable granules) and application by groundboom equipment (golf courses)

- 4) Intermediate-term dermal and inhalation exposure of workers mixing/loading dry flowables (wetable granules) and application by handgun lawn sprayer (golf courses)
- 5) Long-term dermal and inhalation exposure of workers mixing/loading dry flowables (wetable granules) and applicators using a groundboom sprayer (golf courses and sod farms³)
- 6) Long-term dermal and inhalation exposure of workers mixing/loading dry flowables (wetable granules) and application by handgun lawn sprayer (golf courses and sod farms)

Exposure to workers mixing, loading and applying prohexadione-calcium to apples using airblast equipment (scenario 1) and exposure to workers mixing, loading and applying prohexadione-calcium to strawberries using groundboom equipment (scenario 2) were previously assessed (Canada, 2006 and Canada, 2016). These assessments were revisited as part of this re-evaluation and occupational mixer/loader/applicator risks were determined to be acceptable under current conditions of use when label directions are followed. No additional mitigation measures are proposed.

Exposure to workers mixing, loading and applying prohexadione-calcium to sod farms, golf courses, sports fields, municipal sites and cemeteries using groundboom and handheld equipment (scenarios 3 to 6) were previously assessed (Canada, 2022) and continue to be acceptable. See PRD2022-05 for details on these assessments. No additional mitigation measures are proposed.

1.2.2 Exposure and risk assessment for workers entering treated areas

Based on the registered use pattern, workers have the potential for exposure to prohexadione-calcium after entering a treated site as follows:

- 1) Short- to intermediate-term dermal exposure of workers conducting postapplication activities (strawberries) where the highest exposure scenario is hand harvesting
- 2) Short- to intermediate-term dermal exposure of workers conducting postapplication activities (apples and cherries) where the highest exposure scenario is thinning fruit by hand
- 3) Long-term dermal exposure of workers conducting postapplication activities (sod farms⁴ and golf courses) where the highest exposure scenarios are slab harvesting and transplanting/planting for sod farms and transplanting/planting, mowing, watering, cup changing, irrigation repair and miscellaneous grooming for golf courses

³ The Area Treated Per Day (ATPD) for sports fields, municipal sites and cemeteries are expected to be less than those for sod farms; therefore, sod farms were considered the appropriate surrogate for these sites (PRD2022-05).

⁴ Postapplication worker exposure to maintenance workers of sports fields, municipal sites and cemeteries is not expected to exceed the postapplication exposure of workers performing similar duties on sod farms (PRD2022-05).

The postapplication worker exposure assessment for strawberries (scenario 1) was previously assessed (Canada, 2016) and the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours present on the current label continues to be acceptable.

Exposure to workers re-entering apple orchards treated with prohexadione-calcium (scenario 2) was previously assessed (Canada, 2006) and encompasses the scenario of workers re-entering cherry orchards treated with prohexadione-calcium. This assessment was revisited as part of this re-evaluation and risk continues to be acceptable for workers re-entering apple and cherry orchards treated with prohexadione-calcium, based on the existing REI of 12 hours on the labels. No further mitigation measures are proposed.

Exposure to workers re-entering turf sites treated with prohexadione-calcium (scenario 3) was previously assessed and complies with current standards (Canada, 2022a). There were no health risks of concern and the REI of 12 hours for sod farms was determined to be adequate to protect workers entering treated areas to conduct postapplication activities. Additionally, health risks were not of concern for workers entering treated golf courses or other recreational or municipal turf sites to conduct postapplication activities after the sprays have dried as per the label. See PRD2022-05 for details on these assessments. No additional mitigation measures are proposed.

1.3 Residential and bystander exposure assessment

There are no domestic-class products containing prohexadione-calcium; therefore, domestic handler exposure is not anticipated. This product is not anticipated to be used in residential areas by a professional applicator to treat apple or cherry trees because it is not used to control pests (in other words, it is a plant growth regulator).

Postapplication residential exposure assessments were recently conducted by Health Canada for the turf uses (PRD2022-05). There is the potential of exposure for adults, youth and children entering treated golf courses, sports fields, municipal sites and cemeteries treated with prohexadione-calcium. Contact with treated turf via the dermal route was expected for individuals of all ages, as well as through the incidental oral route for children (1 to <2 years).

Risk assessments for golf and high-contact turf activities have been completed and no health risks of concern have been identified. Adults and children can enter the treated turf area once the sprays have dried. For further details on the residential postapplication risk assessments of prohexadione-calcium for the registered turf uses, refer to PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a).

No further mitigation measures are proposed. However, it is proposed that the spray drift statement is updated to the current standard on all commercial end-use product labels (Appendix III).

1.4 Dietary exposure assessment

Prohexadione-calcium is registered for use on apples, cherries, strawberries and turf.

Since an ARfD has not been established, an acute dietary risk assessment was not required.

A chronic dietary risk assessment was conducted for the general population and all population subgroups (Canada, 2022a). Chronic risks from exposure through food and drinking water were shown to be acceptable for all populations. As no new uses have been added since the 2022 assessment and the dietary risk assessment encompasses current uses, no further mitigation measures are proposed. For further details on the dietary risk assessment of prohexadione-calcium, refer to PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a).

1.5 Aggregate exposure assessment

Aggregate exposure is the total exposure to a single pesticide that may occur from dietary (food and drinking water), residential, and other non-occupational sources, and from all known or plausible exposure routes (oral, dermal and inhalation). A major consideration is the likelihood of cooccurrence of exposures and durations of exposures. Additionally, only exposures from routes that share common toxicological effects are aggregated.

There is potential for individuals to be concurrently exposed to prohexadione-calcium via different routes and pathways of exposure, including through dietary exposure, golfing, and high-contact turf activities. These routes were considered by Health Canada in PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a). No health risks of concern from aggregate exposure to adults, youth and children were determined. For details on the aggregate risk assessment of prohexadione-calcium, refer to PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a).

The use pattern for prohexadione-calcium has not changed since the 2022 assessment and the aggregate assessments continues to meet current standards. No additional mitigation measures are proposed.

1.6 Cumulative exposure assessment

The *Pest Control Products Act* requires that Health Canada considers the cumulative exposure to pesticides with a common mechanism of toxicity. Accordingly, an assessment of a potential common mechanism of toxicity with other pesticides was undertaken for prohexadione-calcium (Canada, 2022a). Prohexadione-calcium is part of a group of plant growth regulators that acts as a gibberellin biosynthesis inhibitor. Other pesticides of the same class that are known to target the inhibition of gibberellic acid are registered in Canada; however the toxicological effects following exposure to this class of plant growth regulators are considered indicative of more generalized toxicity, and a common mechanism of mammalian toxicity has not been identified. Therefore, a cumulative risk assessment is not required at this time.

2.0 Impact on the Environment

2.1 Fate and behaviour in the environment

Prohexadione-calcium is not expected to persist in the environment based on laboratory and field studies. Aerobic soil biotransformation is the major route of dissipation. Prohexadione-calcium has low to moderate mobility in soil. The potential to leach is considered to be low, mainly due to rapid degradation. Prohexadione-calcium is not expected to bioaccumulate.

For more details on environmental fate, please refer to REG2006-07 for prohexadione-calcium (Canada, 2006).

2.2 Environmental risk characterization

For details on ecotoxicity, please refer to the REG2006-07 and Proposed Registration Decision PRD2009-05 for prohexadione-calcium (Canada, 2006 and Canada, 2009).

The environmental risk assessment for prohexadione-calcium was updated in 2022 for the new use on turf. As the cumulative yearly application rate is higher for the registered turf uses than for the registered fruit uses (apples, cherries, strawberries), the updated environmental risk assessment on turf encompasses the fruit uses, with the exception of the pollinator risk assessment, which uses the maximum application rate from a single application, and considers the attractiveness of the crop to pollinators. For details on the updated environmental risk assessment of prohexadione-calcium, please refer to PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a). No further mitigation measures are proposed. However, the spray buffer zone table for use on turf is proposed to be updated to increase clarity (Appendix III). Spray buffer zones are not required for the registered uses on apple, cherry and strawberry.

The previous pollinator assessments conducted for fruit and turf uses of prohexadione-calcium were based only on acute adult data, as per the previous risk assessment scheme. For this re-evaluation, the pollinator risk assessment was updated in accordance with the current Guidance for Assessing Pesticide Risks to Bees, which includes chronic (repeat-exposure) bee larvae and adult bee chronic toxicity data.

An environmental risk assessment was conducted as described in the PMRA Guidance Document *Health Canada's Approach to Environmental Risk Assessment for Pest Control Products* to estimate the potential for adverse effects on non-target species (pollinators) when prohexadione-calcium is applied to orchards (apple or cherry) or to strawberries. An updated pollinator assessment for turf uses was not conducted for this re-evaluation, as the maximum single rate of application for turf is lower than the one for apples and cherries (which are crops highly attractive to pollinators), and as minimal pollinator exposure is expected as a result of the registered uses on turf.

Initially, a screening-level risk assessment is performed using simple methods, conservative exposure scenarios and sensitive effects metrics. A risk quotient (RQ) is calculated by dividing the estimated environmental concentration (EEC) by the effects metric and is then compared to the level of concern (LOC). When the screening-level RQ is below the LOC, the risk is considered to be acceptable, and no further risk characterization is necessary. When the screening-level RQ is equal to or greater than the LOC, a refined risk assessment is performed to further characterize the risk. The EECs used in this risk assessment are presented in Appendix II, Table 1. Acute and chronic ecotoxicological data for non-target terrestrial pollinators are summarized in Appendix II, Table 2.

The LOC was not exceeded at the screening level for adult bees on an acute basis (acute contact and acute oral) and on a chronic basis (10-day chronic) based on orchard uses, which have the highest single rate of application. Therefore, the risk was considered acceptable for adult bees for both the orchard and strawberry uses (Appendix II, Table 3).

The LOC was also not exceeded for bee larva on a chronic basis at the screening level for the strawberry use (Appendix II, Table 3), and the risk was considered acceptable for this use. However, the screening-level RQ for larva on a chronic basis (RQ of 5) exceeded the LOC of 1 for the orchard uses (the highest rate).

The results of the screening-level risk assessment are based on exposure estimates in pollen and nectar based on the upper bound residue in tall grass from the nomogram model. Estimated residues on leaves are likely much higher than residues on pollen and nectar and therefore conservative. As well, chronic exposure is conservatively represented at the highest single day estimated exposure.

In order to further characterize the potential chronic risk to larva for the orchard uses (apples and cherries), a Tier I refined assessment was conducted based on field residue data for prohexadione-calcium in apples (Appendix II, Table 4). The environmental fate profile of prohexadione-calcium (half-life of 14.6 days on apples and 3.3 days in soil) suggests residues would decline relatively quickly. Comparing estimated exposure (0.516 ppm at 0 days after last application) to the chronic larval endpoint of 7.2 ppm, the RQ is far below the LOC (Appendix II, Table 5). Risks to pollinators are acceptable and no additional mitigation is required. The spray buffer zone table for use on turf is proposed to be updated to increase clarity (Appendix III).

3.0 Incident reports

3.1 Health Incident Reports

As of 17 November 2025, no human or domestic animal incident reports involving prohexadione-calcium have been reported to Health Canada.

3.2 Environment Incident Reports

As of 17 November 2025, there was one environmental incident reported to Health Canada involving the active ingredient prohexadione-calcium. This incident was previously addressed in PRD2022-05 (Canada, 2022a).

4.0 Value assessment

Based on the outcome of the re-evaluation, it has been determined that continued registration can be supported for all registered uses of prohexadione-calcium, in other words, as a plant growth regulator on apples, cherries, strawberries and turfgrasses, provided label directions are followed.

Prohexadione-calcium is of value as a plant growth regulator by reducing vegetative growth and thereby allowing a balance between canopy development and fruit production on apples, cherries and strawberries, and by slowing vertical growth, reducing mowing intervals, and improving colour and quality in turfgrasses.

5.0 Pest Control Product Policy considerations

Prohexadione-calcium is not considered a Track 1 substance as it does not meet all the Track 1 criteria as per the Toxic Substances Management Policy (Canada, 2022a).

Appendix I Registered products containing Prohexadione-calcium in Canada

Table 1 Registered products containing Prohexadione-calcium in Canada¹

Registration number	Marketing class	Registrant	Product name	Formulation type	Active ingredient (%)
28043	Technical	BASF Canada Inc.	Prohexadione Calcium Technical Plant Growth Regulator	Solid	94.0
32682	Technical	Fine Agrochemicals Limited	Prohexadione Calcium Technical	Solid	96.1
34507	Technical	Nufarm Agriculture Inc.	Nufarm Prohexadione Calcium Technical Plant Growth Regulator	Wettable Granules	94
28042	Commercial	BASF Canada Inc.	Apogee Plant Growth Regulator	Wettable Granules	27.5
33010	Commercial	Fine Agrochemicals Limited	Kudos 27.5 WG	Wettable Granules	27.5
34508	Commercial	Nufarm Agriculture Inc.	Anew Plant Growth Regulator	Wettable Granules	27.5

¹ as of 17 November 2025, excluding discontinued products or products with a submission for discontinuation

Appendix II Updated pollinator assessment for use of prohexadione-calcium on apples, cherries and strawberries

Table 1 Estimated environmental concentration (EEC) for prohexadione-calcium in the environment (bee matrices) used to evaluate risks to pollinators (bees)

Substance	EEC*	Method of calculation
Bee matrices		
Prohexadione-calcium	(adult/larvae chronic) Orchard: 36.36 mg a.i./kg diet Strawberry: 3.6 mg a.i./kg diet	Oral exposure estimate for bees (where the toxicity endpoints are in µg a.i./bee): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For foliar applications: maximum single application rate (kg a.i./ha) × 98 µg a.i./g (default tall grass residues) × consumption rate* results in EECs on a µg a.i./bee/day basis For foliar applications: maximum single application rate (kg a.i./ha) × 98 µg a.i./g (default tall grass residues) Orchard rate is 371.25 g a.i./ha Strawberry use is 37 g a.i./ha
	(adult, acute oral) Orchard: 10.62 µg a.i./bee/day	Note: Where the toxicity endpoint is a concentration (mg a.i./kg diet), the level of exposure should also be estimated as the concentration in the same units. Empirical residue data can be used to refine the risk assessment, ideally as residues measured from plant pollen and nectar.
	(adult, contact) Orchard: 0.89 µg a.i./bee/day Strawberry: 0.088 µg a.i./bee/day	Estimated contact exposure (µg a.i./bee) = 2.4 µg a.i./bee per kg a.i./ha × maximum single application rate (Orchard: 0.371 kg a.i./ha; Strawberry: 0.037 kg a.i./ha)

* The consumption rate is 0.292 g/bee/day for adult bees.

Table 2 Toxicity to non-target species (pollinators)

Organism	Exposure (observation)	Test substance	Endpoint value ¹	Degree of toxicity ²	PMRA document number
Invertebrates					
Bee	Adult acute oral (48-hour)	Prohexadione-Calcium	LD ₅₀ : >100 µg/bee	Relatively nontoxic	1416978
	Adult acute contact (48-hour)	Prohexadione-Calcium	LD ₅₀ : >100 µg/bee	Relatively nontoxic	
		Prohexadione-Calcium	NOED: 0.275 µg/larvae/day	N/A	3707600

Organism	Exposure (observation)	Test substance	Endpoint value ¹	Degree of toxicity ²	PMRA document number
	22-day chronic oral larval repeated exposure (4-day exposure)		NOEC: 7.2 mg/kg diet (used in risk assessment)		
	10-day adult chronic oral (repeated exposure)	Prohexadione-calcium	NOED: 5.34 µg/larvae/day NOEC: 163 mg/kg diet (used in risk assessment)	N/A	3714223

¹ Both dose and concentration endpoints are reported for chronic exposure scenarios. However, the concentration-based endpoint is more reliable and considered in the risk assessment. LD₅₀ = Lethal Dose 50%; NOED = No Observed Effect Dose; NOEC = No Observed Effect Concentration.

² USEPA classification, where applicable.

Table 3 Screening-level risk assessment for non-target terrestrial organisms (pollinators)

Organism	Test substance	Exposure type	EEC	Endpoint value	Effects metric	RQ	LOC	LOC exceeded?
Invertebrates								
Bee	Prohexadione-calcium	Orchard: Adult acute contact (48-h)	0.89	100 µg a.i./bee	100	< 0.009	0.4	No
		Orchard: Adult acute oral (48-h)	10.62	100 µg a.i./bee	100	< 0.106	0.4	No
		Orchard: 10-d Adult chronic	36.36	163 mg a.i./kg diet	163	0.22	1	No
		Orchard: 22-d Larval repeated exposure (4-d)	36.36	7.2 mg a.i./kg diet	7.2	5	1	Yes
		Strawberry: 22-d Larval repeated exposure (4-d)	3.62	7.2 mg a.i./kg diet	7.2	0.47	1	No

Table 4 Residue decline information in apples (from Appendix I, Table 2 of PRD2009-05; Canada, 2009)

DALA	Residue (mg a.i./kg)*
0	0.516
10	0.32
25	0.17
32	0.095
46	0.055
55	0.05

* Day after last application (DALA): Day 0 is estimated from other DALA residue data. Measured data from DALA 10 through 55 were used to determine the decline curve and a DT₅₀ value of 14.6 days.

Table 5 Refined risk to larval bees exposed to prohexadione-calcium

Organism	Endpoint (Exposure duration)	Use pattern	Endpoint value	Effects metric	Exposure estimate (mg a.i./kg)	LOC	RQ	LOC exceeded?
Larval bees	22-d Larval repeated exposure (4-d)	Orchard	7.2 mg a.i./kg diet	7.2	0.32 at 10 DALA*	1	0.044	No
					0.516 at 0 DALA**	1	0.072	No

* Based on measured residue data in apples.

** Calculated based on a DT₅₀ of 14.6 days determined from apple residue data decline curve (using measured residues from days 10 through 55 DALA)

RQ = exposure estimate/effects metric

Appendix III Proposed label updates for products containing prohexadione-calcium

The proposed label amendments presented below do not include all label requirements for individual end-use products. Information on labels of currently registered products should not be removed unless it contradicts the label statements below.

For all commercial end-use products replace the existing spray drift statement:

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity (houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas) is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

with the following spray drift statement:

Apply only when the potential for drift beyond the area to be treated is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment, and sprayer settings.

For Reg. No. 34508 replace the spray buffer zone table:

Method of application	Crop	Spray Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of Freshwater Habitat of Depths Less than 1 m:
Field sprayer	Turf	1

with the following table:

Method of Application	Crop/Site	Spray Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:				Terrestrial Habitat:
		Freshwater Habitat of Depths:		Estuarine/Marine Habitat of Depths:		
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Field sprayer	Turf	1	0	0	0	0

References

Published information considered

PMRA document number	Reference
1416978	Canada, 2006. Regulatory Note Prohexadione Calcium. REG2006-07. 7 December 2006.
1723271	Canada, 2009. Proposed Registration Decision Prohexadione Calcium. PRD2009-05. 17 March 2009.
2559975	Canada, 2016. Evaluation Report for Category C, Subcategory 6.3 (URMULE) application Sub. No. 2015-0443
3327764	Canada, 2022a. Proposed Registration Decision. Prohexadione-calcium and Anuew Plant Growth Regulator. PRD2022-05. 3 March 2022.
3357549	Canada, 2022b. Registration Decision Prohexadione-calcium and Anuew Plant Growth Regulator. 1 June 2022. RD2022-05.

Information considered in the updated environmental assessment

Studies submitted by registrant

PMRA document number	Reference
3707600	2019. Repeated exposure of honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) larvae to Prohexadione-calcium TGAI under laboratory conditions (in vitro). DACO: 9.2.4.3
3714223	2018. Chronic toxicity of Prohexadione-calcium TGAI to the honey bee <i>Apis mellifera</i> L. under laboratory conditions. DACO: 9.2.4.4