

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part B

Section 5

Analytical Methods

Detailed summary of the risk assessment

Product code: RNB 072 A

Product name(s): **MATLAM**

Chemical active substance:

Florasulam, 50 g/L

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: Poland

CORE ASSESSMENT

(authorization)

Applicant: XXXX

Submission date: June 2024

Evaluation date: February 2025

MS Finalisation date: May 2025

Version history

When	What
February 2025	Version evaluated by zRMS PL

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5 Analytical methods

5.1 Conclusion and summary of assessment

Sufficiently sensitive and selective analytical methods are available for the active substance(s) and relevant impurities in the plant protection product.

Noticed data gaps are:

RMS conclusion on the composition equivalence to the Kantor 050 SC and Floras 50 SC.
From physicochemical perspective **MATLAM is not considered equivalent/ comparable to already registered Kantor 050 SC in Poland under Composition's comparison in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation 1107/2009.** So, unprotected physicochemical data taken from Kantor 050 SC cannot be used to support Matlam registration in Poland.

From physicochemical perspective **MATLAM is considered equivalent/ comparable to already registered Floras 50 SC in Poland** under Composition's comparison. Applicant has provided the letter of access to the Floras 50 SC data .So, physicochemical data taken from Floras 50 SC can be used to support Matlam registration in Poland.

Sufficiently sensitive and selective analytical methods are available for all analytes included in the residue definitions. The residue definition for risk assessment and enforcement purposes in cereals and grass can be established as florasulam. Analytical methods for enforcement of the residue definition are reported with an LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg in high water content, high fat content, acidic and dry commodities (EFSA Journal 2012;10(3):2626). In the context of the authorisation request data gaps are none.

Commodity/crop	Supported/ Not supported
Cereals	Supported

5.2 Methods used for the generation of pre-authorization data (KCP 5.1)

5.2.1 Analysis of the plant protection product (KCP 5.1.1)

5.2.1.1 Determination of active substance and/or variant in the plant protection product (KCP 5.1.1)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in plant protection product is provided as follows:

Comments of zRMS:	Accepted
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Reference: KCP 5.1.1-1

Report Floras 50 SC Stage I: Determination of pphysicochemical properties of the initial preparation, after accelerated and low temperature storage, Kupiec J., 2022, Report No. BF-21/22

Guideline(s): SANCO/3030/99 rev. 5
Deviations: No
GLP: Yes
Acceptability: Yes

Materials and methods

Test item: Florasulam 50 g/L SC
Reference materials: Florasulam, CAS No. 145701-23-1, IPO 940, Series 2A/21, Purity 99.7 %

Florasulam

Chromatographic conditions

Instrument: Shimadzu liquid chromatograph with UV-VIS detector
Column: Arion Plus C18, 250x4.6mm, 5µm
Column temperature: 30 °C
Mobile phase A: Methanol
Mobile phase B: 0.1 % H₃PO₄
Gradient:

Time [min]	A [%]	B [%]
0.01 – 2.30	70	30
2.31 – 5.00	28	72
5.01 – 8.00	70	30

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
Wavelength: λ = 260 nm
Injection volume: 5 µL
Retention time: 4.2 min ± 0.3 min

Standard solutions

Florasulam standard was weighed (with the accuracy of 0.01 mg) into the 10 mL volumetric flask and acetonitrile was added. The flask was put into the ultrasonic bath for 5 min. After cooling, acetonitrile was added to the nominal volume and solution was diluted. Standards solutions of Florasulam was in the concentration range from 0.3018 mg/mL to 0.7545 mg/mL and analyzed.

Specimen solutions

About 100 mg of examined specimen was weighed (with the accuracy of 0.01 mg) into the 10 mL volumetric flask. 2 mL water was added, stirred and the flask was put into the ultrasonic bath for 5 min. After cooling, acetonitrile was added to the nominal volume, solutions of examined specimen were passed through syringe filters and analyzed.

Validation - Results and discussions

Table 5.2-1: Methods suitable for the determination of active substances Florasulam in plant protection product MATLAM/RNB 072 A

	Florasulam
Author(s), year	Kupiec J., 2022
Principle of method	HPLC-UV/VIS
Linearity (linear between mg/L / % range of the declared content) (correlation coefficient, expressed as r)	0.3018 - 0.7545 mg/mL n = 5 y = 8365610.324x - 5909.439 R ² = 0.999

	Florasulam
Precision – Repeatability Mean n = 6 (%RSD)	Mean conc.: 4.83 % RSD = 0.61 % RSD _r = 2.11 % H _r = 0.29, H _r ≤ 1
Accuracy n = 2 in in 6 repetitions (% Recovery)	Total recovery Average 101.92 %
Interference/ Specificity	No interferences between the analyte and other compounds, the method is specific.
Comment	-

Conclusion

According to SANCO/3030/99 rev. 5 the presented method was sufficiently validated and is suitable for determination of Florasulam content in the test item Florasulam 50 g/L SC.

5.2.1.2 Description of analytical methods for the determination of relevant impurities (KCP 5.1.1)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of relevant impurities in plant protection product is provided as follows:

Comments of zRMS:	Accepted
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Reference:	KCP 5.1.1-1
Report	Floras 50 SC Stage I: Determination of pchysicochemical properties of the initial preparation, after accelerated and low temperature storage, Kupiec J., 2022, Report No. BF-21/22
Guideline(s):	SANCO/3030/99 rev. 5
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

Materials and methods

Test item:	Florasulam 50 g/L SC
Reference materials:	2,6-difluoroaniline (2,6-DFA), Sigma-Aldrich, Batch no. STBH3159, Purity ≥ 97 %

2,6-DFA

Chromatographic conditions

Instrument:	Sciex QTRAP 4500 mass spectrometer with UHPLC
Column:	Luna Omega Polar PS C18, 100 × 2,1 mm, Phenomenex
Column temperature:	30 °C
Mobile phase A:	5 mmol aqueous solution of ammonium formate + 0,1% aqueous solution of formic acid
Mobile phase B:	5 mmol acetonitrile solution of ammonium formate + 0,1%

acetonitrile solution of formic acid			
Gradient:	Time [min]	A [%]	B [%]
	0.00	95	5
	1.00	95	5
	5.00	5	95
	9.00	5	95
	10.00	95	5
	12.00	95	5
Flow rate:	0.4 mL/min		
Precursor ion m/z:	130.1		
Product ions m/z:	110.1* and 90.1 (* used for calculation)		
Collision energy (CE) (eV):	20 and 22 respectively to product ion		
Delustering potential (DP):	30		
Injection volume:	10 µL		
Retention time:	3.91 min ± 0.2 min		

Standard solutions

51.67 mg of 2,6 - difluoroaniline standard was weighed (with the accuracy of 0.01 mg) into 50 mL flask and acetonitrile was added up to the volume. The flask was put into the ultrasonic bath for 2 min. The solution was appropriately diluted by mobile phase A and analysed.

Specimen solutions

About 100 mg of preparation was weighed (with the accuracy of 0.01 mg) into a 10 mL flask and mobile phase A was added up to the volume. The flask was put into the ultrasonic bath for 2 min. After cooling, the solution was analysed.

Validation - Results and discussions

Table 5.2-2: Methods suitable for the determination of the relevant impurities in plant protection product (PPP) MATLAM/RNB 072 A

	2,6-DFA max. 0.1 g/L in PPP
Author(s), year	Kupiec J., 2022
Principle of method	UHPLC-MS/MS
Linearity (linear between mg/L) (correlation coefficient, expressed as r)	0.0002 - 0.01103 mg/mL n = 6 $y = 2225855.9670x + 2962.9829$ $R^2 = 0.9994$
Precision – Repeatability Mean n = 6 (%RSD)	Mean conc.: < LOQ % In none of the examined samples, 2,6-DFA was detected above the LOQ. Therefore, for the determination of repeatability five portions of placebo were fortified with 2,6-DFA at one level 0.0029 mg/mL and analyzed. n = 1 Mean conc.: ~ 0.00029 % RSD = 0.87 % RSD _r = 9.13 % H _r = 0.09, H _r ≤ 1
Accuracy n = 2 in 5 replicates (% Recovery)	Total recovery Average 108.9 %

	2,6-DFA max. 0.1 g/L in PPP
Interference/ Specificity	No interferences between the analyte and other compounds, the method is specific.
LOQ	0.00020 mg/mL (0.00000010 g/kg of PPP)
Comment	-

Conclusion

According to SANCO/3030/99 rev. 5 the presented method was sufficiently validated and is suitable for determination of 2,6-DFA content in the test item Florasulam 50 g/L SC.

5.2.1.3 Description of analytical methods for the determination of formulants (KCP 5.1.1)

Not relevant.

5.2.1.4 Applicability of existing CIPAC methods (KCP 5.1.1)

The CIPAC method No. 616 is available for Florasulam.

5.2.2 Methods for the determination of residues (KCP 5.1.2)

Please refer to the post-registration method.

5.3 Methods for post-authorization control and monitoring purposes (KCP 5.2)

5.3.1 Analysis of the plant protection product (KCP 5.2)

Analytical methods for the determination of the active substance and relevant impurities in the plant protection product shall be submitted, unless the applicant shows that these methods already submitted in accordance with the requirements set out in point 5.2.1 can be applied.

5.3.2 Description of analytical methods for the determination of residues of Florasulam (KCP 5.2)

5.3.2.1 Overview of residue definitions and levels for which compliance is required

Compared to the residue definition proposed in the Draft Assessment Report (incl. its addenda) the current legal residue definition is identical.

Table 5.3-1: Relevant residue definitions for monitoring/enforcement and levels for which compliance is required

Matrix	Residue definition	MRL / limit	Reference for MRL/level Remarks
Plant, high water content	Florasulam	0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Plant, high acid content		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Plant, high protein/high starch content (dry commodities)		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Plant, high oil content		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Plant, difficult matrices (hops, spices, tea)		0.05 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Muscle	Florasulam	0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Milk		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Eggs		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Fat		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Liver, kidney		0.01 mg/kg	Reg. (EU) 2022/1363
Soil (Ecotoxicology)	Florasulam	0.05 mg/kg	Common limit
Drinking water (Human toxicology)	Florasulam	0.1 µg/L	General limit for drinking water
Surface water (Ecotoxicology)	Florasulam	0.63 µg/L	Lowest NOEC from <i>Lemna gibba</i> study EFSA Journal 2015; 13(1):3984
Air	Florasulam	15 µg/m ³	AOEL sys/AOEL inhal: 0.05 mg/kg bw/d Reg. (EU) 2015/1397
Tissue (meat or liver)	Florasulam	0.01 mg/kg	Common limit
Body fluids		0.05 mg/L	EFSA Journal 2015; 13(1):3984

5.3.2.2 Description of analytical methods for the determination of residues in plant matrices (KCP 5.2)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in plant matrices is given in the following tables.

Table 5.3-2: Validated methods for food and feed of plant origin (required for all matrix types, “difficult” matrix only when indicated by intended GAP)

Component of residue definition: Florasulam				
Matrix type	Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing / EU agreed
High water content	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	ILV	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110536, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
High acid content	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	ILV	-	-	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110536, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
High oil content	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	ILV	-	-	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110536, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
High protein/high starch content (dry)	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	ILV	-	-	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110536, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Rodrigues Junior A., 2011 amended 2014, Report No. 110535, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed

Table 5.3-3: Statement on extraction efficiency

	Method for products of plant origin
Required, available from:	-
Not required, because:	Residues \geq LOQ are not expected.

5.3.2.3 Description of analytical methods for the determination of residues in animal matrices (KCP 5.2)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in animal matrices is given in the following tables.

Table 5.3-4: Validated methods for food and feed of animal origin (if appropriate)

Component of residue definition: Florasulam				
Matrix type	Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing
Milk	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	ILV	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	David Robaugh A., 2012 amended 2014, Report No. 110541, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Eggs	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	ILV	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	David Robaugh A., 2012 amended 2014, Report No. 110541, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Muscle	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	ILV	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	David Robaugh A., 2012 amended 2014, Report No. 110541, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Fat	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed

Component of residue definition: Florasulam				
Matrix type	Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing
				agreed
	ILV	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	David Robaugh A., 2012 amended 2014, Report No. 110541, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Kidney, liver	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	ILV	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	David Robaugh A., 2012 amended 2014, Report No. 110541, Addendum to the RAR, Poland, 2014, EU agreed
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110540, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed

Table 5.3-5: Statement on extraction efficiency

	Method for products of animal origin
Required, available from:	-
Not required, because:	Residues \geq LOQ are not expected.

5.3.2.4 Description of methods for the analysis of soil (KCP 5.2)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in soil is given in the following tables.

Table 5.3-6: Validated methods for soil (if appropriate)

Component of residue definition: Florasulam			
Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing
Primary	0.05 µg/kg (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110537, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Confirmatory	0.05 µg/kg (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Bacher R., 2011, Report No. 110537, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed

5.3.2.5 Description of methods for the analysis of water (KCP 5.2)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in surface and drinking water is given in the following tables.

Table 5.3-7: Validated methods for water (if appropriate)

Component of residue definition: Florasulam				
Matrix type	Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing
Drinking water	Primary	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110538, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	ILV	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Souza N., 2011, Report No. 110539, RAR, Poland, 2013 EU agreed
	Confirmatory	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110538, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Surface water	Primary	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110538, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	Confirmatory	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110538, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Ground water	Primary	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110538, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
	Confirmatory	0.05 µg/L (for Florasulam and 5-OH Florasulam)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110538, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed

5.3.2.6 Description of methods for the analysis of air (KCP 5.2)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in air is given in the following tables.

Table 5.3-8: Validated methods for air (if appropriate)

Component of residue definition: Florasulam			
Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing
Primary	1.5 µg/m ³	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110282, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Confirmatory	1.5 µg/m ³	LC-MS/MS	Class T., 2011, Report No. 110282, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed

5.3.2.7 Description of methods for the analysis of body fluids and tissues (KCP 5.2)

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Florasulam in body fluids and tissues is given in the following table.

Table 5.3-9: Methods for body fluids and tissues (if appropriate)

Component of residue definition: Florasulam			
Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing
Primary	0.05 mg/L(in blood, urine)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., Gocer M., 2011, Report No. 110283, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed
Confirmatory	0.05 mg/L(in blood, urine)	LC-MS/MS	Class T., Gocer M., 2011, Report No. 110283, RAR, Poland, 2013, EU agreed

According to SANTE/2020/12830 Rev.2 suitable methods for body tissues could be available from methods for food of animal origin since the residue definition is covered.

5.3.2.8 Other studies/ information

No other studies/ information.

Appendix 1 Lists of data considered in support of the evaluation

List of data submitted by the applicant and relied on

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 5.1.1-1	Kupiec J.	2022	Floras 50 SC Stage I: Determination of physicochemical properties of the initial preparation, after accelerated and low temperature storage. Report No. BF-21/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Warsaw GLP Unpublished	N	Elvita Sp. z o.o.

List of data submitted or referred to by the applicant and relied on, but already evaluated at EU peer review

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 5.2	Rodrigues Junior A.	2011 Amended 2014	Residue Method Validation for the Determination of Florasulam in Agricultural Commodities. Dow AgroSciences Ind. Ltda., Mogi Mirim Reg. Lab., Rod. SP 147, km 71.5, Mogi Mirim, SP, Brazil Report No. 110535 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences
KCP 5.2	Bacher R.	2011	Florasulam: Independent Laboratory Validation of a Residue Method for the Determination of Florasulam in Agricultural Commodities. PTRL Europe GmbH, Helmholtzstr. 22, Science Park, D-89081 Ulm, Germany Report No. 110536 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 5.2	Bacher R.	2011	Method Validation Study for the Determination of Residues of Florasulam in Foodstuffs of Animal Origin by Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry. PTRL Europe GmbH, Helmholtzstr. 22, Science Park, D-89081 Ulm, Germany. Report No. 110540 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences
KCP 5.2	David Robaugh A.	2012, Amended 2014	Independent Laboratory Validation Study for the determination of Residues of Florasulam in Bovine and Poultry Tissues by Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry. Pyxant Labs Inc., 4720 Forge Road, Suite 108, Colorado Springs, CO 80907. Report No. 110541 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences
KCP 5.2	Bacher R.	2011	Method Validation Study for the Determination of Residues of Florasulam and its 5-OH Metabolite in Soil by Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry. PTRL Europe GmbH, Helmholtzstr. 22, Science Park, D-89081 Ulm, Germany. Report No. 110537 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences
KCP 5.2	Class T.	2011	Method Validation Study for the Determination of Residues of Florasulam and its 5-OH Metabolite in Surface Water, Ground Water and Drinking Water by Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry. PTRL Europe GmbH, Helmholtz str. 22, Science Park, D-89081 Ulm, Germany. Report No. 110538 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences
KCP 5.2	Souza N.	2011	Independent Laboratory Validation of Dow AgroSciences LLC Method – Determination of Residues of Florasulam and its 5-OH Metabolite in Drinking Water, Ground Water and Surface Water by Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometric Detection. Dow AgroSciences Ind. Ltda. – Rod. SP147, km71,5 Mogi Mirim, SP, Brazil 13800-9700 Report No. 110539 GLP	N	Dow AgroSciences

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			Published		
KCP 5.2	Class T.	2011	The Development and Validation of a Method for the Analysis of Florasulam in Air. PTRL Europe GmbH, Helmholtzstr. 22, Science Park, D-89081Ulm, Germany. Report No. 110282 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences
KCP 5.2	Class T., Gocer M.	2011	Florasulam: Development of an Analytical Method for the Determination of Florasulam in Body Fluid(s). PTRL Europe GmbH, Helmholtzstr. 22, Science Park, D-89081 Ulm, Germany. Report No. 110283 GLP Published	N	Dow AgroSciences

Appendix 2 Detailed evaluation of submitted analytical methods

A 2.1 Analytical methods for Florasulam

A 2.1.1 Methods used for the generation of pre-authorization data (KCP 5.1)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2 Methods for post-authorization control and monitoring purposes (KCP 5.2)

A 2.1.2.1 Description of analytical methods for the determination of residues in plant matrices (KCP 5.2)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2.2 Description of analytical methods for the determination of residues in animal matrices (KCP 5.2)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2.3 Description of Methods for the Analysis of Soil (KCP 5.2)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2.4 Description of Methods for the Analysis of Water (KCP 5.2)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2.5 Description of Methods for the Analysis of Air (KCP 5.2)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2.6 Description of Methods for the Analysis of Body Fluids and Tissues (KCP 5.2)

No new or additional studies have been submitted.

A 2.1.2.7 A.2.A.9 Other Studies/ Information

No new or additional studies have been submitted.