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REGISTRATION REPORT

Part B

Section 7

Metabolism and Residues

Detailed summary of the risk assessment

Product code: F7B-39-30

Product name: Rinpode

Chemical active substance: Florpyrauxifen-benzyl 25 g/l

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: Poland/zRMS

CORE ASSESSMENT/

Applicant: Corteva Agriscience

Submission date: March 2023

zRMS Assessment date: 15/11/2023

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Following commenting round: 15/03/2024

References correction: 31/07/2024

Update on evaluation of metabolism studies in plants:
08/01/2025

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Version history

When	What
March 2023	Submission to zRMS and concerned Member States
November 2023	zRMS assessment
March 2024	Following commenting round
July 2024	References correction
January 2025	Update on evaluation of metabolism studies in plants

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Appendix 4 Additional information provided by the applicant 349

7 Metabolism and residue data (KCA section 6)

zRMS comment: The EFSA conclusions included in the Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance florpyrauxifen (EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378) are based on the evaluation of the representative use of florpyrauxifen-benzyl as an herbicide on rice. The required use of the substance is sugar beet.

The Applicant has submitted an adequate number of beet trials for evaluation. Residues of florpyrauxifen-benzyl did not exceed the current MRL value. Thus the proposed GAP is considered acceptable.

The estimated long-term dietary intake is well below of the ADI (0.3% based on NL toddler). The proposed use of florpyrauxifen-benzyl in the formulation F7B-39-30 does not represent unacceptable chronic risks for the consumers. No acute exposure assessment performed (no ARfD value established).

7.0 Introduction

This application was submitted by Corteva Agriscience in March 2023.

The application is for the first approval of the formulation F7B-39-30 (trademark: Rinpode) as new post-emergence herbicide developed by Corteva Agriscience. The formulation is an EC (emulsion concentrate) containing 25 g/L of florpyrauxifen-benzyl (19.870 g a.e./L) for use as an herbicide in sugar beets.

F7B-39-30 is submitted to Southern and Central zones with France and Poland acting as zRMS respectively. Concerned Member States are Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Croatia in Southern zone and Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Romania, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia in Central zone.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (trademark: Rinskor® active) is a New Active Substance (NAS), developed by Corteva Agrisciences, approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on July 3rd, 2019. Details of the approval Regulation, Commission Review Report and EFSA R.O. are provided in the below table:

Active Substance	Approval Regulation	SANCO/SANTE Review Report	EFSA Scientific Report
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (trademark: Rinskor® active)	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1138 of 3 July 2019	SANTE/10658/2019 rev2 of 21 May 2019	EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5378.

The Regulation (EU) 2019/1138 for Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (trademark: Rinskor® active) provides specific provisions under Part B which need to be considered by the applicant in the preparation of their submission and by the MS prior to granting an authorisation: *“For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on 21 March 2019, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to: — the protection of aquatic and terrestrial non-target plants. Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures such as buffer zones and/or drift reduction nozzles, where appropriate.”*

These concerns have been addressed within the current submission, where not otherwise stated.

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (trademark: Rinskor® active) is a foliar post-emergence herbicide effective to control the most import weeds present in rice paddies; it is not yet authorized for sugar beets. Florpyrauxifen-benzyl is a member of the arylpicolinate family of chemistry, a new structural class of synthetic auxin herbicides, Group O (according to HRAC MOA classification). F7B-39-30 is active at low use rates in post-emergence applications against broadleaf weeds in sugar-beet.

F7B-39-30 is very similar to GF-3206 (trademark Loyant 25 Neo EC), with the addition of a food-grade dye, included in the composition at 0.0005% w/w. F7B-39-30 and GF-3206 are the same formulation type (emulsion concentrate) and contain equal amounts of active ingredient, antifoam, emulsifiers, solvents and adjuvant. The minimal difference in composition between F7B-39-30 and GF-3206 lead to toxicological

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and ecotoxicological properties that can be considered equivalent and in comparable performance on crop safety or efficacy. Based on comparability of both formulations, data generated with GF-3206 are used in support of the claim for F7B-39-30. GF-3206, which is authorized formulation since 2019 in all Southern Europe rice countries, is the representative formulation considered for the florpyrauxifen-benzyl (trademark: Rinskor® active) approval, so it was fully evaluated in the active substance European process.

Information on the detailed composition of F7B-39-30 or of the GF-3206 formulation used as read-across can be found in the CONFIDENTIAL dossier of this submission (draft Registration Report - Part C). F7B-39-30 Rinpode critical and Country GAP within the zone is given in Part B, Section 0.

7.1 Summary and zRMS Conclusion

7.1.1 Critical GAP(s) and overall conclusion

Selection of critical uses and justification

The critical GAPs with respect to consumer intake and risk assessment for the preparation F7B-39-30 are presented in Table 7.1-1. They have been selected from the individual GAPs in the Central zone for Sugar beet. A list of all intended uses within the Central zone is given in Part B, Section 0.

Overall conclusion

The data available are considered sufficient for risk assessment. An exceedance of the current MRL of 0.01 mg/kg for Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (Rinskor® active) as laid down in Reg. (EU) 396/2005 is not expected. The chronic and the short-term intakes of Florpyrauxifen-benzyl residues are unlikely to present a public health concern.

As far as consumer health protection is concerned, PL zRMS agrees with the authorization of the intended use(s).

According to available data, no specific mitigation measures should apply.

Data gaps

Noticed data gaps: none

once the results of metabolism studies in sugar beet assessed at EU level are available, it will be necessary to verify the assessment performed. Once the assessment of the additional metabolism studies in cereals, pulses and oilseeds, and fruits, provided in this submission and indicating similar metabolic pathway of florpyrauxifen benzyl in different crops, is conducted at EU level it will be necessary to verify the assessment performed.

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Table 7.1-1: Acceptability of critical GAPs (and respective fall-back GAPs, if applicable)

GAP rev. 7, date: 14 Dec 2022

PPP (product name/code): F7B-39-30
 Active substance: FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL (*Rinskor® active*)
 Safener: n/a
 Synergist: n/a
 Applicant: Corteva Agriscience
 Zone(s): Central^(d)
 Verified by MS: yes/no
 Field of use: herbicide

Formulation type: EC ^(a, b)
 Conc. of as: 25 g as/L ^(c)
 Conc. of safener: n/a ^(c)
 Conc. of synergist: n/a ^(c)
 Professional use: X
 Non professional use: ☐

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Use- No. (e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fn, Fpn G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/synergist per ha (f)	Conclusion
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	g product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g ai/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max			
Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)														
1 0900 010	Central Zone: Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia	Sugar beet: <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (BEAVA). Fodder beet (BEAVC)	F	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (CHEAL) <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (AETCY) <i>Galium aparine</i> (GALAP), <i>Galisonga parviflora</i> (GASPA) <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> (ABUTH) and other species	Overall, foliar spray	BBCH 10 to 19	a) 1 b) 1	N/A	a) 0.08 L pr/ha b) 0.08 L pr/ha	a) 2.0 b) 2.0	100- 300	N/A	A maximum of 1 application at a dose range of 2.0 g ai/ha and per season.	
2 0900 010	Central Zone: Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia	Sugar beet: <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (BEAVA). Fodder beet (BEAVC)	F	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (CHEAL) <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (AETCY) <i>Galium aparine</i> (GALAP), <i>Galisonga parviflora</i> (GASPA) <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> (ABUTH) and other species	Overall, foliar spray	BBCH 10 to 19	a) 2 b) 2	5-7 days	a) 0.04 L pr/ha b) 0.08 L pr/ha	a) 1.0 b) 2.0	100- 300	N/A	A maximum of 2 applications at a dose of 1.0 gai/ha per application, with a total maximum dose of 2.0 g ai per ha and per season.	
3 0900 010	Central Zone: Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Hungary,	Sugar beet: <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (BEAVA). Fodder beet (BEAVC)	F	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (CHEAL) <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (AETCY) <i>Galium aparine</i> (GALAP), <i>Galisonga parviflora</i> (GASPA) <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> (ABUTH)	Overall, foliar spray	BBCH 10 to 19	a) 3 b) 3	5-7 days	a) 0.026 L pr/ha b) 0.08 L pr/ha	a) 0.66 b) 2.0	100- 300	N/A	A maximum of 3 applications at a dose of 0.66 g ai/ha per application, with a total maximum	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Use- No. (e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fn, G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/synergist per ha (f)	Conclusion
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	g product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g ai/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max			
	Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia			and other species									dose of 2.0 g ai per ha and per season.	
4 0900 010	Central Zone: Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia	Sugar beet: <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (BEAVA). Fodder beet (BEAVC)	F	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (CHEAL) <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (AETCY) <i>Galium aparine</i> (GALAP), <i>Galisonga parviflora</i> (GASPA) <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> (ABUTH) and other species	Overall, foliar spray	BBCH 10 to 19	a) 4 b) 4	5-7 days	a) 0.02 L pr/ha b) 0.08 L pr/ha	a) 0.5 b) 2.0	100- 300	N/A	A maximum of 4 applications at a dose of 0.5 g ai/ha per application, with a total maximum dose of 2.0 g ai per ha and per season.	
5 0900 010	Central Zone: Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxemburg, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia	Sugar beet: <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (BEAVA). Fodder beet (BEAVC)		<i>Chenopodium album</i> (CHEAL) <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (AETCY) <i>Galium aparine</i> (GALAP), <i>Galisonga parviflora</i> (GASPA) <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> (ABUTH) and other species	Overall, foliar spray	BBCH 10 to 19	a) 1 - 4 b) 1 - 4	5-7 days	a) 0.02 – 0.08 L pr/ha b) 0.02 - 0.08 L pr/ha	a) 0.5 – 2.0 b) 0.5 – 2.0	100- 300	N/A	A maximum of 4 applications at a dose of 0.5 – 2.0 g ai/ha per application, with a total maximum dose of 2.0 g ai per ha and per season.	

* Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1

** F: professional field use, Fn: non-professional field use, Fpn: professional and non-professional field use, G: professional greenhouse use, Gn: non-professional greenhouse use, Gpn: professional and non-professional greenhouse use, I: indoor application

Remarks (a) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
table (b) Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system CropLife
heading: International Technical Monograph n°2, 6th Edition Revised May 2008
(c) g/kg or g/l

(d) Select relevant
(e) Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1
(f) No authorization possible for uses where the line is highlighted in grey, Use should be crossed out when the notifier no longer supports this use.

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Remarks	1	Numeration necessary to allow references	7	Growth stage at first and last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application
columns:	2	Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States	8	The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided.
	3	For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; when relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)	9	Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product
	4	F: professional field use, Fn: non-professional field use, Fpn: professional and non-professional field use, G: professional greenhouse use, Gn: non-professional greenhouse use, Gpn: professional and non-professional greenhouse use, I: indoor application	10	For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m ³ in case of fumigation of empty rooms. See also EPPO-Guideline PP 1/239 Dose expression for plant protection products.
	5	Scientific names and EPPO-Codes of target pests/diseases/ weeds or, when relevant, the common names of the pest groups (e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds) and the developmental stages of the pests and pest groups at the moment of application must be named.	11	The dimension (g, kg) must be clearly specified. (Maximum) dose of a.s. per treatment (usually g, kg or L product / ha).
	6	Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants - type of equipment used must be indicated.	12	If water volume range depends on application equipments (e.g. ULVA or LVA) it should be mentioned under “application: method/kind”.
			13	PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval
			14	Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions

Explanation for Column 15 “Conclusion”

A	Exposure acceptable without risk mitigation measures, safe use
R	Further refinement and/or risk mitigation measures required
N	Exposure not acceptable, no safe use

7.1.2 Summary of the evaluation

The preparation F7B-39-30 is composed of florpyrauxifen-benzyl.

Table 7.1-2: Toxicological reference values for the dietary risk assessment of florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Reference value	Source	Year	Value	Study relied upon	Safety factor
florpyrauxifen-benzyl - XDE-848 BE					
ADI	EFSA	2018	0.5 mg/kg bw/d	2-year study in the rat	100
ARfD	Not required				

7.1.2.1 Summary for florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Table 7.1-3: Summary for florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Use-No.*	Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?
1-5	Sugar beet	Yes	Yes (16 trials)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

* Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1

As residues of Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (Rinskor® active) do not exceed the trigger values defined in Reg. (EU) No 283/2013, there is no need to investigate the effect of industrial and/or household processing.

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated taking into account the specific circumstances of the cGAP uses being considered here. It is very unlikely that residues will be pre-sent in succeeding crops.

Considering dietary burden and based on the intended uses, no significant modification of the in-take was calculated for livestock. Further investigation of residues as well as the modification of MRLs in commodities of animal origin is therefore not necessary.

7.1.2.2 Summary for F7B-39-30

Table 7.1-4: Information on F7B-39-30 (KCA 6.8)

Crop	PHI for F7B-39-30 proposed by applicant	PHI/ Withholding period* sufficiently supported for	PHI for F7B-39-30 proposed by zRMS	zRMS Comments (if different PHI proposed)
		Florpyrauxifen-benzyl		
Sugar beet	F	F		

NR: not relevant

* Purpose of withholding period to be specified

** F: PHI is defined by the application stage at last treatment (time elapsing between last treatment and harvest of the crop).

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Table 7.1-5: Waiting periods before planting succeeding crops

Waiting period before planting succeeding crops		Overall waiting period proposed by zRMS for F7B-39-30
Crop group	Led by Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	
All	Not required	

NR: not relevant

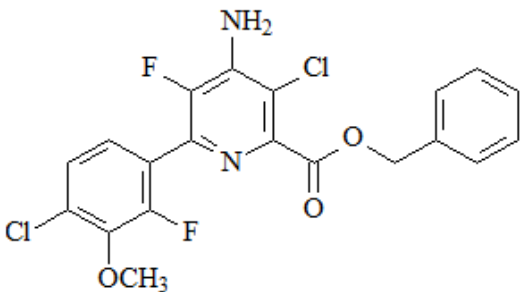
Assessment

The EFSA peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of florpyrauxifen-benzyl (EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378) provides the active substance assessment.

7.2 Active substance: Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

General data on florpyrauxifen-benzyl can be found into the latest LoEP of 2018/10/05

Table 7.2-1: General information on Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Active substance (ISO Common Name)	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl
IUPAC	benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate
Chemical structure	$C_{20}H_{14}Cl_2F_2N_2O_3$ 
Molecular formula	$C_{20}H_{14}Cl_2F_2N_2O_3$
Molar mass	439.248
Chemical group	Arilpycolinate (HRAC group O)
Mode of action (if available)	Synthetic auxin herbicide
Systemic	Yes
Company (ies)	Corteva Agriscience International Sàrl*
Rapporteur Member State (RMS)	Italy
Approval status	Approved Date of approval: 24 July 2019 (Reg. (EU) No. 2019/1138)
Restriction (e.g. is restricted to use as "...")	None.
Review Report	SANTE/10658/2019 Rev. 2, 21 May 2019
Current MRL regulation	Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1791 of 17 October 2019
Peer review of MRLs according to Article 12 of Reg No 396/2005 EC performed	Yes No
EFSA Journal : Conclusion on the peer review	Reasoned opinion available (EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378) http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5378
EFSA Journal: conclusion on article 12	Yes: Official Journal of the European Union, L 277, 29 October 2019**
Current MRL applications on intended uses	No MRL applications

* Notifier in the EU process to whom the a.s. belong(s)

** Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance florpyrauxifen (variant assessed florpyrauxifen-benzyl) (29/06/2018) (<https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5378>)

7.2.1 Stability of Residues (KCA 6.1)

7.2.1.1 Stability of residues during storage of samples

Available data

An overview on the acceptable data for stability of residues of florpyrauxifen-benzyl and its metabolites is given in the following table. Although 6-month interim data was evaluated at the time of active submission (florpyrauxifen-benzyl), the final 24-month stability data has been submitted by the applicant in the framework of this application. For the detailed evaluation of new/ additional studies it is referred to Appendix 2.

Table 7.2-2: Summary of stability data achieved at $\leq -18^{\circ}\text{C}$ (unless stated otherwise)

Matrix	Characteristics of the matrix	Acceptable Maximum Storage duration	Reference
Data relied on in EU			
Plant products			
Rice Grain Rice Straw Rice Hulls Rice Bran Rice Flour	Dry commodity	12 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378
Spinach	High water content	6 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378 – 6-month interim; 24-month final, new
Soybean Seed	High oil content	6 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378 – 6-month interim; 24-month final, new
Dried Bean	High protein content	6 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378 – 6-month interim; 24-month final, new
Carrot	High starch content	6 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378 – 6-month interim; 24-month final, new
Wheat Grain	Non-oily grain	6 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378 – 6-month interim; 24-month final, new
Orange	High acid content	6 months (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378 – 6-month interim; 24-month final, new
New Data			
Lettuce	High water content	49 months (florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215)	Rawle, N. W., 2022, Study ID 171027, new
Oilseed rape seed	High oil content	49 months (florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215)	Rawle, N. W., 2022, Study ID 171027, new
Dried Bean	High protein content	49 months (florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215)	Rawle, N. W., 2022, Study ID 171027, new
Carrot	High starch	49 months (florpyrauxifen-benzyl,	Rawle, N. W., 2022,

Matrix	Characteristics of the matrix	Acceptable Maximum Storage duration	Reference
	content	X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215)	Study ID 171027, new
Wheat grain	Non-oily grain	49 months (florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215)	Rawle, N. W., 2022, Study ID 171027, new
Lemon	High acid content	49 months (florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215)	Rawle, N. W., 2022, Study ID 171027, new
Animal Products			
Ruminant	Liver	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl - 27 days, X11438848 - 65 days, X11966341 - 65 days	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378
Ruminant	Kidney	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl - 29 days, X11438848 - 93 days, X11966341 - 93 days	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378
Ruminant	Muscle	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl - 65 days, X11438848 - 28 days, X11966341 - 65 days	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378
Ruminant	Fat	93 days (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378
Ruminant	Milk	65 days (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378
Poultry	Egg	65 days (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341)	EFSA, 2018;16(8):5378

Conclusion on stability of residues during storage

Previously evaluated storage stability data demonstrate residues of florpyrauxifen-benzyl and its metabolites (X11438848 and X11966341) are stable for up to 12 months in rice grain, straw hulls, bran and flour and for up to 6 months in high water, high oil, high acid, high starch, and high protein commodities and support the duration of stored samples for all residue trials.

Newer storage stability data demonstrate residues of florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215 to be stable for up to 49 months across all representative RAC commodities, per OECD 506, as well as stable in many tested processed fractions for up to 6-12 months.

Storage stability data demonstrate residues of florpyrauxifen-benzyl and its metabolites (X11438848 and X11966341) are demonstrated to be stable for the varying durations, in each respective animal matrix. The table above details the limited storage stability duration for each matrix. These demonstrated storage stability intervals support the duration of the stored samples for feeding studies.

zRMS comment: The storage stability studies have been evaluated during Annex I inclusion and considered acceptable. Florpyrauxifen- benzyl and its metabolites, X11438848 and X11966341, were stable in rice (dry commodities) for at least 12 months when stored at < -18°C. In eggs and milk fluorpyrauxifen- benzyl and its metabolites were stable for 65 days at < -18°C. In fat matrix fluorpyrauxifen- benzyl and its metabolites were stable for 93 days at < -18°C. In liver, florpyrauxifen- benzyl was stable for 27 days, metabolites X11438848 and X11966341 were stable for 65 days. In kidney, florpyrauxifen- benzyl was stable for 29 days, metabolites X11438848 and X11966341 were stable for 93 days. In muscle, florpyrauxifen- benzyl and metabolite X11966341 were stable for 65 days and metabolite X11438848 was stable for 28 days.

Cereals	wheat	Phenyl-14C, pyridine-14C, and benzyl-ester-24C	F	Foliar, 20 g as/ha	1	1 d (forage), 15-d (hay), Mature 60-d, 84-d	Grain was not mature at 60-d PHI, so were also collected at maturity (84-d PHI)	Gordon, L, 2016, DAS Study No. 140594
Pulses and oilseeds	Oilseed rape	Phenyl-14C, pyridine-14C, and benzyl-ester-24C	F	Foliar, 20 g as/ha	1	Immature 21 d, Mature 60-d, 90-d	Seeds were not mature at 60-d PHI, so were also collected at maturity (90-d PHI)	Inns, L, 2015, DAS Study No. 140595
		Extracts of samples from study 140595	NA	NA	NA	NA	Subjected to acid hydrolysis – validation	Begley, K., 2017, DAS Study No 160809
Fruits and fruiting vegetable	apples	Phenyl-14C, pyridine-14C, and benzyl-ester-24C	F	Soil-applied, 2 x 40	2	Foliage 15 d, Fruit (and foliage) 60 days	Total Radioactive Residues in fruit and foliage ≤0.001 mg eq/kg	Hobbs, G, 2015, DAS study No. 140593

(a) Outdoor/field application (F) or glasshouse/protected/indoor application (G)

Summary of plant metabolism studies reported in the EU

Florpyrauxifen benzyl is metabolised through de-esterification to yield florpyrauxifen (X11438848). Florpyrauxifen is then metabolised to X11966341, which is conjugated with glucose to form X12431091. Florpyrauxifen benzyl can also photodegrade through dechlorination to X12131932, observed in foliar applications. Metabolism proceeds through natural incorporation into plant constituents. The majority of the extractable residue was present as florpyrauxifen benzyl, X11966341, and florpyrauxifen (X11438848). In rice grain, TRRs were low in all three scenarios. Most of the radioactivity remained incorporated in the starch (up to 44% of TRR).

Summary of new plant metabolism studies

There was negligible translocation of XDE-848 benzyl into grain/seed (foliar application) or fruit (soil application) (<0.005 mg eq/kg). The metabolic pathway in rice was also observed in wheat and oilseed rape, although in wheat and oilseed rape the metabolism continued. In wheat, photolytically produced dechlorinated ester (X12131932) was further metabolized in a similar pathway to parent, to form dechlorinated acid (X12393505) and dechlorinated hydroxy-acid (X12568215, primarily conjugated). In addition, X12431091 (glucose conjugate of X11966341) was further conjugated with malonic acid (X12431475). X12431475 was also observed in oilseed rape, along with N-glucose conjugates of X11438848. In wheat and oilseed rape, the residue in the livestock feed was multi-component, with the major residues of XDE-848 benzyl (wheat forage), X11966341, and conjugates X12431091, X12431475, N-glucose conjugates of X11438848 present at >10% of the TRR. The analytical method included an hydrolysis step that was proven to quantitatively release conjugates from these analytes, as confirmed in the supplemental oilseed rape hydrolysis report.

Aqueous acetonitrile extracts from the oilseed rape treated with 14C-XDE-848-Benzyl Ester during a nature of residue study (DAS Study No. 140595) were subjected to acid hydrolysis. The extracts were concentrated and a subsample subjected to acid hydrolysis using 1.0 M HCl at ca. 80 °C for 1 hour. Samples

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(before and after hydrolysis) were analysed by HPLC to characterise and identify the hydrolysis products.

The HPLC analyses of the acid-hydrolysed sample extracts demonstrated that the N-glucose conjugate of X11438848 and the two known glucose and glucose plus malonic acid conjugates of X11966341 were readily hydrolysed to X11438848 and X11966341, respectively. This agrees with the previously described metabolite pathway, where the degradation of parent was shown to proceed through loss of the benzyl ester to form the 848 acid (X11438848) and the 848 hydroxy acid (X11966341). The hydrolysis experiments confirm these metabolites are further metabolized to give numerous acid and heat labile conjugates, including the N-glucose conjugate of X11438848 and the O-glucose and O-malonyl glucose conjugates of X11966341 (X12431091 and X12434175, respectively).

The hydrolysis experiments also showed many low level metabolites observed in the pre-hydrolysis sample extracts consist of multiple acid and heat labile conjugates of the metabolites X11438848, X11966341, X12568215 and X12393505. The hydrolysis conditions are effective for releasing the conjugated metabolites in both the forage and trash matrices investigated. The hydrolysis products detected are the same for both radiolabelled forms.

Conclusion on metabolism in primary crops

For risk assessment, the Residue Definition is set as parent florpyrauxifen-benzyl, florpyrauxifen (X11438848) and X11966341, expressed as parent (provisional). Although X11966341 was not identified in the rat metabolism, this metabolite is formed by demethylation of the major rat metabolite X11438848 and is not genotoxic and by weight of evidence it is assumed that this compound is not more toxic than parent. Florpyrauxifen and its conjugate are the major metabolites in mammalian studies, therefore of no toxicological concern.

zRMS comment: The metabolism studies have been evaluated during Annex I inclusion and considered acceptable. Only one crop group - rice has been investigated.

EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378: *“The metabolic pathway indicates the cleavage of the molecule between phenyl and pyridine ring yielding X11438848 and X11966341. These compounds and the parent represented the majority of total radioactive residues (TRRs) in all plant fractions accounting together up to 58% of TRRs in immature rice, 60% TRRs in straw and 46% of TRRs in rice hulls. In rice grain, TRRs were low in all three scenarios (up to 0.061 mg/kg) in ‘W scenario’, 0.032 mg/kg ‘F scenario’ and 0.015 mg/kg and ‘D scenario’. Most of the radioactivity remained incorporated in the starch (up to 44% of TRRs) and further identification of metabolites was not possible. Although ‘F’ and ‘D’ scenarios are the most representative for agricultural practices in Europe, all three scenarios were considered for the proposal of the residue definitions since the metabolic picture is similar.*

Based on the available metabolism studies in primary and rotational crops, the proposed residue definition for monitoring was florpyrauxifen-benzyl, while for risk assessment was florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11438848, X11966341 expressed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl limited to cereals only. The expression of risk assessment residue definitions is provisional defined, assuming that X11966341 is covered by the parent toxicity.”

According to the guidance on Metabolism and distribution in plants (7028/VI/95 rev.3): *“Metabolism studies have to involve crops or categories of crops in which plant protection products containing the active substance in question would be used.... In cases where use is envisaged in different categories of crops, the studies must be representative for the relevant categories. For this purpose crops can be considered as falling into one of five categories: root vegetables, leafy crops, fruits, pulses and oilseeds, cereals. If studies are available for crops from three of these categories and the results indicate that the route of degradation is similar in all three categories then it is unlikely that any more studies will be needed unless it could be expected that a different metabolism will occur.”*

The Applicant submitted three additional metabolism studies on cereals, pulses and oilseeds and fruits, indicating similar metabolic pathway of florpyrauxifen benzyl in different crops, however these studies should be evaluated at the EU level. Moreover, the metabolism study on rotational crops included nature

of residues in root and tuber vegetables confirmed similar metabolism in different groups of crops. According to OECD Guideline 501 (Metabolism in crops), in order to extrapolate metabolism of a pesticide to all crop groupings, metabolism studies on a minimum of three representative crops should be conducted. If the results of these three studies indicate a comparable metabolic route, then additional studies will not be needed. The Applicant submitted three additional metabolism studies on cereals, oilseeds and fruits in addition to the already EU peer reviewed study on rice. The same plant metabolism data package has been already assessed and accepted by zRMS France (as supporting the use of Rinpode on sugar beet in SEU) and zRMS Belgium. The results indicated similar metabolic pathway of floryprauxifen-benzyl in different crops. Moreover, the metabolism study on rotational crops included nature of residues in root and tuber vegetables confirmed that metabolic pathway was the same. Therefore it is concluded that the metabolism of floryprauxifen-benzyl is sufficiently addressed to support the proposed use of the formulation Rinpode on sugar beet.

7.2.2.2 Nature of residue in rotational crops (KCA 6.6.1)

Available data

No new data submitted in the framework of this application.

Table 7.2-4: Summary of confined rotational crop studies

Crop group	Crop	Label position	Application and sampling details				Reference
			Method, F or G *	Rate (kg a.s./ha)	Plant-back intervals (DAT)	Remarks	
EU data							
Leafy vegetables	Lettuce/ mustard	Phenyl-14C, pyridine-14C, and benzyl-ester-14C	F	120	30, 90, 271	Lettuce did not germinate at 30- or 90-d PBI and was replaced by mustard at the 271-d PBI.	EFSA 2018
Root and tuber vegetables	radish	Phenyl-14C, pyridine-14C, and benzyl-ester-14C	F	120	30, 90, 271	The 30-d PBI radishes germinated but did not survive to maturity.	EFSA 2018
Cereals	wheat	Phenyl-14C, pyridine-14C, and benzyl-ester-14C	F	120	30, 90, 271		EFSA 2018

* Outdoor/field application (F) or glasshouse/protected/indoor application (G)

Summary of confined crop metabolism studies reported in the EU

Total radioactive residues (TRR) were ≤ 0.046 mg eq./kg in all harvested crops. There was a general decrease in residue levels at the increasing plant-back intervals. Only wheat straw and hay (30- & 90-d PBI) equaled or exceeded 0.010 mg eq/kg and were subjected to extraction and characterization. Residues

in wheat hay and straw at all plant-back intervals were characterized as primarily free and conjugated X11966341, present individually at <0.01 mg eq/kg. Florpyrauxifen benzyl was metabolized to X11966341 which is further conjugated. There was a trend toward increasing percent of the TRR as free X11966341, vs. conjugated, as the wheat matured, or the plant-back interval increased.

Summary of new rotational crop metabolism studies

Not applicable

Conclusion on metabolism in rotational crops

Residues are not expected in rotational crops.

The same residue definitions as for primary crops are applicable.

zRMS comment: The metabolism studies of nature of residue in rotational crops have been evaluated during Annex I inclusion and considered acceptable.

EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378: "From the confined rotational metabolism studies investigated in wheat straw and hay at the target application rate of 4N, the same metabolic pattern was observed as in primary crops, therefore the same residue definitions are applicable. Two rotational field trials conducted with 60 g a.s/ha on leafy, roots, cereals and oilseed crop, covering all plant-back intervals (PBIs) were also submitted. Samples were analysed for the parent, X11438848, X11966341 and detectable residues were not found."

As the same metabolic pathway was observed in primary and rotational crops the same residue definition is proposed.

7.2.2.3 Nature of residues in processed commodities (KCA 6.5.1)

Available data

No new data submitted in the framework of this application.

Table 7.2-5: Nature of the residues in processed commodities

Conditions (Duration, Temperature, pH)	Identified compound(s) (%)	Reference
EU data		
Pasteurisation (20 minutes, 90°C, pH 4)	florpyrauxifen-benzyl: stable Florpyrauxifen (X11438848): stable	EFSA, 2018
Baking, boiling, brewing (60 minutes, 100°C, pH 5)	florpyrauxifen-benzyl: florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 95% florpyrauxifen: 3.5% Florpyrauxifen (X11438848): stable	EFSA, 2018
Sterilisation (20 minutes, 120°C, pH 6)	florpyrauxifen-benzyl: florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 47% florpyrauxifen: 47% benzyl alcohol: 53.5% Florpyrauxifen (X11438848): stable	EFSA, 2018

Conclusion on nature of residues in processed commodities

Florpyrauxifen benzyl degrades up to 50% under sterilisation conditions into florpyrauxifen (X11438848) and benzyl alcohol. Since benzyl alcohol is not of relevant toxicity compared with the parent compound, the Residue Definitions for plant are applicable for processed commodities.

zRMS comment: The nature of residue in processed commodities has been evaluated during Annex I inclusion and considered acceptable.

EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378: “Regarding the hydrolysis studies, the nature of residues was investigated and it was proven that florpyrauxifen-benzyl is stable under pasteurisation, baking/brewing/boiling condition and it degraded to X11438848 (47% applied radioactivity [AR]) and benzyl alcohol (X195023) 53.5% AR) under sterilisation conditions. Since benzyl alcohol is not a pesticide specific compound and also not of toxicological concern compared to the parent, it was not included the risk assessment residue definition for processed commodities. Thus, the same residue definition as for plant is applicable.”

7.2.2.4 Conclusion on the nature of residues in commodities of plant origin (KCA 6.7.1)

Table 7.2-6: Summary of the nature of residues in commodities of plant origin

Endpoints	
Plant groups covered	Cereals (rice) New: Cereals (wheat), oilseed (oilseed rape), fruit (apple, soil applied)
Rotational crops covered	Cereals (Wheat) Root (Radish) Leafy vegetable (Lettuce/mustard)
Metabolism in rotational crops similar to metabolism in primary crops?	Yes
Processed commodities	florpyrauxifen-benzyl is not stable under all standard hydrolysis conditions; it degrades to florpyrauxifen (X11438848) which is stable to all hydrolysis conditions
Residue pattern in processed commodities similar to pattern in raw commodities?	Yes
Plant residue definition for monitoring	Florpyrauxifen benzyl (extended to all crops)
Plant residue definition for risk assessment	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, florpyrauxifen (X11438848) and X11966341, expressed as parent (provisional). The expression of the RA-RD is provisional since the relative toxicity of X11966341 compared with florpyrauxifen-benzyl is not known.

7.2.2.5 Nature of residues in livestock (KCA 6.2.2-6.2.5)

Available data

New data submitted in the framework of this application.

Table 7.2-7: Summary of animal metabolism studies

Group	Species	Label position	No of animal	Application details		Sample details		Reference
				Rate (mg/kg bw/d)	Duration (days)	Commo dity	Time of samp-ling	
EU data								
Lactating ruminants	Goat	Phenyl- 14C, Pyridine-14C, benzyl-ester-14C	3 (1 per radio-label)	0.25-0.34 (11 mg/kg DM/d)	7	Milk	Twice daily	EFSA, 2018
						Urine	Twice daily	
						faeces	Daily	
						Tissues: muscle, kidney, liver, fat	at sacrifice	
Laying poultry	Hens	Phenyl- 14C, Pyridine-14C,	20 (10 per radio-label)	0.61-0.62 (11 mg/kg DM/d)	14	Eggs	Twice daily, pooled	EFSA, 2018
						Excreta	Twice daily, pooled	
						Tissues: muscle, liver, fat, skin with fat	At sacrifice	
New data								
Lactating ruminants	Goat	X11966341, Ph-UL- ¹⁴ C and Py-4- ¹⁴ C	2	0.24-0.25 (15.9-16.8 mg/kg DM/d)	7	Milk	twice daily	[REDACTED] 2019, [REDACTED]
						Urine	daily	
						faeces	daily	
						Tissues: muscle (loin and flank), kidney, liver, fat (subcutan-eous, omental, renal)	at sacrifice	
						Urine	daily	

Summary of plant metabolism studies reported in the EU

Greater than 97% was eliminated. Edible poultry tissues contained <0.010 mg/kg residues. Only the

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ruminant liver and kidney tissues contained >0.01 mg/kg and were characterized as florpyrauxifen (X11438848) and X11966341. The other edible ruminant tissues and milk contained <0.010 mg/kg.

Summary of new animal metabolism studies

X11966341(4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid) was orally dosed (via a gelatin capsule) once daily to two separate lactating goats for 7 consecutive days at a nominal rate of 10 mg a.i./kg dry feed per day in the diet. Separate animals were treated with [Ph-UL-¹⁴C]-label and [Py-4-¹⁴C]-label test material. Milk was collected twice daily (morning and afternoon collection), while urine, faeces and cagewashes were collected daily. The animals were sacrificed at 6 hours after the final dose and the following organs and tissues were collected at necropsy: liver, kidney, samples of muscle (flank and loin), samples of fat (perirenal, omental and subcutaneous), whole-blood, bile and gastrointestinal tract and contents.

Overall recoveries of the dose were 88.2% and 86.7% for [Ph-UL-¹⁴C]-label and [Py-4-¹⁴C]-label respectively. Approximately 50, 20 and 2% of the administered dose was recovered in the faeces, urine, and cagewashes, respectively, for both goats. Recovery of radioactivity in the gastrointestinal tract (including rumen) accounted for 13.9% and 12.5% dose for the [Ph-UL-¹⁴C]-label and [Py-4-¹⁴C]-label respectively. Less than 1 % of the administered dose was recovered in the tissues for both radiolabels. Total radioactive residues (TRR) in milk reached a plateau of 0.001 – 0.002 mg equiv./kg in both radiolabels after 3 days.

The majority of the residue recovered in both faeces and urine was unchanged parent, X11966341. Minor metabolites detected in urine were characterised and/or identified as glucuronide and sulphate conjugates of X11966341.

X11966341 is metabolised in lactating goats (ruminants) by conjugation to both glucuronide (major) and sulphate (minor) conjugates. There was no evidence of bridge cleavage. None of the observed residue metabolites were shown to accumulate in milk or edible tissues.

Conclusion on metabolism in livestock

No absorption of the residues occurred, therefore the residues in all animal matrices were low. Considering the low TRRs the residue definition for monitoring was proposed, by default, as florpyrauxifen-benzyl while for the risk assessment is set as florpyrauxifen-benzyl, X11966341, X11438848, expressed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl (provisional).

zRMS comment: The nature of residue in livestock has been evaluated during Annex I inclusion and considered acceptable.

EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378: "Livestock metabolism studies were investigated in poultry and ruminants for 14 days, respectively, at the dose rate of approximately 11 mg/kg bw. No absorption of the residues occurred, up to 97% of TRRs was eliminated via excretion, and therefore, the total residue level in all animal matrices was very low. X11438848 and X11966341 were the major compounds in ruminants liver and kidney representing up to 45% of TRRs. Considering the low TRRs, the residue definition for monitoring was proposed by default as florpyrauxifen-benzyl while for the risk assessment is set as florpyrauxifenbenzyl, X11966341, X11438848, expressed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl (provisional)."

The Applicant submitted new metabolism study on lactating goats indicating that the majority of the residues recovered in both faeces and urine was unchanged parent. None of the residues accumulated in milk or edible tissues.

7.2.2.6 Conclusion on the nature of residues in commodities of animal origin

(KCA 6.7.1)

Table 7.2-8: Summary on the nature of residues in commodities of animal origin

	Endpoints
Animals covered	Lactating goats
	Laying hens
Time needed to reach a plateau concentration	2-3 days in milk, residues <0.001 mg eq/kg
	8-12 days in eggs, residues <0.001 mg eq/kg
Animal residue definition for monitoring	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (EFSA, 2018, Reg. (EU) 2019/1791)
Animal residue definition for risk assessment	Proposed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl, florpyrausifen (X11438848), and X11966341, expressed as florpyrauxifen benzyl (provisional) (EFSA, 2018)
Conversion factor	- (EFSA 2018)
Metabolism in rat and ruminant similar	Yes A pig metabolism study is not required.
Fat soluble residue	Yes

7.2.3 Magnitude of residues in plants (KCA 6.3)

7.2.3.1 Summary of European data and new data supporting the intended uses

The GAP proposed for F7B-39-30 results in a total maximum application rate of 2 g ai/ha (1 x 2 g ai/ha or up to 4 x 0.5 g ai/ha) being the growth stage in the last application at BBCH 19.

One new study on the magnitude of residue has been submitted by the applicant in the framework of this application. The study was conducted with GF-3206, which is also an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) containing a nominal 25 g as/L florpyrauxifen-benzyl (Rinskor® active), at 2 g ai/ha at BBCH 38 or 4 applications, 7 days interval, being the last application at BBCH 38. The data were generated to support the proposed use of F7B-39-30 EC.

The studies are summarized in the table below. These data show that application of F7B-39-30 according to the proposed cGAP will not exceed the current EU MRL for florpyrauxifen-benzyl.

The detailed assessment of this study is presented in Appendix 2

Table 7.2-9: Summary of EU reported and new data supporting the intended uses of F7B-39-30 and conformity to existing MRL

Commodity	Source	Residue zone (N-EU, S-EU, EU, outside EU)	Evaluation GAP Residue levels (mg/kg) E = according to enforcement residue definition RA = according to risk assessment residue definition	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)	Unrounded OECD calculator MRL (mg/kg)	Current EU MRL (mg/kg) *	MRL compliance
Sugar beet Root	New trials (Study 210694)	S-EU	Trials GAP: 1 x 2.0 g ai/ha, at BBCH 38, outdoor; E: 8 x < 0.01 RA: 8 x < 0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01*	Yes
		N-EU	Trials GAP : 1 x 2.0 g ai/ha, at BBCH 38, outdoor; E: 8 x < 0.01 RA: 8 x < 0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01*	Yes
Sugar beet Tops with leaves	New trials (Study 210694)	S-EU	Trials GAP: 1 x 2.0 g ai/ha, at BBCH 38, outdoor; E: 8 x < 0.01 RA: 8 x < 0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01*	Yes
		N-EU	Trials GAP : 1 x 2.0 g ai/ha, at BBCH 38, outdoor; E: 8 x < 0.01 RA: 8 x < 0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01*	Yes

* Source of EU MRL: MRL of 0.01 mg/kg according to Reg. (EU) 2019/1791

7.2.3.2 Conclusion on the magnitude of residues in plants

According to the available data, the intended use on Sugar beet is considered acceptable, for outdoor uses.

Although all trials submitted were conducted with the last application at growth stage beyond (BBCH 38) the latest growth stage indicated in the representative GAP (BBCH 19), they are considered applicable since the level of residue in root was below LOQ and the level of residues in tops with leaves does not impact the livestock dietary burden. The residues were covered by the storage stability and validated analytical method.

The data submitted show that no exceedance of the MRL will occur.

zRMS comment: An adequate number of trials have been submitted for evaluation. The residue studies presented in the table above were conducted at BBCH 38, which is a worse case. Residues of florpyrauxifen-benzyl did not exceed the MRL value. The proposed GAP is considered acceptable.

7.2.4 Magnitude of residues in livestock

7.2.4.1 Dietary burden calculation

Table 7.2-10: Input values for the dietary burden calculation (considering the uses authorized in the country of the zRMS/authorized within the zone/evaluated in Art. 12 procedure and the uses under consideration)

Feed Commodity	Median dietary burden		Maximum dietary burden	
	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment
Proposed as florpyrauxifen-benzyl, florpyrauxifen (X11438848), and X11966341, expressed as florpyrauxifen benzyl (provisional) (EFSA, 2018)				
Rice straw	0.118	EFSA, 2018	0.2	EFSA, 2018
Rice bran/ pollards	0.02	EFSA, 2018	-	EFSA, 2018
Corn Forage/Silage	0.03	STMR _{M0} from residue trials x CF (3.0)	0.01	HR _{M0} from residue trials x CF (3.0)
Corn Stover	0.03	STMR _{M0} from residue trials x CF (3.0)	0.01	HR _{M0} from residue trials x CF (3.0)
Corn grain	0.03	STMR _{M0} from residue trials x CF (3.0)	-	-
Corn, milled by products	0.03	STMR _{M0} from residue trials x PF (1.0) x CF (3.0)	-	-
Corn, hominy meal	0.03	STMR _{M0} from residue trials x PF (1.0) x CF (3.0)	-	-

Feed Commodity	Median dietary burden		Maximum dietary burden	
	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment
Corn, gluten feed	0.03	STMR _{Mo} from residue trials x PF (1.0) x CF (3.0)	-	-
Corn, gluten meal	0.03	STMR _{Mo} from residue trials x PF (1.0) x CF (3.0)	-	-
Distiller's grain, dried	0.03	STMR _{Mo} from residue trials x PF (1.0) x CF (3.0)	-	-
Grass forage	0.46	Median residue (New trials on GF-3730, S-EU)	0.78	Highest residue (New trials on GF-3730)
Grass hay	2.64*	Median forage residue (New trials on GF-3730, S-EU) x PF of 5.75 for hay	4.48	Highest forage residue (New trials on GF-3730, S-EU) x PF of 5.75 for hay
Grass silage	0.66	Median forage residue (New trials on GF-3730, S-EU) x PF of 1.44 for silage	1.12	Highest forage residue (New trials on GF-3730, S-EU) x PF of 1.44 for silage
Beet, mangel (fodder)	0.03	Median residue (New trials)	0.03	Highest residue (New trials)
Beet, sugar (tops)	0.03	Median residue (New trials)	0.03	Highest forage residue (New trials)
Beet, sugar (dried pulp, ensiled pulp, molasses)	0.03	STMR _{RA} from sugar beet roots	0.03	STMR _{RA} from sugar beet roots

EFSA, 2018 states that a CF could not be proposed since the residues were below LOQ, but since the residue definition for enforcement (Florpyrauxifen benzyl (limited to cereals only)) and risk assessment (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, florpyrauxifen (X11438848) and X11966341, expressed as parent (provisional)) is different, a CF of 3 is considered for Animal Dietary Burden calculation.

Maximum and median calculated intakes were calculated using the animal model 2017 and results are shown in Table 7.2-11.

Table 7.2-11: Results of the dietary burden calculation

Relevant groups	Dietary burden expressed in				Most critical diet (a)	Most critical commodity (b)		Trigger exceeded (Yes/No)
	mg/kg bw per day		mg/kg DM					0.004
	Median	Maximum	Median	Maximum				mg/kg bw
Cattle (all diets)	0.0723	0.1205	1.8803	3.1326	Dairy cattle	Grass	hay	Yes
Cattle (dairy only)	0.0723	0.1205	1.8803	3.1326	Dairy cattle	Grass	hay	Yes
Sheep (all diets)	0.0908	0.1534	2.7226	4.6012	Ram/Ewe	Grass	hay	Yes
Sheep (ewe only)	0.0908	0.1534	2.7226	4.6012	Ram/Ewe	Grass	hay	Yes
Swine (all diets)	0.0145	0.0241	0.6283	1.0457	Swine (breeding)	Grass	hay	Yes
Poultry (all diets)	0.0033	0.0033	0.0461	0.0461	Poultry broiler	Rice	bran/pollard	No
Poultry (layer only)	0.0027	0.0027	0.0388	0.0388	Poultry layer	Corn, field	forage/silage	No

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(a): When several diets are relevant (e.g. cattle, sheep and poultry "all diets"), the most critical diet is identified from the maximum dietary burdens expressed as "mg/kg bw per day"

(b): The most critical commodity is the major contributor identified from the maximum dietary burden expressed as "mg/kg bw per day".

7.2.4.2 Livestock feeding studies (KCA 6.4.1-6.4.3)

A dietary burden was calculated with EFSA animal model_2017. The estimated maximum dietary burden was above the trigger of 0.004 mg/kg bw/day for ruminants and therefore a feeding study was conducted in lactating dairy cattle and summarized hereafter.

Available data – EFSA, 2018

Ruminants

Lactating Friesian/Holstein dairy cows were dosed orally for 28 days via a compound feed containing the test item, XDE-848 BE. The average dose levels of XDE 848 BE based on concentration in the diet (DM feed basis) were 2.58 mg/kg (1x), 13.11 mg/kg (5x), 23.87 mg/kg (10x) and 110.77 mg/kg (45x). No adverse treatment-related effects were observed on body weight, feed consumption or milk production. Additionally, no treatment-related behavioural reactions or systemic signs of toxicity were noted. Gross necropsies showed no effects that appeared to be treatment-related. Results showed that residues of XDE-848 BE above the LOQ do not transfer into whole milk, skimmed milk, muscle, liver or kidney at any dosing level.. Residues of XDE-848 BE above the LOQ may transfer into cream, subcutaneous fat, mesenteric fat and perirenal fat at the 45x dosing level. Residues of the XDE-848 acid X11438848 metabolite above the LOQ do not transfer into whole milk, skimmed milk, cream or muscle at any dosing level. Residues of XDE-848-acid X11438848 may transfer into liver, subcutaneous fat, mesenteric fat and perirenal fat at the 45x dosing level and into kidney at the 5x, 10x and 45x dosing levels. Residues of X11966341 above the LOQ were observed in liver and kidney from the 5X dose level (12.5 mg/kg-feeding level). Residues may transfer into mesenteric fat at the 45X dose level.

Fish

Sugar beet treated with XDE-848 benzyl ester is unlikely to be fed to fish, therefore no data are required under this point.

Broken grain, bran de oil, polishing and hulls are identified as fish feed commodities. The estimated dietary burden for common carp and rainbow trout was estimated as 0.03 and 0.007 mg/kg feed, respectively, on a dry matter (DM) basis (based upon the Annex 2 Feedstuffs Table (SANCO/11187/2013 guideline) with the inputs for rice bran de-oiled, rice polishing, rice hulls, and rice broken grains at 0.02 mg/kg residue input values for XDE-848 BE). The intakes are below the 0.1 mg/kg feed (DM) threshold for fish metabolism and feeding studies and therefore no studies would be required to address this point.

A fish metabolism and bioaccumulation study (KCA 8.2.2.3/01) on a freshwater species (bluegill sunfish). provided in the ecotoxicological section demonstrated that a low bioconcentration of XDE-848 BE is expected for the edible part of fish (fillet), although the examined fishes were exposed through the water and not by feeding. More than 50% of the radioactivity was identified as the X11438848 metabolite, the presence of which could not be considered as bioaccumulating according to its reduced octanol/water partition coefficient of 0.162 (pH 7 buffer). RMS is in the opinion that no further investigation is necessary on this issue.

Conclusion on feeding studies

The theoretical mean and maximum dietary burdens for livestock animals were calculated for the requested and existing uses. As shown in the table 7.2-11, the highest expected intakes are up to 4.60 mg/kg DM and therefore below the 5x dose level (12.5 mg/kg-feeding level) tested in the feeding study where some residues were found for liver and kidney. Thus, no MRLs in animal tissues are proposed.

zRMS comment: Feeding studies were evaluated at EU level during Annex I inclusion.

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7.2.5 Magnitude of residues in processed commodities (Industrial Processing and/or Household Preparation) (KCA 6.5.2-6.5.3)

7.2.5.1 Available data for all crops under consideration

A processing study was planned at 1x and 5x the GAP rate for sugar beet. However, residues in RAC were not detected for all RAC matrixes and therefore the processing phase of the study were cancelled and not reported in the study 210694.

No new data were submitted in the framework of this application.

Regulation (EU) No 283/2013 states that if the level of residues is less than 0.1 mg/kg, processing studies are not needed unless the contribution of the commodity under consideration to the theoretical maximum daily intake (TMDI) is $\geq 10\%$ of the ADI or if the estimated daily intake is $\geq 10\%$ of the ARfD for any European consumer group diet. Since there are no quantifiable residues of XDE-848 BE found in any ~~maize~~ ~~beet food~~ commodity at the time of harvest, the TMDI is $<10\%$ of the ADI and there is no ARfD allotted, no processing studies are necessary.

zRMS comment: No new data are submitted in the framework of this application. No processing study is necessary.

7.2.5.2 Conclusion on processing studies

Processing studies are not applicable

7.2.6 Magnitude of residues in representative succeeding crops

Data dealing with magnitude of residues in succeeding crops are available/have been submitted and are summarized hereafter.

7.2.6.1 Field rotational crop studies (KCA 6.6.2)

Available data – EFSA, 2018

No new data submitted in the framework of this application.

Two rotational crop field residue trials were initiated in 2015 to evaluate residues of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and two metabolites (X11438848 and X11966341) accumulated into rotational crops.

Representative crops of the major crop commodity types, leafy brassica (kale and mustard greens), root vegetables (radishes and turnips), cereal grains (spring wheat, winter wheat and sorghum) and oilseed (soybean) were planted as rotated crops at about 30, 90, 120, and 270 days after a single application of XDE-848 BE to bare soil. Residues of the parent molecule, XDE-848 BE, and its metabolites (X11966341 and X11438848) across rotated crop commodities and plant back intervals (PBIs) were all below the LOD (0.003 mg/kg) in all treated samples. Quantifiable residues (above LOQ = 0.01 mg/kg) did not occur in any rotated crop, at any PBI.

Conclusion on rotational crops studies

The agronomic and environmental field conditions experienced during the course of this study were representative of typical commercial farming practices for the crops grown. The treatment regime tested in this study represents approximately 2X the individual application rate (30 g a.i./ha) and the maximum

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seasonal rate expected for the product label. No residues above LOQ=0.01 mg/kg are expected in rotational crops planted at 30, 90, 120 or 270 days after application to bare soil of XDE-848 BE on primary treated crops.

In addition, based on EFSA, 2018, RMS considers the transfer of XDE-848 BE residues into rotational crops as not relevant in the frame of this evaluation.

zRMS comment: Field rotational crop studies have been evaluated and accepted during Annex I inclusion.

7.2.7 Other / special studies (KCA6.10, 6.10.1)

The available data for the active substance sufficiently address aspects of the residue situation that might arise from the use of F7B-39-30. The default MRL of 0.05 mg/kg will not be exceeded. Therefore, other special studies are not needed.

7.2.7.1 Residues in bee products

Since the 1st January 2020, residues in honey have to be considered for active substances that fall under new data requirements (SANTE/11956/2016 rev. 9). No studies are submitted in honey in the current assessment. Florpyrauxifen-benzyl is a systemic herbicide mainly absorbed by foliage but also by roots of plants, applied prior the flowering stage of sugarbeet, therefore, significant residues in honey are not expected from sugar beet.

Transfer of residues to bee products is also possible from non-target plants (adjacent plants). The highest residue (HR) level by drift deposition on adjacent crops is thus calculated as following : drift deposition of 0.33% of the foliar application is estimated; HR-Mo in sugar beet tops with foliage is at LOQ level since residues are all non detectable in the new trials, so residues calculated on non-target plants is far below the threshold value of 0.05 mg/kg, therefore the residue level expected in honey is assumed to be negligible from adjacent crops.

zRMS comment: according to Technical guidelines for determining the magnitude of pesticide residues in honey and setting Maximum Residue Levels in honey (SANTE/11956/2016 rev. 9, 14 September 2018), sugar beet is not considered as melliferous crop, therefore residue study on products of bee origin is not necessary.

7.2.8 Estimation of exposure through diet and other means (KCA 6.9)

Toxicological reference values relevant for dietary risk assessment are reported in the summary of the evaluation (see 7.1.2).

As ARfD was not deemed necessary, acute risk assessment is not relevant.

7.2.8.1 Input values for the consumer risk assessment

The input values in the following table were used to estimate consumer risk using the EFSA PRIMo Rev. 3.1. All assessments follow the Tier I approach and are based on published EU MRL values for all commodities (Reg. (EU) 2019/1791), except cereals (including Rice) and sugar beet, once these values were based on residue for risk assessment following the provisional residue definition (resulting in higher values than the current EU MRL). The dietary models assume that all crops with MRLs included in the diet have been treated with florpyrauxifen-benzyl ester and there is no dissipation of residues.

Table 7.2-9: Input values for the consumer risk assessment

Commodity	Chronic risk assessment	
	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment
Proposed risk assessment residue definition Florpyrauxifen-benzyl, florpyrauxifen acid (X11438848) and florpyrauxifen hydroxy acid (X11966341), expressed as florpyrauxifen benzyl ester		
Citrus fruits, Pome fruits; Stone fruits; Berries and small fruits; and Miscellaneous fruits	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
Tree nuts	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
VEGETABLES, FRESH OR FROZEN (except herbs and edible flowers)	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
herbs and edible flowers	0.02*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
PULSES	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
OILSEEDS AND OILFRUITS	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
CEREALS (except rice)	0.03*	Residue for risk assessment following the provisional residue definition
Rice	0.03*	Residue for risk assessment following the provisional residue definition
TEAS, COFFEE, HERBAL INFUSIONS, AND COCOA	0.05*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
SPICES (except horseradish)	0.05*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
Horseradish	0.07	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
SUGAR PLANTS (except Sugar beet roots)	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
Sugar beet Roots	0.03*	Residue for risk assessment following the provisional residue definition
PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN - TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS except Honey and other apiculture products	0.01*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II
Honey and other apiculture products	0.05*	MRL Reg. (EU) 2019/1791 Annex II

*Indicates the MRL is set at the LOQ level

7.2.8.2 Conclusion on consumer risk assessment

Extensive calculation sheets are presented in Appendix 3. Presented dietary intake assessments consider all crops and assume no dissipation of florpyrauxifen-benzyl. The highest Theoretical Maximum Daily Intake (TMDI) is 0.3% of the ADI for the Netherlands toddler. The highest contribution (0.1% ADI) is from cattle milk.

Table 7.2-10: Consumer risk assessment

TMDI (% ADI) according to EFSA PRIMo	0.3 % (based on NL toddler)
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IENTI (% ARfD) according to EFSA PRIMo	No acute reference dose was set therefore IESTI is not required.
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The proposed uses of florypyrauxifen-benzyl the formulation F7B-39-30 do not represent unacceptable chronic risks for the consumer.

zRMS comment: The estimated long-term dietary intake is well below of the ADI (0.3% based on NL toddler). The proposed use of florypyrauxifen-benzyl in the formulation F7B-39-30 does not represent unacceptable chronic risks for the consumers. No acute exposure assessment performed (no ARfD value established).

7.3 Combined exposure and risk assessment

Not pertinent since the product contains only one active substance.

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7.4 References

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2018. Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance florpyrauxifen (variant assessed florpyrauxifen-benzyl). EFSA Journal 2018;16(8):5378, 21 pp. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5378>

Florpyrauxifen benzyl (XDE-848 BE)_DAR_Vol3_CA-B7_March_2018.pdf

Final Review report for the active substance Florpyrauxifen-benzyl. SANTE/10658/2019 rev2. 21 May 2019

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Appendix 1 Lists of data considered in support of the evaluation

Tables considered not relevant can be deleted as appropriate.

MS to blacken authors of vertebrate studies in the version made available to third parties/public.

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
KCA 7.2.1	Derakhshanian, N., Shephard, J.	2018	Storage Stability of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and its Metabolites X11438848 and X11966341 in Plant Matrices - 24 Month Report Source: SynTech Research Laboratory Services, LLC DAS Study No. 150027 GLP/non GLP/GEP/non GEP: GLP Published/Unpublished: No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 7.2.1	Rawle, N. W.	2022	Frozen Storage Stability of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and its Metabolites in Crop Matrices Source: CEM Analytical Services Ltd (CEMAS) DAS Study No. 171027 GLP/non GLP/GEP/non GEP: GLP Published/Unpublished: No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.2.1	Gordon, L.	2016	The Metabolism of [¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in Wheat Study ID 140594 Charles River Report No. 811993 GLP Unpublished	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA	Inns, L.	2015	The Metabolism of [¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in Oilseed Rape	N	Corteva Agriscience

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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
6.2.1			Study ID 140595 Charles River Study No. 223367 GLP Unpublished		(bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.2.1	Begley, K.	2017	[¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Be Oilseed Rape Hydrolysis Investigation Study ID 160809 Charles River Study No. 226001 GLP Unpublished	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.2.1	Hobbs, G.	2015	The Metabolism of [¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in the Apple Study ID 140593 Charles River Study No. 811988 GLP Unpublished	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.2.3	██████████	2019	[¹⁴ C]-X11966341-A Nature of the Residue Study in Lactating Goats ████████████████████ GLP Unpublished	Y	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.3	Devine, C	2023	Residues of Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl in Sugarbeet and Process Fractions at Intervals and at Harvest Following a Single or Multiple Applications of GF-3206 – Northern and Southern Europe – 2021 Company Report No: 210694 CEM Analytical Services Ltd (CEMAS) GLP Published	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)

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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
CA 6.1/1	Huang, T. Y., Walter, M. J.	2015	Frozen Storage Stability of XDE-848 BE and Major Metabolites in Rice Grain, Straw and Processed Fractions-12 Month Final Report DAS Report No. 140955 Dow AgroSciences LLC, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.1/2	Rebstock, M.	2015	Stability Determination of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and Major Metabolites in Water Under Freezer Storage Conditions – DAS Report No. 140567 ABC Laboratories, Inc., Columbia, Missouri, USA GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.1/3	Commander, R. F.	2015	XDE-848 - Frozen Storage Stability for the Determination of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and two Metabolites (X11438848, Acid Metabolite and X11966341, Hydroxyl Acid Metabolite) in Animal Matrices DAS Report No. 140960 CEM Analytical Services Ltd (CEMAS) Wokingham Berkshire, RG41 2FD, UK GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.1/4	Rebstock, M.	2015	Stability Determination of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and Major Metabolites in Soil Under Freezer Storage Conditions DAS Report No. 131252 ABC Laboratories, Inc., Columbia, Missouri, USA GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)

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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
CA 6.1/5	Latham, M.	2016	Storage Stability of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and its Metabolites X11438848 and X11966341 in Plant Matrices - -6 Month Interim Report DAS Report No. 150027 SynTech Research Laboratory Services, Stilwell, Kansas, USA GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.1/5	Jutsum, L. and Commander, R. F.	2017	XDE-848 - Frozen Storage Stability for the Determination of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and two Metabolites (X11438848, Acid Metabolite and X11966341, Hydroxyl Acid Metabolite) in Two Animal Matrices DAS Report No. 160511 GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.2.1/1	Rotondaro, S. L., Taylor, J. A., Adelfinskaya, Y. A.	2015	A Nature of the Residue Study with [14C]-XR-848-Benzyl Ester Applied to Rice DAS Report No. 121067 Dow AgroSciences LLC, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.2.2/1	[REDACTED]	2015	A Nature of the Residue Study with [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in the Laying Hen [REDACTED] GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	Y	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)

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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
CA 6.2.3/1	[REDACTED]	2015	A Nature of the Residue Study in the Ruminant with [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester [REDACTED] GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	Y	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.5.1	Rotondaro, S.L., Taylor, J. A., Adelfinskaya, Y. A	2015	[14C] XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and [14C] X11438848: Processing Nature of the Residue - High Temperature Hydrolysis Study ID 140912 IES study ID 20140073 GLP Unpublished	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
KCA 6.6.1	Rotondaro, S.L., Croffie, J.W., Adelfinskaya, Y.A	2015	A Confined Rotational Crop Study with [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester;PY, PH and BE Labels Study ID 130201 Dow AgroSciences LLC GLP Unpublished	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.4.2/1	[REDACTED]	2015	XDE-848 Livestock Feeding Study: Magnitude of Residue in Milk, Muscle, Liver, Kidney and Fat of Lactating Dairy Cattle [REDACTED] GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	Y	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)

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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
CA 6.5.1/1	Adam, D., Wijntjes, C.	2015	[14C] XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and [14C] X11438848: Processing Nature of the Residue – High Temperature Hydrolysis DAS Report No. 140912 Innovative Environmental Services (IES) Ltd 4108 Witterswil, Switzerland GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.6.1/1	Rotondaro, S. L., Croffie, J.W., Adelfinskaya, Y.	2015	A Confined Rotational Crop Study with 14C-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester; PY, PH and BE Labels DAS Report No. 130201 Dow AgroSciences LLC, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)
CA 6.6.2/1	Woodard, D.	2017	Field Accumulation in Rotational Crops with XDE-848 DAS Report No. 141286 SynTech Research Laboratory Services, LLC, 17745 S Metcalf Ave., Stilwell, KS, 66085 GLP/GEP (Y/N): Yes Published (Y/N): No	N	Corteva Agriscience (bringing together the global heritage businesses of Pioneer, DuPont Crop Protection, and Dow AgroSciences)

The following tables are to be completed by MS.

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List of data submitted by the applicant and not 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 XX	Author	YYYY	Title Company Report No Source GLP/non GLP/GEP/non GEP Published/Unpublished	Y/N	Owner

List of data relied on and not submitted by the applicant but necessary for evaluation

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 XX	Author	YYYY	Title Company Report No Source GLP/non GLP/GEP/non GEP Published/Unpublished	Y/N	Owner

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Appendix 2 Detailed evaluation of the additional studies relied upon

A 2.1 Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

A 2.1.1 Stability of residues

A 2.1.1.1 Stability of residues during storage of samples

A 2.1.1.1.1 Storage stability of residues in plant products

A 2.1.1.1.1.1 Study 1

Comments of zRMS:	The study was performed according to appropriate guideline and GLP requirements. The study is acceptable, however it is not mentioned in the chapter 7.2.1 Stability of Residues (KCA 6.1) of this report. It should be noted that the individual results of recoveries should not be corrected to 100 % yield.
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Reference:	CA 7.2.1
Report	Derakhshanian, N., Shephard, J.; Storage Stability of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and its Metabolites X11438848 and X11966341 in Plant Matrices 24 Month Report; SynTech Research Laboratory Services, LLC; Stilwell, KS; Lab Study No. 014SRUS15R227; DAS Study No. 150027; 10 August 2018; Unpublished
Guideline(s):	OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals No. 506, Stability of Pesticide Residues in Stored Commodities, Oct. 2007
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Item(s)

Test item (Common name):	XDE-848
Purity:	99%
Description (physical state):	Solid
Lot/batch no.:	TSN301056

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Test item (Common name):

Purity: X11438848

Description (physical state): Solid

Lot/batch no.: TSN304667

Test item (Common name): X11966341

Purity: 98%

Description (physical state): Solid

Lot/batch no.: TSN306022

Test item (Common name): X12293407

Purity: 100%

Description (physical state): Solid

Lot/batch no.: TSN301884

Test item (Common name): X12293409

Purity: 99%

Description (physical state): Solid

Lot/batch no.: TSN308600

Test item (Common name): X12401027

Purity: 98%

Description (physical state): Solid

Lot/batch no.: TSN308642

Method Scope

The analytical method used for the determination of XDE-848 BE, X11438848, and X11966341 was “Method Validation for the Determination of Residues of XDE-848

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BE (Benzyl Ester) and its Metabolites XDE-848 acid (X11438848) and XDE-848 HA (X11966341) in Agricultural Commodities by Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry, DAS ID 150818.” This method is applicable for the quantitative determination of residues of XDE-848 BE, X11438848, and X11966341 in orange, spinach, carrots, wheat grain, soybean seed, and dried beans. The method was validated over the concentration range of 0.010 – 1.0 mg/kg with a validated limit of quantitation of 0.010 mg/kg.

Method Principle

Residues are extracted from orange, spinach, carrots, wheat grain, soybean seed, and dried beans using acetonitrile/0.1N hydrochloric acid (90:10, v/v) and cleaned up by solid phase extraction. The final sample is analyzed for XDE-848 BE, X11438848, and X11966341 by liquid chromatography coupled with positive-ion electrospray tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS).

Test Procedure

Separate control samples of orange, spinach, carrots, wheat grain, soybean seed, and dried beans were fortified with XDE-848 BE (0.10 mg/kg) or two major metabolites (0.10 mg/kg) and were stored at approximately -20 °C (nominal) for a duration of 24 months. The residue levels of XDE-848 BE and major metabolites in orange, spinach, carrots, wheat grain, soybean seed, and dried beans were monitored in duplicate analyses at 0 day, 1 month, 2 month, 6 month, 12 month, 18 month, and 24 month sampling time points in order to monitor the frozen storage stability of fortified samples. At each sampling interval, 2 samples each fortified with XDE-848 Benzyl Ester at 0.1 ppm, 2 samples fortified with X11438848 at 0.1 ppm, and 2 samples fortified with X11966341 at 0.1 ppm were analysed along with one stored control sample, one fresh control sample and two concurrent recovery samples.

Linearity

For each analyte, the linearity of detector response was evaluated using solvent standard solutions. Calibration curves were calculated by linear regression with 1 / x weighting for XDE-848 BE, X11438848 and X11966341. Calibration curves resulting from the injection of eight standards over the concentration range of 0.05 – 20.0 ng/ml, which is equivalent to 0.001 – 0.400 mg/kg sample concentration, demonstrated linearity with correlation coefficients (r) of at least 0.99.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Method Performance

The validated method performance was further demonstrated by virtue of concurrent recovery samples analyzed in this study. Mean concurrent recovery values were 70-110%; RSD ≤ 20%. The storage stability sample concentrations were corrected for the mean recovery values of the procedural samples. The results obtained are summarised in the following tables.

Table 11: Summary of quantitative recovery of XDE 848 BE (m/z 441/91)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
High acid/fruiting crop	Orange	0.1	105	95-118	6.6	6.3	14
High water/leafy crop	Spinach	0.1	92	84-100	4.8	5.2	14
High starch/root crop	Carrots	0.1	96	83-108	6.0	6.2	14
Non-oily grain	Wheat Grain	0.1	99	86-108	6.0	6.1	14
High oil/oilseed crop	Soybean Seed	0.1	97	85-108	6.7	6.9	14
High protein	Dried Beans	0.1	95	83-105	6.2	6.5	14

Table 12: Summary of quantitative recovery of X11438848 (m/z 351/270)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
High acid/fruiting crop	Orange	0.1	94	80-106	7.9	8.4	14
High water/leafy crop	Spinach	0.1	87	74-105	7.8	8.9	14
High starch/root crop	Carrots	0.1	95	78-106	8.8	9.3	14
Non-oily grain	Wheat Grain	0.1	96	80-113	9.2	9.6	14
High oil/oilseed crop	Soybean Seed	0.1	88	72-108	9.8	11.2	14
High protein	Dried Beans	0.1	90	77-103	8.1	9.0	14

Table 13: Summary of quantitative recovery of X11966341 (m/z 335/254)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
High acid/fruiting crop	Orange	0.1	96	86-111	8.4	8.8	14
High water/leafy crop	Spinach	0.1	95	86-111	7.0	7.4	14
High starch/root crop	Carrots	0.1	93	74-102	6.8	7.3	14
Non-oily grain	Wheat Grain	0.1	97	79-115	8.3	8.5	14
High oil/oilseed crop	Soybean Seed	0.1	87	70-108	12.1	13.9	14
High protein	Dried Beans	0.1	87	72-98	7.8	9.0	14

Stability

Storage stability of XDE-848 BE, X11438848 and X11966341 was demonstrated for up to 24 months in orange, spinach, carrots, wheat grain, soybean seed, and dried beans.

Table 14: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE 848 BE residues – Orange

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0907	91	92	0.0930	93	95
0	0.1	0.0937	94		0.0961	96	
28	0.1	0.1044	104	105	0.0892	89	90
28	0.1	0.1060	106		0.0906	91	
62	0.1	0.1045	105	103	0.1013	101	100
62	0.1	0.1024	102		0.0992	99	
182	0.1	0.0960	96	97	0.0909	91	92
182	0.1	0.0975	97		0.0923	92	
365	0.1	0.1013	101	98	0.0965	96	93
365	0.1	0.0938	94		0.0893	89	
547	0.1	0.0894	89	93	0.0844	84	88
547	0.1	0.0972	97		0.0918	92	
727	0.1	0.0930	93	94	0.0921	92	93
727	0.1	0.0951	95		0.0942	94	

Table 15: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE 848 BE residues – Spinach

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.1	0.0786	79	80	-	-	0.0928	93	94	-	-

0	0.1	0.0805	81				0.0950	95			
29	0.1	0.0969	97	98	-	-	0.1053	105	106	-	-
29	0.1	0.0981	98				0.1066	107			
63	0.1	0.0944	94	96	-	-	0.1001	100	102	-	-
63	0.1	0.0972	97				0.1031	103			
182	0.1	0.0924	92	91	-	-	0.0969	97	96	-	-
182	0.1	0.0903	90				0.0947	95			
365	0.1	0.0963	96	98	-	-	0.0986	99	101	-	-
365	0.1	0.1006	101				0.1030	103			
547	0.1	0.0861	86	86	-	-	0.0969	97	97	-	-
547	0.1	NA	NA				NA	NA			
727	0.1	0.0919	92	95	2.5	2.6	0.0990	99	103	2.7	2.6
727	0.1	0.0965	96				0.1039	104			
727	0.1	0.0949	95				0.1023	102			
727	0.1	0.0977	98				0.1053	105			

Table 16: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE 848 BE residues – Carrots

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0852	85	87	0.1004	100	102
0	0.1	0.0888	89		0.1046	105	
28	0.1	0.0892	89	89	0.0921	92	92
28	0.1	0.0882	88		0.0910	91	
62	0.1	0.0883	88	89	0.0867	87	88
62	0.1	0.0906	91		0.0889	89	
182	0.1	0.0927	93	94	0.0967	97	98
182	0.1	0.0948	95		0.0988	99	
365	0.1	0.0968	97	96	0.0971	97	97
365	0.1	0.0961	96		0.0964	96	
547	0.1	0.0889	89	88	0.0942	94	94
547	0.1	0.0878	88		0.0930	93	
727	0.1	0.0852	85	88	0.0869	87	89
727	0.1	0.0901	90		0.0919	92	

Table 17: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE 848 BE residues – Wheat Grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0955	96	91	0.1065	106	102
0	0.1	0.0871	87		0.0971	97	
28	0.1	0.1051	105	101	0.1086	109	105
28	0.1	0.0975	97		0.1007	101	
62	0.1	0.1087	109	108	0.1029	103	102
62	0.1	0.1064	106		0.1008	101	
182	0.1	0.1025	102	102	0.1018	102	101

182	0.1	0.1010	101		0.1003	100	
365	0.1	0.1069	107	108	0.1013	101	103
365	0.1	0.1098	110		0.1041	104	
547	0.1	0.0889	89	91	0.0949	95	97
547	0.1	0.0935	93		0.0998	100	
727	0.1	0.0957	96	99	0.0968	97	100
727	0.1	0.1025	103		0.1037	104	

Table 18: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE 848 BE residues – Soybean Seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0891	89	88	0.0983	98	98
0	0.1	0.0877	88		0.0968	97	
29	0.1	0.0872	87	87	0.0904	90	90
29	0.1	0.0865	87		0.0896	90	
63	0.1	0.0876	88	90	0.0952	95	98
63	0.1	0.0918	92		0.0998	100	
182	0.1	0.0863	86	83	0.0914	91	88
182	0.1	0.0807	81		0.0855	85	
365	0.1	0.0903	90	89	0.0840	84	83
365	0.1	0.0875	87		0.0813	81	
547	0.1	0.0848	85	86	0.0904	90	92
547	0.1	0.0875	88		0.0934	93	
727	0.1	0.0861	86	89	0.0836	84	87
727	0.1	0.0925	92		0.0898	90	

Table 19: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE 848 BE residues – Dried Beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0843	84	87	0.0998	100	103
0	0.1	0.0899	90		0.1064	106	
29	0.1	0.0918	92	91	0.0956	96	95
29	0.1	0.0907	91		0.0945	94	
63	0.1	0.0892	89	92	0.0931	93	96
63	0.1	0.0951	95		0.0993	99	
182	0.1	0.0920	92	92	0.0965	96	97
182	0.1	0.0922	92		0.0967	97	
365	0.1	0.1015	102	100	0.0976	98	96
365	0.1	0.0980	98		0.0942	94	
547	0.1	0.0936	94	92	0.1021	102	101
547	0.1	0.0913	91		0.0995	100	
727	0.1	0.0956	96	96	0.0964	96	97
727	0.1	0.0964	96		0.0972	97	

Table 20: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – Orange

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0768	77	84	0.0858	86	94
0	0.1	0.0915	92		0.1022	102	
28	0.1	0.0934	93	91	0.0962	96	94
28	0.1	0.0892	89		0.0919	92	
62	0.1	0.0862	86	90	0.0894	89	93
62	0.1	0.0938	94		0.0973	97	
182	0.1	0.0843	84	79	0.0860	86	81
182	0.1	0.0747	75		0.0762	76	
365	0.1	0.0821	82	86	0.0877	88	92
365	0.1	0.0902	90		0.0963	96	
547	0.1	0.0742	74	75	0.0882	88	89
547	0.1	0.0758	76		0.0901	90	
727	0.1	0.0956	96	96	0.0958	96	96
727	0.1	0.0957	96		0.0959	96	

Table 21: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues –Spinach

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.1	0.0865	87	88	-	-	0.1040	104	106	-	-
0	0.1	0.0891	89				0.1071	107			
29	0.1	0.0926	93	90	-	-	0.1116	112	108	-	-
29	0.1	0.0872	87				0.1051	105			
63	0.1	0.0831	83	95	-	-	0.0926	93	106	-	-
63	0.1	0.1062	106				0.1184	118			
182	0.1	0.0774	77	80	-	-	0.0872	87	90	-	-
182	0.1	0.0820	82				0.0924	92			
365	0.1	0.0940	94	98	-	-	0.0966	97	100	-	-
365	0.1	0.1011	101				0.1039	104			
547	0.1	0.0729	73	73	-	-	0.0947	95	95	-	-
547	0.1	0.0731	73				0.0950	95			
727	0.1	0.0842	84	91	7.0	7.7	0.0901	90	97	7.5	7.7
727	0.1	0.1007	101				0.1078	108			
727	0.1	0.0887	89				0.0950	95			
727	0.1	0.0899	90				0.0962	96			

Table 22: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – Carrots

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0970	97	92	0.1228	123	116
0	0.1	0.0864	86		0.1094	109	
28	0.1	0.0902	90	90	0.0974	97	97
28	0.1	0.0899	90		0.0971	97	
62	0.1	0.0891	89	89	0.0874	87	88
62	0.1	0.0898	90		0.0880	88	
182	0.1	0.0759	76	81	0.0750	75	80
182	0.1	0.0863	86		0.0853	85	
365	0.1	0.0974	97	105	0.0975	98	105
365	0.1	0.1124	112		0.1125	113	
547	0.1	0.0850	85	84	0.0938	94	92
547	0.1	0.0825	83		0.0911	91	
727	0.1	0.0987	99	98	0.1011	101	101
727	0.1	0.0980	98		0.1004	100	

Table 23: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – Wheat Grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0914	91	88	0.1059	106	102
0	0.1	0.0839	84		0.0972	97	

28	0.1	0.0879	88	83	0.1042	104	98
28	0.1	0.0776	78		0.0920	92	
62	0.1	0.0897	90	92	0.0915	92	94
62	0.1	0.0938	94		0.0957	96	
182	0.1	0.0804	80	80	0.0869	87	86
182	0.1	0.0788	79		0.0851	85	
365	0.1	0.0893	89	85	0.0823	82	78
365	0.1	0.0799	80		0.0737	74	
547	0.1	0.0782	78	79	0.0803	80	81
547	0.1	0.0803	80		0.0824	82	
727	0.1	0.0929	93	91	0.0901	90	89
727	0.1	0.0901	90		0.0874	87	

Table 24: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – Soybean Seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0844	84	81	0.1018	102	98
0	0.1	0.0777	78		0.0937	94	
29	0.1	0.0751	75	79	0.0812	81	86
29	0.1	0.0834	83		0.0902	90	
63	0.1	0.0777	78	77	0.1049	105	104
63	0.1	0.0766	77		0.1034	103	
182	0.1	0.0686	69	70	0.0793	79	81
182	0.1	0.0708	71		0.0818	82	
365	0.1	0.0840	84	87	0.0923	92	96
365	0.1	0.0901	90		0.0991	99	
547	0.1	0.0920	92	88	0.1075	108	103
547	0.1	0.0839	84		0.0980	98	
727	0.1	0.0821	82	85	0.0806	81	83
727	0.1	0.0876	88		0.0860	86	

Table 25: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – Dried Beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0850	85	92	0.1094	109	119
0	0.1	0.0997	100		0.1283	128	
29	0.1	0.0944	94	89	0.1015	102	96
29	0.1	0.0845	85		0.0909	91	
63	0.1	0.0728	73	83	0.0841	84	96
63	0.1	0.0931	93		0.1075	108	
182	0.1	0.0820	82	78	0.0909	91	87
182	0.1	0.0746	75		0.0827	83	
365	0.1	0.0953	95	93	0.0989	99	96

365	0.1	0.0904	90		0.0938	94	
547	0.1	0.0812	81	79	0.0928	93	90
547	0.1	0.0764	76		0.0873	87	
727	0.1	0.0868	87	93	0.0891	89	96
727	0.1	0.0995	99		0.1021	102	

Table 26: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – Orange

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0865	87	89	0.0965	97	99
0	0.1	0.0907	91		0.1012	101	
28	0.1	0.0867	87	86	0.0956	96	95
28	0.1	0.0856	86		0.0943	94	
62	0.1	0.0933	93	91	0.0976	98	95
62	0.1	0.0889	89		0.0930	93	
182	0.1	0.1043	104	99	0.1004	100	95
182	0.1	0.0938	94		0.0902	90	
365	0.1	0.0939	94	92	0.1027	103	101
365	0.1	0.0904	90		0.0989	99	
547	0.1	0.0854	85	87	0.0844	84	86
547	0.1	0.0888	89		0.0878	88	
727	0.1	0.0847	85	88	0.0828	83	86
727	0.1	0.0910	91		0.0889	89	

Table 27: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – Spinach

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RS D (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.1	0.0781	78	81	-	-	0.0883	88	92	-	-
0	0.1	0.0845	85				0.0956	96			
29	0.1	0.1086	109	97	-	-	0.1009	101	90	-	-
29	0.1	0.0861	86				0.0800	80			
63	0.1	0.1048	105	93	-	-	0.1154	115	103	-	-
63	0.1	0.0816	82				0.0899	90			
182	0.1	0.0897	90	88	-	-	0.0944	94	93	-	-
182	0.1	0.0868	87				0.0913	91			
365	0.1	0.0973	97	97	-	-	0.1024	102	102	-	-
365	0.1	0.0958	96				0.1008	101			
547	0.1	0.0782	78	83	-	-	0.0829	83	89	-	-
547	0.1	0.0887	89				0.0941	94			
727	0.1	0.0922	92	90	6.3	7.00	0.1009	101	99	6.9	7.0
727	0.1	0.0979	98				0.1072	107			
727	0.1	0.0835	83				0.0913	91			

727	0.1	0.0869	87				0.0951	95			
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Table 28: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – Carrots

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0730	73	74	0.0910	91	92
0	0.1	0.0741	74		0.0924	92	
28	0.1	0.1022	102	93	0.1105	110	100
28	0.1	0.0832	83		0.0899	90	
62	0.1	0.0852	85	80	0.0893	89	84
62	0.1	0.0750	75		0.0786	79	
182	0.1	0.1009	101	95	0.1031	103	98
182	0.1	0.0901	90		0.0921	92	
365	0.1	0.0887	89	93	0.0934	93	98
365	0.1	0.0970	97		0.1021	102	
547	0.1	0.0844	84	86	0.0907	91	92
547	0.1	0.0873	87		0.0939	94	
727	0.1	0.0878	88	86	0.0919	92	90
727	0.1	0.0840	84		0.0879	88	

Table 29: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – Wheat Grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0895	90	101	0.0987	99	111
0	0.1	0.1126	113		0.1241	124	
28	0.1	0.0855	86	88	0.0875	88	90
28	0.1	0.0906	91		0.0927	93	
62	0.1	0.0936	94	94	0.0959	96	96
62	0.1	0.0942	94		0.0965	97	
182	0.1	0.0904	90	90	0.0948	95	95
182	0.1	0.0901	90		0.0946	95	
365	0.1	0.0954	95	90	0.0863	86	82
365	0.1	0.0850	85		0.0769	77	
547	0.1	0.0878	88	83	0.0916	92	87
547	0.1	0.0783	78		0.0817	82	
727	0.1	0.0876	88	87	0.0945	95	94
727	0.1	0.0862	86		0.0930	93	

Table 30: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – Soybean Seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0971	97	86	0.1339	134	118
0	0.1	0.0741	74		0.1023	102	

29	0.1	0.0746	75	77	0.0984	98	102
29	0.1	0.0799	80		0.1054	105	
63	0.1	0.0765	77	85	0.0956	96	106
63	0.1	0.0925	93		0.1156	116	
182	0.1	0.0751	75	76	0.0868	87	88
182	0.1	0.0767	77		0.0886	89	
365	0.1	0.0839	84	87	0.0786	79	81
365	0.1	0.0892	89		0.0835	84	
547	0.1	0.0911	91	90	0.0924	92	91
547	0.1	0.0882	88		0.0895	89	
727	0.1	0.0762	76	78	0.0851	85	88
727	0.1	0.0807	81		0.0902	90	

Table 31: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – Dried Beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)
0	0.1	0.0726	73	75	0.0989	99	103
0	0.1	0.0781	78		0.1064	106	
29	0.1	0.0758	76	80	0.0820	82	86
29	0.1	0.0834	83		0.0901	90	
63	0.1	0.0762	76	74	0.0837	84	81
63	0.1	0.0719	72		0.0790	79	
182	0.1	0.0899	90	86	0.1004	100	96
182	0.1	0.0822	82		0.0918	92	
365	0.1	0.0871	87	92	0.0964	96	101
365	0.1	0.0963	96		0.1066	107	
547	0.1	0.0755	76	76	0.0956	96	96
547	0.1	0.0761	76		0.0963	96	
727	0.1	0.0864	86	85	0.0951	95	93
727	0.1	0.0828	83		0.0912	91	

CONCLUSION

The data indicates that residues of XDE-848 BE, X11438848 and X11966341 are stable for at least 727 days (24 months) in orange, spinach, carrots, wheat grain, soybean seed, and dried beans stored under frozen conditions. These conditions are consistent with the storage of actual field samples.

A 2.1.1.1.1 Study 2

Comments of zRMS:	The study was conducted according to appropriate guideline and in compliance with the principles of GLP. The study is acceptable. The results of this study indicate that XDE-848 BE and its metabolites is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts, for at least 6 months in wheat bran and for at least 36 months in soybean hull.
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Reference:	CA 7.2.1
Report	Rawle, N.; Frozen Storage Stability of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and its Metabolites in Crop Matrices; CEM Analytical Services Ltd (CEMAS), Wokingham, Berkshire, UK; Lab Study No. CEMS-8337; Sponsor Study No. 171027 ; 30 September 2022; ; Unpublished
Guideline(s):	OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals No. 506, Stability of Pesticide Residues in Stored Commodities, Oct. 2007
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method Scope

This method is applicable for the quantitative determination of residues of XDE-848 BE, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215 in agricultural commodities wet crops, dry crops, acidic crops, and oily crops.

Method Principle

With the exception of soybean hull samples, residues of XDE-848 BE, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215 are extracted from crop matrix by homogenizing and shaking with acetonitrile/0.1N hydrochloric acid (90/10, v/v). An aliquot of the extraction solution from the centrifuged sample is mixed with internal standard solution and glycerol/methanol (10/90, w/v) as keeper and evaporated until approximately 200-300 µL of solution remains. Following the addition of 1 N hydrochloric acid, the extract is incubated at 80° for 1 hour. Following the addition of water, the extract is further purified using an Oasis HLB 3cc (60 mg) solid-phase extraction cartridge. The extract is eluted with acetonitrile/methanol (50/50, v/v) and glycerol/methanol (10/90, w/v) is added as keeper. The extract is evaporated to dryness and reconstituted in 1 mL of acetonitrile/methanol (50/50, v/v) and, following the addition of 1 mL of water containing 0.1% formic acid, analysed for XDE-848 BE, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215 by liquid chromatography coupled with positive-ion electrospray tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS).

For soybean hull samples only, residues of XDE-848 BE, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215 are extracted from crop matrix by first shaking with acetonitrile/0.1N hydrochloric acid (90/10, v/v) then centrifuging. The supernatant is removed and kept. The crop matrix is then shaken with acetonitrile/0.2N hydrochloric acid (50/50, v/v) twice, with the sample being centrifuged and the supernatant removed each time and combined with the original extract. An aliquot of the combined extraction solution is mixed with internal standard solution and glycerol/methanol (10/90, w/v) as keeper and evaporated to dryness at 45°C under nitrogen. Following the addition of 1 N hydrochloric acid, the extract is incubated at 80°C for 1 hour. Following addition of ethyl acetate, the sample is vigorously vortex mixed. An aliquot of the upper layer is taken, evaporated to dryness at 45°C under nitrogen and reconstituted in 200 µL of methanol/water containing 0.1% formic acid (50/50, v/v) before being analysed for XDE-848 BE, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 and X12568215 by liquid chromatography coupled with positive-ion electrospray tandem mass spectrometry (LC MS/MS).

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Test Procedure

Aliquots of each sample were placed in separate, labelled 250 mL polypropylene bottles. The samples were fortified at the beginning of the study; each received an aliquot of a fortification solution containing either XDE-848 BE, X11438848, X11966341, X12393505 or X12568215 to achieve the fortification level of 0.10 mg/kg. An additional four spare sets of fortified samples were prepared at the start of the study, to allow for any required repeat analyses.

The unfortified control samples, bulk unfortified control used to produce the unfortified controls and fresh procedural recovery samples, and the stored fortified samples were all stored in a freezer set to maintain a sample temperature of $\leq -18^{\circ}\text{C}$. Explanation of test procedure. Include explanations of fortification levels, number of replicates at fortification levels, temperatures, time points, manner of fortification, and composition of analytical sets.

With the exception of dried navy beans, frozen storage stability analysis at the initial (day 0) time point consisted of the following samples:

- 1 reagent blank
- 1 unfortified control sample
- 6 control samples that were freshly fortified at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction using a mixed standard solution containing all analytes, which were used for procedural recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with XDE-848 BE at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X11438848 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X11966341 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X12393505 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X12568215 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries

In the case of dried navy beans, frozen storage stability analysis at the initial (day 0) time point consisted of the following samples:

- 1 reagent blank
- 1 unfortified control sample
- 3 control samples that were freshly fortified at 0.01 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction using a mixed standard solution containing all analytes, which were used for procedural recoveries
- 3 control samples that were freshly fortified at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction using a mixed standard solution containing all analytes, which were used for procedural recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with XDE-848 BE at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X11438848 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X11966341 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X12393505 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction and used for day 0 stored recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were fortified with X12568215 at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction

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and used for day 0 stored recoveries

Frozen storage stability analysis for whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot samples at the 3-month, 6-month, 12-month, 18-month, 27-month, 36-month and 49-month time points, for soybean hull at the 3-month and 36-month time points, and for all other matrices at the 3-month, 6-month and 12-month time points consisted of the following samples:

- 1 reagent blank
- 1 unfortified control sample
- 2 control samples that were freshly fortified at 0.10 mg/kg immediately prior to extraction using a mixed standard solution containing all analytes, which were used for procedural recoveries
- 3 stored samples that were previously fortified with XDE-848 BE at 0.10 mg/kg
- 3 stored samples that were previously fortified with X11438848 at 0.10 mg/kg
- 3 stored samples that were previously fortified with X11966341 at 0.10 mg/kg
- 3 stored samples that were previously fortified with X12393505 at 0.10 mg/kg
- 3 stored samples that were previously fortified with X12568215 at 0.10 mg/kg

Linearity

For each analyte, the linearity of detector response was evaluated using matrix-matched standards.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Method Performance

The validated method performance was further demonstrated by virtue of concurrent recovery samples analyzed in this study. Mean concurrent recovery values were 70-110%; $RSD \leq 20\%$. The storage stability sample concentrations were corrected for the mean recovery values of the procedural samples. The results obtained are summarised in the following tables.

Table 1: Summary of quantitative recovery of XDE-848 BE (m/z 441/91)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
Acidic crop	Whole lemon	0.10	86	56-105	12.8	14.9	20
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.01	109	100-118	8.3	9.0	3
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.10	99	78-111	11.1	11.2	17
Oily crop	OSR seed	0.10	93	70-116	11.2	12.0	20
Dry crop	Wheat grain	0.10	101	87-128	10.8	10.7	20
High water	Lettuce	0.10	93	70-109	13.1	14.1	20
High water	Carrot	0.10	99	85-110	8.1	8.2	20
High water	Tomato juice	0.10	88	83-95	3.7	4.2	12
High water	Tomato puree	0.10	94	86-103	4.7	4.9	12
High water	Tomato paste	0.10	99	92-107	4.9	5.0	12
Oily crop	OSR oil	0.10	92	83-101	5.0	5.4	12
Dry crop	Wheat bran	0.10	101	90-103	7.0	6.9	12
Dry crop	Wheat middlings	0.10	85	77-99	8.5	9.9	12
Dry crop	Wheat flour	0.10	100	90-119	8.7	8.7	12
Dry crop	OSR meal	0.10	92	79-106	8.5	9.2	12
Dry crop	Shorts	0.10	98	83-116	8.9	9.1	12
Dry crop	Soybean hull	0.10	105	100-103	4.8	4.5	10

Table 2: Summary of quantitative recovery of X11438848 (m/z 351/270)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
Acidic crop	Whole lemon	0.10	91	72-118	11.3	12.3	20
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.01	94	86-102	8.0	8.5	3
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.10	99	81-114	9.0	9.1	17
Oily crop	OSR seed	0.10	95	79-105	8.0	8.5	20
Dry crop	Wheat grain	0.10	101	88-122	9.2	9.1	20
High water	Lettuce	0.10	91	73-115	12.1	13.2	20
High water	Carrot	0.10	95	85-121	8.9	9.3	20
High water	Tomato juice	0.10	92	76-108	7.9	8.6	12
High water	Tomato puree	0.10	89	70-100	8.9	10.0	12
High water	Tomato paste	0.10	94	83-104	5.9	6.3	12
Oily crop	OSR oil	0.10	92	81-105	6.7	7.2	12
Dry crop	Wheat bran	0.10	97	85-104	5.8	5.9	12
Dry crop	Wheat middlings	0.10	82	71-96	7.8	9.4	12
Dry crop	Wheat flour	0.10	101	84-107	9.0	8.9	12
Dry crop	OSR meal	0.10	84	73-97	6.3	7.5	12
Dry crop	Shorts	0.10	94	83-111	8.1	8.7	12
Dry crop	Soybean hull	0.10	108	97-117	5.5	5.1	10

Table 3: Summary of quantitative recovery of X11966341 (m/z 335/254)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
Acidic crop	Whole lemon	0.10	95	83-111	8.1	8.5	20
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.01	76	72-79	3.8	5.0	3
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.10	88	75-99	8.1	9.2	17
Oily crop	OSR seed	0.10	91	77-103	7.5	8.3	20
Dry crop	Wheat grain	0.10	100	91-114	6.5	6.5	20
High water	Lettuce	0.10	95	83-114	8.1	8.5	20
High water	Carrot	0.10	96	86-105	5.2	5.4	20
High water	Tomato juice	0.10	96	79-112	10.7	11.1	12
High water	Tomato puree	0.10	96	84-121	10.9	11.4	12
High water	Tomato paste	0.10	102	73-129	16.4	16.1	12
Oily crop	OSR oil	0.10	101	86-115	7.5	7.5	12
Dry crop	Wheat bran	0.10	92	86-97	3.9	4.3	12
Dry crop	Wheat middlings	0.10	86	70-96	7.6	8.8	12
Dry crop	Wheat flour	0.10	105	86-123	9.6	9.1	12
Dry crop	OSR meal	0.10	79	70-84	4.4	5.6	12
Dry crop	Shorts	0.10	97	84-111	7.1	7.4	12
Dry crop	Soybean hull	0.10	105	93-114	6.3	6.0	10

Table 4: Summary of quantitative recovery of X12393505 (m/z 315/234)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
Acidic crop	Whole lemon	0.10	97	75-130	15.6	16.2	20
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.01	101	95-105	5.5	5.4	3
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.10	101	86-129	10.8	10.7	17
Oily crop	OSR seed	0.10	95	67-120	12.3	13.0	20
Dry crop	Wheat grain	0.10	102	88-116	7.8	7.7	20
High water	Lettuce	0.10	99	85-111	8.7	8.8	20
High water	Carrot	0.10	98	85-119	9.3	9.5	20
High water	Tomato juice	0.10	89	71-108	11.2	12.6	12
High water	Tomato puree	0.10	96	81-117	10.2	10.6	12
High water	Tomato paste	0.10	102	90-122	9.2	9.0	12
Oily crop	OSR oil	0.10	93	80-126	13.6	14.5	12
Dry crop	Wheat bran	0.10	89	71-125	16.0	17.9	12
Dry crop	Wheat middlings	0.10	88	67-126	17.7	20.0	12
Dry crop	Wheat flour	0.10	99	84-120	12.0	12.2	12
Dry crop	OSR meal	0.10	99	74-118	14.3	14.4	12
Dry crop	Shorts	0.10	90	75-121	12.4	13.7	12
Dry crop	Soybean hull	0.10	109	94-118	6.5	5.9	10

Table 5: Summary of quantitative recovery of X12568215 (m/z 301-220)

Matrix group	Matrix	Fortification level	Recovery (%)		SD	RSD	n
		(mg/kg)	mean	range	(%)	(%)	
Acidic crop	Whole lemon	0.10	100	77-121	11.5	11.5	20
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.10	109	106-113	3.5	3.2	3
Dry crop	Dried navy bean	0.10	98	80-111	9.6	9.8	17
Oily crop	OSR seed	0.10	101	80-117	11.2	11.1	20
Dry crop	Wheat grain	0.10	99	75-118	10.5	10.7	20
High water	Lettuce	0.10	98	82-122	11.4	11.6	20
High water	Carrot	0.10	101	82-118	10.5	10.5	20
High water	Tomato juice	0.10	95	76-109	10.7	11.2	12
High water	Tomato puree	0.10	95	76-111	10.9	11.5	12
High water	Tomato paste	0.10	101	88-119	9.8	9.7	12
Oily crop	OSR oil	0.10	96	82-110	9.0	9.3	12
Dry crop	Wheat bran	0.10	95	77-116	13.4	14.1	12
Dry crop	Wheat middlings	0.10	84	76-97	5.6	6.7	12
Dry crop	Wheat flour	0.10	102	88-115	8.0	7.9	12
Dry crop	OSR meal	0.10	91	74-117	13.8	15.1	12
Dry crop	Shorts	0.10	96	86-114	8.2	8.6	12
Dry crop	Soybean hull	0.10	111	93-123	11.7	10.5	10

Stability

The data indicates that XDE-848 BE is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts, for at least 6 months in wheat bran and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X11438848 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X11966341 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X12393505 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X12568215 is stable for at least 49 months in

whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull.

Table 6: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – whole lemon

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10686	107	91	13.7	14.9	0.14248	142	122	17.8	14.6
0	0.10	0.08546	85				0.11394	114			
0	0.10	0.08166	82				0.10889	109			
92	0.10	0.09027	90	89	1.5	1.7	0.08850	89	87	2.0	2.3
92	0.10	0.08703	87				0.08532	85			
92	0.10	0.08855	89				0.08681	87			
189	0.10	0.07295	73	78	5.5	7.0	0.08385	84	90	6.0	6.7
189	0.10	0.07842	78				0.09013	90			
189	0.10	0.08364	84				0.09614	96			
357	0.10	0.08573	86	82	5.5	6.7	0.09420	94	90	5.5	6.1
357	0.10	0.08465	85				0.09303	93			
357	0.10	0.07618	76				0.08371	84			
547	0.10	0.08632	86	85	6.1	7.2	0.08808	88	87	6.1	7.1
547	0.10	0.09020	90				0.09204	92			
547	0.10	0.07795	78				0.07954	80			
812	0.10	0.07814	78	79	3.1	3.9	0.09647	96	97	3.6	3.7
812	0.10	0.07608	76				0.09393	94			
812	0.10	0.08166	82				0.10082	101			
1092	0.10	0.09673	97	101	4.0	4.0	0.09391	94	98	4.0	4.1
1092	0.10	0.10485	105				0.10179	102			
1092	0.10	0.10183	102				0.09887	99			
1491	0.10	0.06421	64	65	1.7	2.7	0.08678	87	88	2.1	2.4
1491	0.10	0.06384	64				0.08628	86			
1491	0.10	0.06688	67				0.09038	90			

Table 7: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – dried navy beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10767	108	105	5.2	4.9	0.09878	99	96	4.6	4.8
0	0.10	0.09945	99				0.09124	91			
0	0.10	0.10815	108				0.09922	99			
93	0.10	0.09653	97	91	5.1	5.6	0.09463	95	90	5.0	5.6
93	0.10	0.09029	90				0.08852	89			
93	0.10	0.08709	87				0.08538	85			
186	0.10	0.07159	72	73	6.1	8.3	0.09062	91	93	7.6	8.2
186	0.10	0.06760	68				0.08557	86			
186	0.10	0.07967	80				0.10085	101			
354	0.10	0.10430	104	91	11.2	12.2	0.10430	104	91	11.2	12.2
354	0.10	0.08706	87				0.08706	87			
354	0.10	0.08338	83				0.08338	83			
549	0.10	0.09119	91	92	7.5	8.2	0.08603	86	87	7.0	8.1
549	0.10	0.08473	85				0.07994	80			
549	0.10	0.09979	100				0.09414	94			
813	0.10	0.08781	88	88	1.0	1.1	0.08284	83	83	1.0	1.2
813	0.10	0.08707	87				0.08214	82			
813	0.10	0.08876	89				0.08374	84			
1102	0.10	0.07908	79	79	0.6	0.7	0.08690	87	86	0.6	0.7
1102	0.10	0.07861	79				0.08638	86			
1102	0.10	0.07822	78				0.08596	86			
1492	0.10	0.08694	87	86	5.1	6.0	0.09151	92	90	5.7	6.3
1492	0.10	0.09033	90				0.09508	95			
1492	0.10	0.07964	80				0.08383	84			

Table 8: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues –OSR seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07334	73	71	4.0	5.7	0.07190	72	70	4.0	5.8
0	0.10	0.07326	73				0.07183	72			
0	0.10	0.06644	66				0.06513	65			
92	0.10	0.06438	64	62	2.1	3.3	0.05961	60	58	2.0	3.4
92	0.10	0.06281	63				0.05816	58			
92	0.10	0.06042	60				0.05594	56			
187	0.10	0.06308	63	68	5.5	8.1	0.06783	68	73	5.5	7.5
187	0.10	0.07351	74				0.07904	79			
187	0.10	0.06800	68				0.07312	73			
355	0.10	0.05746	57	59	5.3	9.0	0.06760	68	70	6.2	8.9
355	0.10	0.06509	65				0.07657	77			
355	0.10	0.05518	55				0.06492	65			
551	0.10	0.06854	69	66	3.1	4.7	0.07701	77	74	3.1	4.1
551	0.10	0.06301	63				0.07079	71			
551	0.10	0.06465	65				0.07264	73			
813	0.10	0.07384	74	72	1.5	2.1	0.08791	88	86	2.0	2.3
813	0.10	0.07094	71				0.08445	84			
813	0.10	0.07191	72				0.08560	86			
1104	0.10	0.07013	70	70	2.5	3.6	0.07707	77	77	2.5	3.3
1104	0.10	0.06731	67				0.07397	74			
1104	0.10	0.07233	72				0.07948	79			
1492	0.10	0.07004	70	76	4.9	6.5	0.09339	93	101	7.0	6.9
1492	0.10	0.07947	79				0.10595	106			
1492	0.10	0.07830	78				0.10439	104			

Table 9: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – wheat grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08521	85	86	1.5	1.8	0.08038	80	81	1.5	1.9
0	0.10	0.08844	88				0.08344	83			
0	0.10	0.08624	86				0.08136	81			
92	0.10	0.08849	88	88	0.6	0.7	0.08508	85	85	0.6	0.7
92	0.10	0.08697	87				0.08362	84			
92	0.10	0.08804	88				0.08465	85			
189	0.10	0.09746	97	96	3.1	3.2	0.07923	79	78	3.1	3.9
189	0.10	0.09945	99				0.08085	81			
189	0.10	0.09253	93				0.07522	75			
357	0.10	0.09161	92	87	4.6	5.3	0.09348	93	89	4.0	4.6
357	0.10	0.08308	83				0.08478	85			
357	0.10	0.08583	86				0.08759	88			
547	0.10	0.08154	82	83	1.2	1.4	0.08674	87	89	1.7	1.9
547	0.10	0.08416	84				0.08953	90			
547	0.10	0.08440	84				0.08979	90			
813	0.10	0.08947	89	85	3.8	4.5	0.09725	97	92	4.2	4.5
813	0.10	0.08349	83				0.09075	91			
813	0.10	0.08162	82				0.08871	89			
1100	0.10	0.09597	96	94	1.7	1.8	0.10783	108	105	2.3	2.2
1100	0.10	0.09270	93				0.10416	104			
1100	0.10	0.09269	93				0.10414	104			
1493	0.10	0.08394	84	81	4.4	5.4	0.09224	92	89	4.4	4.9
1493	0.10	0.08312	83				0.09134	91			
1493	0.10	0.07605	76				0.08357	84			

Table 10: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – lettuce

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10118	101	97	4.7	4.9	0.09546	95	92	4.2	4.5
0	0.10	0.09232	92				0.08710	87			
0	0.10	0.09856	99				0.09298	93			
97	0.10	0.09996	100	96	4.7	4.9	0.09431	94	91	4.4	4.8
97	0.10	0.09095	91				0.08580	86			
97	0.10	0.09816	98				0.09260	93			
189	0.10	0.08193	82	80	4.9	6.2	0.10924	109	106	6.1	5.7
189	0.10	0.08260	83				0.11014	110			
189	0.10	0.07409	74				0.09879	99			
357	0.10	0.07598	76	76	1.5	2.0	0.08835	88	89	1.7	1.9
357	0.10	0.07536	75				0.08763	88			
357	0.10	0.07805	78				0.09076	91			
548	0.10	0.08795	88	89	4.2	4.7	0.09457	95	96	4.6	4.8
548	0.10	0.09423	94				0.10132	101			
548	0.10	0.08592	86				0.09239	92			
814	0.10	0.07468	75	77	2.1	2.7	0.09220	92	95	2.6	2.8
814	0.10	0.07753	78				0.09571	96			
814	0.10	0.07893	79				0.09745	97			
1105	0.10	0.08642	86	87	2.3	2.6	0.08642	86	87	2.3	2.6
1105	0.10	0.08559	86				0.08559	86			
1105	0.10	0.08971	90				0.08971	90			
1493	0.10	0.07581	76	73	3.1	4.2	0.10244	102	99	4.2	4.2
1493	0.10	0.07372	74				0.09962	100			
1493	0.10	0.06992	70				0.09448	94			

Table 11: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – carrot

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09649	96	97	1.7	1.8	0.09103	91	92	1.2	1.3
0	0.10	0.09909	99				0.09348	93			
0	0.10	0.09603	96				0.09060	91			
92	0.10	0.09414	94	98	3.2	3.3	0.09052	91	94	2.6	2.8
92	0.10	0.09980	100				0.09596	96			
92	0.10	0.09886	99				0.09505	95			
187	0.10	0.08148	81	83	5.3	6.4	0.08488	85	87	5.7	6.6
187	0.10	0.07882	79				0.08211	82			
187	0.10	0.08937	89				0.09310	93			
361	0.10	0.09009	90	89	5.1	5.8	0.09687	97	96	5.1	5.4
361	0.10	0.08342	83				0.08970	90			
361	0.10	0.09322	93				0.10024	100			
551	0.10	0.10240	102	103	3.6	3.5	0.09570	96	97	3.1	3.2
551	0.10	0.10017	100				0.09361	94			
551	0.10	0.10722	107				0.10021	100			
814	0.10	0.08698	87	85	2.6	3.1	0.09998	100	98	3.2	3.3
814	0.10	0.08583	86				0.09865	99			
814	0.10	0.08217	82				0.09445	94			
1105	0.10	0.08043	80	81	1.0	1.2	0.08649	86	87	1.0	1.1
1105	0.10	0.08151	82				0.08765	88			
1105	0.10	0.08103	81				0.08713	87			
1523	0.10	0.08023	80	80	0.6	0.7	0.08536	85	85	0.6	0.7
1523	0.10	0.07963	80				0.08471	85			
1523	0.10	0.08077	81				0.08593	86			

Table 12: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – tomato juice

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07285	73	73	2.0	2.7	0.08278	83	83	2.0	2.4
0	0.10	0.07485	75				0.08505	85			
0	0.10	0.07141	71				0.08114	81			
104	0.10	0.08897	89	91	3.2	3.5	0.10111	101	104	3.8	3.7
104	0.10	0.08986	90				0.10212	102			
104	0.10	0.09498	95				0.10793	108			
181	0.10	0.07589	76	76	4.5	6.0	0.09035	90	90	5.0	5.6
181	0.10	0.07951	80				0.09465	95			
181	0.10	0.07114	71				0.08469	85			
368	0.10	0.07691	77	78	2.3	2.9	0.08182	82	83	2.3	2.8
368	0.10	0.07715	77				0.08207	82			
368	0.10	0.08056	81				0.08570	86			

Table 13: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – tomato puree

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08538	85	85	1.5	1.8	0.09181	92	92	2.0	2.2
0	0.10	0.08701	87				0.09356	94			
0	0.10	0.08373	84				0.09004	90			
109	0.10	0.09152	92	89	2.9	3.3	0.09152	92	89	2.9	3.3
109	0.10	0.08718	87				0.08718	87			
109	0.10	0.08703	87				0.08703	87			
187	0.10	0.08384	84	83	2.6	3.2	0.08825	88	87	2.1	2.4
187	0.10	0.08045	80				0.08468	85			
187	0.10	0.08464	85				0.08909	89			
365	0.10	0.08151	82	84	2.6	3.1	0.08764	88	90	3.2	3.6
365	0.10	0.08744	87				0.09402	94			
365	0.10	0.08268	83				0.08890	89			

Table 14: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – tomato paste

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10284	103	97	9.3	9.6	0.10388	104	97	9.9	10.1
0	0.10	0.10143	101				0.10246	102			
0	0.10	0.08559	86				0.08645	86			
79	0.10	0.08964	90	88	3.8	4.3	0.08619	86	84	3.8	4.5
79	0.10	0.08365	84				0.08043	80			
79	0.10	0.09094	91				0.08744	87			
188	0.10	0.08166	82	82	1.5	1.9	0.08085	81	81	1.5	1.9
188	0.10	0.07994	80				0.07915	79			
188	0.10	0.08293	83				0.08211	82			
365	0.10	0.07774	78	79	4.0	5.1	0.08450	85	86	4.0	4.7
365	0.10	0.07539	75				0.08195	82			
365	0.10	0.08326	83				0.09050	90			

Table 15: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – OSR oil

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08036	80	81	2.1	2.6	0.08929	89	89	2.5	2.8
0	0.10	0.08310	83				0.09234	92			
0	0.10	0.07872	79				0.08747	87			
79	0.10	0.09897	99	94	5.0	5.3	0.10099	101	96	5.0	5.2
79	0.10	0.08883	89				0.09064	91			
79	0.10	0.09445	94				0.09638	96			
185	0.10	0.08677	87	88	0.6	0.7	0.09039	90	91	1.2	1.3
185	0.10	0.08823	88				0.09191	92			
185	0.10	0.08787	88				0.09153	92			
365	0.10	0.08584	86	82	4.0	4.9	0.09866	99	94	5.0	5.3
365	0.10	0.08259	83				0.09493	95			
365	0.10	0.07754	78				0.08912	89			

Table 16: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – wheat bran

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08003	80	77	3.6	4.7	0.07846	78	75	3.6	4.8
0	0.10	0.07252	73				0.07110	71			
0	0.10	0.07771	78				0.07618	76			
96	0.10	0.06375	64	63	1.5	2.4	0.06312	63	62	1.5	2.5
96	0.10	0.06282	63				0.06220	62			
96	0.10	0.06073	61				0.06013	60			
189	0.10	0.07101	71	72	4.2	5.8	0.07718	77	79	4.7	6.0
189	0.10	0.07700	77				0.08370	84			
189	0.10	0.06864	69				0.07461	75			
365	0.10	0.07526	75	72	2.5	3.5	0.07100	71	68	2.5	3.7
365	0.10	0.07223	72				0.06814	68			
365	0.10	0.07046	70				0.06648	66			

Table 17: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – wheat middlings

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07874	79	80	3.1	3.8	0.09967	100	101	4.0	4.0
0	0.10	0.07674	77				0.09714	97			
0	0.10	0.08328	83				0.10542	105			
85	0.10	0.05230	52	56	7.2	13.0	0.05876	59	63	7.2	11.5
85	0.10	0.05119	51				0.05752	58			
85	0.10	0.06357	64				0.07143	71			
191	0.10	0.06181	62	64	2.1	3.3	0.06867	69	71	2.9	4.1
191	0.10	0.06253	63				0.06948	69			
191	0.10	0.06621	66				0.07356	74			
365	0.10	0.05795	58	69	10.6	15.3	0.05914	59	70	10.6	15.1
365	0.10	0.07090	71				0.07235	72			
365	0.10	0.07877	79				0.08038	80			

Table 18: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – wheat flour

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08775	88	90	2.6	2.9	0.08688	87	89	2.6	3.0
0	0.10	0.08861	89				0.08774	88			
0	0.10	0.09336	93				0.09244	92			
92	0.10	0.09181	92	97	5.5	5.7	0.08744	87	93	5.5	5.9
92	0.10	0.09734	97				0.09270	93			
92	0.10	0.10341	103				0.09849	98			
206	0.10	0.08909	89	86	3.1	3.6	0.08909	89	86	3.1	3.6
206	0.10	0.08461	85				0.08461	85			
206	0.10	0.08258	83				0.08258	83			
392	0.10	0.08077	81	83	4.7	5.7	0.08684	87	89	4.7	5.3
392	0.10	0.07906	79				0.08501	85			
392	0.10	0.08754	88				0.09413	94			

Table 19: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – OSR meal

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09849	98	95	13.3	14.1	0.10591	106	102	14.0	13.8
0	0.10	0.10551	106				0.11345	113			
0	0.10	0.08007	80				0.08610	86			
83	0.10	0.08698	87	88	2.1	2.4	0.09353	94	94	1.5	1.6
83	0.10	0.08641	86				0.09292	93			
83	0.10	0.08968	90				0.09643	96			
189	0.10	0.07241	72	70	3.8	5.4	0.09052	91	89	4.9	5.6
189	0.10	0.06613	66				0.08267	83			
189	0.10	0.07339	73				0.09174	92			
368	0.10	0.09317	93	102	8.5	8.4	0.09224	92	101	8.5	8.4
368	0.10	0.10209	102				0.10108	101			
368	0.10	0.10975	110				0.10866	109			

Table 20: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – shorts

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07856	79	82	2.5	3.1	0.08099	81	84	3.1	3.6
0	0.10	0.08442	84				0.08704	87			
0	0.10	0.08210	82				0.08464	85			
99	0.10	0.08419	84	83	2.6	3.2	0.08770	88	86	2.9	3.3
99	0.10	0.08457	85				0.08810	88			
99	0.10	0.07962	80				0.08294	83			
190	0.10	0.07077	71	78	6.1	7.9	0.07951	80	88	7.1	8.1
190	0.10	0.07928	79				0.08908	89			
190	0.10	0.08329	83				0.09358	94			
364	0.10	0.08788	88	89	3.2	3.6	0.07777	78	79	2.6	3.3
364	0.10	0.08732	87				0.07727	77			
364	0.10	0.09255	93				0.08190	82			

Table 21: Results of frozen storage stability samples for XDE-848 BE residues – soybean hull

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10269	103	103	1.5	1.5	0.09780	98	98	1.5	1.6
0	0.10	0.10087	101				0.09607	96			
0	0.10	0.10364	104				0.09871	99			
97	0.10	0.09246	92	98	6.0	6.1	0.08641	86	92	5.6	6.1
97	0.10	0.09902	99				0.09254	93			
97	0.10	0.10429	104				0.09746	97			
1152	0.10	0.09792	94	93	1.0	1.1	0.09695	93	92	1.0	1.1
1152	0.10	0.09603	92				0.09508	91			
1152	0.10	0.09662	93				0.09566	92			

Table 22: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – whole lemon

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.06327	63	65	6.2	9.6	0.07532	75	77	7.2	9.4
0	0.10	0.07159	72				0.08522	85			
0	0.10	0.05998	60				0.07141	71			
92	0.10	0.07949	79	74	4.7	6.4	0.08640	86	80	5.3	6.6
92	0.10	0.07163	72				0.07786	78			
92	0.10	0.06990	70				0.07598	76			
189	0.10	0.05182	52	54	1.5	2.8	0.06169	62	64	1.5	2.4
189	0.10	0.05358	54				0.06379	64			
189	0.10	0.05453	55				0.06491	65			
357	0.10	0.06496	65	66	1.2	1.8	0.07826	78	79	1.7	2.2
357	0.10	0.06715	67				0.08091	81			
357	0.10	0.06476	65				0.07802	78			
547	0.10	0.07830	78	78	2.5	3.2	0.07909	79	79	3.0	3.8
547	0.10	0.07562	76				0.07638	76			
547	0.10	0.08110	81				0.08192	82			
812	0.10	0.07933	79	75	3.5	4.7	0.08179	82	78	3.6	4.6
812	0.10	0.07517	75				0.07749	77			
812	0.10	0.07230	72				0.07454	75			
1092	0.10	0.07793	78	77	2.1	2.7	0.08564	86	85	2.1	2.4
1092	0.10	0.07544	75				0.08291	83			
1092	0.10	0.07915	79				0.08698	87			
1491	0.10	0.09232	92	92	5.0	5.4	0.07890	79	79	4.5	5.7
1491	0.10	0.09671	97				0.08265	83			
1491	0.10	0.08680	87				0.07419	74			

Table 23: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – dried navy beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08567	86	90	7.2	8.1	0.08742	87	91	7.5	8.2
0	0.10	0.08500	85				0.08673	87			
0	0.10	0.09842	98				0.10042	100			
93	0.10	0.08108	81	82	2.6	3.2	0.08626	86	87	2.6	3.0
93	0.10	0.08033	80				0.08546	85			
93	0.10	0.08454	85				0.08994	90			
186	0.10	0.08094	81	83	2.1	2.5	0.08014	80	82	2.1	2.5
186	0.10	0.08221	82				0.08140	81			
186	0.10	0.08483	85				0.08399	84			
354	0.10	0.07292	73	73	5.5	7.5	0.07079	71	71	5.0	7.0
354	0.10	0.06843	68				0.06643	66			
354	0.10	0.07852	79				0.07624	76			
549	0.10	0.09479	95	97	2.0	2.1	0.09978	100	102	2.0	2.0
549	0.10	0.09675	97				0.10185	102			
549	0.10	0.09908	99				0.10429	104			
813	0.10	0.08089	81	90	7.8	8.7	0.07778	78	87	7.5	8.7
813	0.10	0.09475	95				0.09111	91			
813	0.10	0.09428	94				0.09066	91			
1102	0.10	0.07404	74	76	2.0	2.6	0.09140	91	93	2.5	2.7
1102	0.10	0.07792	78				0.09619	96			
1102	0.10	0.07573	76				0.09349	93			
1492	0.10	0.09375	94	98	3.5	3.6	0.08522	85	89	3.5	4.0
1492	0.10	0.10070	101				0.09154	92			
1492	0.10	0.09800	98				0.08909	89			

Table 24: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – OSR seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08164	82	86	3.2	3.8	0.08504	85	89	3.6	4.1
0	0.10	0.08828	88				0.09196	92			
0	0.10	0.08684	87				0.09046	90			
92	0.10	0.07148	71	73	3.5	4.7	0.07525	75	77	3.8	4.9
92	0.10	0.07070	71				0.07442	74			
92	0.10	0.07685	77				0.08090	81			
187	0.10	0.07744	77	72	5.5	7.7	0.09110	91	85	6.5	7.7
187	0.10	0.06628	66				0.07798	78			
187	0.10	0.07204	72				0.08475	85			
355	0.10	0.06994	70	77	6.6	8.5	0.07362	74	81	6.6	8.1
355	0.10	0.08296	83				0.08733	87			
355	0.10	0.07793	78				0.08203	82			
551	0.10	0.07664	77	85	7.6	9.0	0.09346	93	104	9.8	9.5
551	0.10	0.09222	92				0.11247	112			
551	0.10	0.08734	87				0.10652	107			
813	0.10	0.09602	96	94	2.0	2.1	0.09699	97	95	2.0	2.1
813	0.10	0.09180	92				0.09273	93			
813	0.10	0.09447	94				0.09543	95			
1104	0.10	0.08127	81	90	7.6	8.4	0.07740	77	85	7.2	8.5
1104	0.10	0.09488	95				0.09036	90			
1104	0.10	0.09329	93				0.08885	89			
1492	0.10	0.10390	104	98	5.5	5.6	0.10390	104	98	5.5	5.6
1492	0.10	0.09375	94				0.09375	94			
1492	0.10	0.09534	95				0.09534	95			

Table 25: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – wheat grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08881	89	88	4.2	4.7	0.08223	82	81	4.0	5.0
0	0.10	0.08331	83				0.07714	77			
0	0.10	0.09145	91				0.08468	85			
92	0.10	0.08643	86	91	6.4	7.1	0.08154	82	86	5.5	6.4
92	0.10	0.08772	88				0.08276	83			
92	0.10	0.09803	98				0.09248	92			
189	0.10	0.08770	88	78	9.3	12.0	0.09431	94	83	9.7	11.7
189	0.10	0.07487	75				0.08051	81			
189	0.10	0.06977	70				0.07502	75			
357	0.10	0.09771	98	95	3.5	3.7	0.09870	99	96	3.5	3.7
357	0.10	0.09090	91				0.09182	92			
357	0.10	0.09504	95				0.09600	96			
547	0.10	0.08598	86	95	9.0	9.5	0.09245	92	102	10.0	9.9
547	0.10	0.09380	94				0.10087	101			
547	0.10	0.10413	104				0.11197	112			
813	0.10	0.09203	92	95	4.9	5.2	0.10003	100	104	5.5	5.3
813	0.10	0.10109	101				0.10988	110			
813	0.10	0.09258	93				0.10063	101			
1100	0.10	0.09261	93	88	6.1	7.0	0.08905	89	84	5.6	6.6
1100	0.10	0.08886	89				0.08544	85			
1100	0.10	0.08070	81				0.07760	78			
1493	0.10	0.09767	98	94	8.1	8.6	0.09391	94	91	7.9	8.7
1493	0.10	0.08540	85				0.08212	82			
1493	0.10	0.10037	100				0.09651	97			

Table 26: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – lettuce

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07048	70	68	3.2	4.8	0.07831	78	75	3.8	5.0
0	0.10	0.06414	64				0.07126	71			
0	0.10	0.06904	69				0.07671	77			
97	0.10	0.06993	70	76	4.9	6.5	0.06244	62	68	4.9	7.3
97	0.10	0.07821	78				0.06983	70			
97	0.10	0.07897	79				0.07051	71			
189	0.10	0.06625	66	66	5.5	8.3	0.07795	78	78	6.5	8.3
189	0.10	0.06120	61				0.07200	72			
189	0.10	0.07213	72				0.08486	85			
357	0.10	0.05595	56	55	6.0	10.9	0.07362	74	73	8.1	11.1
357	0.10	0.06076	61				0.07995	80			
357	0.10	0.04852	49				0.06384	64			
548	0.10	0.09771	98	90	8.0	8.9	0.10738	107	99	8.5	8.6
548	0.10	0.09121	91				0.10023	100			
548	0.10	0.08231	82				0.09045	90			
814	0.10	0.06827	68	65	3.1	4.7	0.08032	80	76	3.6	4.7
814	0.10	0.06411	64				0.07542	75			
814	0.10	0.06187	62				0.07279	73			
1105	0.10	0.05320	53	55	2.5	4.5	0.06258	63	66	3.1	4.7
1105	0.10	0.05847	58				0.06879	69			
1105	0.10	0.05523	55				0.06498	65			
1493	0.10	0.08754	88	85	2.6	3.1	0.07958	80	78	2.1	2.7
1493	0.10	0.08308	83				0.07553	76			
1493	0.10	0.08443	84				0.07676	77			

Table 27: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – carrot

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07208	72	69	3.8	5.5	0.07835	78	75	4.4	5.8
0	0.10	0.06472	65				0.07035	70			
0	0.10	0.07128	71				0.07748	77			
92	0.10	0.07357	74	73	1.0	1.4	0.07431	74	74	0.6	0.8
92	0.10	0.07208	72				0.07281	73			
92	0.10	0.07335	73				0.07409	74			
187	0.10	0.07814	78	69	7.6	10.9	0.08313	83	74	8.1	11.1
187	0.10	0.06574	66				0.06994	70			
187	0.10	0.06366	64				0.06772	68			
361	0.10	0.05699	57	71	13.1	18.5	0.06263	63	78	14.6	18.6
361	0.10	0.08334	83				0.09158	92			
361	0.10	0.07258	73				0.07975	80			
551	0.10	0.11065	111	95	14.2	15.0	0.12160	122	104	15.4	14.7
551	0.10	0.08537	85				0.09382	94			
551	0.10	0.08786	88				0.09655	97			
814	0.10	0.08525	85	80	5.5	6.9	0.08788	88	82	6.0	7.3
814	0.10	0.07968	80				0.08215	82			
814	0.10	0.07370	74				0.07598	76			
1105	0.10	0.07094	71	77	6.6	8.5	0.08061	81	87	7.1	8.1
1105	0.10	0.08371	84				0.09512	95			
1105	0.10	0.07596	76				0.08632	86			
1523	0.10	0.08521	85	90	8.7	9.6	0.07346	73	78	7.2	9.3
1523	0.10	0.09982	100				0.08605	86			
1523	0.10	0.08529	85				0.07353	74			

Table 28: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – tomato juice

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07069	71	69	3.2	4.7	0.07441	74	72	2.9	4.0
0	0.10	0.06985	70				0.07352	74			
0	0.10	0.06517	65				0.06860	69			
104	0.10	0.06856	69	66	2.3	3.5	0.07372	74	71	2.3	3.2
104	0.10	0.06531	65				0.07022	70			
104	0.10	0.06547	65				0.07040	70			
181	0.10	0.04896	49	49	1.5	3.1	0.06197	62	62	1.5	2.5
181	0.10	0.05056	51				0.06400	64			
181	0.10	0.04846	48				0.06135	61			
368	0.10	0.06852	69	71	2.1	2.9	0.07448	74	76	2.5	3.3
368	0.10	0.07261	73				0.07893	79			
368	0.10	0.06960	70				0.07565	76			

Table 29: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – tomato puree

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07497	75	74	2.6	3.6	0.07976	80	79	2.6	3.3
0	0.10	0.07102	71				0.07555	76			
0	0.10	0.07620	76				0.08107	81			
109	0.10	0.06791	68	68	1.0	1.5	0.09303	93	93	1.5	1.6
109	0.10	0.06924	69				0.09485	95			
109	0.10	0.06735	67				0.09226	92			
187	0.10	0.06885	69	71	3.8	5.4	0.07824	78	80	4.0	5.0
187	0.10	0.06833	68				0.07765	78			
187	0.10	0.07475	75				0.08495	85			
365	0.10	0.08155	82	85	3.8	4.5	0.09163	92	95	4.4	4.6
365	0.10	0.08315	83				0.09343	93			
365	0.10	0.08916	89				0.10018	100			

Table 30: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – tomato paste

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07121	71	74	2.5	3.4	0.07657	77	79	2.1	2.6
0	0.10	0.07555	76				0.08124	81			
0	0.10	0.07438	74				0.07998	80			
79	0.10	0.07210	72	69	3.1	4.4	0.08193	82	78	4.0	5.2
79	0.10	0.06553	66				0.07447	74			
79	0.10	0.06791	68				0.07717	77			
188	0.10	0.06787	68	67	0.6	0.9	0.07069	71	70	0.6	0.8
188	0.10	0.06743	67				0.07024	70			
188	0.10	0.06719	67				0.06999	70			
365	0.10	0.07577	76	76	1.0	1.3	0.07577	76	76	1.0	1.3
365	0.10	0.07460	75				0.07460	75			
365	0.10	0.07725	77				0.07725	77			

Table 31: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – OSR oil

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.06884	69	80	10.1	12.7	0.07649	76	89	11.7	13.2
0	0.10	0.08170	82				0.09078	91			
0	0.10	0.08881	89				0.09868	99			
79	0.10	0.07760	78	87	7.8	9.0	0.07760	78	87	7.8	9.0
79	0.10	0.09214	92				0.09214	92			
79	0.10	0.09082	91				0.09082	91			
185	0.10	0.08847	88	87	3.2	3.7	0.09829	98	96	3.8	3.9
185	0.10	0.08882	89				0.09869	99			
185	0.10	0.08273	83				0.09193	92			
365	0.10	0.09677	97	94	6.4	6.8	0.10295	103	100	7.0	7.0
365	0.10	0.08685	87				0.09240	92			
365	0.10	0.09906	99				0.10538	105			

Table 32: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – 32wheat bran

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08216	82	85	2.5	3.0	0.08055	81	83	2.1	2.5
0	0.10	0.08538	85				0.08371	84			
0	0.10	0.08670	87				0.08500	85			
96	0.10	0.07851	79	84	4.6	5.5	0.07931	79	85	5.1	6.1
96	0.10	0.08488	85				0.08574	86			
96	0.10	0.08793	88				0.08881	89			
189	0.10	0.08764	88	83	4.2	5.0	0.09323	93	88	4.2	4.7
189	0.10	0.08219	82				0.08743	87			
189	0.10	0.07976	80				0.08485	85			
365	0.10	0.06774	68	71	4.4	6.1	0.07697	77	80	4.9	6.1
365	0.10	0.06868	69				0.07805	78			
365	0.10	0.07598	76				0.08634	86			

Table 33: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – wheat middlings

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08236	82	80	3.2	4.0	0.10559	106	102	4.7	4.6
0	0.10	0.08076	81				0.10354	104			
0	0.10	0.07556	76				0.09687	97			
85	0.10	0.06808	68	73	7.8	10.7	0.07400	74	79	8.4	10.6
85	0.10	0.06912	69				0.07514	75			
85	0.10	0.08225	82				0.08940	89			
191	0.10	0.09647	96	89	8.9	10.0	0.12059	121	112	11.5	10.3
191	0.10	0.09246	92				0.11557	116			
191	0.10	0.07903	79				0.09879	99			
365	0.10	0.09166	92	100	7.2	7.2	0.10658	107	116	8.2	7.1
365	0.10	0.10581	106				0.12304	123			
365	0.10	0.10178	102				0.11835	118			

Table 34: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – wheat flour

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09466	95	93	1.5	1.6	0.08846	88	87	1.0	1.1
0	0.10	0.09257	93				0.08651	87			
0	0.10	0.09201	92				0.08599	86			
92	0.10	0.09242	92	91	3.2	3.5	0.08802	88	86	2.9	3.3
92	0.10	0.09284	93				0.08842	88			
92	0.10	0.08740	87				0.08323	83			
206	0.10	0.07657	77	73	4.0	5.5	0.08801	88	84	4.0	4.8
206	0.10	0.06917	69				0.07950	80			
206	0.10	0.07403	74				0.08509	85			
392	0.10	0.10223	102	94	8.5	9.1	0.10539	105	97	9.1	9.4
392	0.10	0.09472	95				0.09765	98			
392	0.10	0.08483	85				0.08745	87			

Table 35: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – OSR meal

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08368	84	77	6.1	7.9	0.09618	96	88	6.7	7.5
0	0.10	0.07321	73				0.08415	84			
0	0.10	0.07403	74				0.08509	85			
83	0.10	0.07803	78	73	4.4	6.0	0.10004	100	94	5.5	5.9
83	0.10	0.07061	71				0.09053	91			
83	0.10	0.07043	70				0.09029	90			
189	0.10	0.07792	78	67	10.0	15.0	0.09863	99	84	13.1	15.5
189	0.10	0.06290	63				0.07962	80			
189	0.10	0.05884	59				0.07448	74			
368	0.10	0.08733	87	90	3.6	4.0	0.10396	104	107	4.2	3.9
368	0.10	0.09448	94				0.11248	112			
368	0.10	0.08892	89				0.10586	106			

Table 36: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – shorts

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07141	71	73	4.4	6.0	0.07848	78	80	4.9	6.1
0	0.10	0.07807	78				0.08579	86			
0	0.10	0.07014	70				0.07708	77			
99	0.10	0.07154	72	72	0.6	0.8	0.07014	70	70	0.6	0.8
99	0.10	0.07160	72				0.07019	70			
99	0.10	0.07259	73				0.07117	71			
190	0.10	0.08480	85	90	4.7	5.2	0.09976	100	106	5.7	5.3
190	0.10	0.09210	92				0.10836	108			
190	0.10	0.09405	94				0.11065	111			
364	0.10	0.10308	103	95	9.1	9.6	0.09912	99	91	8.5	9.4
364	0.10	0.08512	85				0.08185	82			
364	0.10	0.09578	96				0.09209	92			

Table 37: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11438848 residues – soybean hull

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09337	93	92	1.5	1.7	0.08412	84	83	1.5	1.8
0	0.10	0.09196	92				0.08285	83			
0	0.10	0.09010	90				0.08117	81			
97	0.10	0.08375	84	79	4.4	5.5	0.08375	84	79	4.4	5.5
97	0.10	0.07703	77				0.07703	77			
97	0.10	0.07599	76				0.07599	76			
1152	0.10	0.09493	95	94	2.1	2.2	0.08872	89	88	2.1	2.4
1152	0.10	0.09181	92				0.08580	86			
1152	0.10	0.09601	96				0.08973	90			

Table 38: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – whole lemon

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10099	101	88	11.4	12.9	0.10631	106	93	11.7	12.6
0	0.10	0.08324	83				0.08762	88			
0	0.10	0.08016	80				0.08438	84			
92	0.10	0.08288	83	84	1.0	1.2	0.09209	92	94	1.5	1.6
92	0.10	0.08436	84				0.09373	94			
92	0.10	0.08505	85				0.09450	95			
189	0.10	0.06134	61	67	5.6	8.3	0.06816	68	75	6.1	8.2
189	0.10	0.06847	68				0.07607	76			
189	0.10	0.07178	72				0.07976	80			
357	0.10	0.08055	81	80	1.2	1.4	0.08755	88	87	1.2	1.3
357	0.10	0.07910	79				0.08597	86			
357	0.10	0.07884	79				0.08570	86			
547	0.10	0.09543	95	92	2.3	2.5	0.09265	93	90	2.6	2.9
547	0.10	0.09057	91				0.08793	88			
547	0.10	0.09119	91				0.08854	89			
812	0.10	0.08819	88	91	4.9	5.4	0.09092	91	94	5.2	5.5
812	0.10	0.09680	97				0.09980	100			
812	0.10	0.08858	89				0.09132	91			
1092	0.10	0.08174	82	84	2.5	3.0	0.08983	90	92	2.5	2.7
1092	0.10	0.08384	84				0.09213	92			
1092	0.10	0.08654	87				0.09510	95			
1491	0.10	0.10269	103	95	7.6	8.1	0.09780	98	90	7.5	8.4
1491	0.10	0.09333	93				0.08888	89			
1491	0.10	0.08752	88				0.08336	83			

Table 39: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – dried navy beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08830	88	87	4.2	4.8	0.11038	110	108	5.7	5.2
0	0.10	0.09023	90				0.11279	113			
0	0.10	0.08168	82				0.10210	102			
93	0.10	0.08209	82	80	2.1	2.6	0.08463	85	83	2.5	3.0
93	0.10	0.07786	78				0.08027	80			
93	0.10	0.08082	81				0.08332	83			
186	0.10	0.06498	65	68	3.0	4.4	0.07645	76	80	3.5	4.4
186	0.10	0.06840	68				0.08047	80			
186	0.10	0.07073	71				0.08322	83			
354	0.10	0.07504	75	68	6.6	9.6	0.09041	90	82	7.6	9.4
354	0.10	0.06246	62				0.07525	75			
354	0.10	0.06656	67				0.08019	80			
549	0.10	0.07827	78	81	5.2	6.4	0.08239	82	85	5.2	6.1
549	0.10	0.07831	78				0.08243	82			
549	0.10	0.08690	87				0.09148	91			
813	0.10	0.07784	78	84	6.0	7.1	0.08845	88	95	7.0	7.4
813	0.10	0.08475	85				0.09631	96			
813	0.10	0.08998	90				0.10225	102			
1102	0.10	0.06533	65	68	3.8	5.6	0.08484	85	88	4.6	5.3
1102	0.10	0.07159	72				0.09297	93			
1102	0.10	0.06563	66				0.08523	85			
1492	0.10	0.08497	85	90	5.0	5.6	0.08583	86	91	5.0	5.5
1492	0.10	0.09539	95				0.09635	96			
1492	0.10	0.08970	90				0.09061	91			

Table 40: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues –OSR seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07747	77	79	3.5	4.4	0.08241	82	84	3.8	4.5
0	0.10	0.07657	77				0.08146	81			
0	0.10	0.08293	83				0.08823	88			
92	0.10	0.07210	72	68	4.0	6.0	0.07753	78	73	4.6	6.3
92	0.10	0.06421	64				0.06905	69			
92	0.10	0.06716	67				0.07222	72			
187	0.10	0.07879	79	73	9.5	13.1	0.07958	80	74	9.3	12.6
187	0.10	0.07767	78				0.07846	78			
187	0.10	0.06206	62				0.06269	63			
355	0.10	0.06672	67	69	4.0	5.8	0.07175	72	75	4.6	6.2
355	0.10	0.07399	74				0.07956	80			
355	0.10	0.06656	67				0.07157	72			
551	0.10	0.06528	65	64	3.6	5.6	0.07096	71	70	4.2	6.0
551	0.10	0.06678	67				0.07259	73			
551	0.10	0.06021	60				0.06544	65			
813	0.10	0.07001	70	70	1.5	2.2	0.08975	90	90	1.5	1.7
813	0.10	0.07153	72				0.09170	92			
813	0.10	0.06946	69				0.08905	89			
1104	0.10	0.05794	58	66	7.1	10.8	0.06437	64	73	8.1	11.1
1104	0.10	0.06697	67				0.07441	74			
1104	0.10	0.07165	72				0.07961	80			
1492	0.10	0.07538	75	76	3.6	4.7	0.08375	84	85	3.6	4.2
1492	0.10	0.08048	80				0.08942	89			
1492	0.10	0.07344	73				0.08160	82			

Table 41: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – wheat grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08939	89	90	4.2	4.6	0.08939	89	90	4.2	4.6
0	0.10	0.09459	95				0.09459	95			
0	0.10	0.08723	87				0.08723	87			
92	0.10	0.09640	96	93	2.3	2.5	0.09451	95	92	2.9	3.1
92	0.10	0.09191	92				0.09011	90			
92	0.10	0.09222	92				0.09041	90			
189	0.10	0.09801	98	97	8.1	8.4	0.09424	94	93	7.5	8.1
189	0.10	0.10447	104				0.10046	100			
189	0.10	0.08831	88				0.08491	85			
357	0.10	0.09095	91	97	6.5	6.7	0.09779	98	105	7.0	6.7
357	0.10	0.09699	97				0.10429	104			
357	0.10	0.10445	104				0.11231	112			
547	0.10	0.09274	93	91	2.6	2.9	0.09274	93	91	2.6	2.9
547	0.10	0.08823	88				0.08823	88			
547	0.10	0.09220	92				0.09220	92			
813	0.10	0.09365	94	92	2.1	2.3	0.10070	101	99	2.1	2.1
813	0.10	0.09032	90				0.09712	97			
813	0.10	0.09342	93				0.10045	100			
1100	0.10	0.07951	80	78	3.8	4.8	0.07295	73	72	3.2	4.5
1100	0.10	0.07428	74				0.06815	68			
1100	0.10	0.08068	81				0.07402	74			
1493	0.10	0.09382	94	95	5.1	5.4	0.09198	92	94	4.7	5.0
1493	0.10	0.09139	91				0.08960	90			
1493	0.10	0.10146	101				0.09947	99			

Table 42: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – lettuce

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09638	96	96	2.5	2.6	0.09936	99	99	2.5	2.5
0	0.10	0.09867	99				0.10172	102			
0	0.10	0.09387	94				0.09677	97			
97	0.10	0.09493	95	95	3.5	3.7	0.08476	85	85	3.5	4.1
97	0.10	0.09104	91				0.08129	81			
97	0.10	0.09848	98				0.08793	88			
189	0.10	0.08104	81	84	10.4	12.3	0.08809	88	91	11.4	12.5
189	0.10	0.09606	96				0.10441	104			
189	0.10	0.07579	76				0.08238	82			
357	0.10	0.08794	88	86	2.5	2.9	0.09993	100	97	3.1	3.1
357	0.10	0.08598	86				0.09770	98			
357	0.10	0.08262	83				0.09389	94			
548	0.10	0.09372	94	88	8.7	9.9	0.10299	103	97	9.3	9.6
548	0.10	0.09196	92				0.10105	101			
548	0.10	0.07793	78				0.08563	86			
814	0.10	0.07743	77	80	2.6	3.3	0.08900	89	92	2.6	2.9
814	0.10	0.08206	82				0.09433	94			
814	0.10	0.08084	81				0.09292	93			
1105	0.10	0.06873	69	73	5.5	7.6	0.07085	71	75	5.5	7.4
1105	0.10	0.06989	70				0.07205	72			
1105	0.10	0.07873	79				0.08116	81			
1493	0.10	0.08511	85	87	3.8	4.4	0.08774	88	89	4.2	4.7
1493	0.10	0.08370	84				0.08629	86			
1493	0.10	0.09130	91				0.09412	94			

Table 43: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – carrot

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08934	89	90	2.6	2.9	0.09306	93	94	2.6	2.8
0	0.10	0.08843	88				0.09212	92			
0	0.10	0.09292	93				0.09679	97			
92	0.10	0.09533	95	97	7.6	7.9	0.09931	99	101	7.6	7.6
92	0.10	0.09012	90				0.09387	94			
92	0.10	0.10498	105				0.10935	109			
187	0.10	0.09186	92	86	5.7	6.6	0.09373	94	88	5.7	6.5
187	0.10	0.08143	81				0.08310	83			
187	0.10	0.08449	84				0.08621	86			
361	0.10	0.08254	83	84	5.6	6.6	0.08597	86	87	5.6	6.4
361	0.10	0.07855	79				0.08182	82			
361	0.10	0.08952	90				0.09325	93			
551	0.10	0.08780	88	92	4.0	4.3	0.08693	87	91	4.0	4.4
551	0.10	0.09568	96				0.09473	95			
551	0.10	0.09167	92				0.09076	91			
814	0.10	0.09288	93	90	2.6	2.9	0.09777	98	95	2.6	2.8
814	0.10	0.08912	89				0.09381	94			
814	0.10	0.08847	88				0.09312	93			
1105	0.10	0.07055	71	81	8.7	10.8	0.07753	78	89	9.5	10.7
1105	0.10	0.08512	85				0.09354	94			
1105	0.10	0.08665	87				0.09522	95			
1523	0.10	0.09919	99	97	2.9	3.0	0.09919	99	97	2.9	3.0
1523	0.10	0.09378	94				0.09378	94			
1523	0.10	0.09939	99				0.09939	99			

Table 44: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – tomato juice

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09116	91	88	5.8	6.6	0.09302	93	90	5.8	6.4
0	0.10	0.09125	91				0.09312	93			
0	0.10	0.08143	81				0.08309	83			
104	0.10	0.10398	104	103	8.5	8.3	0.11180	112	111	9.5	8.6
104	0.10	0.11127	111				0.11964	120			
104	0.10	0.09384	94				0.10090	101			
181	0.10	0.08260	83	83	2.5	3.0	0.10073	101	101	2.5	2.5
181	0.10	0.08470	85				0.10329	103			
181	0.10	0.08020	80				0.09780	98			
368	0.10	0.09105	91	89	4.9	5.6	0.08203	82	80	4.9	6.2
368	0.10	0.09161	92				0.08253	83			
368	0.10	0.08264	83				0.07445	74			

Table 45: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – tomato puree

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08628	86	87	2.6	3.0	0.08296	83	84	2.6	3.1
0	0.10	0.08520	85				0.08193	82			
0	0.10	0.09032	90				0.08684	87			
109	0.10	0.09950	100	92	8.0	8.7	0.11706	117	108	9.0	8.3
109	0.10	0.08374	84				0.09852	99			
109	0.10	0.09259	93				0.10893	109			
187	0.10	0.09637	96	92	3.5	3.8	0.10590	106	102	4.0	4.0
187	0.10	0.08923	89				0.09805	98			
187	0.10	0.09223	92				0.10136	101			
365	0.10	0.08881	89	95	7.2	7.6	0.10209	102	109	8.7	8.0
365	0.10	0.10337	103				0.11881	119			
365	0.10	0.09343	93				0.10739	107			

Table 46: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – tomato paste

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10784	108	101	7.0	6.9	0.09296	93	87	6.0	6.9
0	0.10	0.09369	94				0.08076	81			
0	0.10	0.10196	102				0.08789	88			
79	0.10	0.08496	85	84	1.7	2.1	0.09234	92	91	2.1	2.3
79	0.10	0.08513	85				0.09254	93			
79	0.10	0.08213	82				0.08927	89			
188	0.10	0.08856	89	89	2.0	2.2	0.09626	96	96	1.5	1.6
188	0.10	0.09060	91				0.09848	98			
188	0.10	0.08727	87				0.09486	95			
365	0.10	0.08371	84	76	8.0	10.5	0.10209	102	93	9.5	10.3
365	0.10	0.07639	76				0.09316	93			
365	0.10	0.06829	68				0.08328	83			

Table 47: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – OSR oil

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09328	93	92	1.2	1.3	0.09422	94	93	1.2	1.2
0	0.10	0.09314	93				0.09408	94			
0	0.10	0.09131	91				0.09223	92			
79	0.10	0.09802	98	99	1.2	1.2	0.09247	92	93	1.7	1.9
79	0.10	0.09780	98				0.09226	92			
79	0.10	0.10037	100				0.09469	95			
185	0.10	0.09520	95	98	2.6	2.7	0.09520	95	98	2.6	2.7
185	0.10	0.09979	100				0.09979	100			
185	0.10	0.09886	99				0.09886	99			
365	0.10	0.09244	92	91	1.0	1.1	0.09062	91	89	1.5	1.7
365	0.10	0.08989	90				0.08813	88			
365	0.10	0.09051	91				0.08874	89			

Table 48: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – wheat bran

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08172	82	83	3.6	4.3	0.08787	88	89	3.6	4.1
0	0.10	0.08671	87				0.09324	93			
0	0.10	0.08034	80				0.08639	86			
96	0.10	0.07665	77	85	7.6	9.0	0.08710	87	97	9.2	9.4
96	0.10	0.08699	87				0.09886	99			
96	0.10	0.09208	92				0.10464	105			
189	0.10	0.09414	94	89	7.8	8.8	0.09705	97	92	8.4	9.1
189	0.10	0.09341	93				0.09630	96			
189	0.10	0.07994	80				0.08241	82			
365	0.10	0.07015	70	73	4.9	6.7	0.07972	80	84	5.5	6.6
365	0.10	0.07131	71				0.08103	81			
365	0.10	0.07920	79				0.09000	90			

Table 49: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – wheat middlings

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09399	94	87	7.6	8.7	0.10561	106	98	9.2	9.4
0	0.10	0.08920	89				0.10023	100			
0	0.10	0.07857	79				0.08828	88			
85	0.10	0.06164	62	67	5.0	7.5	0.08443	84	91	7.5	8.2
85	0.10	0.07198	72				0.09860	99			
85	0.10	0.06648	66				0.09107	91			
191	0.10	0.08967	90	94	8.4	8.9	0.09539	95	100	9.2	9.2
191	0.10	0.08925	89				0.09495	95			
191	0.10	0.10444	104				0.11111	111			
365	0.10	0.07444	74	73	3.2	4.4	0.08968	90	88	4.0	4.6
365	0.10	0.06915	69				0.08332	83			
365	0.10	0.07505	75				0.09043	90			

Table 50: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – wheat flour

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09730	97	98	2.6	2.7	0.08845	88	89	2.6	3.0
0	0.10	0.09603	96				0.08730	87			
0	0.10	0.10093	101				0.09175	92			
92	0.10	0.07241	72	77	7.0	9.1	0.07623	76	81	7.0	8.6
92	0.10	0.07403	74				0.07792	78			
92	0.10	0.08493	85				0.08941	89			
206	0.10	0.10224	102	91	10.0	11.0	0.09831	98	87	9.5	10.8
206	0.10	0.08324	83				0.08004	80			
206	0.10	0.08713	87				0.08378	84			
392	0.10	0.09473	95	95	6.0	6.3	0.09287	93	93	6.0	6.5
392	0.10	0.08861	89				0.08687	87			
392	0.10	0.10123	101				0.09925	99			

Table 51: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – OSR meal

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07697	77	83	5.1	6.2	0.09621	96	103	6.2	6.1
0	0.10	0.08654	87				0.10817	108			
0	0.10	0.08377	84				0.10472	105			
83	0.10	0.08339	83	75	6.8	9.0	0.10829	108	97	9.5	9.7
83	0.10	0.06961	70				0.09040	90			
83	0.10	0.07276	73				0.09449	94			
189	0.10	0.07112	71	75	3.5	4.6	0.09611	96	102	4.9	4.9
189	0.10	0.07679	77				0.10377	104			
189	0.10	0.07746	77				0.10467	105			
368	0.10	0.07338	73	77	10.2	13.2	0.09059	91	96	12.3	12.8
368	0.10	0.07049	70				0.08703	87			
368	0.10	0.08892	89				0.10978	110			

Table 52: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – shorts

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09746	97	97	4.5	4.6	0.09746	97	97	4.5	4.6
0	0.10	0.10229	102				0.10229	102			
0	0.10	0.09320	93				0.09320	93			
99	0.10	0.07417	74	76	2.0	2.6	0.08624	86	89	2.5	2.8
99	0.10	0.07650	76				0.08895	89			
99	0.10	0.07842	78				0.09118	91			
190	0.10	0.08976	90	92	2.1	2.3	0.09651	97	100	2.5	2.5
190	0.10	0.09446	94				0.10157	102			
190	0.10	0.09302	93				0.10002	100			
364	0.10	0.10072	101	105	6.4	6.1	0.09684	97	101	6.4	6.3
364	0.10	0.10109	101				0.09720	97			
364	0.10	0.11239	112				0.10807	108			

Table 53: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X11966341 residues – soybean hull

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.11005	110	108	2.1	1.9	0.10190	102	100	1.7	1.7
0	0.10	0.10687	107				0.09895	99			
0	0.10	0.10641	106				0.09853	99			
97	0.10	0.09760	98	100	1.5	1.5	0.10061	101	103	1.7	1.7
97	0.10	0.10050	100				0.10361	104			
97	0.10	0.10113	101				0.10425	104			
1152	0.10	0.09844	98	100	2.1	2.1	0.09557	96	97	1.7	1.8
1152	0.10	0.09883	99				0.09595	96			
1152	0.10	0.10176	102				0.09879	99			

Table 54: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – whole lemon

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07470	75	67	7.2	10.8	0.07183	72	64	6.8	10.6
0	0.10	0.06098	61				0.05864	59			
0	0.10	0.06499	65				0.06249	62			
92	0.10	0.07612	76	80	4.0	5.0	0.10016	100	105	5.5	5.2
92	0.10	0.07953	80				0.10464	105			
92	0.10	0.08436	84				0.11100	111			
189	0.10	0.09451	95	82	12.2	15.0	0.09948	99	86	12.2	14.3
189	0.10	0.07108	71				0.07483	75			
189	0.10	0.07851	79				0.08264	83			
357	0.10	0.09255	93	83	8.7	10.4	0.08900	89	80	8.1	10.1
357	0.10	0.07758	78				0.07459	75			
357	0.10	0.07830	78				0.07529	75			
547	0.10	0.07200	72	77	4.6	6.0	0.07826	78	83	5.0	6.0
547	0.10	0.08096	81				0.08800	88			
547	0.10	0.07758	78				0.08433	84			
812	0.10	0.06984	70	77	7.5	9.8	0.08121	81	89	9.1	10.2
812	0.10	0.07586	76				0.08821	88			
812	0.10	0.08472	85				0.09851	99			
1092	0.10	0.07243	72	75	4.9	6.5	0.07391	74	77	5.2	6.7
1092	0.10	0.08094	81				0.08259	83			
1092	0.10	0.07251	73				0.07399	74			
1491	0.10	0.09261	93	98	6.4	6.6	0.08905	89	94	6.4	6.9
1491	0.10	0.10463	105				0.10060	101			
1491	0.10	0.09498	95				0.09133	91			

Table 55: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – dried navy beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08879	89	85	6.4	7.5	0.08456	85	81	6.4	7.9
0	0.10	0.07990	80				0.07610	76			
93	0.10	0.07341	73	75	3.2	4.3	0.07727	77	79	3.2	4.1
93	0.10	0.07883	79				0.08298	83			
93	0.10	0.07439	74				0.07830	78			
186	0.10	0.10841	108	97	12.7	13.1	0.08886	89	79	10.6	13.4
186	0.10	0.09870	99				0.08090	81			
186	0.10	0.08348	83				0.06843	68			
354	0.10	0.08575	86	83	3.6	4.3	0.09026	90	87	3.1	3.5
354	0.10	0.07942	79				0.08360	84			
354	0.10	0.08369	84				0.08809	88			
549	0.10	0.08967	90	93	3.1	3.3	0.09439	94	98	3.6	3.7
549	0.10	0.09567	96				0.10071	101			
549	0.10	0.09378	94				0.09871	99			
813	0.10	0.08910	89	84	5.0	6.0	0.09000	90	84	5.5	6.5
813	0.10	0.08282	83				0.08366	84			
813	0.10	0.07868	79				0.07947	79			
1102	0.10	0.07781	78	74	4.0	5.4	0.08550	86	82	4.6	5.6
1102	0.10	0.07008	70				0.07702	77			
1102	0.10	0.07514	75				0.08257	83			
1492	0.10	0.10231	102	98	3.2	3.3	0.09933	99	95	3.2	3.4
1492	0.10	0.09600	96				0.09321	93			
1492	0.10	0.09674	97				0.09392	94			

Table 56: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues –OSR seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08389	84	87	3.8	4.4	0.10230	102	106	4.7	4.5
0	0.10	0.08537	85				0.10411	104			
0	0.10	0.09129	91				0.11133	111			
92	0.10	0.06894	69	67	2.9	4.3	0.07256	73	71	2.6	3.7
92	0.10	0.06424	64				0.06762	68			
92	0.10	0.06853	69				0.07213	72			
187	0.10	0.07649	76	76	1.5	2.0	0.07886	79	79	1.5	1.9
187	0.10	0.07756	78				0.07996	80			
187	0.10	0.07516	75				0.07749	77			
355	0.10	0.07721	77	76	0.6	0.8	0.08214	82	81	1.0	1.2
355	0.10	0.07599	76				0.08084	81			
355	0.10	0.07551	76				0.08033	80			
551	0.10	0.07122	71	77	6.6	8.5	0.06719	67	72	6.1	8.4
551	0.10	0.08414	84				0.07938	79			
551	0.10	0.07553	76				0.07125	71			
813	0.10	0.08901	89	87	5.3	6.1	0.08812	88	86	5.7	6.6
813	0.10	0.08128	81				0.08048	80			
813	0.10	0.09148	91				0.09057	91			
1104	0.10	0.08948	89	81	7.1	8.7	0.08135	81	74	6.2	8.4
1104	0.10	0.07535	75				0.06850	69			
1104	0.10	0.07954	80				0.07231	72			
1492	0.10	0.09609	96	87	7.6	8.7	0.09609	96	87	7.6	8.7
1492	0.10	0.08216	82				0.08216	82			
1492	0.10	0.08358	84				0.08358	84			

Table 57: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – wheat grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08532	85	84	2.1	2.5	0.08284	83	82	1.7	2.1
0	0.10	0.08209	82				0.07970	80			
0	0.10	0.08555	86				0.08306	83			
92	0.10	0.09238	92	90	2.1	2.3	0.09623	96	94	2.1	2.2
92	0.10	0.08832	88				0.09200	92			
92	0.10	0.08931	89				0.09303	93			
189	0.10	0.09493	95	92	2.3	2.5	0.08401	84	81	2.3	2.8
189	0.10	0.09063	91				0.08020	80			
189	0.10	0.09050	91				0.08009	80			
357	0.10	0.09869	99	91	7.2	8.0	0.08972	90	82	6.7	8.1
357	0.10	0.08655	87				0.07868	79			
357	0.10	0.08612	86				0.07829	78			
547	0.10	0.09094	91	88	3.1	3.5	0.09573	96	93	3.6	3.9
547	0.10	0.08888	89				0.09356	94			
547	0.10	0.08484	85				0.08931	89			
813	0.10	0.08493	85	85	1.5	1.8	0.09133	91	91	2.0	2.2
813	0.10	0.08319	83				0.08945	89			
813	0.10	0.08628	86				0.09277	93			
1100	0.10	0.07164	72	69	3.6	5.2	0.06696	67	64	3.1	4.7
1100	0.10	0.06540	65				0.06112	61			
1100	0.10	0.07004	70				0.06546	65			
1493	0.10	0.09197	92	93	1.2	1.2	0.09681	97	98	1.2	1.2
1493	0.10	0.09224	92				0.09709	97			
1493	0.10	0.09440	94				0.09936	99			

Table 58: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – lettuce

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09567	96	92	5.5	6.0	0.08941	89	86	5.2	6.0
0	0.10	0.08560	86				0.08000	80			
0	0.10	0.09488	95				0.08867	89			
97	0.10	0.07926	79	87	7.4	8.4	0.07407	74	82	6.8	8.3
97	0.10	0.09338	93				0.08727	87			
97	0.10	0.09008	90				0.08418	84			
189	0.10	0.07276	73	75	1.5	2.0	0.07740	77	79	2.1	2.6
189	0.10	0.07495	75				0.07973	80			
189	0.10	0.07589	76				0.08074	81			
357	0.10	0.07380	74	74	1.0	1.4	0.08682	87	87	1.0	1.1
357	0.10	0.07304	73				0.08593	86			
357	0.10	0.07465	75				0.08782	88			
548	0.10	0.08524	85	82	3.0	3.7	0.09069	91	87	3.5	4.0
548	0.10	0.07937	79				0.08444	84			
548	0.10	0.08183	82				0.08705	87			
814	0.10	0.09019	90	84	6.7	7.9	0.09203	92	86	7.2	8.4
814	0.10	0.08644	86				0.08821	88			
814	0.10	0.07687	77				0.07844	78			
1105	0.10	0.06910	69	73	4.0	5.5	0.07764	78	82	4.5	5.5
1105	0.10	0.07725	77				0.08680	87			
1105	0.10	0.07341	73				0.08249	82			
1493	0.10	0.08287	83	86	2.6	3.1	0.08125	81	84	2.9	3.4
1493	0.10	0.08727	87				0.08556	86			
1493	0.10	0.08802	88				0.08629	86			

Table 59: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – carrot

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08547	85	85	4.5	5.3	0.09497	95	94	5.0	5.3
0	0.10	0.08919	89				0.09910	99			
0	0.10	0.08018	80				0.08909	89			
92	0.10	0.07999	80	78	1.5	2.0	0.08510	85	83	1.7	2.1
92	0.10	0.07698	77				0.08189	82			
92	0.10	0.07754	78				0.08249	82			
187	0.10	0.06750	68	81	11.7	14.4	0.06081	61	73	10.6	14.5
187	0.10	0.08578	86				0.07728	77			
187	0.10	0.09020	90				0.08126	81			
361	0.10	0.09221	92	89	2.6	3.0	0.09506	95	91	3.2	3.5
361	0.10	0.08760	88				0.09031	90			
361	0.10	0.08659	87				0.08927	89			
551	0.10	0.09632	96	91	5.5	6.1	0.08678	87	82	5.5	6.7
551	0.10	0.08458	85				0.07619	76			
551	0.10	0.09096	91				0.08194	82			
814	0.10	0.07886	79	77	1.5	2.0	0.08861	89	87	2.0	2.3
814	0.10	0.07732	77				0.08688	87			
814	0.10	0.07571	76				0.08506	85			
1105	0.10	0.08705	87	75	10.4	13.8	0.08534	85	74	10.0	13.6
1105	0.10	0.06749	67				0.06617	66			
1105	0.10	0.07164	72				0.07023	70			
1523	0.10	0.08335	83	86	3.6	4.2	0.07938	79	82	3.1	3.7
1523	0.10	0.08972	90				0.08545	85			
1523	0.10	0.08477	85				0.08073	81			

Table 60: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – tomato juice

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07863	79	84	5.0	6.0	0.09474	95	101	6.0	5.9
0	0.10	0.08864	89				0.10680	107			
0	0.10	0.08495	85				0.10235	102			
104	0.10	0.09330	93	95	3.5	3.6	0.08886	89	91	2.9	3.2
104	0.10	0.09894	99				0.09423	94			
104	0.10	0.09304	93				0.08861	89			
181	0.10	0.08432	84	79	7.6	9.6	0.10159	102	95	9.5	10.0
181	0.10	0.06995	70				0.08427	84			
181	0.10	0.08152	82				0.09822	98			
368	0.10	0.07734	77	84	9.5	11.2	0.07973	80	87	9.5	10.8
368	0.10	0.08125	81				0.08376	84			
368	0.10	0.09491	95				0.09785	98			

Table 61: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – tomato puree

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08827	88	85	3.0	3.5	0.08739	87	84	2.5	3.0
0	0.10	0.08239	82				0.08157	82			
0	0.10	0.08450	85				0.08366	84			
109	0.10	0.07975	80	86	5.7	6.6	0.08485	85	92	6.1	6.7
109	0.10	0.09135	91				0.09718	97			
109	0.10	0.08754	88				0.09313	93			
187	0.10	0.08625	86	85	3.2	3.8	0.09375	94	92	3.5	3.8
187	0.10	0.08687	87				0.09443	94			
187	0.10	0.08120	81				0.08826	88			
365	0.10	0.10050	101	95	7.4	7.7	0.11552	116	110	8.5	7.8
365	0.10	0.08690	87				0.09988	100			
365	0.10	0.09814	98				0.11281	113			

Table 62: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – tomato paste

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08383	84	87	3.0	3.4	0.08218	82	85	3.1	3.6
0	0.10	0.09000	90				0.08823	88			
0	0.10	0.08731	87				0.08560	86			
79	0.10	0.09435	94	91	3.5	3.9	0.08205	82	79	3.0	3.8
79	0.10	0.09125	91				0.07935	79			
79	0.10	0.08712	87				0.07575	76			
188	0.10	0.08904	89	92	2.9	3.1	0.09086	91	94	2.9	3.1
188	0.10	0.09377	94				0.09569	96			
188	0.10	0.09447	94				0.09640	96			
365	0.10	0.09402	94	92	10.7	11.7	0.09897	99	96	11.2	11.7
365	0.10	0.07976	80				0.08396	84			
365	0.10	0.10115	101				0.10648	106			

Table 63: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – OSR oil

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.06953	70	73	2.6	3.6	0.08180	82	86	3.2	3.8
0	0.10	0.07501	75				0.08824	88			
0	0.10	0.07378	74				0.08680	87			
79	0.10	0.09177	92	90	2.1	2.3	0.07712	77	75	1.5	2.0
79	0.10	0.08904	89				0.07483	75			
79	0.10	0.08819	88				0.07411	74			
185	0.10	0.09924	99	94	6.8	7.3	0.10671	107	101	7.8	7.7
185	0.10	0.08587	86				0.09233	92			
185	0.10	0.09605	96				0.10328	103			
365	0.10	0.09162	92	97	5.5	5.7	0.09544	95	101	6.5	6.4
365	0.10	0.09724	97				0.10129	101			
365	0.10	0.10336	103				0.10766	108			

Table 64: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – wheat bran

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07760	78	80	2.1	2.6	0.09349	93	96	3.1	3.2
0	0.10	0.07878	79				0.09492	95			
0	0.10	0.08188	82				0.09865	99			
96	0.10	0.09331	93	91	4.9	5.4	0.07907	79	77	4.4	5.7
96	0.10	0.08457	85				0.07167	72			
96	0.10	0.09439	94				0.07999	80			
189	0.10	0.08327	83	85	3.2	3.8	0.08497	85	87	2.6	3.0
189	0.10	0.08866	89				0.09047	90			
189	0.10	0.08421	84				0.08592	86			
365	0.10	0.08038	80	83	4.4	5.3	0.11164	112	115	5.8	5.0
365	0.10	0.08058	81				0.11192	112			
365	0.10	0.08775	88				0.12188	122			

Table 65: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – wheat middlings

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.06880	69	73	4.0	5.5	0.08709	87	93	5.5	5.9
0	0.10	0.07321	73				0.09267	93			
0	0.10	0.07739	77				0.09796	98			
85	0.10	0.09809	98	97	2.1	2.1	0.07975	80	79	2.1	2.6
85	0.10	0.09902	99				0.08050	81			
85	0.10	0.09494	95				0.07719	77			
191	0.10	0.07953	80	80	5.5	6.9	0.09038	90	90	6.0	6.7
191	0.10	0.08485	85				0.09642	96			
191	0.10	0.07399	74				0.08408	84			
365	0.10	0.07239	72	70	2.1	3.0	0.08828	88	86	2.6	3.1
365	0.10	0.06808	68				0.08303	83			
365	0.10	0.07124	71				0.08687	87			

Table 66: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – wheat flour

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09961	100	97	7.9	8.2	0.09397	94	91	7.4	8.1
0	0.10	0.10278	103				0.09696	97			
0	0.10	0.08778	88				0.08281	83			
92	0.10	0.07680	77	90	30.1	33.5	0.08727	87	102	34.1	33.4
92	0.10	0.06830	68				0.07761	78			
92	0.10	0.12439	124				0.14135	141			
206	0.10	0.08328	83	89	5.1	5.8	0.08498	85	91	5.1	5.7
206	0.10	0.09024	90				0.09208	92			
206	0.10	0.09321	93				0.09511	95			
392	0.10	0.09131	91	92	4.0	4.4	0.10376	104	105	5.0	4.8
392	0.10	0.08762	88				0.09957	100			
392	0.10	0.09644	96				0.10959	110			

Table 67: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – OSR meal

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08757	88	94	5.1	5.5	0.08420	84	90	5.1	5.7
0	0.10	0.09765	98				0.09389	94			
0	0.10	0.09512	95				0.09146	91			
83	0.10	0.08130	81	84	2.6	3.1	0.07131	71	74	2.3	3.1
83	0.10	0.08545	85				0.07496	75			
83	0.10	0.08571	86				0.07519	75			
189	0.10	0.07639	76	74	3.8	5.1	0.10185	102	100	4.9	4.9
189	0.10	0.07704	77				0.10272	103			
189	0.10	0.07017	70				0.09355	94			
368	0.10	0.08183	82	81	13.1	16.2	0.08613	86	85	14.0	16.6
368	0.10	0.09319	93				0.09810	98			
368	0.10	0.06667	67				0.07018	70			

Table 68: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – shorts

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07318	73	73	0.6	0.8	0.08042	80	80	0.6	0.7
0	0.10	0.07300	73				0.08022	80			
0	0.10	0.07214	72				0.07928	79			
99	0.10	0.09090	91	87	3.5	4.0	0.11085	111	107	4.0	3.8
99	0.10	0.08406	84				0.10251	103			
99	0.10	0.08726	87				0.10641	106			
190	0.10	0.07931	79	76	2.9	3.8	0.10300	103	98	4.0	4.1
190	0.10	0.07408	74				0.09621	96			
190	0.10	0.07418	74				0.09633	96			
364	0.10	0.08637	86	86	4.5	5.3	0.07852	79	78	4.0	5.2
364	0.10	0.08144	81				0.07403	74			
364	0.10	0.09007	90				0.08188	82			

Table 69: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12393505 residues – soybean hull

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10464	105	104	1.2	1.1	0.09260	93	92	1.2	1.3
0	0.10	0.10286	103				0.09102	91			
0	0.10	0.10492	105				0.09285	93			
97	0.10	0.08932	89	94	6.1	6.5	0.08932	89	94	6.1	6.5
97	0.10	0.09254	93				0.09254	93			
97	0.10	0.10092	101				0.10092	101			
1152	0.10	0.09569	96	95	1.5	1.6	0.08779	88	87	1.5	1.8
1152	0.10	0.09526	95				0.08739	87			
1152	0.10	0.09310	93				0.08542	85			

Table 70: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – whole lemon

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08709	87	88	2.1	2.4	0.07918	79	80	1.2	1.4
0	0.10	0.08960	90				0.08145	81			
0	0.10	0.08649	86				0.07862	79			
92	0.10	0.08750	87	90	3.1	3.4	0.08255	83	85	2.5	2.9
92	0.10	0.09051	91				0.08539	85			
92	0.10	0.09307	93				0.08780	88			
189	0.10	0.10397	104	95	7.9	8.4	0.11302	113	103	8.5	8.2
189	0.10	0.08935	89				0.09712	97			
189	0.10	0.09226	92				0.10028	100			
357	0.10	0.08257	83	79	5.5	6.9	0.10452	105	100	6.4	6.4
357	0.10	0.07332	73				0.09281	93			
357	0.10	0.08164	82				0.10334	103			
547	0.10	0.10750	107	107	2.5	2.4	0.11082	111	110	2.6	2.4
547	0.10	0.10395	104				0.10717	107			
547	0.10	0.10885	109				0.11222	112			
812	0.10	0.07925	79	80	1.5	1.9	0.08614	86	87	1.5	1.7
812	0.10	0.07993	80				0.08688	87			
812	0.10	0.08201	82				0.08914	89			
1092	0.10	0.07625	76	79	2.5	3.2	0.08112	81	84	2.5	3.0
1092	0.10	0.08073	81				0.08589	86			
1092	0.10	0.07943	79				0.08450	84			
1491	0.10	0.08974	90	95	4.6	4.8	0.08233	82	87	4.6	5.3
1491	0.10	0.09769	98				0.08962	90			
1491	0.10	0.09847	98				0.09034	90			

Table 71: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – dried navy beans

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08617	86	93	17.2	18.4	0.08448	84	91	17.2	18.8
0	0.10	0.08097	81				0.07938	79			
0	0.10	0.11303	113				0.11082	111			
93	0.10	0.07377	74	77	2.6	3.4	0.06960	70	73	2.5	3.5
93	0.10	0.07774	78				0.07334	73			
93	0.10	0.07902	79				0.07455	75			
186	0.10	0.08812	88	94	5.3	5.6	0.08236	82	87	4.7	5.4
186	0.10	0.09555	96				0.08930	89			
186	0.10	0.09759	98				0.09121	91			
354	0.10	0.06297	63	64	7.1	11.0	0.07238	72	74	8.2	11.1
354	0.10	0.07242	72				0.08324	83			
354	0.10	0.05812	58				0.06680	67			
549	0.10	0.10114	101	97	5.5	5.7	0.10014	100	96	5.5	5.7
549	0.10	0.10048	100				0.09949	99			
549	0.10	0.09122	91				0.09031	90			
813	0.10	0.07566	76	70	4.9	7.0	0.07642	76	71	4.4	6.1
813	0.10	0.06840	68				0.06909	69			
813	0.10	0.06692	67				0.06759	68			
1102	0.10	0.05893	59	62	5.2	8.4	0.07100	71	75	6.9	9.2
1102	0.10	0.06848	68				0.08251	83			
1102	0.10	0.05865	59				0.07066	71			
1492	0.10	0.08385	84	86	2.1	2.4	0.07764	78	79	2.3	2.9
1492	0.10	0.08469	85				0.07841	78			
1492	0.10	0.08818	88				0.08165	82			

Table 72: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues –OSR seed

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09162	92	94	1.5	1.6	0.08562	86	87	1.2	1.3
0	0.10	0.09469	95				0.08849	88			
0	0.10	0.09366	94				0.08754	88			
92	0.10	0.07706	77	76	1.5	2.0	0.06643	66	65	1.2	1.8
92	0.10	0.07414	74				0.06391	64			
92	0.10	0.07638	76				0.06585	66			
187	0.10	0.08824	88	97	13.3	13.8	0.07673	77	84	11.3	13.4
187	0.10	0.11206	112				0.09744	97			
187	0.10	0.09003	90				0.07828	78			
355	0.10	0.07533	75	76	1.0	1.3	0.08464	85	85	0.6	0.7
355	0.10	0.07668	77				0.08616	86			
355	0.10	0.07565	76				0.08500	85			
551	0.10	0.08626	86	87	1.4	1.6	0.09584	96	97	0.7	0.7
551	0.10	0.08769	88				0.09743	97			
813	0.10	0.07023	70	70	2.0	2.9	0.07803	78	78	2.0	2.6
813	0.10	0.07182	72				0.07980	80			
813	0.10	0.06821	68				0.07578	76			
1104	0.10	0.05785	58	63	6.1	9.6	0.06427	64	70	7.1	10.1
1104	0.10	0.06248	62				0.06942	69			
1104	0.10	0.06983	70				0.07758	78			
1492	0.10	0.07693	77	78	2.3	2.9	0.07850	79	80	2.3	2.9
1492	0.10	0.07722	77				0.07880	79			
1492	0.10	0.08104	81				0.08269	83			

Table 73: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – wheat grain

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09369	94	91	4.2	4.6	0.08756	88	85	4.2	4.9
0	0.10	0.08598	86				0.08036	80			
0	0.10	0.09238	92				0.08634	86			
92	0.10	0.08820	88	91	3.1	3.3	0.08167	82	85	2.5	3.0
92	0.10	0.09361	94				0.08668	87			
92	0.10	0.09157	92				0.08479	85			
189	0.10	0.10175	102	104	2.5	2.4	0.09783	98	100	2.5	2.5
189	0.10	0.10682	107				0.10271	103			
189	0.10	0.10421	104				0.10021	100			
357	0.10	0.07374	74	71	3.8	5.3	0.08675	87	84	4.4	5.2
357	0.10	0.07321	73				0.08613	86			
357	0.10	0.06736	67				0.07925	79			
547	0.10	0.10625	106	104	3.2	3.1	0.11068	111	108	3.6	3.3
547	0.10	0.10503	105				0.10941	109			
547	0.10	0.09980	100				0.10396	104			
813	0.10	0.07025	70	72	1.7	2.4	0.07719	77	79	1.7	2.2
813	0.10	0.07303	73				0.08025	80			
813	0.10	0.07292	73				0.08013	80			
1100	0.10	0.07379	74	68	5.6	8.2	0.08580	86	79	6.1	7.7
1100	0.10	0.06682	67				0.07770	78			
1100	0.10	0.06324	63				0.07354	74			
1493	0.10	0.08366	84	82	2.0	2.4	0.08714	87	85	2.0	2.4
1493	0.10	0.07962	80				0.08294	83			
1493	0.10	0.08177	82				0.08518	85			

Table 74: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – lettuce

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10785	108	99	8.3	8.4	0.10175	102	93	7.9	8.5
0	0.10	0.09219	92				0.08697	87			
0	0.10	0.09593	96				0.09050	90			
97	0.10	0.09546	95	94	3.1	3.2	0.07889	79	78	3.1	3.9
97	0.10	0.09116	91				0.07534	75			
97	0.10	0.09744	97				0.08053	81			
189	0.10	0.10103	101	104	3.1	2.9	0.11226	112	115	3.5	3.0
189	0.10	0.10314	103				0.11460	115			
189	0.10	0.10705	107				0.11895	119			
357	0.10	0.06841	68	66	3.5	5.2	0.07863	79	76	4.4	5.7
357	0.10	0.06201	62				0.07127	71			
357	0.10	0.06772	68				0.07784	78			
548	0.10	0.08678	87	85	8.7	10.3	0.09861	99	96	10.3	10.7
548	0.10	0.09213	92				0.10470	105			
548	0.10	0.07506	75				0.08530	85			
814	0.10	0.05898	59	61	2.1	3.4	0.06779	68	70	2.1	3.0
814	0.10	0.05996	60				0.06892	69			
814	0.10	0.06251	63				0.07185	72			
1105	0.10	0.05851	59	59	3.5	6.0	0.06095	61	61	4.0	6.6
1105	0.10	0.06233	62				0.06492	65			
1105	0.10	0.05476	55				0.05704	57			
1493	0.10	0.07091	71	70	1.2	1.6	0.07311	73	72	1.2	1.6
1493	0.10	0.07052	71				0.07270	73			
1493	0.10	0.06892	69				0.07105	71			

Table 75: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – carrot

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09456	95	99	5.1	5.2	0.08921	89	93	5.1	5.5
0	0.10	0.09752	98				0.09200	92			
0	0.10	0.10483	105				0.09889	99			
92	0.10	0.09327	93	95	2.9	3.0	0.07904	79	80	2.3	2.9
92	0.10	0.09338	93				0.07914	79			
92	0.10	0.09760	98				0.08271	83			
187	0.10	0.08787	88	86	4.7	5.5	0.08876	89	87	4.7	5.4
187	0.10	0.08122	81				0.08204	82			
187	0.10	0.09005	90				0.09096	91			
361	0.10	0.05997	60	63	5.8	9.1	0.06313	63	67	6.4	9.5
361	0.10	0.05973	60				0.06288	63			
361	0.10	0.07014	70				0.07383	74			
551	0.10	0.09729	97	102	6.2	6.1	0.10350	103	108	6.1	5.6
551	0.10	0.10020	100				0.10660	107			
551	0.10	0.10851	109				0.11544	115			
814	0.10	0.07651	77	76	2.1	2.7	0.08226	82	82	2.0	2.4
814	0.10	0.07397	74				0.07954	80			
814	0.10	0.07839	78				0.08429	84			
1105	0.10	0.06955	70	70	1.5	2.2	0.08183	82	82	1.5	1.9
1105	0.10	0.07055	71				0.08300	83			
1105	0.10	0.06762	68				0.07955	80			
1523	0.10	0.08626	86	83	4.9	6.0	0.08138	81	78	4.9	6.4
1523	0.10	0.08482	85				0.08002	80			
1523	0.10	0.07656	77				0.07223	72			

Table 76: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – tomato juice

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09311	93	94	1.7	1.8	0.08953	90	91	1.2	1.3
0	0.10	0.09309	93				0.08951	90			
0	0.10	0.09563	96				0.09195	92			
104	0.10	0.07361	74	71	3.1	4.3	0.08365	84	80	3.6	4.5
104	0.10	0.06815	68				0.07744	77			
104	0.10	0.06981	70				0.07933	79			
181	0.10	0.06113	61	67	5.5	8.2	0.07738	77	85	6.9	8.2
181	0.10	0.07061	71				0.08938	89			
181	0.10	0.07044	70				0.08916	89			
368	0.10	0.08396	84	90	7.8	8.6	0.08838	88	95	8.2	8.6
368	0.10	0.08810	88				0.09273	93			
368	0.10	0.09923	99				0.10445	104			

Table 77: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – tomato puree

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08829	88	91	3.6	4.0	0.08489	85	88	3.1	3.5
0	0.10	0.09477	95				0.09112	91			
0	0.10	0.09025	90				0.08678	87			
109	0.10	0.06212	62	66	3.6	5.5	0.07059	71	75	3.6	4.8
109	0.10	0.06876	69				0.07814	78			
109	0.10	0.06689	67				0.07601	76			
187	0.10	0.06883	69	67	2.9	4.3	0.08713	87	85	3.5	4.1
187	0.10	0.06430	64				0.08139	81			
187	0.10	0.06867	69				0.08692	87			
365	0.10	0.07908	79	81	1.5	1.9	0.08886	89	91	1.5	1.7
365	0.10	0.08133	81				0.09138	91			
365	0.10	0.08195	82				0.09208	92			

Table 78: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – tomato paste

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.09233	92	91	1.2	1.3	0.08629	86	85	1.2	1.4
0	0.10	0.08981	90				0.08393	84			
0	0.10	0.08989	90				0.08401	84			
79	0.10	0.09797	98	92	5.5	6.0	0.09331	93	88	5.0	5.7
79	0.10	0.08708	87				0.08293	83			
79	0.10	0.09168	92				0.08731	87			
188	0.10	0.06974	70	72	2.6	3.7	0.07836	78	81	3.1	3.8
188	0.10	0.07477	75				0.08401	84			
188	0.10	0.07148	71				0.08032	80			
365	0.10	0.08021	80	87	6.5	7.5	0.08913	89	96	7.5	7.8
365	0.10	0.08665	87				0.09628	96			
365	0.10	0.09320	93				0.10356	104			

Table 79: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – OSR oil

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.08585	86	91	5.0	5.6	0.08255	83	87	4.6	5.3
0	0.10	0.08979	90				0.08633	86			
0	0.10	0.09585	96				0.09217	92			
79	0.10	0.08132	81	78	3.5	4.5	0.09681	97	93	4.5	4.9
79	0.10	0.07812	78				0.09300	93			
79	0.10	0.07388	74				0.08795	88			
185	0.10	0.07769	78	75	3.1	4.1	0.08537	85	83	3.2	3.9
185	0.10	0.07160	72				0.07868	79			
185	0.10	0.07644	76				0.08400	84			
365	0.10	0.08907	89	86	4.4	5.1	0.09577	96	92	4.7	5.1
365	0.10	0.08127	81				0.08739	87			
365	0.10	0.08764	88				0.09423	94			

Table 80: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – wheat bran

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07121	71	71	2.0	2.8	0.06655	67	67	2.0	3.0
0	0.10	0.06919	69				0.06466	65			
0	0.10	0.07341	73				0.06861	69			
96	0.10	0.07607	76	72	4.0	5.6	0.09056	91	86	5.0	5.8
96	0.10	0.06801	68				0.08097	81			
96	0.10	0.07223	72				0.08598	86			
189	0.10	0.07276	73	72	2.1	2.9	0.08363	84	83	2.1	2.5
189	0.10	0.07396	74				0.08501	85			
189	0.10	0.07041	70				0.08093	81			
365	0.10	0.06745	67	67	1.5	2.3	0.08538	85	85	2.5	2.9
365	0.10	0.06569	66				0.08315	83			
365	0.10	0.06929	69				0.08771	88			

Table 81: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – wheat middlings

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07610	76	74	4.4	5.9	0.09168	92	89	5.5	6.2
0	0.10	0.06886	69				0.08297	83			
0	0.10	0.07710	77				0.09289	93			
85	0.10	0.07434	74	72	2.1	2.9	0.08170	82	79	2.6	3.3
85	0.10	0.07023	70				0.07718	77			
85	0.10	0.07063	71				0.07762	78			
191	0.10	0.06799	68	70	2.6	3.8	0.08191	82	84	3.2	3.8
191	0.10	0.06853	69				0.08257	83			
191	0.10	0.07294	73				0.08788	88			
365	0.10	0.07558	76	75	1.5	2.0	0.09330	93	92	1.5	1.7
365	0.10	0.07317	73				0.09033	90			
365	0.10	0.07459	75				0.09208	92			

Table 82: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – wheat flour

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10099	101	92	8.5	9.2	0.09805	98	90	8.0	8.9
0	0.10	0.08443	84				0.08197	82			
0	0.10	0.09210	92				0.08942	89			
92	0.10	0.11333	113	116	2.9	2.5	0.10030	100	103	2.3	2.2
92	0.10	0.11781	118				0.10425	104			
92	0.10	0.11791	118				0.10435	104			
206	0.10	0.08828	88	89	3.1	3.4	0.09809	98	98	3.5	3.6
206	0.10	0.08590	86				0.09545	95			
206	0.10	0.09186	92				0.10207	102			
392	0.10	0.11570	116	113	2.5	2.2	0.11570	116	113	2.5	2.2
392	0.10	0.11128	111				0.11128	111			
392	0.10	0.11269	113				0.11269	113			

Table 83: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – OSR meal

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.10407	104	95	11.5	12.1	0.10304	103	94	11.5	12.3
0	0.10	0.08216	82				0.08134	81			
0	0.10	0.09947	99				0.09848	98			
83	0.10	0.06235	62	69	6.4	9.3	0.06928	69	77	7.0	9.1
83	0.10	0.07169	72				0.07966	80			
83	0.10	0.07401	74				0.08223	82			
189	0.10	0.07307	73	69	4.5	6.6	0.09614	96	90	6.0	6.7
189	0.10	0.06873	69				0.09044	90			
189	0.10	0.06417	64				0.08443	84			
368	0.10	0.06591	66	66	0.6	0.9	0.08450	84	85	1.0	1.2
368	0.10	0.06682	67				0.08567	86			
368	0.10	0.06641	66				0.08515	85			

Table 84: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – shorts

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.07905	79	77	2.1	2.7	0.08409	84	82	2.1	2.5
0	0.10	0.07548	75				0.08030	80			
0	0.10	0.07767	78				0.08262	83			
99	0.10	0.08153	82	79	6.1	7.7	0.08153	82	79	6.1	7.7
99	0.10	0.07218	72				0.07218	72			
99	0.10	0.08328	83				0.08328	83			
190	0.10	0.09397	94	91	3.6	4.0	0.10326	103	100	3.6	3.6
190	0.10	0.08718	87				0.09581	96			
190	0.10	0.09163	92				0.10069	101			
364	0.10	0.07286	73	72	1.7	2.4	0.07143	71	70	1.2	1.6
364	0.10	0.07008	70				0.06871	69			
364	0.10	0.07272	73				0.07129	71			

Table 85: Results of frozen storage stability samples for X12568215 residues – soybean hull

Days of storage	Spike level mg/kg	Uncorrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)	Corrected mg/kg found	Recovery (%)	Mean (%)	SD (%)	RSD (%)
0	0.10	0.11694	117	116	2.6	2.3	0.09745	97	97	1.5	1.6
0	0.10	0.11347	113				0.09456	95			
0	0.10	0.11775	118				0.09813	98			
97	0.10	0.09100	91	91	1.5	1.7	0.09579	96	96	2.0	2.1
97	0.10	0.09271	93				0.09759	98			
97	0.10	0.08977	90				0.09450	94			
1152	0.10	0.07878	79	79	0.6	0.7	0.07648	76	77	1.2	1.5
1152	0.10	0.07874	79				0.07644	76			
1152	0.10	0.08021	80				0.07788	78			

CONCLUSION

The data indicates that XDE-848 BE is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts, for at least 6 months in wheat bran and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X11438848 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X11966341 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X12393505 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull. X12568215 is stable for at least 49 months in whole lemon, dried navy beans, oil seed rape seed, wheat grain, lettuce and carrot, for at least 12 months in tomato juice, tomato puree, tomato paste, oil seed rape oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, wheat flour, oil seed rape meal and wheat shorts and for at least 36 months in soybean hull.

A 2.1.1.1.1 Storage stability of residues in animal products

A new study is not submitted in support of this application.

A.2.1.2 Nature of residues in plants, livestock and processed commodities

A 2.1.1.1 Nature of residue in plants

A 2.1.1.1.1 Nature of residue in primary crops

A 2.1.1.1.1.1 Study 1, Wheat

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Comments of zRMS:	zRMS is of the opinion that the metabolism study should be evaluated at the EU level.
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Reference:	CA 6.2.1
Report	The Metabolism of [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in Wheat, Gordon, L., 2016, Charles River Laboratories Study No. 811993, Dow AgroSciences LLC Study No. 140594
Guideline(s):	Yes, OECD 501
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

XDE-848 Benzyl Ester (benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl]-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate) is an experimental herbicide currently under development for control of grasses and broadleaf weeds in a variety of agricultural crops including wheat. XDE-848 Benzyl Ester possesses an auxin mode of action.

In aqueous solutions, XDE-848 Benzyl Ester is rapidly hydrolyzed to a stable acid, X114338848¹. The expected half-life of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester due to photolysis at 40° N latitude in the summer sun is 0.07 days². X12131932 is a major (*ca.* 30% of the applied radioactivity), early-formed photolysis product. In soil, XDE-848 Benzyl Ester degrades with an aerobic half-life of 2.5-33.8 days³.

In rice, the total radioactive residues in grain were significantly lower than those in straw. The foliar-flooded and dry-seeded residue profiles were similar to each other but differed from the water-injected scenario. The major metabolites resulting from the foliar-flooded and dry-seeded applications were the unchanged parent ester and X11966341⁴. Residues in water injected rice samples consisted of the same two metabolites along with significant levels of the unconjugated parent acid (X11438848). Total radioactive residues in apple foliage and fruit following two soil applications each at 40 g a.i/ha (separated by 30 days with a 15 and 60 day PHI) were below 0.001 mg eq/kg⁵. Total radioactive residues in oilseed rape seed following a single foliar application at 20 g a.i/ha were ≤0.004 mg eq/kg. The main metabolites observed in mature oilseed rape trash harvested at 90 DAA were X12431091, X11966341 and a putative N-glucose conjugate of X11438848⁶.

1 Guentherensperger, K. K.; Balcer, J. J., Godbey, J. “Hydrolysis of XR-848 Benzyl Ester and X11438848 at pH 4, 7 and 9”, Study Number 120575, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 21 April 2015.

2 Taylor, J. A., Laughlin, L. A., Balcer, J. L. “Aqueous Photolysis of XR-848 Benzyl Ester in pH 4 Buffer and Natural Water under Xenon Light”; Study Number 120732, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 21-October-2014.

3 Taylor, J. A., Laughlin, L. A., Balcer, J. L. “Degradation of XR-848 Benzyl Ester in Four Soils under Aerobic Conditions”; Study Number 121106, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 15 April 2015.

4 Rotondaro, S. L., Taylor, J. A., Adelfinskaya, Y. A. “A Nature of the Residue Study with [14C]-XR-848-Benzyl Ester Applied to Rice”; Study Number 121067, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 19 March 2015.

5 Hobbs, G. (Charles River Laboratories) “The Metabolism of [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in the Apple”; Study Number 140593 (Charles River Study ID 811988), unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences, 18 May 2015.

6 Inns, L. (Charles River Laboratories) “The Metabolism of [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in Oilseed Rape”; Study Number 140595 (Charles River Study ID 223367), unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences, 30 June 2015.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Item(s)

Non-radiolabelled test item #1

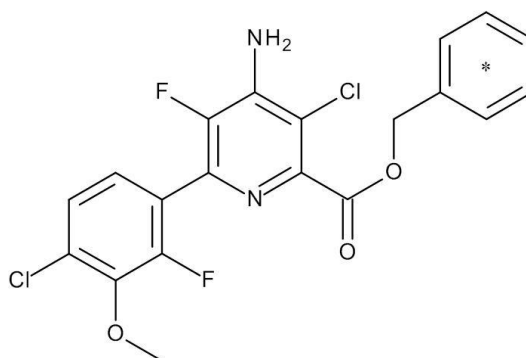
ISO Common name:	XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, X11959130, XR-848 BE
Purity:	99.7%
Description (physical state):	Solid
Lot/batch no.:	TSN301734, 201100802-69A
CAS no.:	943832-81-3
SMILES string	Not reported

Radiolabelled test item #1

Name:	[BE ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	X12301495, XDE-848-BE-Ph-UL-14C, (UL-14C)phenylmethyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate

Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.:	INV305797, YL0-139682-36
Radiochemical purity:	97.5%
Specific radioactivity:	26.4 mCi/mmol

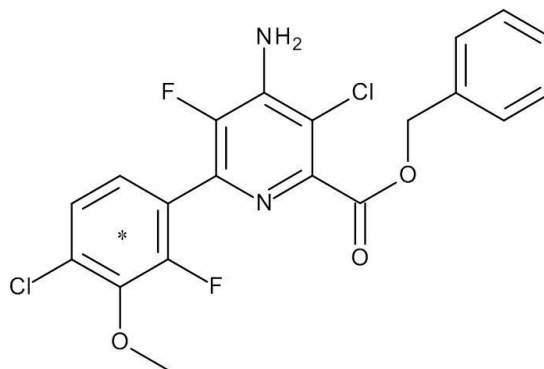
Radiolabelled test item #2

Name:	[Ph ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848-Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	X12263247, XR-848-BE-Ph-UL-14C, benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy(14C6)phenyl]-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate

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Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.:

INV304260, XS9-133695-81

Radiochemical purity:

99.0%

Specific radioactivity:

36.8 mCi/mmol

Radiolabelled test item #3

Name:

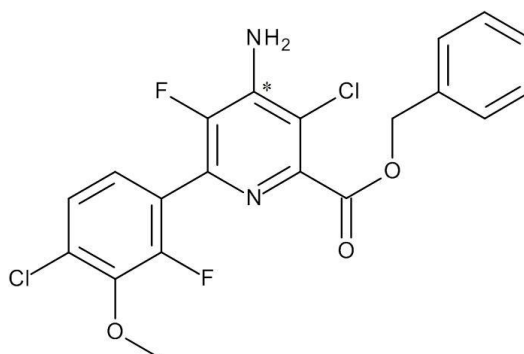
[Py ¹⁴C]-XDE-848-Benzyl Ester

Test item (chemical/other name):

X12313545, XR-848-Py-14C benzyl ester, benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoro(4-¹⁴C)pyridine-2-carboxylate

Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.:

INV302772, DE3-130593-2

Radiochemical purity:

98.6%

Specific radioactivity:

30.6 mCi/mmol

Methods

Test Site Information

Testing environment:

outdoor test plots

Container description:

0.6m x 0.8m length x breadth, 0.48m², 14 used (4 per site of label plus 2 control)

Soil type:

Sandy loam (USDA)

Sandy loam (UK)

Soil characteristics:

2.4 % OM

pH 7.3 in water

CEC 10.0 meq/100g

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Any adverse weather conditions:

During the month of August lower temperatures and higher rainfall than is typical was experienced. This resulted in crops reaching maturity later than the target PHI of 60 days after application. Therefore, two straw and grain harvests were conducted, the first, an immature harvest, at the target PHI 60 days after application and the second at maturity, 84 days after application.

Any adverse insect or disease problems:

no

Study Use Pattern

Application method:

Foliar-applied

Formulation type:

Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) - GF-3206 Formulation Blank

Application rate:

20 g as/ha

Number of applications:

1

Timing of applications

26 June 2014 at BBCH 37

PHI:

1 d forage, 15 d hay, 60 d straw and grain, 84 d mature straw and grain

Test System

Organism (*Species*):

Spring wheat (*Triticum* Spp.)

Variety:

Paragon

Crop group:

Cereal & forage

Growth stage at application:

BBCH 37

Harvested RAC:

Forage, hay, nearly mature straw and grain and mature straw and grain

Growth stage at harvest:

BBCH 37, BBCH 61, BBCH 83-87 and BBCH 89

Harvesting procedure:

At forage approximately one fifth of the plants from each plot were randomly sampled just above soil level.

At hay approximately one fifth of the remaining plants from each plot were randomly sampled just above soil level. Hay was not dried at the point of harvest.

At the target PHI of 60 days after application approximately half of the remaining plants were randomly sampled just above soil level, then separated into grain and straw (including chaff) by hand.

At maturity the remaining plants were harvested just above soil level then separated into grain and straw. The heads were removed from the plant by hand, and the grain was threshed from the chaff using a Minibatt thresher (Reichhardt, Hungen, Germany). The chaff was combined with the straw for analysis.

Sample Handling and Preparation

All samples were collected as described above. Following collection, all samples were weighed and stored frozen at least overnight prior to processing. Each frozen plant fraction was homogenized with excess solid

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carbon dioxide chips using a Waring PB20 or a Hobart VCB61 blender. The carbon dioxide was then allowed to sublime while frozen prior to removal of sub-samples for combustion and TRR determination.

All harvest tissue samples were stored in a freezer set to maintain ca. -20°C at least overnight prior to analysis. Following analysis, all samples were returned to storage at ca. -20°C.

Extraction of Sample Residues

An aliquot of homogenized tissue was extracted with 90/10 acetonitrile/water (v/v) to give Extract 1. The mixture was blended using a Silverson SL2 TopDrive homogenizer for approximately 5 minutes. The solid and liquid phases were separated by centrifugation and extract volumes measured. The extraction was repeated with the remaining solid residue a further two times with 50/50 acetonitrile/water (v/v) (Extract 2) and 10/90 acetonitrile/water (v/v) (Extract 3). Triplicate aliquots of each extract were analyzed by liquid scintillation counting. The post-extracted tissue was dried, and aliquots combusted. Following the removal of aliquots for LSC, proportionate amounts of each extract were pooled and concentrated prior to HPLC analysis. The forage and hay pooled extracts were centrifuged to separate any particulate matter, the volume of supernatant measured and LSC analysis performed. The pooled extracts were concentrated by rotary evaporator prior to HPLC analysis. The concentrated 60d and 84d PHI straw extracts were cleaned up by reverse phase SPE and then analysed by HPLC.

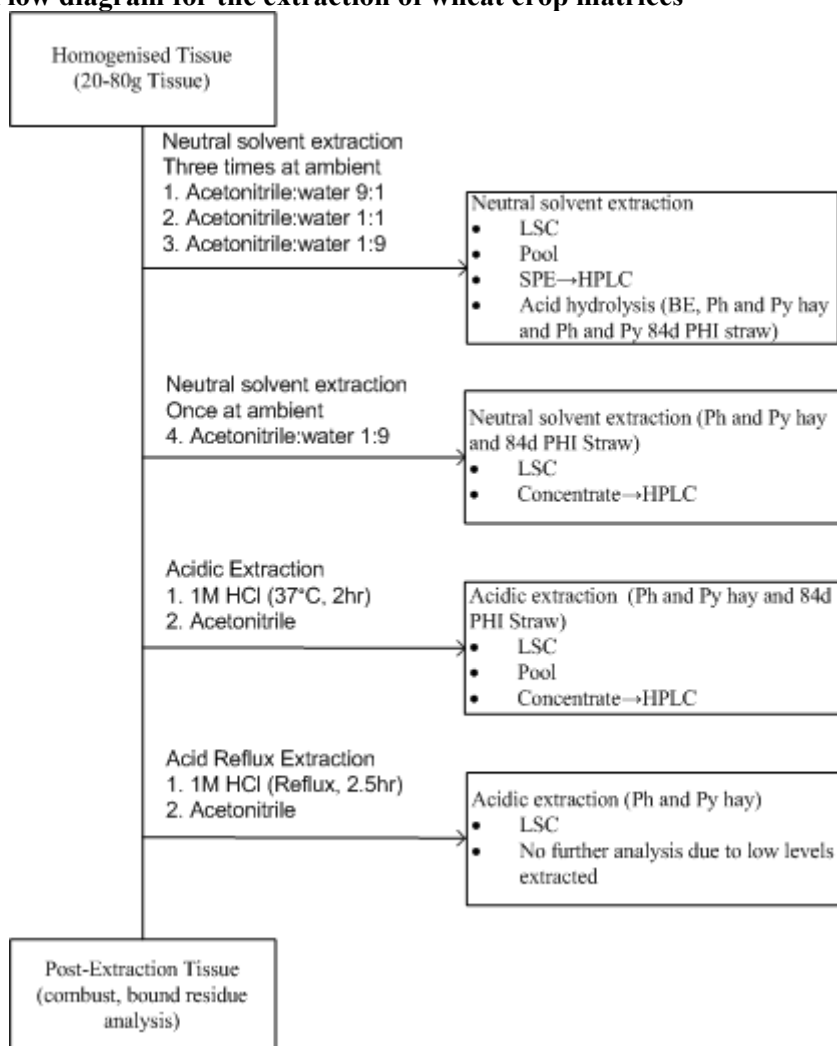
All forage, BE labelled hay, 60 day PHI straw and BE labelled 84 day PHI straw samples were not extracted further.

Ph and Py treated hay post extracted tissue was extracted a fourth time in the same manner with 10/90 acetonitrile/water (v/v). Triplicate aliquots of each extract were analyzed by LSC. Extract 4 was concentrated under nitrogen gas before analysing by LSC and HPLC.

Following initial organic solvent extraction, the Ph and Py labelled hay and 84 day PHI straw samples only were extracted further. The entire remaining residue sample following organic solvent extraction was incubated in 1N HCl in a shaking waterbath set to 37 °C for approximately 2 hours. The solid and liquid phases were separated by centrifugation followed by vacuum filtration of the supernatant through glass fiber filters. The remaining tissue was re-extracted in the same manner using 100% acetonitrile. These extracts were combined and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The concentrated acid extracts were then neutralized with 10 N NaOH prior to analysis by HPLC. Extract volumes were measured throughout.

Following the acid extraction, the Ph and Py labeled hay post-extraction tissue was subjected to an acid reflux extraction. The entire remaining residue sample following acid extraction was refluxed with 1N HCl for approximately 2.5 hours. The samples were then filtered and the residue washed with acetonitrile which was combined with the filtrate. Due to the low levels of the TRR accounted for in these extracts, they were not analyzed further.

Figure 1: Flow diagram for the extraction of wheat crop matrices



Analyses of Non-Extractable Residues

The remaining post extraction tissue from the Ph and Py labelled hay and 84 day PHI straw samples were subjected to the following sequential extraction procedures in order to determine if any of the non-extractable residues might represent radioactivity that had been incorporated into natural products.

In order to solubilize any pectin present in the samples, 50 mM EDTA in 50mM acetate buffer (pH 4.5) was added to the solids remaining after the acid extraction step (*ca.* 50 mL per gram of tissue) and briefly sonicated (*ca.* 2 minutes). The samples were incubated in a shaking waterbath set to 80 °C for *ca.* 5 hours. Once removed, the samples were allowed to cool and the solid and liquid phases separated by centrifugation followed by vacuum filtration of the supernatant through glass fiber filters.

In order to isolate the lignin fraction, the solids remaining from the pectin solubilization were covered with Milli-Q water (130 mL) and 3.75g of sodium chlorite and 450 µL of acetic acid added. The samples were thoroughly mixed until the sodium chlorite was dissolved then placed in a waterbath set to 70 °C for *ca.* 1 hour before further addition of another 1.2 g of sodium chlorite and 450 µL of acetic acid. The samples were incubated again at 70 °C for a further *ca.* 1 hour. Once removed, the samples were allowed to cool and the solid and liquid phases separated by centrifugation followed by vacuum filtration of the supernatant through glass fiber filters. The filter was then rinsed through with Milli-Q water.

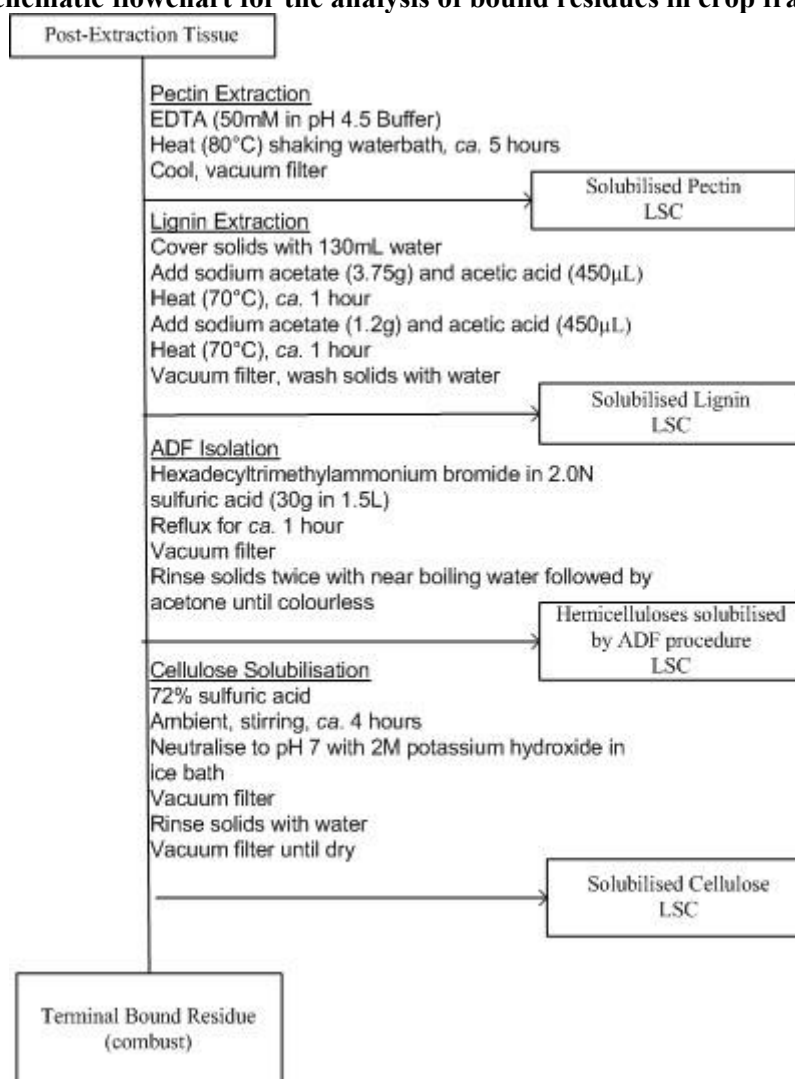
Remaining tissue following lignin isolation was refluxed in acid-detergent solution (*ca.* 50 mL per gram of tissue) prepared by dissolving 30 g hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide in 1.5 L 2.0 N sulfuric acid. The samples were refluxed for *ca.* 1 hour before solids and liquid were separated by vacuum filtration

through glass fiber filters. The solid residue (acid detergent fiber) was then washed twice with near boiling water followed by acetone wash which was conducted till filtrate was colorless.

The ADF fractions from the preceding step were extracted in 72 % sulfuric acid (10 mL plus 2 mL per gram over two grams) at room temperature with regular stirring for *ca.* 4 hours in order to solubilise the cellulose. The reaction was then neutralized to *ca.* pH 7 with 2N potassium hydroxide in an ice bath. Solids and liquid were separated by vacuum filtration through glass fiber filters. The solid residue was then rinsed with water and vacuum filtered until no further liquid dripped through.

Extract volumes were measured throughout. The final solid residue was dried under a stream of nitrogen, weighed and combusted.

Figure 2: Schematic flowchart for the analysis of bound residues in crop fractions



Enzyme or Acid Hydrolysis of Suspected Conjugate Fractions

An aliquot of the concentrated BE labelled hay neutral organic extracts 1-3 was subjected to acid hydrolysis in order to determine the best conditions for converting suspected conjugated components to their respective aglycones. The solvent was removed from the sample under nitrogen gas until near dryness was reached before the addition of 1M HCl. The sample was incubated at *ca.* 80°C for approximately 7 hours, then neutralized with 1M NaOH to approximately pH 6-8 prior to centrifuging and HPLC analysis.

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Aliquots of the concentrated Ph and Py labelled hay and 84 day straw neutral organic extract 1-3 were also hydrolyzed to release conjugates. The solvent was removed under nitrogen gas until near dryness was reached before the addition of 1M HCl. Samples were incubated at *ca.* 80°C for approximately 1 hour. Each sample was neutralized with 1M NaOH to approximately pH 6-8 before being analyzed by HPLC. Ph hay hydrolyzed samples were also analyzed by LC-MS.

Selected reference standards were also subject to the same hydrolysis to aid identification of an unknown hydrolysis product. Reference standard X12393505 (the deschloro 848 acid) was partially hydrolyzed to the desmethyl product which was analyzed by LC-MS to aid confirmation of X12568215.

Additional hydrolysis procedures were evaluated before determining that the above conditions were appropriate to cleave conjugates, especially aglycones, from the Ph and Py labeled samples. These data are not reported.

Metabolite Isolation and Identification

A total of twelve reference standards were available for use in this study. Included were standards for parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester; X12431091; X12431475; X11966341; X12393505, X11438848, X12131932 and X12568215. HPLC retention time comparisons were made between these reference standards and the radioactive peaks in the chromatograms in order to provide initial tentative identifications.

Based on results from HPLC analyses of the sample extracts, the parent ester and six metabolites were tentatively identified based on retention time matches with the authentic reference standards that were available for use in this study. Additional work resulted in LC/MS confirmation of three of these tentatively identified metabolites (parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, X12431091 and X12131932) and also resulted in the identification of one additional significant metabolite released under acid hydrolysis conditions (X12568215).

To obtain satisfactory chromatograms and mass spectra of parent XDE-848 BE, X12431091 and X12131932, Py label hay concentrated Extracts 1-3 was analyzed using the HPLC conditions described below then subjected to repeat injection, isolation and concentration of targeted regions using a second size exclusion HPLC method described below. The resulting isolates were re-analyzed using the original method in order to confirm isolation of the correct region. LC/MS confirmation of two of these metabolites (X12431091 and X12131932) and parent XDE-848- Benzyl Ester was achieved. Comparable work to confirm the identities of several of the other observed metabolites (including X11966341, X11438848 and X12393505) was not successful due to the relatively low residue levels at which these metabolites were observed (<9.8 % of the TRR, <0.037 mg eq/kg). Attempts to identify the primary benzyl-derived metabolite as seen in the BE treated hay extract were also unsuccessful.

Identification of the unknown hydrolysis product observed to elute at *ca.* 20 mins was undertaken using a hydrolyzed [Ph-¹⁴C] treated hay neutral organic extract 1-3. LC/MS confirmation of this metabolite as X12568215 was successful.

Analytical Methodology

Total ¹⁴C measurement

Approximately 0.2-0.4 g sub-samples of each sample were weighed in triplicate into Combustocones® (Packard Bioscience) and combusted using a Packard Tri-Carb 307 Automatic Sample Oxidiser. The resultant ¹⁴CO₂ was absorbed in Carbo-Sorb® (Packard Bioscience), mixed automatically with Permafluor® scintillation fluid (Packard Bioscience) and the radioactivity determined by LSC. The efficiency of the oxidizer was determined daily, and at regular intervals throughout each batch of analyses. Carbon-14 standards were combusted at the beginning and at regular intervals throughout each batch of analyses. Combustion efficiencies were in excess of 97.0%.

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Sample Concentration

Prior to HPLC analysis, the forage and hay extracts were prepared by combining aliquots of Extracts 1-3 then centrifuging to separate any particulate matter. The volume of supernatant was measured and analyzed by LSC. The pooled extracts were concentrated using a rotary evaporator to a reduced volume (*ca.* 0.5 – 1.0 mL) before reconstituting in an appropriate solvent (MeOH:MeCN(8:2,v/v) then analyzing by LSC and HPLC. Aliquots of concentrated extracts then had the solvent removed under nitrogen gas and were again reconstituted in MeOH:MeCN(8:2):0.1% Formic acid (aqueous) 1:1, v/v to improve chromatography.

Aliquots of Ph and Py treated hay extract 4 were concentrated under nitrogen gas then reconstituted in 0.1% formic acid in methanol:acetonitrile (8:2, v/v):0.1% formic acid (aqueous) 1:1, v/v. The concentrated extracts were analyzed by LSC and HPLC.

Aliquots of Ph and Py hay and 84 day straw acid and acetonitrile extracts (extracts 5 and 6) were combined and concentrated by rotary evaporation as above. The concentrated acid extracts were then neutralized with 10M NaOH or 2M ammonium acetate prior to analysis by LSC and HPLC

Solid phase extraction (SPE)

Prior to HPLC analysis, 60 and 84 day PHI straw extracts were subjected to an SPE clean-up step using a reverse phase Strata-X SPE cartridge (500 mg, 8B-S100-HDG). The samples were prepared by concentrating to remove the majority of the organic solvent (Extracts 1-3), and reconstituting in 0.1% formic acid (aqueous). The SPE cartridges were conditioned with methanol (2 x 5 mL) followed by 0.1% formic acid (aq; 2 x 5 mL or 2 x 10 mL). The prepared sample was applied to the conditioned SPE, eluted at approx. 2 mL/min, collecting the load eluate. The SPE column was dried under vacuum for *ca.* 10 seconds after the sample had eluted. The sample vial was rinsed with 0.1% formic acid (5 mL), transferred to the SPE cartridge, and eluted at approx. 2 mL/min, pooling with the load eluate. The SPE cartridge was dried under full vacuum for 20 seconds. The sample was eluted into a new vial with methanol:acetonitrile (80:20, v/v) in three x 10mL aliquots at *ca.* 1 mL/min. The three elution aliquots were pooled.

After the addition of 100 µL of methanol:glycerol (80:20, v/v), the elution samples were concentrated to near dryness under a gentle stream of nitrogen gas, then reconstituted in either methanol:acetonitrile (80:20, v/v) or 0.1% formic acid in methanol:acetonitrile (80:20, v/v) and mixed well before diluting with additional 0.1% formic acid prior to LSC and HPLC analysis.

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for quantitation

HPLC analyses of the supplied radiochemical, treatment solutions and sample extracts were accomplished using a Phenomenex Synergi Hydro-RP column (150 x 4.6 mm i.d., 4.0 µm; 1.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) and a four step, non-linear gradient. Radioactive residues in the column effluent were detected using a Beta Ram Model 4 radiodetector with liquid cell and ProFlow G+ or Flowlogic (1:1, v/v) scintillant (analysis conducted in normal counting mode).

Mass spectral analysis (LC/MS) for identification of transformation products

LC/MS analysis was accomplished using a Waters Synapt G2-S HDMS plus Shimadzu Nexera Modular HPLC system. Data handling was performed using LabLogic LAURA 4.2, Shimadzu LC Solutions Version 5.5 and MassLynx 4.1 SCN 871 & 916.

Two HPLC conditions were used for LC/MS analysis. A size exclusion method was used to isolate target regions from Ph label hay concentrated neutral organic Extracts 1-3 before analysing using the initial HPLC conditions described above. This size exclusion method was performed using a Phenomenex BioSep-SEC-s2000 column (300 x 7.8 mm i.d., 1.0 mL/min) and a Hydro-RP column (150 x 4.6 mm i.d., 4.0 µm; 1.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) and a three step, non-linear gradient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of In-Life Phase

Analyses of the spray solutions for total radioactivity showed that all test plots were treated with 99.0-99.7% of the intended amounts of test material. Total achieved application rates to the plots were equivalent to 19.79-19.94 g ai/ha. Purity analyses of pre- and post-application aliquots of the spray solutions (all purities were $\geq 99.0\%$) verified the stability of the ^{14}C test materials during the application process.

No disease or insect problems were encountered during the in-life phase of this study. During the month of August lower temperatures and higher rainfall than is typical was experienced. This resulted in crops reaching maturity later than the target PHI of 60 days after application. Therefore, two straw and grain harvests were conducted, the first, an immature harvest, at the target PHI 60 days after application and the second at maturity, 84 days after application.

Total Radioactive Residue (TRR) Levels

TRR levels in all samples, expressed as mg/kg of parent equivalents are shown below

Table 32: Total radioactive residues (TRRs) in wheat following a single foliar application

Matrix	PHI (days)	TRR (mg a.i./kg)		
		^{14}C -BE Radiolabel	^{14}C -Ph Radiolabel	^{14}C -Py Radiolabel
Forage	1	0.564	0.493	0.492
Hay	15	0.339 (0.959) ^a	0.369 (1.046) ^a	0.455 (1.291) ^a
60 d PHI Straw	60	0.261	0.258	0.266
60 d PHI Grain	60	0.002	0.003	0.004
84 d PHI Straw	84	0.178	0.313	0.370
84 d PHI Grain	84	0.002	0.003	0.004

^a = Hay combustion values were determined using samples that had not been dried to the typical moisture levels for hay. The values in brackets are the calculated TRR levels that would have been present if the samples had been dried to a 15% moisture content that is more typical for hay rather than the rounded measured moisture content value of 70%

Total radioactive residues in wheat forage were 0.564, 0.493 and 0.492 mg eq/kg for the BE, Ph and Py labeled samples, respectively. Total radioactive residues decreased to 0.178, 0.313 and 0.370 mg eq/kg in the BE, Ph and Py labeled straw samples harvested at 84 days after application, respectively. The total radioactive residues in all grain samples harvested at 60 and 84 days after application were ≤ 0.004 mg eq/kg and so further analysis was not required.

Distribution of Residues Following Extraction

86.6-96.5% of the TRR was extracted from the forage using neutral organic solvent extraction (90:10, 50:50 and 10:90 acetonitrile:water, v/v, extracts 1-3). Levels of extractable residue declined over subsequent harvest points, decreasing to 32.4-36.5% TRR in 84 day PHI straw. The residue remaining from Ph and Py treated hay was extracted an additional time with 10:90 acetonitrile:water, v/v (Extract 4). This extracted only an additional 2.1-2.6% TRR.

The residue remaining from Ph and Py treated hay and 84d PHI straw samples were extracted with 1M HCl, which removed an additional 4.8-8.9% of the TRR. An additional 2.1-2.5% TRR was released from Ph and Py treated hay following a sequential acid reflux step.

^{14}C -Ph] and ^{14}C -Py]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated hay and 84d PHI straw samples were then subjected to bound residue determinations such as pectin, acid-detergent fiber, lignin, and cellulose. The terminal unextracted residue was $\leq 12.2\%$ TRR in both samples.

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Characterization and Identification of Residues

The homogenized harvest tissue was initially sequentially extracted with neutral organic solvent (90:10, 50:50 and 10:90 acetonitrile:water, v/v). Generally, the extractability of residues decreased over time, ranging from ≥ 86.6 % TRR at 1 day after application (forage) to ≥ 34.9 % TRR at 84 days after application. An aliquot of each extract (extract 1-3) was combined and concentrated using either a rotary evaporator or a Strata-X SPE and analyzed by HPLC. The percentage of the TRR analyzed by HPLC generally ranged in proportion to the extractability, with ≥ 84.2 % TRR in the forage samples to ≥ 20.4 % TRR in the final harvest samples. For all three labels as discussed below and as summarized in Tables 3-5, the same residue profiles were observed in the respective hay and immature straw samples as in the mature straw, although the metabolite profiles in the BE label hay and straw samples differed from that seen in the Ph and Py samples due to loss of the benzyl moiety from the parent ester.

In general, the neutral organic extracts of the Ph and Py treated hay and straw samples consisted of multiple components, including major metabolites X12431091 (glucose conjugate of X11966341), X11966341, X12431475 (glucose plus malonic acid conjugate of X11966341), X12393505, X11438848, X12131932 and parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester. As discussed below, X12568215 (deschloro X11966341) was observed to be present almost exclusively as an acid and heat labile conjugate in the hay and straw extracts.

BE-labeled samples

Due to the position of the ^{14}C label in the BE labeled test material in a labile portion of the molecule, all the BE labeled samples with the exception of forage showed a different metabolic profile than that seen in the Ph and Py treated samples, which all had similar profiles at each sampling interval. As summarized in Table 2 for the BE labeled samples, only parent XDE-848-BE and dechlorinated parent (X12131932) were identified. Significant unidentified metabolites eluting at approximately 20.5 mins, 16.0 mins and 14.5 mins were also detected, with those primarily being observed in the hay extracts. Acid hydrolysis work (discussed below) showed most of these unidentified components to primarily be conjugates of benzoic acid (X194973) and, to a lesser extent, benzyl alcohol (X195023). Neither of these latter two components is considered to be of toxicological significance.

In BE labeled forage, parent XDE-848-BE was the major residue identified accounting for 77.3 %TRR (0.436 mg eq./kg). Low levels of X12131932 (4.1 %TRR, 0.023 mg eq./kg) were also identified. Other low level metabolites were also observed, individually accounting for ≤ 3.1 %TRR (0.017 mg eq./kg).

In hay, the major residue was an unknown metabolite eluting at 20.50 mins accounting for 34.7%TRR (0.118 mg eq./kg). Two other unidentified metabolites were also detected at significant levels, at retention times of 14.10 mins and 15.70 mins, accounting for 7.4 %TRR (0.025 mg eq./kg) and 6.5 %TRR (0.022 mg eq./kg), respectively. Low levels of parent XDE-848-BE and de-chlorinated parent X12131932 were also identified accounting for 4.2 %TRR (0.014mg eq./kg) and 1.3 %TRR (0.004 mg eq./kg). Multiple low level metabolites were also observed, individually accounting for ≤ 3.1 %TRR (0.011 mg eq./kg).

In 60 day PHI straw, the metabolites were individually present at ≤ 0.023 mg eq/kg. The highest residue present was an unknown metabolite at 16.50 mins (9.0% TRR, 0.023 mg eq./kg). Low levels of parent XDE-848-BE and X12131932 were also identified accounting for 2.3 %TRR (0.006 mg eq./kg) and 1.2 %TRR (0.003 mg eq./kg), respectively. None of the primary residue component seen in hay eluting at 20.50 minutes was observed in straw. Multiple low level metabolites were also observed, individually accounting for ≤ 2.5 %TRR (0.007 mg eq./kg).

In the BE labeled 84 day PHI mature straw the components were individually present at ≤ 0.009 mg eq/kg. The major residues identified were parent XDE-848-BE and X12131932, accounting for 4.9 %TRR (0.009 mg eq./kg) and 2.5 %TRR (0.004 mg eq./kg), respectively. Multiple low level metabolites were also observed, individually accounting for ≤ 1.5 %TRR (0.003 mg eq./kg).

Ph and Py Labeled Forage

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As shown in Tables 3 and 4 the residue profiles seen in the Ph and Py forage samples were similar to that seen in the BE treated forage sample, with parent XDE-848-BE as the major residue identified accounting for 72.9-79.6 %TRR (0.359-0.392 mg eq./kg). Low levels of de-chlorinated parent (X12131932, 4.0-4.6 %TRR, 0.020-0.023 mg eq./kg) and the glucose conjugate of the hydroxy 848 acid (X12431091, 1.0-2.4 %TRR, 0.005-0.012 mg eq./kg) were also identified. The parent 848 acid (X11438848) and other low level metabolites were also observed, individually accounting for ≤ 3.8 %TRR (0.019 mg eq./kg).

Ph and Py Labeled Hay

In the Ph and Py labeled hay samples, the major residue identified was X12431091 accounting for 20.5-22.0 %TRR (0.082-0.093 mg eq./kg). Parent XDE-848-BE and X12131932 were also identified accounting for 9.8-10.2 %TRR (0.038-0.044 mg eq./kg) and 2.2-2.3 %TRR (0.008-0.011 mg eq./kg), respectively. A malonyl glucose conjugate of hydroxy 848 acid (X12431475), the hydroxy 848 acid (X11966341), the de-chlorinated 848 acid (X12393505), X11438848 and multiple other low level metabolites were also tentatively identified or characterized, individually accounting for ≤ 6.5 %TRR (0.029 mg eq./kg). As discussed below, the majority of the low level unidentified metabolites seen in the Ph and Py hay extracts were subsequently shown to consist primarily of conjugates of additional X11966341 along with lesser amounts of a previously unobserved metabolite that was subsequently identified as X12568215 (deschloro X11966341).

Ph and Py Labeled 60D PHI Straw

In 60 day PHI straw, metabolites were individually present at ≤ 0.016 mg eq/kg. Parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester (2.6-3.3 %TRR, 0.007-0.009 mg eq./kg), X12131932 (1.3-1.7 %TRR, 0.003-0.004 mg eq./kg) and X12431091 (4.0-4.1 %TRR, 0.010-0.011 mg eq./kg) were all identified in both labeled samples. X12431475, X11966341, X12393505, X11438848 and other low level metabolites were also tentatively identified or characterized, individually accounting for ≤ 6.1 %TRR (0.016 mg eq./kg).

Ph and Py Labeled 84D PHI Straw

In the neutral extractions of Ph and Py treated mature straw (84 day PHI) the metabolites were individually present at ≤ 0.020 mg eq/kg. Parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester (2.7-3.9 %TRR, 0.010-0.012 mg eq./kg) and X12131932 (1.7-1.8 %TRR, 0.005-0.007 mg eq./kg) were identified in both samples. The highest residue characterized was also tentatively identified by retention time matching as X11966341 accounting for 5.3-5.5 %TRR (0.017-0.020 mg eq./kg). The glucose conjugate of X11966341 (X12431091) which was identified in the earlier time point samples and was present at high levels in hay samples was not detected in neutral mature straw (84 day PHI) extracts. X12393505, X11438848 and other low level metabolites were also tentatively identified or characterized, individually accounting for ≤ 3.0 %TRR (0.010 mg eq./kg). As with the hay samples, the acid hydrolysis work discussed below showed most of the low level unidentified components in these extracts to represent conjugates of X11966341 and X12568215 (deschloro X11966341).

Table 33: Summary of characterisation and identification of radioactive residues in spring wheat matrices following application of [¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, BE label, at 20 g a.i./ha

Compound	Forage TRR = 0.564 mg eq/kg		Hay TRR = 0.339 mg eq/kg		60 d PHI Straw TRR = 0.261 mg eq/kg		90 d PHI Straw TRR = 0.178 mg eq/kg	
	% TRR	mg eq/ kg	% TRR	mg eq/ kg	% TRR	mg eq/ kg	% TRR	mg eq/ kg
XDE-848 BE	77.3	0.436	4.2	0.014	2.3	0.006	4.9	0.009
X12131932	4.1	0.023	1.3	0.004	1.2	0.003	2.5	0.004
14.10-14.70 min	-	-	7.4	0.025	1.4	0.004	-	-
15.70-16.50 min	3.1	0.017	6.5	0.022	9.0	0.023	1.5	0.003
20.50 min	-	-	34.7	0.118	-	-	-	-
Total identified	81.4	0.459	5.5	0.018	3.5	0.009	7.4	0.013
Total characterised	3.1	0.018	66.7	0.227	24.1	0.063	13.0	0.023
Total extractable	86.6	0.488	83.4	0.283	37.7	0.098	34.9	0.062
Unextractable (PES) ¹	5.2	0.029	17.6	0.060	65.7	0.171	67.9	0.121
Accountability ²	91.8	0.518	101.0	0.342	103.4	0.270	102.8	0.183

¹ Residues remaining after exhaustive extractions.

² Accountability = (Total extractable + Total unextractable)/(TRRs from combustion analysis) * 100.

Table 34: Summary of characterisation and identification of radioactive residues in spring wheat matrices following application of [¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, Ph-label, at 20 g a.i./ha

Compound	Forage TRR = 0.493 mg eq/kg		Hay TRR = 0.369 mg eq/kg		60 d PHI Straw TRR = 0.258 mg eq/kg		90 d PHI Straw TRR = 0.313 mg eq/kg	
	% TRR	mg eq/ kg	% TRR	mg eq/ kg	% TRR	mg eq/ kg	% TRR	mg eq/ kg
XDE-848 BE	72.9	0.359	10.2	0.038	3.3	0.009	3.9	0.012
X12431091	2.4	0.012	23.0	0.086	4.0	0.010	0.3	0.001
X12431475	-	-	3.6	0.013	2.2	0.006	-	-
X11966341	-	-	5.2	0.019	4.0	0.010	8.2	0.026
X12393505	-	-	4.2	0.015	2.5	0.007	4.0	0.013
X11438848	1.1	0.006	3.8	0.013	3.4	0.009	3.5	0.011
X12131932	4.0	0.020	2.2	0.008	1.3	0.003	1.7	0.005
<i>13.90 min</i>	-	-	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.002</i>	-	-
<i>Polar metabolites (1.70-1.90 mins)</i>	-	-	0.1	<0.001	-	-	2.2	0.006
Total identified	80.4	0.397	52.2	0.192	20.7	0.054	21.6	0.068
Total characterised	3.8	0.018	26.1	0.097	18.8	0.048	16.3	0.052
Total extractable	87.5	0.432	87.1	0.322	45.5	0.118	45.4	0.142
Unextractable (PES) ¹	8.6	0.042	10.2	0.038	45.1	0.116	9.1	0.028
Accountability ²	96.1	0.474	103.3	0.385	90.6	0.234	84.5	0.264

¹ Residues remaining after exhaustive extractions.

² Accountability = (Total extractable + Total unextractable)/(TRRs from combustion analysis) * 100.

Table 35: Summary of characterisation and identification of radioactive residues in spring wheat matrices following application of [¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, Py-label, at 20 g a.i./ha

Compound	Forage TRR = 0.492 mg eq/kg		Hay TRR = 0.455 mg eq/kg		60 d PHI Straw TRR = 0.266 mg eq/kg		90 d PHI Straw TRR = 0.370 mg eq/kg	
	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg
XDE-848 BE	79.6	0.392	9.9	0.044	2.6	0.007	2.7	0.010
X12431091	1.0	0.005	21.8	0.099	4.1	0.011	-	-
X12431475	-	-	3.2	0.014	0.9	0.002	-	-
X11966341	-	-	3.2	0.015	6.1	0.016	9.8	0.037
X12393505	-	-	3.1	0.014	2.5	0.007	2.6	0.009
X11438848	0.9	0.004	2.1	0.010	2.7	0.007	2.5	0.009
X12131932	4.6	0.023	2.3	0.011	1.7	0.004	1.8	0.007
13.90 – 14.10 min	-	-	6.5	0.029	0.9	0.002	-	-
Polar metabolites (1.70-2.50 mins)	-	-	1.6	0.007	0.4	0.001	6.1	0.022
Total identified	86.1	0.424	45.6	0.207	20.6	0.054	19.4	0.072
Total characterised	2.5	0.012	28.5	0.131	18.5	0.050	15.0	0.055
Total extractable	96.5	0.474	77.8	0.354	48.4	0.129	41.2	0.152
Unextractable (PES) ¹	7.6	0.037	9.3	0.043	56.0	0.149	12.2	0.045
Accountability ²	104.1	0.512	93.0	0.423	104.4	0.278	74.2	0.275

¹ Residues remaining after exhaustive extractions.

² Accountability = (Total extractable + Total unextractable)/(TRRs from combustion analysis) * 100.

Acid Hydrolysis

In order to further characterize the several neutral-extracted metabolites that were thought to be conjugates and to establish conditions under which they might be hydrolyzed, aliquots of the neutral organic extracts (1-3) of BE, Ph and Py labeled hay and of Ph and Py labeled 84 day straw were hydrolyzed as described above.

The neutral extract of the BE hay sample consisted primarily of low levels of parent XDE-848-BE (4.2% TRR) and X12131932 (1.3% TRR) along with an unknown component that eluted at 20.5 minutes (34.7% TRR). No traces of free benzoic acid (X194973) or of free benzyl alcohol (X195023) were observed in the extract. Following hydrolysis, the unknown fraction at 20.5 minutes was absent as were the peaks representing parent XDE-848 BE and X12131932. In their place were a sizeable peak eluting as benzoic acid and a much smaller peak eluting as benzyl alcohol. It is likely that the benzyl moiety of parent XDE-848-BE and X12131932 is readily hydrolyzed under the conditions used to give the benzyl alcohol that is seen following the hydrolysis step. The data also suggest that the previous unknowns observed in the neutral organic extracts eluting at 20.5, 15.7 and 14.1 minutes were primarily conjugates of benzoic acid which is released upon hydrolysis.

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For both the Ph and Py labeled hay and the 84 day straw samples, comparison of the respective sample chromatograms from before and after hydrolysis shows the post hydrolysis residue profiles to be greatly simplified as the number of peaks in the chromatograms was reduced from 18 or more before hydrolysis to only about four peaks after hydrolysis (X11966341, X12393505, X11438848 and X12568215). These results indicate that many of the Ph and Py conjugated metabolites are readily converted to X11966341 or X12568215 under acidic conditions.

The metabolite X12568215 (deschloro X11966341) was not detected in the non hydrolyzed samples. Since the dechlorination of the pyridine ring is known to be triggered by photolysis, this metabolite most likely arose as a result of photolysis of the parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester while on the plant foliage surface followed by absorption then cleavage of the benzyl moiety as well as O-demethylation and subsequent conjugation. This reference standard was synthesized in order to aid confirmation of the unknown hydrolysis product. The structure of the reference standard and the unknown hydrolysis product was confirmed by LC-MS at the Test Facility.

As summarised below, the hydrolysis work demonstrates that the total X11966341- and X12568215-related residues in the hay and straw samples were likely to be higher than the levels originally determined in the initial neutral organic extract analysis. The results show that the free and conjugated forms of X11966341 were estimated to represent as much as 46.0-47.9 % of the TRR in hay and 13.9-15.5 % of the TRR in straw, while X12568215 was estimated to represent as much as 13.4-16.1% in hay and 4.9-5.5 % of the TRR in straw.

Table 36: Summary of [Ph-¹⁴C]- and [Py-¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester Treated Hay Hydrolysis

Component Identification	% TRR ¹			
	[Ph- ¹⁴ C] Label		[Py- ¹⁴ C] Label	
	Ext 1-3 Before Hydrolysis	Ext 1-3 After 1 Hour Hydrolysis ²	Ext 1-3 Before Hydrolysis	Ext 1-3 After 1 Hour Hydrolysis ²
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	10.2	-	9.8	-
X12131932	2.2	-	2.3	-
X11438848	3.4	4.6	1.9	2.7
X12393505	4.1	6.1	3.1	3.2
X11966341	4.1	46.0	2.4	47.9
X12431475	3.4	-	2.9	-
X12431091	21.6	-	20.3	-
X12568215 ³	2.5	16.1	2.0	13.4
All other unidentified	21.4 ⁴	Not observed	24.5 ⁵	2.0 ⁶

Table 37: Summary of [Ph-¹⁴C]- and [Py-¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester Treated Straw Hydrolysis

Component Identification	% TRR ¹			
	[Ph- ¹⁴ C] Label		[Py- ¹⁴ C] Label	
	Ext 1-3 Before Hydrolysis	Ext 1-3 After 1 Hour Hydrolysis ²	Ext 1-3 Before Hydrolysis	Ext 1-3 After 1 Hour Hydrolysis ²
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	3.9	-	2.7	-
X12131932	1.7	-	1.8	-
X11438848	2.1	4.7	2.5	3.2
X12393505	3	3.6	2.6	2.0
X11966341	5.5	15.5	5.3	13.9
X12568215 ³	1.8	4.9	1.7	5.5
All other unidentified	10.6 ⁴	Not observed	8.1 ⁵	Not observed

Appendix 1 Total residue in the Ph hay was 0.369 mg/kg, of which 79.1% was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3. Total residue in the Py hay was 0.455 mg/kg, of which 70.9% was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3

Appendix 2 Samples hydrolysed with 1N HCL at ca. 80°C for ca. 1 hour.

Appendix 3 Qualitative mass spectrometry identifies this component as X12568215 (deschloro-X11966341)

Appendix 4 Consisted of 18 unidentified components.

Appendix 5 Consisted of 22 unidentified components.

Appendix 6 Consisted of 2 unidentified components

7 Total residue in the Ph mature straw was 0.313 mg/kg, of which 36.6% was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3. Total residue in the Py mature straw was 0.370 mg/kg, of which 32.4% was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3

8 Samples hydrolysed with 1N HCL at ca. 80°C for ca. 1 hour.

9 Qualitative mass spectrometry identifies this component as X12568215 (deschloro-X11966341)

10 Consisted of 16 unidentified components.

11 Consisted of 17 unidentified components.

Most of these unidentified components to primarily be conjugates of benzoic acid (X194973) and, to a lesser extent, benzyl alcohol (X195023). Neither of these latter two components is considered to be of toxicological significance.

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Characterization of Non-Extractable Residues

The amount of non-extractable, or bound radioactivity following neutral solvent and mild acid extraction reached a maximum of 29.5 % and 66.3 % in the Ph and Py labelled hay and 84 day PHI straw, respectively. For the straw, the majority of the non-extractable residue in both samples was associated with the lignin with 10.1 % and 8.4 % TRR released from the [Ph-¹⁴C] and [Py-¹⁴C] samples, respectively, and with the ADF, primarily consisting of cellulose and hemicelluloses, accounting for 9.8 % and 7.1 % TRR released from the [Ph-¹⁴C] and [Py-¹⁴C] samples, respectively. The pectin and cellulose extractions released additional minor amounts of residue, ≤6.0 % TRR. The terminal unextracted residue was ≤12.2 % TRR in both samples. For the hay samples, very little of the TRR was released by any of the procedures used, as only 2.0-2.4 % TRR was accounted for in the ADF fraction and <1 % in any of the other fractions. Residues remaining in the final extracted pellet represented 9.3-10.2 % of the hay TRR.

Metabolite Identification

The parent ester and six metabolites were tentatively identified based on retention time matches with the authentic reference standards that were available for use in this study. LC/MS confirmation of two of these metabolites (X12431091 and X12131932) and parent XDE-848- Benzyl Ester was achieved. Comparable work to confirm the identities of several of the other observed metabolites (including X11966341, X11438848 and X12393505) was not successful due to the relatively low residue levels at which these metabolites were observed (<9.8 % of the TRR, <0.037 mg eq/kg).

Attempts to identify the primary benzyl-derived metabolite as seen in the BE treated hay extract were also unsuccessful. Based on results from acid hydrolysis work done with the benzyl-derived metabolites, this material appeared to represent conjugates of benzoic acid and benzyl alcohol. Further work with the metabolites from the benzyl ester label was not pursued since these residues are judged to be of little or no toxicological concern; therefore, they are considered non-relevant. The reason this study included a ¹⁴C-benzyl ester label is that it was initiated prior to understanding the toxicological relevance of the benzyl ester derivatives.

Following the acid hydrolysis work discussed above, the major released aglycone with a retention time of *ca.* 20.2 minutes did not match any of the available reference standards. Initial mass spectroscopy of the hydrolyzed [Ph-¹⁴C] treated hay extract showed this metabolite to have a molecular weight of *m/z* 301 and to only have a single chlorine atom. This suggested that it might be one of two possible deschloro isomers of the hydroxy 848 acid metabolite (X11966341). To determine this, reference standards that were available for the two possible deschloro 848 acid isomers (X12393505 and X12023467) were subjected to the same acid hydrolysis conditions as were used for the Ph and Py labeled hay and straw extracts in order to see if either could be O-demethylated to give the unknown metabolite. Only X12393505 was partially hydrolyzed (estimated to be less than a few percent of the total) to give a degradate that had the same HPLC retention time as Unknown 1. This suggested that the metabolite was the hydroxyl 848 acid that had lost the chlorine from the pyridine ring. Based on this work, a reference standard was synthesized for the suggested metabolite (X12568215).

LC/MS analysis and comparison of the unknown and the new reference standard confirmed the assignment of this metabolite as X12568215. This assignment was supported by low accurate mass error for the postulated structure and comparison of retention time and fragmentation data with reference standard X12568215.

The structures, chemical names and the common names used in the study report for all the residue components that were identified or tentatively identified during this study are shown below.

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Table 38: Identification of compounds from metabolism study

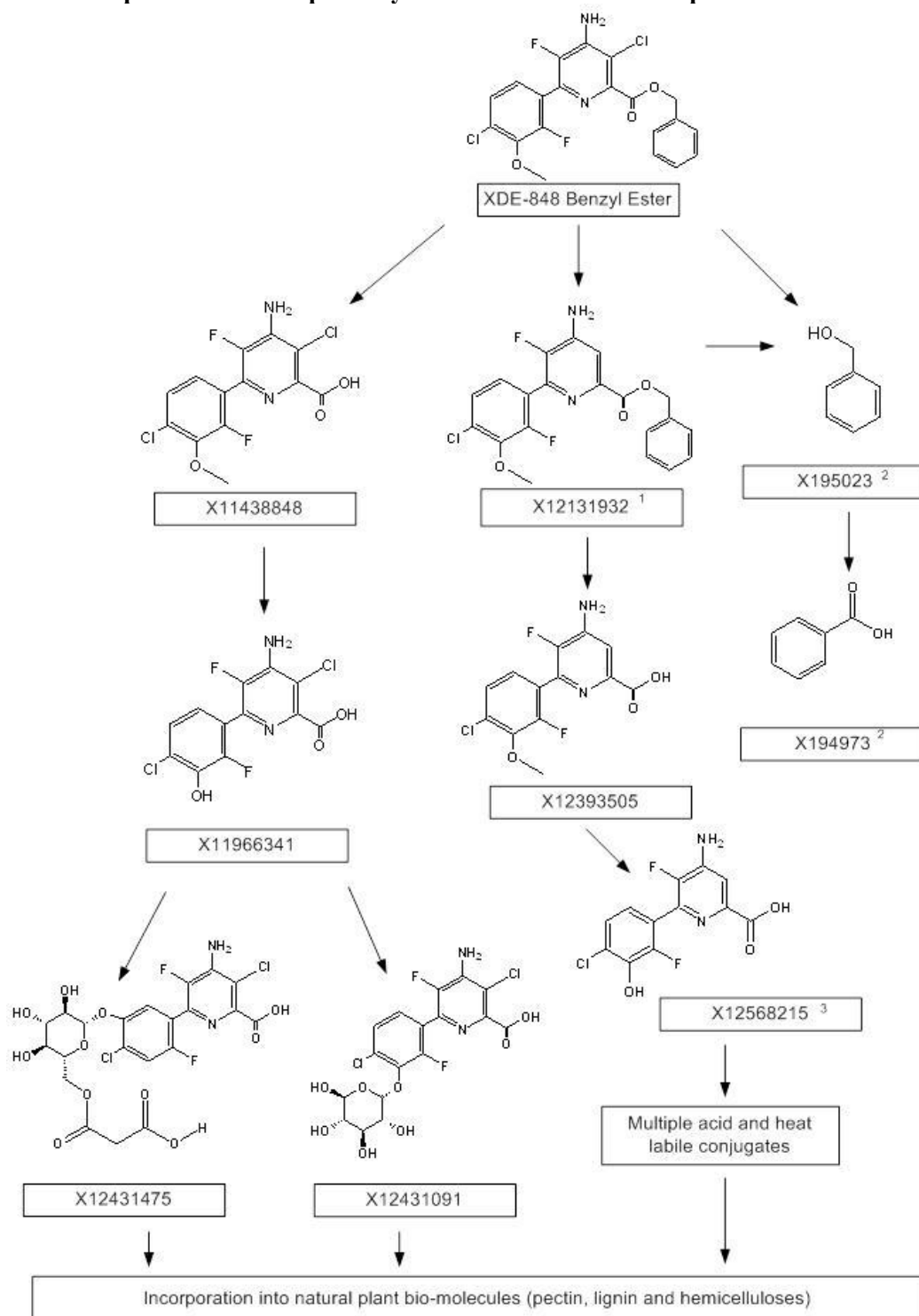
Common name/code number	Chemical name	Chemical structure
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate	
X11438848	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X12131932	benzyl 4-amino-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate	
X195023	Benzyl alcohol	
X194973	Benzoic acid	
X11966341	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X12393505	4-amino-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	

Common name/code number	Chemical name	Chemical structure
X12568215	4-amino-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X12431475	4-amino-6-(3-{[6-O-(carboxyacetyl)hexopyranosyl]oxy}-4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X12431091	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-((2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)phenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	

Metabolic Pathway

The proposed metabolic pathway is displayed below. The proposed degradation of the test substance begins on the leaf surface where a significant proportion of the applied test material may experience loss of the chlorine atom from the pyridine ring as a result of photolysis to give the deschloro XDE-848 ester (X12131932). Following absorption of both the parent ester and the deschloro ester into the plants, both undergo parallel metabolism which begins with cleavage of the benzyl ester to give the parent acid (X11438848) and the deschloro parent acid (X12393505). Both of these acids then undergo demethylation of the methoxy group on the phenyl ring to give the corresponding hydroxylated acids (major metabolites X11966341 and X12568215). These hydroxylated acids are then further metabolized to give acid and heat labile conjugates, with two of the larger X11966341 conjugates identified as the O-glucose and O-malonyl glucose conjugates (X12431091 and X12431475). It was also demonstrated in this study that following the initial cleavage of the benzyl ester, the resulting benzyl alcohol (observed primarily in immature plants, e.g. hay) was rapidly metabolized to give acid and/or heat labile conjugates of benzoic acid and the benzyl alcohol. Metabolism of the parent molecule proceeds through natural incorporation of the radiolabeled carbon into monomeric units of natural plant constituents such as lignin and cellulose.

Figure 3: Proposed metabolic pathway of active substance in crops



¹ X12131932 is formed as a photolysis product which occurs on the leaf surface

² Both benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid were observed as acid and heat labile conjugates only in the BE labelled samples.

³ X12568215 observed in minor amounts in extractable residue; major hydrolysis product formed after incubation in 1N HCl at 80°C for 1 hour.

Storage Stability

Storage stability data for samples and extracts is provided below. All samples and extracts were stored frozen at approximately -20 °C when not in use. Initial extractions of all samples occurred within 11-21 days after harvest. HPLC analysis for % TRR determination was completed within 10 weeks of sample harvest. Selected hay and straw extracts, used for hydrolysis work, were re-analysed up to 466 days after

initial extraction with results similar to the initial analyses. This demonstrated stability of the extracts under the frozen storage conditions for the storage interval noted. It was concluded that further storage stability investigations were not required.

Table 39: Summary of storage stability

Matrix (RAC or Extract)	Storage Temp. (°C)	Actual Study Duration (days)	Interval of Demonstrated Storage Stability (days)
Tissues	-20	11-21	21
Extracts	-20	12-466	466

CONCLUSION

A single foliar application of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester at the maximum proposed seasonal application rate of 20 g ai/ha (15.9 g ae/ha) to immature wheat plants resulted in total radioactive residues of 0.564, 0.493 and 0.492 mg eq/kg for the BE, Ph and Py labeled forage samples, respectively, collected 1 day after application. Total radioactive residues in the whole plants generally decreased throughout the remainder of the study as they were found at levels of 0.178, 0.313 and 0.370 mg eq/kg in the BE, Ph and Py labeled mature straw samples harvested at 84 days after application, respectively. This decline over time in the total residue levels was assumed to most likely be the result of growth dilution.

The total radioactive residues in all 60 and 84 day PHI grain samples were ≤ 0.004 mg eq/kg. This indicated minimal translocation of the foliar applied residues into the developing grain as the plants matured.

In general, sample residues were readily extracted within the first few weeks following application, with these levels declining significantly at later time points. This is demonstrated by the fact that almost 80 % or more of the TRR in the forage and hay samples were extractable using a combination of neutral and mildly acidic organic solvents, while only about 30-45 % of the TRR could be extracted from the mature straw using the same conditions. Analyses of the residues in forage samples from this study showed that the major residue components in all samples to be the unchanged parent ester (72.9-79.6 % of the TRR) along with much lower levels (<5 % of the TRR) of the de-chlorinated parent ester (X12131932) which is a known photolysis product of the parent ester. The Ph and Py samples also contained small amounts of the parent 848 acid (X11438848) and X12431091 (a glucose conjugate of X11966341). X11966341 (the hydroxy acid) was not observed in forage, which indicates that X11966341 undergoes rapid conjugation as the preferential route of metabolism.

At the later time points for hay and straw, the levels of the unchanged parent ester were much lower (<10 % of the TRR). Instead the primary residue in these samples was X11966341 (the hydroxy 848 acid) which was present as either a non-conjugated component or as a glucose or malonyl glucose conjugate (X12431091 and X12431475) amongst other unspecified conjugates. Other low level metabolites observed in these samples included X12131932 (the de-chlorinated parent ester), X11438848 (the parent 848 acid) and X12393505 (the de-chlorinated 848 acid). Acid hydrolysis of the hay and 84DAA straw sample extracts showed the two known conjugates of X11966341 to be readily hydrolysed using heated acidic solutions. This work also showed that many of the unidentified, low level components that were observed in the pre-hydrolysis sample extracts were additional conjugates of X11966341. Acid hydrolysis also resulted in the formation of a significant unidentified residue component that was subsequently identified as X12568215 (deschloro X11966341).

As with the Ph and Py hay samples, analyses of the hay samples from plants treated with test material radiolabelled in the benzyl moiety showed it to also contain low levels of the parent ester and the de-chlorinated 848 ester (both at <5 % of the TRR). Unlike the Ph and Py hay, however, the primary residue components in this hay sample consisted of several unidentified metabolites of intermediate polarity. Acid hydrolysis of these components showed them to primarily be conjugates of benzoic acid and, to a lesser

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extent, of benzyl alcohol. Since neither of these metabolites is considered to be of toxicological significance, no additional work was done with this sample.

Characterization of the non-extractable residues in the Ph and Py treated hay samples showed that small portions of the radioactivity were associated with natural product fractions such as lignin, cellulose and acid detergent fiber (ADF). Similar work with non-extractable residues in the Ph and Py mature straw also showed that larger portions of the TRR were likewise accounted for in these same natural product fractions. This indicates that the residues present at the time the hay samples were collected (15 days after application) underwent additional metabolism as the plants continued to mature to give radiolabeled components that were likely incorporated or encapsulated into various natural products.

Based on the findings from this study, up to approximately 20 % of the applied XDE-848 Benzyl Ester was observed to undergo degradation to give the deschloro XDE-848 ester (X12131932). It is likely this occurred while still on the crop leaf surface following loss of the chlorine atom on the pyridine ring due to photolysis. Following absorption of both the parent ester and the deschloro ester into the plants, both undergo parallel metabolism which begins with cleavage of the benzyl ester to give the parent acid (X11438848) and the deschloro parent acid (X12393505). Significant amounts of both of these acids then undergo demethylation of the methoxy group on the phenyl ring to give the corresponding hydroxylated acids (major metabolites X11966341 and X12568215). Both of these acids are then further metabolized to give acid and heat labile conjugates, with two of the larger X11966341 conjugates being identified as O-glucose (X12431091) and O-malonyl glucose (X12431475) conjugates. Following the aforementioned changes, the parent test material was further metabolized to give residues that were incorporated at low levels into natural plant constituents such as lignin and cellulose.

A.2.1.2.1.1.2 Study 2, Oilseed Rape

Comments of zRMS:	zRMS is of the opinion that the metabolism study should be evaluated at the EU level.
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Reference:	CA 6.2.1
Report	The Metabolism of [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in Oilseed Rape, Inns, L., 2015, Charles River Laboratories report No. 223367, Dow AgroSciences Study No. 140595
Guideline(s):	Yes, OECD 501
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

XDE-848 Benzyl Ester (benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl]-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate), is an experimental herbicide currently under development for control of grasses and broadleaf weeds in a variety of agricultural crops including oilseed rape. XDE-848 Benzyl Ester possesses an auxin mode of action.

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XDE-848 Benzyl Ester is rapidly hydrolyzed to a stable acid, X114338848⁷. The expected half-life of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester due to photolysis at 40° N latitude in the summer sun is 0.07 days⁸. In soil, XDE-848 Benzyl Ester degrades with a half-life of 2.5-33.8 days⁹.

In rice, the residues in grain were significantly lower than those in straw. The foliar-flooded and dry-seeded residue profiles were similar to each other, but differed from the water-injected. The major metabolites resulting from the foliar-flooded and dry-seeded applications were primarily unconjugated parent and X11966341¹⁰.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Item(s)

Non-radiolabelled test item #1

ISO Common name:	XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, X11959130, XR-848 BE
Purity:	99.7%
Description (physical state):	Solid
Lot/batch no.:	TSN301734, 201100802-69A
CAS no.:	1390661-72-9
SMILES string	<chem>COc1c(ccc(c1F)c2c(c(c(c(n2)C(=O)OCc3ccccc3)Cl)N)F)Cl</chem>

Radiolabelled test item #1

Name:	[BE ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	X12301495, XDE-848-BE-Ph-UL-14C, (UL-14C)phenylmethyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate

7 Guentheinsperger, K. K.; Balcer, J. J., Godbey, J. "Hydrolysis of XR-848 Benzyl Ester and X11438848 at pH 4, 7 and 9", Study Number 120575, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 21 April 2015.

8 Taylor, J. A., Laughlin, L. A., Balcer, J. L. "Aqueous Photolysis of XR-848 Benzyl Ester in pH 4 Buffer and Natural Water under Xenon Light"; Study Number 120732, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 21-October-2014.

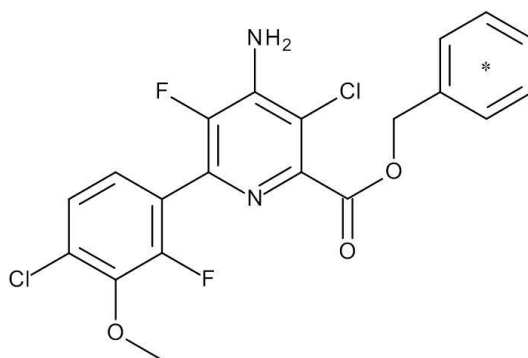
9 Taylor, J. A., Laughlin, L. A., Balcer, J. L. "Degradation of XR-848 Benzyl Ester in Four Soils under Aerobic Conditions"; Study Number 121106, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 15 April 2015.

10 Rotondaro, S. L., Taylor, J. A., Adelfinskaya, Y. A. "A Nature of the Residue Study with [¹⁴C]-XR-848-Benzyl Ester Applied to Rice"; Study Number 121067, unpublished report of Dow AgroSciences LLC, 19 March 2015.

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Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.:

INV305797, YL0-139682-36

Radiochemical purity:

97.5%

Specific radioactivity:

26.4 mCi/mmol

Radiolabelled test item #2

Name:

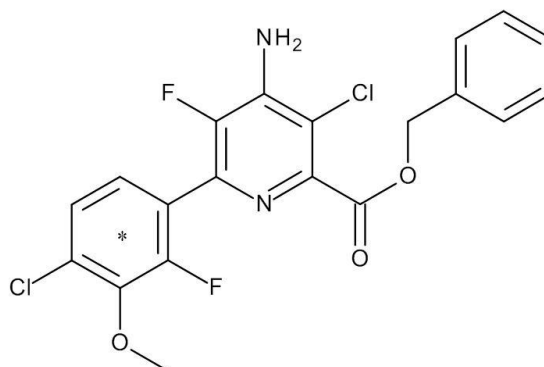
[Ph ¹⁴C]-XDE-848-Benzyl Ester

Test item (chemical/other name):

X12263247, XR-848-BE-Ph-UL-14C, benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy(14C6)phenyl]-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate

Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.:

INV304260, XS9-133695-81

Radiochemical purity:

99.0%

Specific radioactivity:

36.8 mCi/mmol

Radiolabelled test item #3

Name:

[Py ¹⁴C]-XDE-848-Benzyl Ester

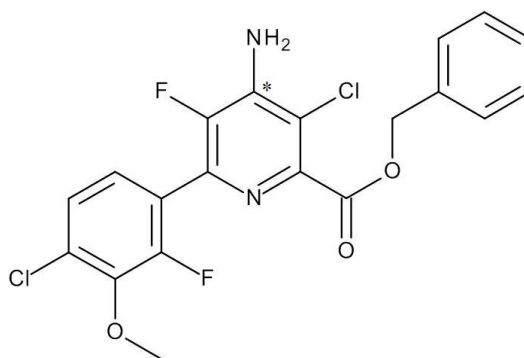
Test item (chemical/other name):

X12313545, XR-848-Py-14C benzyl ester, benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoro(4-¹⁴C)pyridine-2-carboxylate

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Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.: INV302772, DE3-130593-2

Radiochemical purity: 98.6%

Specific radioactivity: 30.6 mCi/mmol

Methods

Test Site Information

Testing environment:	outdoor test plots
Container description:	0.6m x 0.8m length x breadth, 0.48m ² , 14 used (4 per site of label plus 2 control)
Soil type:	Sandy loam (USDA) Sandy loam (UK)
Soil characteristics:	2.4 % OM pH 7.3 in water CEC 10.0 meq/100g
Any adverse weather conditions:	no
Any adverse insect or disease problems:	no

Study Use Pattern

Application method:	foliar-applied
Formulation type:	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) - GF-3206 Formulation Blank
Application rate:	20 g as/ha
Number of applications:	1
Timing of applications	03 July 2014 at BBCH 63
PHI:	21d forage, 60 d immature seeds and trash and 90d mature seeds and trash

Test System

Organism (<i>Species</i>):	Oilseed Rape (<i>Brassica napus</i>)
Variety:	Ability
Crop group:	Pulses & oilseeds
Growth stage at application:	BBCH 63

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Harvested RAC:	Forage, Immature trash and seeds and mature trash and seeds.
Growth stage at harvest:	BBCH 75, BBCH 79 and BBCH 89
Harvesting procedure:	<p>At forage approximately one third of the plants were randomly sampled just above soil level.</p> <p>At the target PHI of 60 days after application approximately half of the remaining plants were randomly sampled just above soil level, then separated into seed and trash by hand.</p> <p>At maturity the remaining plants were harvested just above soil level then separated into seed and trash. The pods were removed from the plant by hand, and then the seeds were threshed from the pods using a Minibatt thresher (Reichhardt, Hungen, Germany). The pods were combined with the trash for analysis.</p>

Sample Handling and Preparation

All samples were collected as described above. Following collection, all samples were weighed and stored frozen at least overnight prior to processing. Each frozen plant fraction was homogenized with excess solid carbon dioxide chips using a Waring PB20 or a Hobart VCB61 blender. The carbon dioxide was then allowed to sublime while frozen prior to removal of sub-samples for combustion and TRR determination.

All harvest tissue samples were stored in a freezer set to maintain ca. -20°C at least overnight prior to analysis. Following analysis, all samples were returned to storage at ca. -20°C.

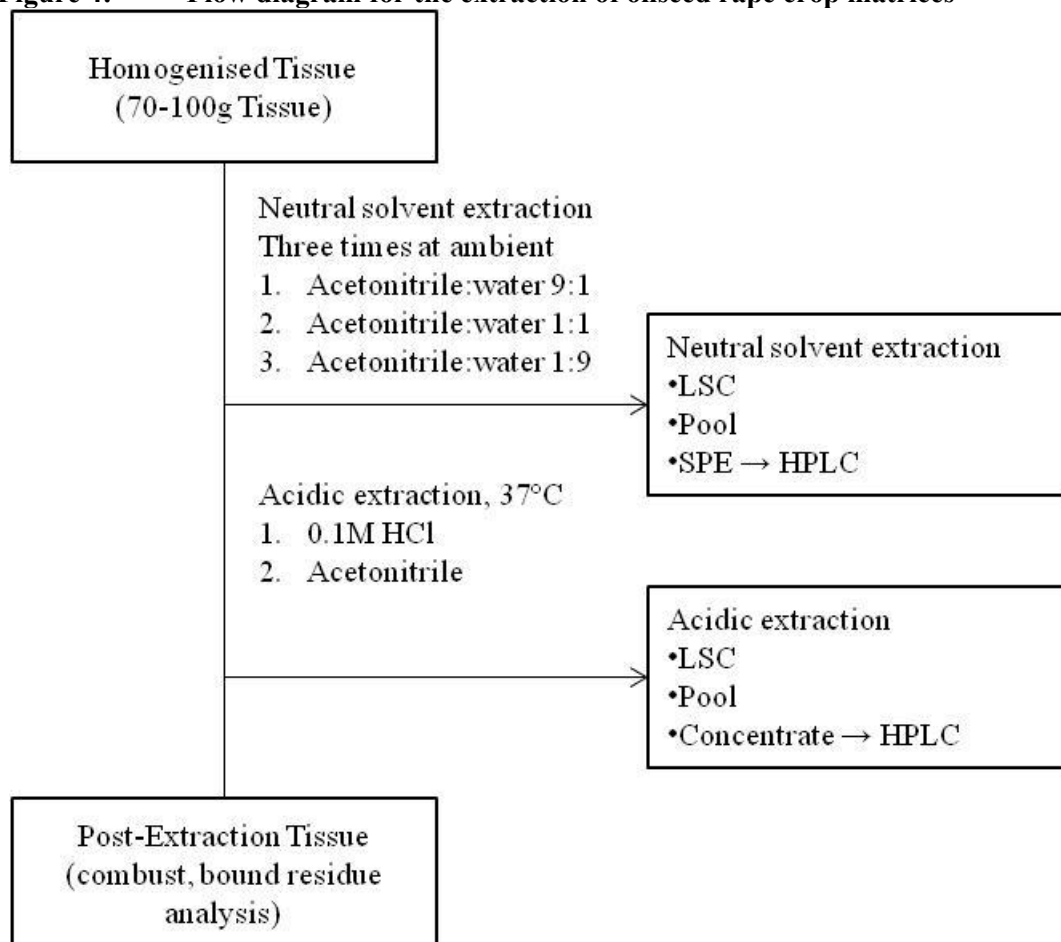
Extraction of Sample Residues

An aliquot of homogenized tissue was extracted with 90/10 acetonitrile/water (v/v). The mixture was blended using a Silverson SL2 TopDrive homogenizer for approximately 5 minutes. The solid and liquid phases were separated by centrifugation and extract volumes measured. The extraction was repeated with the remaining solid residue a further two times with 50/50 acetonitrile/water (v/v) and 10/90 acetonitrile/water (v/v). Triplicate aliquots of each extract were analyzed by liquid scintillation counting. The post-extracted tissue was dried, and aliquots combusted. The extracts were pooled, aliquoted for LSC before being concentrated prior to HPLC analysis. The forage extracts were concentrated by rotary evaporator and then centrifuged to remove any particulates. The straw samples were concentrated by turbovap before being cleaned up by SPE and then analysed by HPLC.

All forage, 60 day PHI trash and BE labeled 90 day PHI trash samples were not extracted further.

Following initial organic solvent extraction, the Ph and Py labeled 90 day PHI trash samples only were extracted further. The entire remaining dried residue sample following organic solvent extraction was incubated in 1N HCl (ca. 10 mL per gram of solid) in a shaking waterbath set to 37 °C for approximately 2 hours. The solid and liquid phases were separated by centrifugation followed by vacuum filtration of the supernatant through glass fiber filters. The remaining tissue was re-extracted in 100% acetonitrile using the same methods and conditions. These extracts were combined and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The concentrated acid extracts were then neutralized with 10 N NaOH prior to analysis by HPLC. Extract volumes were measured throughout.

Figure 4: Flow diagram for the extraction of oilseed rape crop matrices



Analyses of Non-Extractable Residues

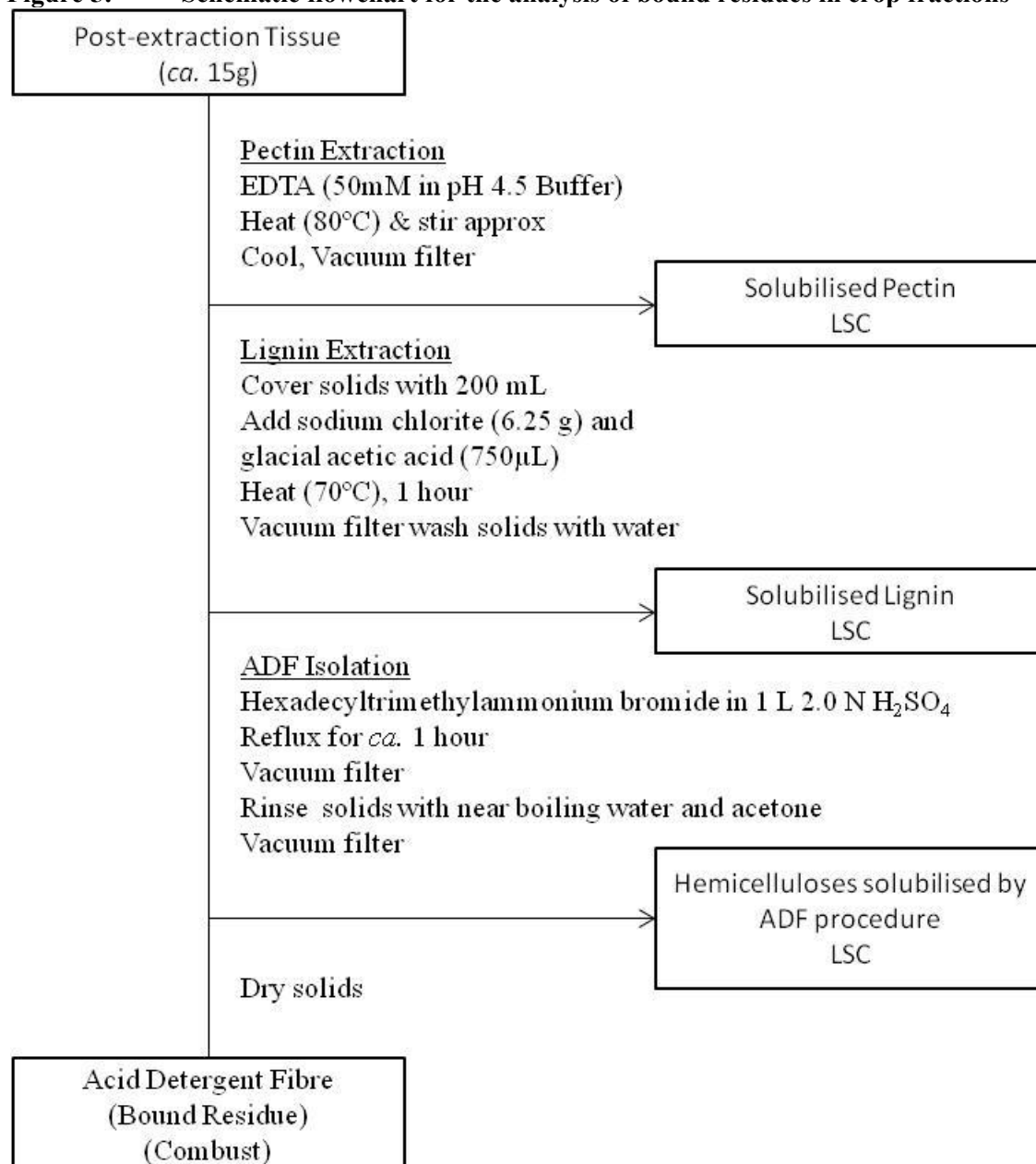
50 mM EDTA in 50mM acetate buffer (pH 4.5) was added to the solids remaining after the acid extraction (ca. 50 mL per gram of tissue) and briefly sonicated (ca. 2 minutes). The samples were incubated in a shaking waterbath set to 80 °C for ca. 5 hours. Once removed, the samples were allowed to cool and the solid and liquid phases separated by centrifugation followed by vacuum filtration of the supernatant through glass fiber filters.

The solids remaining from the pectin solubilization were covered with Milli-Q water (200 mL) and 6.25g of sodium chlorite and 750 µL of acetic acid added. The samples were thoroughly mixed until the sodium chlorite was dissolved then placed in a waterbath set to 70 °C for ca. 1 hour before further addition of 2.0g of sodium chlorite and 750 µL of acetic acid. The samples were incubated again at 70 °C for a further ca. 1 hour. Once removed, the samples were allowed to cool and the solid and liquid phases separated by centrifugation followed by vacuum filtration of the supernatant through glass fiber filters. The filter was then rinsed through with Milli-Q water.

Remaining tissue was refluxed in acid-detergent solution (ca. 50 mL per gram of tissue) prepared by dissolving 30 g hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide in 1.5 L 2.0 N sulfuric acid. The samples were refluxed for ca. 1 hour before solids and liquid were separated by vacuum filtration through glass fiber filters. The solid residue was then washed twice with near boiling water followed by acetone wash which was conducted till filtrate was colorless.

Extract volumes were measured throughout. The final solid residue was dried under a stream of nitrogen, weighed and combusted.

Figure 5: Schematic flowchart for the analysis of bound residues in crop fractions



Enzyme or Acid Hydrolysis of Suspected Conjugate Fractions

Since no significant levels of any suspected conjugate fractions were observed in any of the sample extracts, where no reference standard was available or the conjugated fraction was not positively identified using mass spectrometry techniques, no enzyme or acid hydrolysis steps were needed.

Metabolite Isolation and Identification

A total of eleven reference standards were available for use in this study. Included were standards for parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester; X12431091; X12431475; X11966341; X12393505, X11438848 and X12131932. HPLC retention time comparisons were made between these reference standards and the radioactive peaks in the chromatograms in order to provide initial tentative identifications.

Based on results from HPLC analyses of the sample extracts, the parent ester and seven metabolites were tentatively identified based on retention time matches with the authentic reference standards that were available for use in this study. Additional work resulted in LC/MS confirmation of two of these tentatively identified metabolites (X12431091 and X11966341) and also resulted in the identification of one additional

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metabolite for which no reference standard was available. Comparable work to confirm the identities of several of the other observed metabolites (including X12131932 and parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester) was not successful due to the relatively low residue levels of these metabolites (generally <10 % of the TRR). Attempts to identify the primary benzyl-derived metabolite as seen in the BE treated forage extract were also unsuccessful.

Analytical Methodology

Total ¹⁴C measurement

Approximately 0.2-0.3 g sub-samples of each sample were weighed in triplicate into Combustococones® (Packard Bioscience) and combusted using a Packard Tri-Carb 307 Automatic Sample Oxidiser. The resultant ¹⁴CO₂ was absorbed in Carbo-Sorb® (Packard Bioscience), mixed automatically with Permafluor® scintillation fluid (Packard Bioscience) and the radioactivity determined by LSC. The efficiency of the oxidizer was determined daily, and at regular intervals throughout each batch of analyses. Carbon-14 standards were combusted at the beginning and at regular intervals throughout each batch of analyses. Combustion efficiencies were in excess of 97.0%.

Sample Concentration

Prior to HPLC analysis, the forage extracts were prepared by combining aliquots of Extracts 1-3 then centrifuging to separate any particulate matter. The volume of supernatant was measured and analyzed by LSC. The extract was concentrated using a rotary evaporator to a reduced volume (ca. 0.5 – 1.0 mL) before reconstituting in an appropriate solvent (MeOH:MeCN(8:2):0.1% Formic acid, 1:2, v/v) then analyzing by LSC and HPLC. Aliquots of concentrated extracts then had the solvent removed under nitrogen gas and were again reconstituted in MeOH:MeCN(8:2):0.1% Formic acid 1:1, v/v to improve chromatography.

Solid phase extraction (SPE)

Prior to HPLC analysis, 60 and 90 day PHI extracts were subjected to an SPE clean-up step using a reverse phase Strata-X SPE cartridge (500 mg, 8B-S100-HDG). The samples were prepared by concentrating to remove the majority of the organic solvent (Extracts 1-3), and reconstituting in 0.1% formic acid (aqueous). The SPE cartridges were conditioned with methanol (2 x 5 mL) followed by 0.1% formic acid (aq; 2 x 5 mL). The prepared sample was applied to the conditioned SPE, eluted at approx. 2 mL/min, collecting the eluate. The SPE column was dried for ca. 10 seconds after the sample had eluted. The sample vial was rinsed with 0.1% formic acid (5 mL), transferred to the SPE cartridge, and eluted at approx. 2 mL/min, pooling with the load eluate. The SPE cartridge was dried under full vacuum for 20 seconds. The sample was eluted into a new vial with methanol:acetonitrile (80:20, v/v) in three x 10mL aliquots at ca. 1 mL/min. The three elution aliquots were pooled.

After the addition of 100 µL of methanol:glycerol (80:20, v/v), the elution samples were concentrated to near dryness under a gentle stream of nitrogen gas. The elution samples were reconstituted in 800 µL of methanol:acetonitrile (80:20, v/v) and mixed well before diluting to 2.0 mL with 0.1% formic acid. Selected concentrated extracts were filtered with a PTFE syringe filter before analyzing by LSC and HPLC. Residues in the load/rinse fractions were not further analysed since none contained residues in excess of 0.010 mg eq/kg.

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for quantitation

HPLC analyses of the supplied radiochemical, treatment solutions and sample extracts were accomplished using a Phenomenex Hydro-RP column (150 x 4.6 mm i.d., 4.0 µm; 1.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) and a four step, non-linear gradient. Radioactive residues in the column effluent were detected using a Beta Ram Model 4 radiodetector with liquid cell and ProFlow G+ scintillant (analysis conducted in normal counting mode).

Mass spectral analysis (LC/MS) for identification of transformation products

Based on results from HPLC analyses of the sample extracts, the parent ester and seven metabolites were tentatively identified based on retention time matches with the authentic reference standards that were available for use in this study. LC/MS confirmation of two of these tentatively identified metabolites (X12431091 and X11966341) was achieved and also resulted in the identification of one additional metabolite for which no reference standard was available. Comparable work to confirm the identities of several of the other observed metabolites (including X12131932 and parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester) was not successful due to the relatively low residue levels of these metabolites (generally <10 % of the TRR). Attempts to identify the primary benzyl-derived metabolite as seen in the BE treated forage extract were also unsuccessful.

Identities of metabolites from the benzyl ester label were not pursued because they have little to no toxicological concern; therefore, they are considered non-relevant. The reason this study included a ¹⁴C-benzyl ester label is that it was initiated prior to understanding the toxicological relevance of the benzyl ester derivatives

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of In-Life Phase

Analyses of the spray solutions for total radioactivity showed that all test plots were treated with 103.6-104.8% of the intended amounts of test material. Total seasonal application rates to the two plots were equivalent to 20.7-21.0 g/ha. Purity analyses of pre- and post-application aliquots of the spray solutions (all purities were ≥98.1%) verified the stability of the ¹⁴C test materials during the application process.

No abnormal weather conditions were experienced during the in-life phase of this study and likewise no disease or insect problems were encountered.

Total Radioactive Residue (TRR) Levels

TRR levels in all samples, expressed as mg/kg of parent equivalents are shown below.

Table 40: Total radioactive residues (TRRs) in oilseed rape following a single foliar application

Matrix	PHI (days)	TRR (mg a.i./kg)		
		¹⁴ C-BE Radiolabel	¹⁴ C-Ph Radiolabel	¹⁴ C-Py Radiolabel
Forage	21	0.223	0.188	0.185
60 d PHI Trash	60	0.101	0.078	0.100
60 d PHI Seed	60	0.001	0.002	0.002
90 d PHI Trash	90	0.062	0.099	0.131
90 d PHI Seed	90	0.004	0.004	0.002

Total radioactive residues in oilseed rape forage were 0.223, 0.188 and 0.185 mg eq/kg for the BE, Ph and Py labeled samples, respectively. Total radioactive residues decreased to 0.062, 0.099 and 0.131 mg eq/kg in the BE, Ph and Py labeled trash samples harvested at 90 days after application, respectively. The total radioactive residues in all seed samples harvested 60 and 90 days were ≤0.004 mg eq/kg and so further analysis was not required.

Distribution of Residues Following Extraction

78.0-91.8% of the TRR was extracted from the forage using neutral organic solvent extraction. Levels of extractable residue declined over subsequent harvest points, decreasing to 41.5-47.6% TRR in 90 day PHI

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trash. Mature [^{14}C -Ph] and [^{14}C -Py]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated trash samples were hydrolyzed with 1N HCl, which removed an additional 12.8-13.5% of the TRR.

Mature [^{14}C -Ph] and [^{14}C -Py]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated trash samples were then subjected to bound residue determinations such as pectin, acid-detergent fiber, lignin, and cellulose. The terminal unextracted residue was $\leq 7.2\%$ TRR in both samples.

The recovery of sample radioactivity for the extracts of the samples was in the range of 96.8 – 110.4% of theory. Recoveries in this range are considered to be quantitative since there were no apparent systematic losses of radioactivity during the extraction process.

Characterisation and Identification of Residues

The homogenized harvest tissue was initially sequentially extracted with neutral organic solvent (90:10, 50:50 and 10:90 acetonitrile:water, v/v). In general, 78.0-91.8% of the TRR was extracted from the forage using this procedure. Levels of neutral organic extractable residue declined over subsequent harvest points, decreasing to 41.5-47.6% TRR in 90 day PHI trash. An aliquot of each extract (extract 1-3) was combined and concentrated using either a rotary evaporator or a Strata-X SPE and analyzed by HPLC. Procedural recoveries were $\geq 87.8\%$.

For the 90 day PHI Ph and Py labeled trash samples, the pellet remaining after the initial solvent extraction was further hydrolyzed with 1 N HCl. Approximately 12.8-13.5% of the TRR was removed with the acid hydrolysis. The hydrolysates were prepared for HPLC, with recoveries of 68.5% - 90.9%. The Ph labeled 90 day PHI trash hydrolysate analysis, shows multiple low level components, including the same major metabolites observed in the neutral organic extract. The acid hydrolysate from the Py labeled sample, shows only two low level components. The acid hydrolysates consisted of several primarily polar low level components (each $\leq 8.0\%$ TRR).

The amount of non-extractable, or bound radioactivity following neutral solvent extraction reached a maximum of 65.5% in the [^{14}C -BE] treated samples. The [^{14}C -BE] treated samples were not analyzed further. The bound radioactivity following neutral solvent and mild acid extraction reached a maximum of 55.3% in the Ph and Py labeled 90 day PHI trash. The bound residues in these samples were. The majority of the non-extractable residue in both samples was associated with the ADF, primarily consisting of cellulose and hemicelluloses, with 23.4% and 14.1% TRR released from the [^{14}C -Ph] and [^{14}C -Py] samples, respectively. The lignin and pectin extractions released additional minor amounts of residue, none $> 9.1\%$ TRR. The terminal unextracted residue was $\leq 7.2\%$ TRR in both samples.

Table 41: Summary of characterisation and identification of radioactive residues in oilseed rape matrices following application of [¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester at 20 g a.i./ha

BE Labelled Oil Seed Rape						
Compound	Forage TRR = 0.223 mg eq/kg		60 d PHI Trash TRR = 0.101 mg eq/kg		90 d PHI Trash TRR = 0.062 mg eq/kg	
	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	2.9	0.007	0.4	<0.001	1.0	0.001
<i>ca.</i> 15 minutes	46.3	0.103	24.5	0.025	20.1	0.013
X195023	21.2	0.047	23.4	0.023	9.3	0.006
<i>ca.</i> 20 minutes	25.6	0.057	9.6	0.010	1.1	0.001
X12131932	0.6	0.001	-	-	0.6	<0.001
Total identified	24.7	0.055	23.8	0.023	10.9	0.007
Total characterised	76.2	0.170	46.0	0.047	24.4	0.015
Total extractable	91.8	0.205	70.9	0.071	41.5	0.026
Unextractable (PES) ¹	17.3	0.039	32.5	0.033	65.5	0.041
Accountability ²	109.1	0.243	103.4	0.104	107.0	0.066

¹ Residues remaining after exhaustive extractions.

² Accountability = (Total extractable + Total unextractable)/(TRRs from combustion analysis) * 100.

Ph Labelled Oil Seed Rape						
Compound	Forage TRR = 0.188 mg eq/kg		60 d PHI Trash TRR = 0.078 mg eq/kg		90 d PHI Trash TRR = 0.099 mg eq/kg	
	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	2.1	0.004	0.2	<0.001	0.5	<0.001
X12431091	33.9	0.064	23.2	0.018	12.5	0.012
X12431475	8.9	0.017	13.1	0.010	2.5	0.002
X11966341	-	-	3.5	0.003	6.3	0.006
N-glucose conjugate of X11438848	15.8	0.030	11.9	0.009	6.2	0.007
X12393505	1.9	0.004	2.4	0.002	2.4	0.003
X11438848	1.8	0.003	1.9	0.001	1.5	0.001
X12131932	0.8	0.001	-	-	-	-
Total identified	65.2	0.123	56.2	0.043	31.9	0.031
Total characterised	22.5	0.042	37.6	0.029	35.7	0.035
Total extractable	84.9	0.160	70.6	0.055	61.1	0.061
Unextractable (PES) ¹	22.6	0.042	37.6	0.029	35.7	0.035
<i>Pectin</i>	-	-	-	-	3.8	0.004
<i>Lignin</i>	-	-	-	-	7.4	0.007
<i>Hemicelluloses solubilised by ADF Procedure</i>	-	-	-	-	23.4	0.023
<i>Cellulose & other components remaining from ADF procedure</i>	-	-	-	-	7.2	0.007
Accountability ²	107.5	0.202	108.2	0.084	96.8	0.096

¹ Residues remaining after exhaustive extractions.

² Accountability = (Total extractable + Total unextractable)/(TRRs from combustion analysis) * 100.

Py Labelled Oil Seed Rape						
Compound	Forage TRR = 0.188 mg eq/kg		60 d PHI Trash TRR = 0.078 mg eq/kg		90 d PHI Trash TRR = 0.099 mg eq/kg	
	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg	% TRR	mg eq/kg
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	1.8	0.003	0.6	0.001	0.1	0.001
X12431091	33.4	0.062	25.5	0.026	11.1	0.015
X12431475	3.7	0.007	10.2	0.010	2.7	0.004
X11966341	3.9	0.007	10.2	0.010	2.7	0.004
N-glucose conjugate of X11438848	12.5	0.023	9.8	0.010	8.8	0.012
X12393505	1.7	0.003	2.3	0.002	1.8	0.002
X11438848	2.8	0.005	1.6	0.002	2.7	0.003
X12131932	0.9	0.002	-	-	-	-
Total identified	60.7	0.112	52.5	0.054	32.9	0.043
Total characterised	15.3	0.029	15.0	0.014	18.3	0.023
Total extractable	78.0	0.144	69.4	0.070	57.5	0.074
Unextractable (PES) ¹	21.4	0.040	41.0	0.041	42.5	0.056
<i>Pectin</i>	-	-	-	-	<LOQ	<LOQ
<i>Lignin</i>	-	-	-	-	9.1	0.012
<i>Hemicelluloses solubilised by ADF Procedure</i>	-	-	-	-	14.1	0.018
<i>Cellulose & other components remaining from ADF procedure</i>	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.004
Accountability ²	99.4	0.184	110.4	0.110	100.0	0.131

¹ Residues remaining after exhaustive extractions.

² Accountability = (Total extractable + Total unextractable)/(TRRs from combustion analysis) * 100.

Please note – TRR data are not normalised

Metabolite Identification

As previously discussed, the parent ester and seven metabolites were tentatively identified based on retention time matches with authentic reference standards. Additional work using [¹⁴C-Py] treated forage extracts were used for LC-MS investigations resulted in LC/MS confirmation of two of these tentatively identified metabolites (X12431091 and X11966341) and also resulted in the identification of one additional metabolite for which no reference standard was available. Comparable work to confirm the identities of

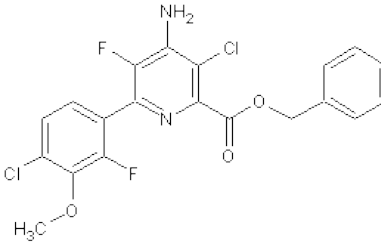
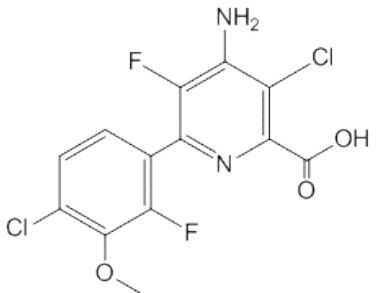
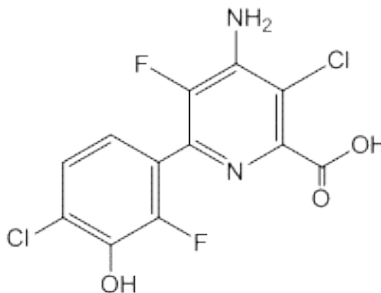
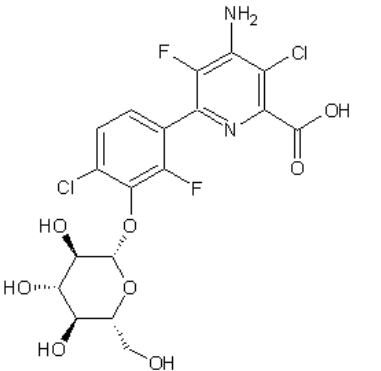
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several of the other observed metabolites (including X12131932 and parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester) was not successful due to the relatively low residue levels of these metabolites (generally <10 % of the TRR). Attempts to identify the primary benzyl-derived metabolite as seen in the BE treated forage extract were also unsuccessful.

Metabolites corresponding to reference standards X12431091 and X11966341 were confirmed to be present in the Py treated forage extract by comparison of acquired LC-MSⁿ data with reference standard data and by observation of an isotope mass pattern resulting from presence of the radiolabel/chlorine atoms.

The structures, chemical names and the common names used in the study report for all the residue components that were identified or tentatively identified during this study are shown below.

Table 42: Identification of compounds from metabolism study

Common name/code number	Chemical name	Chemical structure
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate	
X11438848	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X11966341	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X12431091	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-((2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)phenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	

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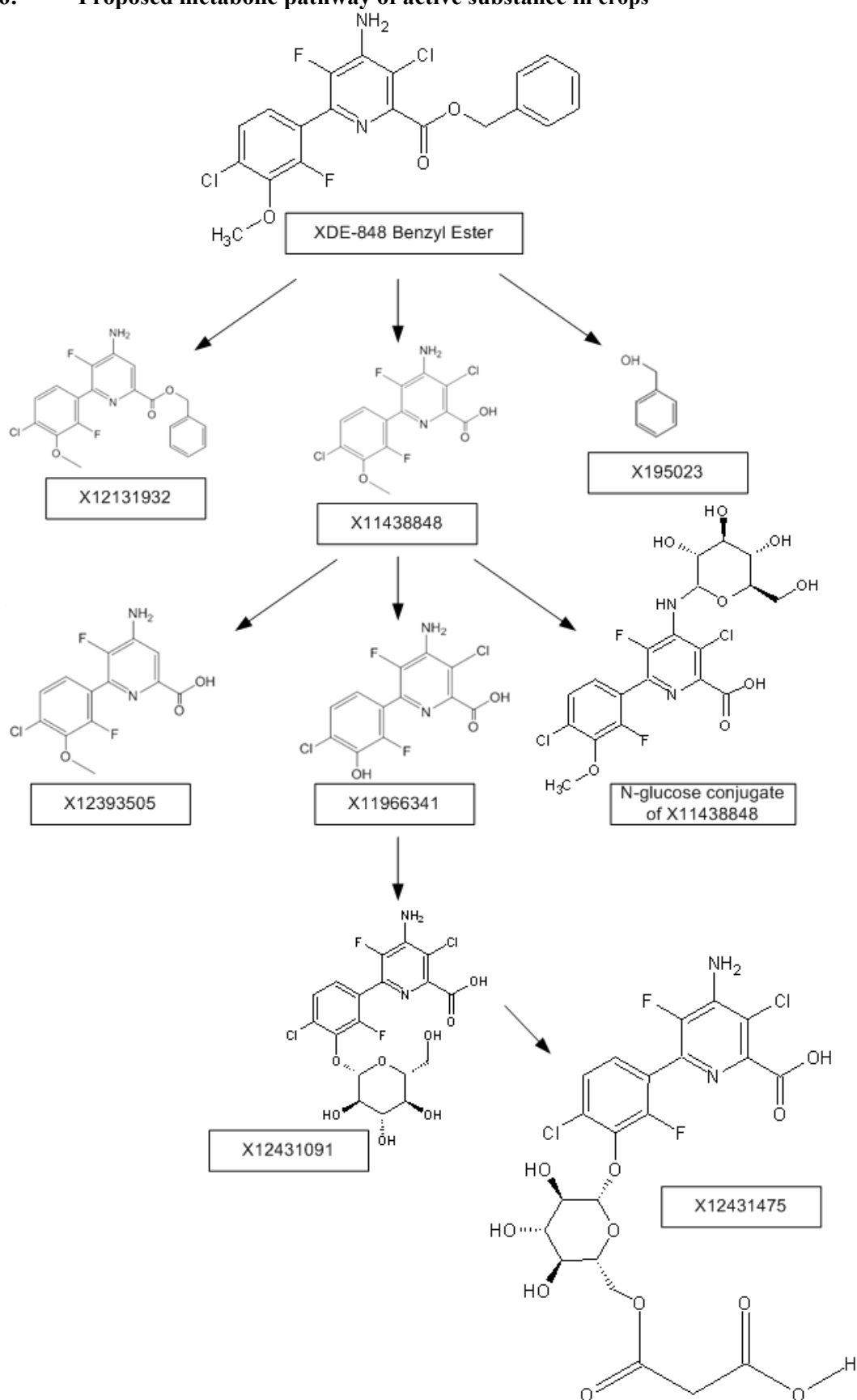
Common name/code number	Chemical name	Chemical structure
X12431475	4-amino-6-(3-{[6-O-(carboxyacetyl)hexopyranosyl]oxy}-4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-3-chloro-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X12131932	benzyl 4-amino-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate	
X12393505	4-amino-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
X195023	Phenyl methanol	
N-glucose Conjugate of X11438848		

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Metabolic Pathway

The proposed metabolic pathway is displayed below. As shown in the diagram, the metabolism of test substance proceeds through rapid loss of the benzyl ester to give benzyl alcohol (X195023) and the parent acid (X11438848) which could then be conjugated with glucose through the free amine to give the N-glucose conjugate. Significant amounts of the parent acid could also undergo demethylation of the methoxy group to give the corresponding hydroxylated acid (X11966341). This in turn forms O-glucose and O-malonyl glucose conjugates (X12431091 and X12431475, respectively). A minor pathway also resulted in dechlorination of the pyridine ring of both the parent ester and the parent acid (X12131932 and X12393505). Metabolism proceeds through natural incorporation of the radiolabeled carbon into monomeric units of natural plant constituents, such as lignin and cellulose.

Figure 6: Proposed metabolic pathway of active substance in crops



Storage Stability

All samples and extracts were stored frozen at approximately -20 °C when not in use. Initial analyses of extracts occurred within 8 weeks of harvest. HPLC analysis used for quantitation was completed within 6 months of harvest. HPLC analysis conducted of selected extracts during LC-MS analysis initiated 4-6 months after harvest showed results similar to the initial analyses, demonstrating stability of the extracts under frozen storage conditions for the duration of the study. It was concluded that further storage stability investigations were not required.

Table 43: Summary of storage stability

Matrix	Storage temp. (°C)	Collection dates	Rinse and extraction dates	Dates of initial chromatography	Maximum days from collection to completion of initial analyses
Forage	-20°C	24 July 2015	01 August 2014	03/10 September 2014	48
60 d PHI Trash	-20°C	01 September 2014	18 September 2014	20/21 October 2014	50
90 d PHI Trash	-20°C	01 October 2014	22 October 2014	11 November 2014	41

(R) = Rinses (T) = Tissues (E) = Extracts

CONCLUSION

A single foliar application of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester at the maximum proposed seasonal application rate of 20 g a.s/ha to oilseed rape plants resulted in total radioactive residues of 0.223, 0.188 and 0.185 mg eq/kg for the BE, Ph and Py labeled samples, respectively at the forage harvest. Total radioactive residues decreased to 0.062, 0.099 and 0.131 mg eq/kg in the BE, Ph and Py labeled trash samples harvested at 90 days after application, respectively. The total radioactive residues in all seed samples harvested 60 and 90 days were ≤ 0.004 mg eq/kg and so further analysis was not required.

In general, 78.0-91.8% of the TRR was extracted from the forage using neutral organic solvent extraction. Levels of extractable residue declined over subsequent harvest points, decreasing to 41.5-47.6% TRR in 90 day PHI trash. Mature [^{14}C -Ph] and [^{14}C -Py]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated trash samples were hydrolyzed with 1N HCl, which removed an additional 12.8-13.5% of the TRR.

Mature [^{14}C -Ph] and [^{14}C -Py]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated trash samples were then subjected to bound residue determinations such as pectin, acid-detergent fiber, lignin, and cellulose. The terminal unextracted residue was $\leq 7.2\%$ TRR in both samples.

In the [^{14}C -Ph] and [^{14}C -Py]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated trash sampled 90 days after application, qualitative mass spectrometry was used to confirm the identification of the main radioactive residue components as X12431091 (11.1-12.5% TRR), X11966341 (5.2-6.3% TRR) and *N*-glucose conjugate of X11438848 (putative) (6.2-8.8% TRR). In the [^{14}C -BE] XDE-848 Benzyl Ester treated 90 day trash, the main radioactive residues consisted of benzyl alcohol (*ca.* 10% of the TRR) plus an unidentified benzyl metabolite (*ca.* 20% of the TRR) at *ca.* 15 min remained unidentified following unsuccessful LC-MS investigation using the BE treated forage sample. An additional unidentified metabolite was seen at *ca.* 20 min consisting of *ca.* 26% of the TRR in the BE treated forage sample; this decreased over time to 1.1% TRR by the final harvest. Identity of metabolites from the benzyl ester label were not pursued because benzyl alcohol and related compounds are of little to no toxicological concern, and therefore considered non-relevant.

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In addition to the above metabolites observed in the Ph and Py treated forage and trash samples (with the exception of X11966341 which was not observed in the Ph treated forage), additional low level metabolites were tentatively identified in these same samples, and included the following metabolites: X12431475, X12393505 and X11438848. X12131932 was tentatively identified in all forage samples and BE-label treated 90 day PHI trash.

Parent XDE-848 Benzyl Ester was also seen at low levels in all samples ($\leq 2.9\%$ TRR), decreasing with time. No other unidentified components were observed at levels greater than 8.0% TRR.

Based on the findings from this study, XDE-848 Benzyl Ester was observed to undergo a rapid loss of the benzyl ester to give benzyl alcohol and the parent acid (X11438848) which could be conjugated with glucose through the free amine to give the *N*-glucose conjugate. Significant amounts of the parent acid also underwent demethylation of the methoxy group to give the corresponding hydroxylated acid (X11966341) which then formed *O*-glucose and *O*-malonyl glucose conjugates (X12431091 and X12431475, respectively). Low levels of the parent ester and acid in which the chlorine on the pyridine ring had been lost were also observed (X12131932 and X12393505). In addition, the parent test material was further metabolized to give residues that were incorporated at low levels (individually up to 23.4% of the TRR, 0.023 mg eq/kg) into natural plant constituents such as lignin and cellulose.

A.2.1.2.1.1.3 Study 3, oilseed rape acid hydrolysis

Comments of zRMS:	zRMS is of the opinion that the metabolism study should be evaluated at the EU level.
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Reference:	CA 6.2.1
Report	[14C]-XDE-848 Be Oilseed Rape Hydrolysis Investigation, Begley, K., 2017, Charles River Laboratories report No. 226001, Dow AgroSciences Study No. 160809
Guideline(s):	Not applicable
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The nature of the residue study (CRL Study No. 223367, DAS Study No. 140595) demonstrated that XDE-848 Benzyl Ester was observed to undergo a rapid loss of the benzyl ester to give benzyl alcohol (X195023) and the parent acid (X11438848) which could then be conjugated with glucose through the free amine to give the *N*-glucose conjugate. Significant amounts of the parent acid could also undergo demethylation of the methoxy group to give the corresponding hydroxylated acid (X11966341). This metabolite in turn forms *O*-glucose and *O*-malonyl glucose conjugates (X12431091 and X12431475, respectively). Low levels of the parent ester and acid in which the chlorine on the pyridine ring had been lost were also observed (X12393505 and X12131932), presumably due to photolysis of the parent and acid on the plant surface. In addition, the parent acid was further metabolized to give residues that were incorporated at low levels into natural plant constituents such as lignin and cellulose.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Item(s)

Non-radiolabelled test item #1

Test item (Common name): XDE-848 benzyl ester
 Purity: NA
 Description (physical state): NA
 Lot/batch no.: NA
 SMILES string: NA

Refer to the original nature of residue study (CRL Study No. 223367, DAS Study No. 140595) for test item information.

Methods

Test System

In the original oilseed rape NOR, the crop was treated at a rate of 20 g ai/ha using [¹⁴C-Benzyl Ester]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, [¹⁴C-Phenyl]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester and [¹⁴C-Pyridine]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester. The metabolites of concern were related only to the Ph- and Py-labels. Forage was harvested with a 21 d pre-harvest interval (PHI), and oilseed as well as trash were harvested at 60 and 90 d (PHI). After homogenization, the forage and trash were extracted with neutral organic solvents acetonitrile:water (9:1, v/v) (Extract1), acetonitrile:water (1:1, v/v) (Extract 2) and acetonitrile:water (1:9, v/v) (Extract 3).

Forage and trash (60 and 90 d PHI) oilseed rape aqueous acetonitrile extracts 1-3 were transferred from CRL Study No. 223367.

Sample Concentration and Neutral Organic Extract Acid Hydrolysis

The sample extracts were combined and concentrated, using a rotary evaporator, to a reduced volume before reconstituting in 0.1% formic acid in MeOH:MeCN (8:2) and 0.1 % formic acid (aq) to give final aqueous:organic ratio of 1:1, v/v. Samples were then centrifuged prior to analysis by LSC and HPLC. Aliquots of the concentrated extracts had the solvent removed under nitrogen gas and were reconstituted in more aqueous solvent (0.1% formic acid in MeOH:MeCN (8:2):0.1 % formic acid (aq) 3:7, v/v) and the HPLC analysis repeated. Recoveries were monitored throughout the process by LSC. HPLC analysis was conducted to compare to both the analysis in the original nature of residue study and the hydrolysed samples.

An aliquot of each concentrated extract (2 mL) was then hydrolysed. The solvent was removed under a gentle stream of nitrogen gas until near dryness, before the addition of 1N HCl (2 mL). Samples were incubated at ca. 80°C for 1 hour. Each sample was allowed to return to ambient before being neutralized with 1N NaOH to approximately pH 6-7 and centrifuged to remove any particulates from sample. Recoveries were monitored by LSC and sample analysed by HPLC. To account for losses occurring during the hydrolysis process a wash of the post hydrolysis centrifuge pellet was performed. This wash was analysed by LSC and samples containing significant radioactive residues were analysed by HPLC.

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Sample Handling and Preparation

All samples were stored in a freezer set to maintain -20°C when not in use. This includes the original extracts stored from the nature of the residue study (CRL Study no. 223367).

Analytical Methodology

Total ¹⁴C measurement

The liquid scintillation counters automatically converted the radioactivity counting rate in counts per minute (cpm) to disintegrations per minute (dpm) using an external standard to correct for sample quenching. The instrument was calibrated at least every three months with a set of ten quenched standards. Each day of use, the instrument was normalized and its performance was checked with respect to background cpm value, unquenched standard cpm value, and quenched standard dpm value for a range of quenched standards. The scintillation counters used were a Packard 2100TR Tri-Carb (Packard Instrument Co.). The dpm value for liquid samples was determined by LSC after diluting an appropriate aliquot of the sample with Aquasafe 500 Plus scintillation cocktail (Zinsser Analytic, Maidenhead, UK) and counting for at least five minutes.

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for quantitation

HPLC analysis of the samples was performed using Agilent 1100 HPLC systems, each with pump, autosampler, column oven and UV detector. The column eluate was passed through on-line UV followed by fraction collection of the column eluent with analysis using TopCount (Perkin Elmer). HPLC analyses of all sample extracts following hydrolysis were accomplished using a Phenomenex Synergi Hydro-RP column (150 x 4.6 mm i.d., 4.0 µm; 1.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) and a four step, non-linear gradient.

Mass spectral analysis (LC/MS) for identification of X11963341

Whenever possible, initial metabolite identification was accomplished by co-chromatography with available reference standards using HPLC. The phenyl labelled hydrolysed wheat forage extract was analysed by LC-MS after hydrolysis to confirm the identity of X11963341.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Storage Stability and Characterisation of Extracts

For each sample, aliquots of each extract (extracts 1-3) (from CRL Study No. 223367) were combined and the pooled samples prepared for HPLC analysis. Procedural recoveries at each step were ≥93.1 %.

The concentrated extracts were analysed by HPLC and compared with the original analysis conducted in the metabolism study to ensure no degradation of the samples had occurred during storage of the samples at -20 °C. Comparison of the radiochromatograms showed the same residues were detected at similar levels, thus demonstrating that the plant extracts and the incurred plant residues were stable during storage at -20 °C.

These chromatograms show multiple components, including major compounds eluting with a retention time of conjugates of X11438848 and X11966341, as identified in the original nature of the residue study.

Characterization and Identification of Hydrolysis Products

Aliquots of all samples were then subject to acid hydrolysis. Procedural recoveries in this step were all $\geq 90.5\%$. Following hydrolysis the analysis, by HPLC, of the acid hydrolysis samples identified four main components in all samples: X12568215, X11966341, X12393505 and X11438848.

The major component released by acid hydrolysis in all samples was X11966341, accounting for 39.5-47.2 % TRR in forage, 41.0-44.5 % TRR in 60 d PHI trash and 24.2 % TRR in the 90 d PHI Py trash. The second highest residue released by acid hydrolysis was X11438848, accounting for 15.6-17.2 % TRR in forage, 9.0-10.0 % TRR in 60 d PHI trash and 6.9 % TRR in 90 d PHI Py trash. The metabolites X12393505 and X12568215 were also detected at low levels, accounting for 1.8-5.5 % TRR. The Ph forage and 90 d PHI Py trash also contained multiple unidentified components, all $\leq 4.8\%$ TRR, which is a significant decrease from the non-hydrolysed sample analysis.

The radio chromatograms of the neutral solvent extracts after hydrolysis were compared with the radiochromatograms of the neutral solvent extracts before hydrolysis from HPLC analysis conducted on this study. The comparison of the respective chromatograms before and after hydrolysis shows the post hydrolysis residue profile to be simplified. The number of peaks in the chromatograms being reduced from 12-21 peaks before hydrolysis, to only 4-9 peaks after hydrolysis. The four major peaks in the post hydrolysis samples were identified as X11966341, X12393505, X11438848 and X12568215 by co-chromatography with reference standards. The identity of X11966341 was also confirmed by LC-MS.

The hydrolysis conditions were effective for releasing the conjugated metabolites in both forage and trash matrices. The hydrolysis products were the same for both radiolabeled forms.

Table 1: Summary of [Ph-¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester Treated Forage and 60 d PHI Trash Hydrolysis

Compound	% TRR ¹			
	[Ph- ¹⁴ C] Label Forage		[Ph- ¹⁴ C] Label 60 d PHI Trash	
	Pre-hydrolysis ²	Post-hydrolysis ³	Pre-hydrolysis ²	Post-hydrolysis ³
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	2.4	-	-	-
X12131932	0.6	-	-	-
X11438848	1.6	17.2	-	10.0
X12393505	3.1	4.7	1.2	5.2
N-glucose conjugate of X11438848	14.8	-	12.2	-
X11966341	1.9	39.5	3.6	41.0
X12431475	9.3	-	8.0	-
X12568215	-	5.5	6.0	5.0
X12431091	34.3	-	27.7	-
All other unidentified	22.3 ⁴	9.2 ⁵	10.8 ⁶	-

- ¹ Total residue in the Ph forage was 0.188 mg/kg, of which 90.3 % was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3. Total residue in the Ph 60 d PHI trash was 0.078 mg/kg, of which 69.5 % was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3.
- ² Pre-hydrolysis data from concurrent analysis of non-hydrolysed extracts under this study
- ³ Samples hydrolysed with 1M HCL at ca. 80°C for 1 hour.
- ⁴ Consisted of 13 unidentified components, with the largest containing 4.1 % TRR.
- ⁵ Consisted of 4 unidentified components, with the largest containing 4.8 % TRR.
- ⁶ Consisted of 6 unidentified components, with the largest containing 3.2 % TRR
- Less than the limit of quantification LOQ. The limit of quantification of radiopeaks on chromatograms was determined as 0.6 % TRR

Table 2:Summary of [Py-¹⁴C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester Treated Forage, 60 d PHI Trash and 90 d PHI Trash Hydrolysis

Compound	% TRR ¹					
	[Py- ¹⁴ C] Label Forage		[Py- ¹⁴ C] Label 60 d PHI Trash		[Py- ¹⁴ C] Label 90 d PHI Trash	
	Pre-hydrolysis ²	Post-hydrolysis ³	Pre-hydrolysis ²	Post-hydrolysis ³	Pre-hydrolysis ²	Post-hydrolysis ³
XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	0.8	-	0.5	-	-	-
X12131932	-	-	-	-	-	-
X11438848	2.4	15.6	0.7	9.0	1.6	6.9
X12393505	2.7	3.7	-	2.1	2.7	1.8
N-glucose conjugate of X11438848	14.5	-	10.5	-	6.3	-
X11966341	6.1	47.2	3.9	44.5	7.5	24.2
X12431475	2.4	-	3.6	-	1.0	-
X12568215	1.6	4.6	5.9	3.2	1.8	2.1
X12431091	40.0	-	24.9	-	15.1	-
All other unidentified	11.5 ⁴	-	20.0 ⁵	-	9.2 ⁶	5.2 ⁷

- ¹ Total residue in the Py forage was 0.185 mg/kg, of which 82.0 % was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3. Total residue in the Py 60 d PHI trash was 0.100 mg/kg, of which 70.0 % was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3. Total residue in the Py 90 d PHI trash was 0.131 mg/kg, of which 45.2 % was accounted for in the neutral organic extracts 1-3.
- ² Pre-hydrolysis data from concurrent analysis of non-hydrolysed extracts under this study
- ³ Includes results from both the hydrolysed sample and the reconstituted post hydrolysis centrifuge pellet
- ⁴ Consisted of 7 unidentified components, with the largest containing 3.4 % TRR.
- ⁵ Consisted of 10 unidentified components, with the largest containing 4.3 % TRR.
- ⁶ Consisted of 7 unidentified components, with the largest containing 2.9 % TRR.
- ⁷ Consisted of 7 unidentified components, with the largest containing 1.9 % TRR
- Less than the limit of quantification LOQ. The limit of quantification of radiopeaks on chromatograms was determined as 0.6 % TRR

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Routes of Hydrolysis

Conversion of X12431091 and X12431475 to X11966341

As expected, the comparison of the residue levels detected before and after hydrolysis of X12431091 (glucose conjugate of X11966341), X12431475 (glucose plus malonic acid conjugate of X11966341) and X11966341, support the proposal that the acid hydrolysis experiments convert the conjugated metabolites to the free X11966341. In the forage extracts X12431091 and X12431475 account for 42.4-43.6 % TRR and are not detected in the post hydrolysis sample. This corresponds to an increase in X11966341 from 1.9-6.1 % TRR in original extract to 39.5-47.2 % TRR in the post hydrolysis sample. In 60 d PHI trash X12431091 and X12431475 account for 28.5-35.7 % TRR and were not detected in the post hydrolysis sample. This corresponds to an increase in X11966341 from 3.6-3.9 % TRR in the original extracts to 41.0-44.5 % TRR in the post hydrolysis sample. In 90 d PHI Py trash X12431091 and X12431475 account 16.1 % TRR original extracts and were not detected in the post hydrolysis sample. This corresponds to an increase in X11966341 detected in the post hydrolysis sample from 7.5 % TRR in the original extract to 24.2 % TRR in the post hydrolysis sample.

Conversion of *N*-glucose conjugate of X11438848 to X11438848

The *N*-glucose conjugate of X11438848 accounted for 6.3-14.8 % TRR in the original extracts and is not detected in the post hydrolysis samples. This corresponds with increasing levels of X11438848 in the post hydrolysis sample from <0.1 - 2.4 % TRR in original extracts to 6.9 - 17.2 % TRR in the post hydrolysis sample.

Conversion of low level, unidentified components to X11966341, X11438848, X12393505 or X12568215

The reduction in the number of metabolites from 12-21 peaks to 4-9 peaks suggest that the majority of the low level unknown metabolites are acid and heat labile conjugates of identified metabolites. This is reflected in the 60 d PHI Py trash samples where 20.0 % TRR was accounted for in 10 unknown peaks and in the post hydrolysis sample these are all converted to either X11966341, X11438848, X12393505 or X12568215.

Conversion of XDE-848-BE to X11438848 and X12131932 to X12393505

The XDE-848-BE and X12131932 detected in the original extracts (0.5-2.4 % TRR) are not detected in the post hydrolysis samples suggesting that the acid labile esters have been converted to the corresponding acids, X11438848 and X12393505, respectively.

Metabolic Pathway

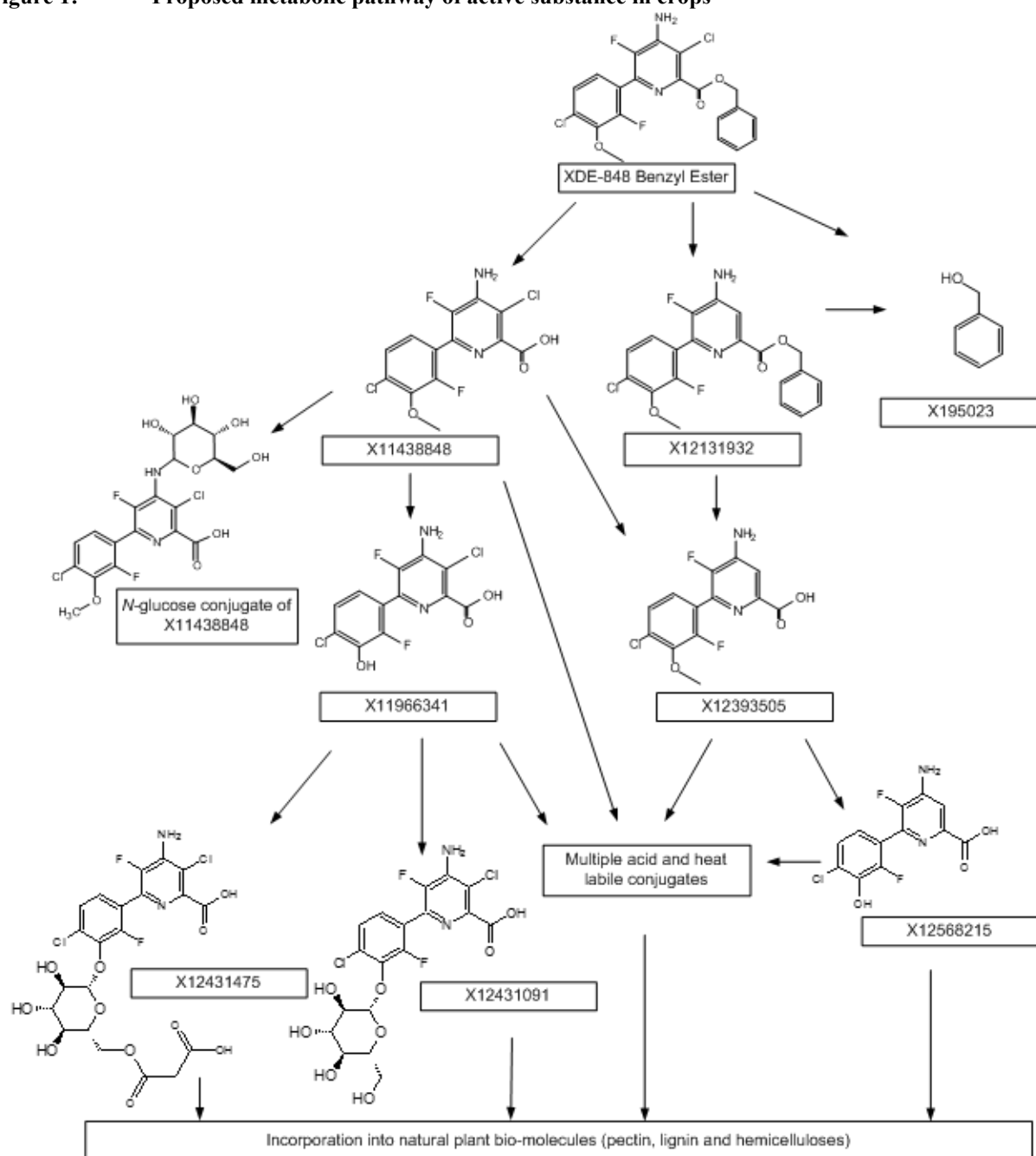
The hydrolysis products formed during the acid hydrolysis experiments support the proposed metabolic pathway presented in the original nature of the residue study (CRL. Study no. 223367). The XDE-848-BE metabolic pathway in oilseed rape has been adapted to include the additional information gained in the current study, specifically, the addition of the reference standard X12568215 (deschloro hydroxyl-acid) and the characterisation of the low lying metabolites as multiple acid and heat labile conjugate metabolites.

As shown in metabolic pathway, the metabolism of XDE-848-BE proceeds through rapid loss of the benzyl ester to give the XDE-848 acid (X11438848). The hydrolysis analysis agrees that the acid is then conjugated, primarily with glucose through the free amine to give the *N*-glucose

conjugate. The reported metabolism profile shows that significant amounts of the XDE-848 acid also undergoes demethylation of the methoxy group to give the corresponding hydroxy acid (X11966341) which, in turn, is also conjugated with acid and heat labile conjugated forms. As identified in metabolism study the *O*-glucose and *O*-malonyl glucose conjugates (X12431091 and X12431475, respectively) are primarily formed.

A minor pathway also resulted in dechlorination of the pyridine ring of XDE-848-BE which is metabolised to the dechlorinated acid (X1239505) though the loss of the benzyl ester and subsequently, the demethylation to form the dechlorinated demethylated acid (X12568215). The detection of the hydrolysis products X12568215 and X12393505 confirms that these are likely to have formed sugar and malonyl conjugates similar to the corresponding chlorinated metabolites.

Figure 1: Proposed metabolic pathway of active substance in crops



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CONCLUSION

The acid hydrolysis of the sample extracts shows the *N*-glucose conjugate of X11438848 and the two known conjugates of X11966341 to be readily hydrolysed to X11438848 and X11966341, respectively. This supports the identification of *N*-glucose conjugate of X11438848, X12431091 and X12431475 in the metabolism study. The hydrolysis experiments also showed that many of the unidentified, low level metabolites observed in the pre-hydrolysis sample extracts consist of multiple acid and heat labile conjugates of the metabolites X11438848, X11966341, X12568215 and X12393505.

The hydrolysis conditions were effective for releasing the conjugated metabolites in both forage and trash matrices investigated. The hydrolysis products detected were the same for both radiolabeled forms.

A.2.1.2.1.1.4 Study 4, soil-applied around apples

Comments of zRMS:	zRMS is of the opinion that the metabolism study should be evaluated at the EU level.
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Reference:	CA 6.2.1
Report	Metabolism of [14C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester in the Apple, Hobbs, G., 2015, Charles River Laboratories report No. 811988, Dow AgroSciences Study No. 140593
Guideline(s):	Yes, OECD 501
Deviations:	No
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

XDE-848 Benzyl Ester (benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl]-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate), is an experimental herbicide currently under development for control of grasses, broadleaf weeds and sedges in a variety of agricultural crops including fruit. XDE-848 Benzyl Ester possesses an auxin mode of action.

XDE-848 Benzyl Ester is rapidly hydrolysed to a stable acid. The expected half-life of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester due to photolysis at 40° N latitude in the summer sun is 0.07 days. In soil, XDE-848 Benzyl ester degrades with a half-life of 2.5-33.8 days.

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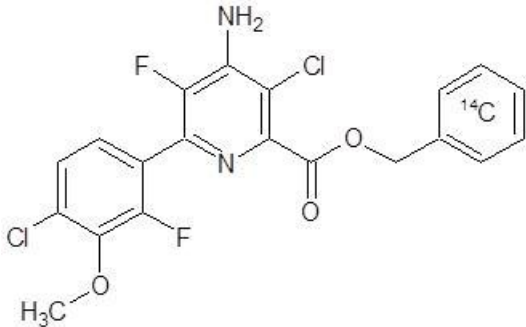
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Item(s)

Non-radiolabelled test item #1

ISO Common name:	XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Purity:	Not applicable
Description (physical state):	Not applicable
Lot/batch no.:	Not applicable
CAS no.:	Not applicable
SMILES string	Not applicable

Radiolabelled test item #1

Name:	[BE ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	X12301495, XR-848-BE-(Benzyl ester-Ph-UL-14C)
Structural formula:	
Position of labelling (¹⁴ C)	

Lot/batch no.:	INV305797, YL0-139682-36
Radiochemical purity:	97.5 %
Specific radioactivity:	26.4 mCi/mmol

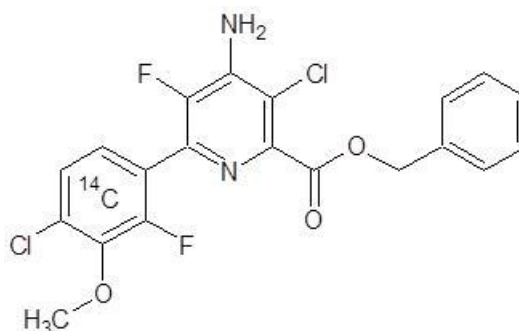
Radiolabelled test item #2

Name:	[Ph ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848-Benzyl Ester
Test item (chemical/other name):	X12263247, XR-848-BE-Ph-UL-14C

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Structural formula:

Position of labelling (^{14}C)



Lot/batch no.: INV304260, XS9-133695-81

Radiochemical purity: 99.0 %

Specific radioactivity: 36.8 mCi/mmol

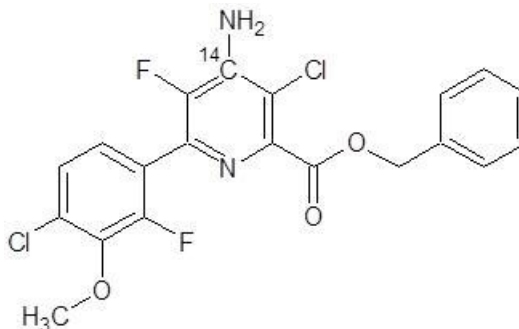
Radiolabelled test item #3

Name: [Py ^{14}C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester

Test item (chemical/other name): X12313545, XR-848-Py-4- ^{14}C benzyl ester

Structural formula:

Position of labelling (^{14}C)



Lot/batch no.: INV302772, DE3-130593-2

Radiochemical purity: 98.6 %

Specific radioactivity: 30.6 mCi/mmol

Methods

Test Site Information

Testing environment:	outdoor test plots
Treatment area description:	0.196 m ² around the base of each tree; any plant cover in the treatment area was removed prior to application.
Soil type:	Sandy loam (USDA classification) Sandy Loam/Sandy Clay Loam (UK classification)
Soil characteristics:	5.8 % Organic Carbon 6.5 pH 17.5 CEC
Any adverse weather conditions:	no
Any adverse insect or disease problems:	no

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Study Use Pattern

Application method:	soil-applied
Formulation type:	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) - GF-3206 Formulation Blank
Application rate:	40 g as/ha per application
Number of applications:	2
Timing of applications	15 July 2014 – BBCH 74 14 August 2014 – BBCH 82
PHI:	60 D PHI (60 days after 2nd application), 13 OCT 2014 – BBCH 89 (Foliage and mature fruit)

Test System

Organism (<i>Species</i>):	Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)
Variety:	Red Falstaff
Crop group:	Fruit
Growth stage at application:	15 July 2014, 40 g ai/ha – BBCH 74 14 August 2014, 40 g ai/ha – BBCH 82
Harvested RAC:	Fruit and foliage
Growth stage at harvest:	Immature – BBCH 85 (Foliage only) Mature - BBCH 89 (Fruit and foliage)
Harvesting procedure:	At each sampling interval, leaves were randomly sampled from each plot. Samples were weighed and stored frozen Fruit samples collected at Day 60 were likewise randomly sampled, weighed and stored frozen. Fallen fruit was also collected as appropriate and retained frozen without analysis.

Sample Handling and Preparation

All samples were collected as described above. Following collection, all samples were weighed and stored frozen prior to processing. Each frozen plant fraction was homogenised with excess solid carbon dioxide chips using a Hobart blender. The carbon dioxide was then allowed to sublime while frozen prior to removal of sub-samples for oxidative combustion analysis.

Analytical Methodology

Total ¹⁴C measurement

Approximately 0.3 g sub-samples of each sample were weighed in triplicate into Combustocones® (Packard Bioscience) and combusted using a Packard Tri-Carb 307 Automatic Sample Oxidiser. The resultant ¹⁴CO₂ was absorbed in Carbo-Sorb® (Packard Bioscience), mixed automatically with Permafluor® scintillation fluid (Packard Bioscience) and the radioactivity determined by LSC.

The efficiency of the oxidizer was determined daily, and at regular intervals throughout each batch of analyses. Carbon-14 standards were combusted at the beginning and at regular intervals throughout each batch of analyses. Combustion efficiencies were in excess of 97.0%.

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for quantitation

HPLC analyses of the supplied radiochemical and treatment solutions were accomplished using a Phenomenex Hydro-RP column (150 x 4.6 mm i.d., 4.0 µm; 1.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) and a four step, non-linear gradient. Radioactive residues in the column effluent were detected using a Beta Ram Model 4 radiodetector with liquid cell and ProFlow G+ scintillant (analysis conducted in normal counting mode).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of In-Life Phase

Analyses of the spray solutions for total radioactivity showed that for both applications all test plots were treated with *ca* 101-105% of the intended amounts of test material. Total seasonal application rates to the two plots were equivalent to 81.07-83.78 g/ha. Purity analyses of the post application retainer samples of the spray solutions (all purities were ≥97%) verified the stability of the ¹⁴C test materials during the application process.

No abnormal weather conditions were experienced during the in-life phase of this study and likewise no disease or insect problems were encountered. All crops appeared to grow normally.

Total Radioactive Residue (TRR) Levels

TRR levels in all samples, expressed as mg/kg of parent equivalents are shown below.

Table 44: Total radioactive residues (TRRs) in matrices following 2 soil applications

Matrix	PHI (days)	TRR (mg a.i./kg)		
		[Benzyl ester- ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	[Phenyl- ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester	[Pyridine- ¹⁴ C]-XDE-848 Benzyl Ester
Foliage	15	<0.001	<LOD	<LOD
Foliage	60	0.001	<0.001	<LOD
Fruit	60	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD

The LOD was calculated to be *ca.* 0.0003, 0.0002, 0.0003 mg eq/kg for the benzyl ester, phenyl and pyridine labels, respectively.

All samples contained low levels of residues (≤0.001 mg parent compound eq/kg), with only three samples having residues higher than the LOD's of 0.0002-0.0003 mg/kg.

Due to the low levels of residues no further analysis was performed.

Storage Stability

All samples were stored frozen at approximately -20 °C when not in use. Initial analyses occurred within 14 days and therefore storage stability analysis was not required. All experimental work was completed within 29 days of the final harvest.

CONCLUSION

Two soil applications of XDE-848 Benzyl Ester, each at a nominal application rate of 40 g ai/ha, 30 days apart with a 60 day PHI resulted in mature benzyl ester-¹⁴C, phenyl-¹⁴C and pyridine-¹⁴C treated apples that contained <0.001 mg XDE-848 Benzyl Ester equivalent per kg of tissue. The benzyl ester-¹⁴C, phenyl-¹⁴C and pyridine-¹⁴C apple foliage likewise contained total radioactive residues of ≤0.001 mg XDE-848 Benzyl Ester equivalents per kg of tissue.

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Due to the low residues observed, no extraction or residue characterisation work was conducted.

A.2.1.2.1.2 Nature of residue in rotational crops

A new study is not submitted in support of this application.

A.2.1.2.1.3 Nature of residues in processed commodities

A new study is not submitted in support of this application.

A.2.1.2.1.4 Nature of residues in livestock

Comments of zRMS:	zRMS is of the opinion that the metabolism study should be evaluated at the EU level.
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Reference:	CA 6.2.3.
Report	██████████.; 2019; [¹⁴ C]-X11966341-A Nature of the Residue Study in Lactating Goats; ██████████; 23 July 2019; Unpublished
Guideline(s):	Yes, OECD 503
Deviations:	none
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes
Duplication (if vertebrate study)	No

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

X11966341 is a metabolite of florpyrauxifen-benzyl which is an experimental herbicide currently under development for the control of grasses, broadleaf weeds, and sedges in rice.

Metabolism of florpyrauxifen-benzyl in crops showed that one of the major metabolites in livestock feed was identified as X11966341. This study was undertaken to establish the metabolism of X11966341 in lactating goats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Item(s)

Non-radiolabelled test item #1

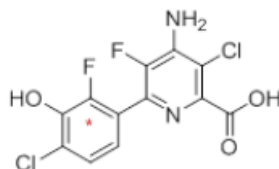
ISO Common name:	X11966341
Test item (chemical/other name):	4-amino-3-chloro-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid
Purity:	98%
Description (physical state):	Solid powder
Lot/batch no.:	JY-001-181-40 [TSN306022]
CAS no.:	none
SMILES string	none

Radiolabelled test item #1

Name:	[Ph-UL- ¹⁴ C]-X12316687
Test item (chemical/other name):	4-amino-3-chloro-6-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxy(14C6)phenyl]-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid

Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.:	YSO-169945-006 [TSN306022]
Radiochemical purity:	98.0%
Specific radioactivity:	25.8 mCi/mmol

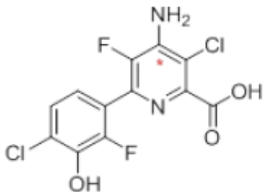
Radiolabelled test item #2

Name: [Py-4-¹⁴C]-X12647163

Test item (chemical/other name): 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoro(4-¹⁴C)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

Structural formula:

Position of labelling (*)



Lot/batch no.: XL2-169774-21 [TSN306022]

Radiochemical purity: 98.0%

Specific radioactivity: 25.7 mCi/mmol

Methods

Test Site Information

The in-life phase of this study was conducted at Drayton Animal Health Limited, Alcester Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 9RQ, UK.

Livestock

Table 45: General test animal information

Species	Breed	Age	Weight at study initiation (kg)	Health Status	Description of housing/holding area
Caprine	Saanen x Toggeburg	ca 3.5 years	Ph: 66.2 kg Py: 72.4 kg	Healthy	Individual steel metabolism cages, 3 m ² floor space, with plastic mesh flooring to enable the separate collection of urine and faeces. Both animals were maintained in a temperature controlled room. Minimum/maximum temperature and relative humidity were recorded daily. Light/dark cycle was 12 hours light/12 hours dark.

Table 46: Test animal dietary regime

Composition of diet	Feed consumption (kg/day)	Water	Acclimation period	Pre-dosing
Mixture of silage and concentrate feed (Countrywide Goat Food Coarse Mix). A salt lick (Himalayan Crystal Salt Lick) was provided partly as an environmental enrichment.	Average dry matter daily feed consumption for both treated animals was 1223.5 g/day	Water was provided <i>ad libitum</i> throughout the study.	12-days. Daily feed consumption was measured for each animal as well as daily milk production, urine and faeces excretion.	none

Table 47: Test animal dosing regime

Treatment type	Feeding level (ppm test material in food on a dry weight basis)	Vehicle	Timing/duration
Oral	Ph: 16.8 ppm Py: 15.9 ppm	Capsules (glucose powder as an absorbent).	A single capsule was administered once a day (at approximately 9 am) orally by a bolus dispenser to each animal for 7 consecutive days.

Dose Solution Preparation

Approximately 7.9 and 7.2 mCi of the [^{14}C]-Ph and [^{14}C]-Py radiolabel test materials, respectively, were both received in solid form. Portions (*ca* 5 mg) of each radiolabel were taken and dissolved in DMSO (1 mL). An aliquot from each solution was diluted to 10 mL with DMSO to assess the radioactivity concentrations and purity of each radiolabel. Aliquots from each dilution were also used for capsule stability assessments. Both test items were radiodiluted with either [$^{13}\text{C}6$] or [^{12}C]-non-radiolabelled test item. [^{14}C]-Ph-X11966341 (110.6 mg) was weighed into a vial containing 82.5 mg of [$^{13}\text{C}6$]-labelled X11966341 and dissolved in 1.6 mL DMSO to give a final specific activity of 97,816 dpm/ μg . [^{14}C]-Py-X11966341 (78.98 mg) was weighed into a vial containing 126.9 mg of [^{12}C]-X11966341 and dissolved in DMSO (1.6 mL) to give a final specific activity of 67,574 dpm/ μg . Clear gelatin capsules (size OOO) were partially filled with glucose and *ca* 20 mg of each dose solution individually added to each capsule (Ph-label, 7 x 166 μL ; Py-label, 7 x 155 μL). Additional glucose was added to each capsule, each capsule was capped (sealed) and then placed into individual vials. All vials were stored frozen until required. Prior to dosing of all capsules, aliquots were taken from each dose solution and transferred to separate volumetric flasks which were then made up to volume with acetonitrile. Triplicate aliquots removed for analysis by liquid scintillation counting (LSC) to confirm homogeneity and concentration. The amount of test material in each capsule was based on liquid scintillation counter (LSC) counts and the calculated specific activity. For the Ph-label each capsule contained 19.91 mg while for the Py-label, each capsule contained 20 mg. Additional capsules were prepared for each radiolabel to

be used as spares (if required) and also for stability of the test substance in capsules under the test conditions.

To confirm the purity of both test items, an aliquot of each dose solution was dispensed into separate vials and stored under the same conditions as the capsules until the final day of dosing.

All doses were prepared at Battelle UK Ltd. On the day prior to the first dose administration, all doses were transferred to the test site (Drayton Manor Animal Health) and stored frozen until required. Following the final dose all remaining dose capsules were returned to the test facility.

Aliquots of the dose solutions from both radiolabels taken prior to dose preparation and following reconstitution of doses in both capsules and vials were analysed by HPLC. These results confirmed that the radiopurity of both radiolabelled test items accounted for > 97% before and after dose preparation.

Table 48: Sample collection information

Milk Collected	Urine, faeces and cage wash collected	Interval from last dose to sacrifice	Tissues harvested and analysed
Milk was collected twice daily, once in the morning (am) and once in the afternoon (pm).	Urine was collected and weighed twice on the first day (am and pm samples maintained separately) after which 24 hr collections were performed until sacrifice. Faeces were collected and weighed once per day. Cage washes were collected after each 24 hour period (before the following days dosing) and at necropsy.	ca 6 hours	muscle (loin) muscle (flank) liver kidney fat (subcutaneous) fat (omental) fat (renal) Rumen and reticulum (and contents)* Omasum/abomasum (and contents)* GI tract (and contents)* (for mass balance only)*

Sample Handling and Preparation

Milk

Milk was collected by hand twice daily, in the morning prior to dosing and in the afternoon after an interval of at least 6 hours. Each sample was kept separately during the treatment period (study day 1 - 7). On study day 7 (am), the milk was collected just prior to sacrifice. Milk samples were thoroughly mixed, a subsample from each milk collection was taken and stored at ca 4°C while the remaining bulk milk was stored frozen at -15°C. All milk sub-samples were transferred to the test facility for analysis.

Urine

Urine was collected into plastic bags inside containers cooled by solid CO₂ via a collection device suspended under each metabolism cage. Collections were taken from each animal during the 24 hours preceding the 1st dose and at 0 – 6 hours and 6 – 24 hours (Day 1) and then at subsequent 24 hour intervals up to sacrifice on Day 7 (am). All samples were weighed. All samples were stored frozen at -15°C until they were transferred to the test facility.

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Note that milk and urine study day's collection consisted of the afternoon (pm) sample from one calendar day and the morning (am) sample from the next (just prior to dosing).

Faeces

Faeces were collected from each animal during the 24 hours preceding the 1st dose and then at 24-hour intervals until sacrifice on the final day. Samples were weighed on collection and then stored frozen at >-15°C prior to transfer to the test facility. All samples were processed by homogenising with dry ice using commercial blenders. All samples were placed into a freezer at -15°C to allow the dry ice to sublime before TRR determination.

Cagewashes

At the end of each 24-hour collection period and immediately prior to each days' dosing, each cage was washed with *ca* 1 litre of water and the washings retained. Following sacrifice, the sides of the cages were scrubbed with water (*ca* 2-3 litres). All samples were weighed and stored at -15°C until transferred to the test facility for analysis.

Sacrifice

The animals were sacrificed on 12-Dec-2017, *ca* 6 hours after the final dose. Prior to sacrifice, a sample of whole-blood was taken for measurement of whole-blood and separation of plasma. Samples collected at necropsy were the entire liver; both kidneys (combined); samples of loin and flank muscle, maintained separately; samples of subcutaneous fat, perirenal fat, and omental fat, maintained separately; gastrointestinal (GI) tract (and contents), maintained separately; rumen and reticulum (and contents), maintained separately; omasum/abomasum (and contents) maintained separately; and bile (from the gall bladder). The collected tissues were trimmed, weighed, chopped and then stored frozen at -15°C prior to transfer to the test facility.

Identification/ Characterisation of Residues

Total Radioactive Residues (TRR)

Determination of TRR was conducted at the test facility. All tissues and organs were homogenised with dry-ice to a fine powder using suitable commercial blenders and then placed into a freezer at -15°C to allow the dry ice to sublime. All samples were re-weighed prior to analysis. Aliquots (10 x *ca* 0.2 – 0.25 g) of the homogenised liver, kidney, muscle (loin and flank) and fat (omental, subcutaneous and perirenal) were placed in combustion cones and analysed by oxidative combustion to determine the total radioactive residues in the samples. Radioactivity in milk, urine, cagewashes, plasma and bile was analysed by direct LSC of 5 x *ca* 1 g aliquots respectively (5 x *ca* 0.2 g for plasma and bile). Radioactivity in whole-blood (5 x *ca* 0.2 g) was measured by oxidative combustion.

Aliquots of faeces samples (5 x *ca* 0.1 – 0.2 g) were placed into combustion cones and analysed by oxidative combustion.

Aliquots of rumen and reticulum contents (20 x *ca* 0.2 g), GIT contents and omasum /abomasum contents (10 x *ca* 0.2 g) were placed into combuster cones and analysed by oxidative combustion.

Milk, Muscle and Fat

Due to the low TRR levels (<0.01 mg equivalents/kg) in samples of milk, muscle (loin and flank) and fat (omental, subcutaneous and perirenal), no further analysis was conducted.

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Liver

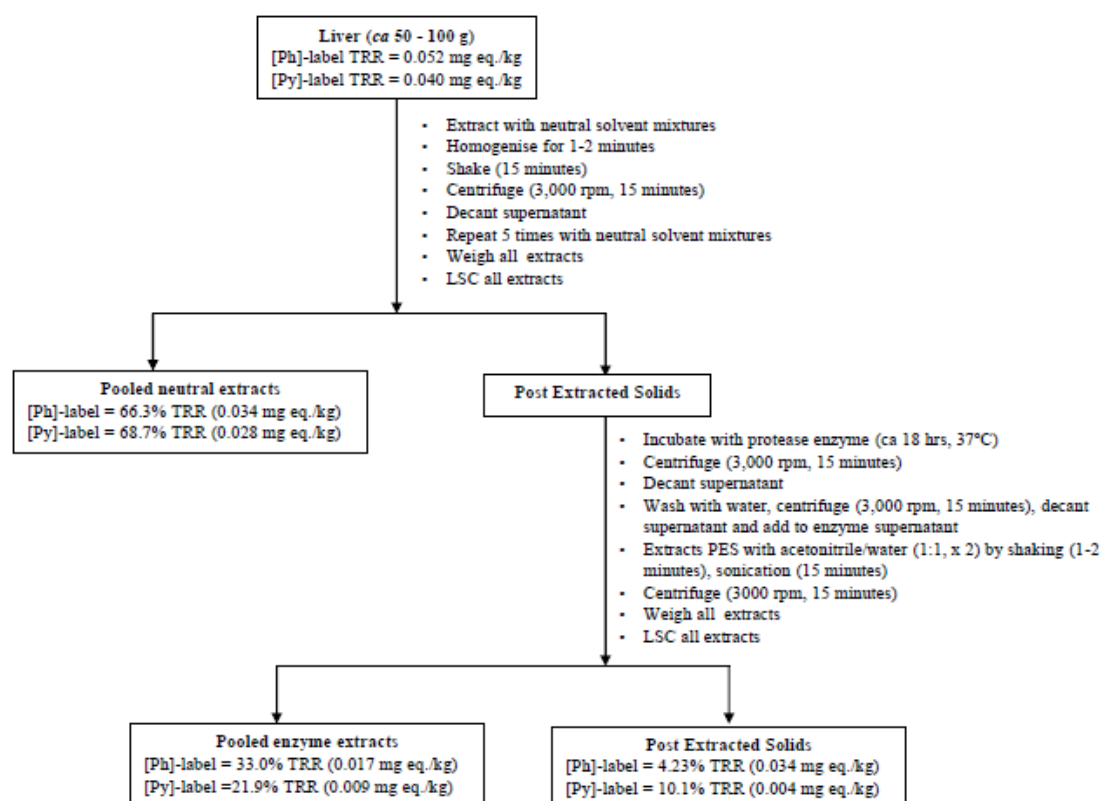
The extraction and analysis procedure for liver tissue samples is shown in Figure 1. Single samples of liver from each radiolabel (approximately 50 - 100 g) were extracted with acetonitrile (x 2), acetonitrile/water (x 2, 50/50, v/v) and finally acetonitrile/water (x 2, 30/70, v/v). Solvent and solvent/water (*ca* 50 - 100 mL of solvent) was added at each extraction time and the samples were homogenised for approximately 1-2 minutes. After shaking on a horizontal shaker for *ca* 20 minutes, the extracts were separated by centrifugation (3,000 rpm, 15 minutes), the weight of each extract was recorded, aliquots (3 x *ca* 1 mL) were analysed by LSC. The remaining post-extracted solids (PES) were weighed, aliquots (5 x *ca* 0.2 g) were analysed by oxidative combustion.

Proportionate pools (extracts 1, 3-6; 25% by volume) from each radiolabel were prepared. Aliquots (2 x *ca* 1 mL) taken from each pool were analysed by LSC. Both pools were centrifuged to remove any particulates. Recovery after centrifugation was acceptable (>95%). Each pool was concentrated for chromatographic analysis under vacuum and heat (at 37°C). To aid concentration, small amounts of acetonitrile were added until both extract pools had reduced in volume (*ca* 1 mL). Each concentrate was transferred to pre-weighed scintillation vials. Rinsings of the concentration tubes were added to the concentrates to ensure an acceptable recovery. The total volumes of each concentrate were recorded, aliquots (2 x 0.025 mL) were taken from each concentrate to assess the overall recovery from concentration (>90%, both radiolabels). Portions of each concentrate were centrifuged (13,000 rpm, 10 mins). Recovery of radioactivity from each concentrate following centrifugation was acceptable for analysis by reverse phase HPLC.

The PES from both radiolabels (*ca* 50 g) following solvent extraction was mixed with a solution of protease enzyme (Type 1 from Bovine pancreas) in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7) for *ca* 18 hours at 37°C in a water bath. Following incubation, the samples were removed and then centrifuged (3,000 rpm, 15 minutes). The supernatants were decanted and placed into pre-weighed bottles. Both residues were washed with water, centrifuged (3,000 rpm, 15 minutes) and the washes added to their respective buffer supernatants. The total weight of each sample was recorded. The remaining residues were extracted with acetonitrile/water (1/1, v/v, x 2) by briefly shaking (1-2 minutes) followed by sonication (15 minutes) and centrifugation (3,000 rpm, 15 minutes). Each extract was decanted into separate pre-weighed bottles and the weights recorded. Aliquots (2 x *ca* 1 mL) were taken from each extract for LSC. The remaining PES were weighed, aliquots (5 x *ca* 0.2 g) were taken for oxidative combustion.

Proportionate pools (30%) from each extract were prepared. The total weight of each pooled extract was recorded and aliquots (2 x *ca* 1 mL) taken for LSC. Both pools were centrifuged (4,000 rpm, 10 minutes) to remove any particulates prior to concentration. The supernatants were decanted, total weights of the centrifuged pools were recorded. Aliquots (2 x *ca* 1 mL) were taken for radioassay to assess recovery from centrifugation. Portions from each pool were transferred to pre-weighed scintillation vials and gradually reduced to a small volume under nitrogen gas at 37°C over a period of time. Once a suitable volume for each pool had been reached (*ca* 2 mL), the concentrates were sonicated (10 minutes), briefly whirlimixed and then sonicated (5 minutes). Aliquots (*ca* 0.1 mL) were taken from each concentrate to assess recovery on concentration. Portions from each concentrate were transferred to pre-weighed micro centrifuge tubes. Both concentrates were centrifuged (13,000 rpm, 2 minutes) to remove any particulates. The supernatants were transferred to pre-weighed scintillation vials. Aliquots (2 x 0.1 mL) were taken for LSC to assess recovery on centrifugation. The overall recovery of radioactivity from the above procedures was acceptable for both radiolabels (100 ±10%) for HPLC analysis.

Figure 1: Schematic flowchart for the analysis of active substance residues in liver

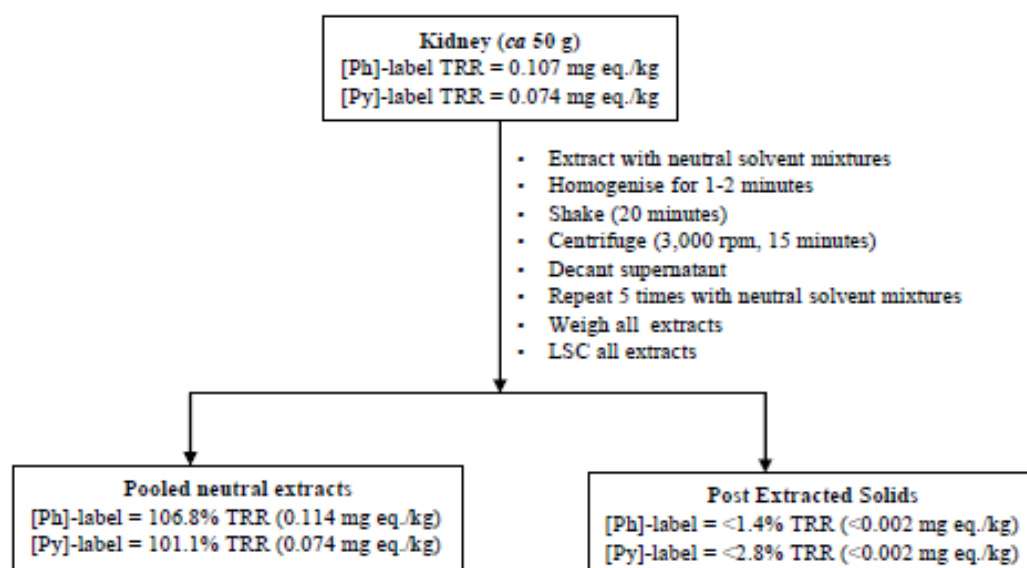


Kidney

The extraction and analysis procedure for kidney samples is shown in Figure 2. Single samples of kidney from each radiolabel (ca 50 g) were extracted with acetonitrile using an Ultra-Turrax homogeniser (1-2 minutes), shaking (20 minutes) and then centrifuging (3,000 rpm, 15 minutes). The supernatants were decanted. The PES was extracted again with acetonitrile followed by acetonitrile/water (50/50, v/v, x 2) followed by acetonitrile/water (30/70, v/v, x 2) using the same extraction procedure. Each extraction volume was weighed, and aliquots of each extract were analysed by LSC. The remaining post-extracted solids were weighed and aliquots (5 x ca 0.2 g) analysed by oxidative combustion.

Following LSC analysis, extracts 1, 3-5 were pooled (25% by volume) for each radiolabel. Aliquots (2 x ca 1 mL) were taken for LSC. Both pools were centrifuged (4,000 rpm, 5 minutes) prior to concentration to remove any particulates. The supernatants were decanted, volumes weighed and aliquots (2 x ca 1 mL) were taken for LSC. Recovery from centrifugation was acceptable (100 ± 10%). Portions from each centrifuged pool were further concentrated to a smaller volume under nitrogen gas at 37°C (ca 5 mL). Concentrates were sonicated (15 minutes) to ensure solubility. Aliquots (2 x ca 0.1 mL) were taken for LSC to assess radioactivity recovery (100 ± 10%). Portions from each concentrate were centrifuged (13,000 rpm, 2 minutes) prior to HPLC analysis. Aliquots (2 x ca 0.1 mL) were taken to assess recovery of radioactivity following centrifugation (100 ± 10%).

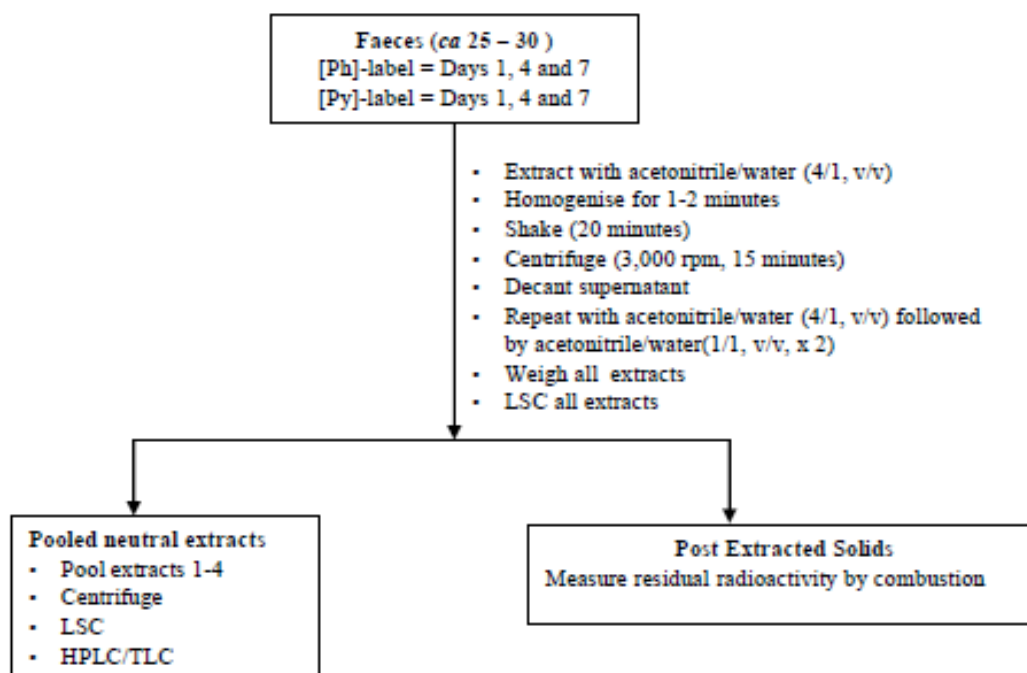
Figure 2: Schematic flowchart for the analysis of active substance residues in kidney



Faeces

The extraction and analysis procedure for faeces samples is shown Figure 3. Samples of homogenised faeces (Days 1, 4 and 7) from each radiolabel (ca 25 – 35 g) were extracted with acetonitrile/water (4/1, v/v, x 2), using an Ultra-Turrax for 1 – 2 minutes followed by shaking for 20 minutes. The samples were centrifuged (3,000 rpm, 15 minutes) and extracts decanted. The extraction procedure was repeated with acetonitrile/water (1/1, v/v, x 2). All extracted volumes were weighed. Aliquots (3 x ca 0.25 mL) were taken from each extract for LSC. Extracts for each day were pooled (10% by weight) and aliquots (2 x ca 0.25 mL) were taken from each extract for LSC. Pooled extracts were centrifuged to remove any particulates and the supernatants were decanted into pre-weighed bottles. Weighed aliquots (2 x ca 0.25 mL) were taken to assess recovery on centrifugation (100 ± 10%). The pooled extracts were then analysed directly by HPLC. The remaining post-extracted solids were weighed, aliquots (5 x ca 0.25 g) were analysed by oxidative combustion.

Figure 3: Schematic flowchart for the analysis of active substance residues in faeces



Urine

Urine was analysed directly by LSC. A sub-sample of urine, taken at each sampling time from each radiolabel, was centrifuged (13,000 rpm, 5 minutes) prior to chromatographic analysis (HPLC/TLC).

Extraction and Clean-up Procedures for Metabolite Identification

Selected samples of liver, kidney, faeces extract concentrates and urine were analysed by reverse phase HPLC. Selected concentrates of liver, kidney and urine samples were analysed by Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS) and/or Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). Kidney concentrates and urine required HPLC fractionation for specific metabolite isolation prior to mass spectral analysis.

Analytical Methodology

Measurement of Radioactivity

Representative aliquots (solid samples) from each homogenised sample of liver, kidney, muscle (loin and flank), fat (omental, subcutaneous and peri-renal), faeces, gastrointestinal tract and contents and whole-blood were weighed into combuster cones and analysed using a Perkin Elmer Packard Oxidiser 307. The combustion products were absorbed into Carbosorb® E CO₂ sorbent and mixed with Permafluor® E+ scintillator (Packard). The efficiency of the oxidiser was determined using aliquots of Spec-Chec-¹⁴C check source for sample oxidisers (Packard) and was generally > 95%. Measurements of radioactivity were generally corrected for oxidiser efficiency.

Aliquots of all liquid samples were determined by LSC after diluting an appropriate aliquot of each sample with Goldstar™ scintillation cocktail. Each sample was counted for five minutes using a Tri-Carb 2910TR scintillation counter with QuantaSmart™ software (Perkin Elmer LAS (UK) Ltd.) with automatic quench correction. All samples were counted with blank vials (containing just scintillation cocktail) to determine the limit of detection (LOD) for each sample.

Radioactivity in gross amounts of less than twice the background level was considered to be below the limit of accurate determination (limit of detection).

Enzyme deconjugation experiments of kidney extracts and urine

Urine pools [Day 2 (Ph-label), Day 3 (Py-label)] and portions of the kidney extracts pools, from both radiolabels were divided into three equal portions (*ca* 1 mL) and subjected to enzyme deconjugation procedures. Prior to the analysis of the kidney extracts, the solvent was removed from each concentrate under nitrogen gas and the sample resuspended in 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer (adjusted to pH 5 with acetic acid). Prepared samples of urine and kidney extracts were incubated at 37°C for *ca* 18 hours as follows:

Control (Tube A):	Sample incubated with 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 5)
Enzyme (Tube B):	Sample incubated with 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer in the presence of β -glucuronidase/sulphatase (Type H-1, from <i>Helix pomatia</i> , 10 mg) + sulphatase (from <i>Helix pomatia</i> , 30 mg)
Enzyme/Inhibitor (Tube C)	Sample incubated with 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer in the presence of β -glucuronidase/sulphatase (Type H-1, from <i>Helix pomatia</i> , 10 mg) + sulphatase (from <i>Helix pomatia</i> , 30 mg) + a specific β -glucuronidase inhibitor (<i>D</i> -saccharic acid, 1-4-lactone monohydrate, 10 mg)

After incubation, aliquots (2 x 0.1 mL) were taken from each tube and placed into separate scintillation vials (2 sub-samples) for enzyme activity tests.

Test for glucuronidase activity: phenolphthalein β -D-glucuronide (*ca* 5 mg) was added to one subsample, the vials mixed and then incubated for a further hour at 37°C. After incubation, 1 M NaOH was added to each vial and a positive result was indicated by a deep pink/purple colour.

Test for sulphatase activity: A few crystals of *p*-nitro catechol sulphate was added to one subsample, the vials mixed and incubated for one hour at 37°C. After incubation, 1M NaOH was added to each vial and a positive result was indicated by a deep red colour.

Samples of the incubates from each treatment were centrifuged and analysed by reverse phase HPLC and normal phase TLC.

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for quantitation

HPLC analysis of all samples and extracts was performed using a Synergi™ Hydro-RP column (4 μ m, 80A, 150 x 4.6 mm) (Phenomenex, Inc.). The mobile phase employed water (containing 0.1% formic acid) and methanol/acetonitrile (80/20, v/v, containing 0.1% formic acid) and a five step non-linear gradient. The flow rate was 1.0 mL/min and UV detection was set at 254 nm.

Thin layer chromatographic analysis (TLC) for confirmation

Normal phase TLC analysis of sample extracts and reference standards was performed using pre-layered, glass-backed Silica gel 60 F254 plates (20 x 20 cm). Two solvent systems were used:

Chloroform/methanol/acetic acid (SS2, 70/30/0.2, v/v/v) and butanol/water/acetic acid (SS3, 80/20/20, v/v/v)

Following chromatographic analysis, radiolabelled components on the developed TLC plates were detected by placing the TLC plate against a phosphor imaging plate and allowing to develop for period of time (nominally 2-3 days). The image on the plate was then developed

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using a Fujifilm BAS-1800II or CR35 phosphor-imager. The images produced were evaluated using associated AIDA software. Non-radiolabelled reference compounds were detected by visualisation under UV light at 254 nm.

Mass spectral analysis (LC/MS) for identification of transformation products

Samples were submitted for mass spectral analysis after analysis by HPLC with a flow-through radioactivity detector. Metabolite identification was performed by comparison of chromatographic retention times and mass spectra of generated metabolites and authentic standards, when available, using LC/MS and LC/MS/MS. If an authentic standard was not available, chemical structures/or isomers were proposed based on accurate mass assignment that provided a chemical formula and identified by the observed molecular weight (i.e. MW414).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dosing and in-life summary

The target dose rate of 10.0 mg a.i./kg dry feed/day was based on an average feed consumption of 2,000 g/day. Both goats consumed slightly less during both the acclimatisation and dosing phases resulting in an actual dose of 16.8 and 15.9 mg equivalents/kg feed/day for the [Ph-UL-¹⁴C]-label and [Py-4-¹⁴C]-labels dosed animals, respectively. The feed consumption, milk production and animal weights, combined with the observations by veterinary personnel throughout the study, showed that both animals remained healthy during the course of the study.

All HPLC analyses were conducted along with available X11966341 reference standards. HPLC purity analysis of pre-dose and post-dose aliquots indicated that [¹⁴C]-X11966341 was stable, > 95% purity, during the dosing period.

Milk, Tissue and Excreta TRR Levels

As summarised in the Table 5, 88.2% and 86.7% of the dose was recovered from the [¹⁴C]-Ph-X11966341 and [¹⁴C]-Py-X11966341 dosed animals, respectively. The majority of the dose was excreted with 50.6% and 52.1% dose in the faeces, 21.2% and 19.8% dose in the urine, 2.45% and 1.96% dose in the cagewashes and 13.9% and 12.5% dose in the combined GI contents from the [¹⁴C]-Ph-X11966341 and [¹⁴C]-Py-X11966341 dosed animals, respectively, which accounted for more than 98% of the recovered radioactivity. Radioactivity in the tissues recovered at sacrifice accounted for 0.057% and 0.035% dose from the [¹⁴C]-Ph-X11966341 and [¹⁴C]-Py-X11966341 dosed animals, respectively. Overall, limited absorption was detected and elimination of [¹⁴C]-X11966341 following dosing was rapid.

Table 49: Total radioactive residues (TRRs) in milk, tissues, urine and faeces

Matrix	Collection Timing	[Ph-U- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341			[Py-4- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341		
		mg eq/kg	Daily dose (%)	Cumulative dose (%)	mg eq/kg	Daily dose (%)	Cumulative dose (%)
Milk	Day 1 AM	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	Day 1 PM	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.005	0.007
	Day 2 AM	0.002	0.006	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.005
	Day 2 PM	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.001	0.005	0.007
	Day 3 AM	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.006
	Day 3 PM	0.001	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.006	0.008
	Day 4 AM	0.003	0.007	0.006	0.002	0.005	0.007
	Day 4 PM	0.001	0.005	0.007	0.001	0.006	0.008
	Day 5 AM	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.004	0.007

	Day 5 PM	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.001	0.005	0.008
	Day 6 AM	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.004	0.008
	Day 6 PM	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.001	0.005	0.008
	Day 7 AM	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.006	0.008
Total		na	na	0.006	na	na	0.008
Faeces	Day 1	na	25.4	25.4	na	35.4	35.4
	Day 2	na	63.9	44.7	na	59.6	47.5
	Day 3	na	46.9	45.4	na	66.1	53.7
	Day 4	na	98.6	58.7	na	67.6	57.2
	Day 5	na	38.7	54.5	na	58.7	57.5
	Day 6	na	55.2	58.8	na	63.9	58.6
	Day 7	na	25.2	50.6	na	13.1	52.1
Cumulative Total		na	na	50.6	na	na	52.1
Urine	Day 1 AM	na	2.0	-	na	3.6	-
	Day 1 PM	na	18.6	20.6	na	14.8	18.4
	Day 2	na	24.1	22.4	na	24.1	21.2
	Day 3	na	21.1	22.0	na	16.8	19.7
	Day 4	na	28.1	23.5	na	19.1	19.6
	Day 5	na	21.1	23.0	na	23.9	20.4
	Day 6	na	25.5	23.4	na	26.9	21.4
	Day 7 AM	na	7.7	21.2	na	10.1	19.8
Cumulative Total		na	na	21.2	na	na	19.8
Cagewashes	Day 1	na	0.8	0.76	na	1.1	1.14
	Day 2	na	4.3	2.51	na	1.4	1.25
	Day 3	na	1.8	2.26	na	1.8	2.04
	Day 4	na	2.3	2.29	na	2.2	1.63
Cagewashes	Day 5	na	2.3	2.29	na	2.3	1.76
	Day 6	na	2.2	2.28	na	2.1	1.81
	Day 7	na	3.5	2.45	na	2.9	1.96
Cumulative Total		na	na	2.45	na	na	1.96
Tissues	sacrifice						
Kidney		0.107	na	0.016	0.074	na	0.009
Liver		0.052	na	0.041	0.040	na	0.026
Muscle-flank		<0.002	na	<0.001	<0.003	na	<0.001
Muscle-loin		<0.002	na	<0.001	<0.003	na	<0.001
Fat-omental		<0.004	na	<0.003	<0.006	na	<0.005
Fat-subcutaneous		<0.004	na	<0.001	<0.004	na	<0.005
Fat-Perirenal		<0.004	na	<0.001	<0.006	na	<0.001
Bile ^a		1.60	na	0.007	0.948	na	0.002
Whole-blood ^a		0.014	na	na	0.012	na	na
Plasma ^a		0.018	na	na	0.015	na	na
Total Tissues		0.159	na	0.057	na	0.115	0.035

Gastrointestinal Tract and Contents							
Intestinal contents	Sacrifice	1.06	na	4.16		1.27	5.12
Omsaum/ Abomasum contents		0.362	na	0.62	na	0.235	0.39
Rumen/ Reticulum contents		1.57	na	9.12	na	1.32	6.97
GIT Total contents		na	na	13.9		na	12.5
Total Radioactivity Recovery				88.2			86.7

Sacrifice was at 6 hours after the last dose on Day 7 (150 hours)

^a Not included in total % dose

na Not applicable

The TRR levels in the milk samples were below 0.01 mg X11966341 equivalents/kg for both radiolabels at all sampling times. Milk samples contained a cumulative total of 0.006% and 0.008% dose for the [Ph]-label and [Py]-label animals respectively over the course of the dosing period. TRR's in milk plateaued between 2-3 days after the first dose. TRR levels in both animals were highest in kidney and liver and accounted for 0.107 and 0.050 mg equivalents/kg respectively for the [Ph]-label dosed animal and 0.074 and 0.040 mg equivalents/kg for the [Py]-dosed animal respectively. Residues in loin muscle, flank muscle, perirenal fat, subcutaneous fat, and omental fat were less than 0.010 mg equivalents/kg X11966341 for both dosed animals.

Characterisation of Residues

Characterisation of residues in milk

The total radioactive residues (TRR) in all milk samples were less than 0.010 mg equivalents/kg X11966341 therefore no further characterisation of residues was conducted.

Characterisation of residues in liver

Sub-samples of homogenised liver from both animals were extracted as described in the section above (and in Figure 1). The majority of the radioactivity was extracted with neutral organic solvent/water mixtures, approximately 66% and 69% of the TRR from the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and [¹⁴C]-Py-labels animals, respectively. Following protease treatment of the PES, an additional 33% and 22% was extracted from the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and [¹⁴C]-Py-label residues respectively. The remaining PES accounted for *ca* 4% and 10% for the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and [¹⁴C]-Py-label residues respectively. Pooled extracts were prepared for HPLC by concentration and total recoveries were acceptable (generally > 90%). HPLC analysis showed that the liver contained primarily free X11966341 (56.6 – 78.2% TRR) and two other metabolites, Met-2 and Met-3, identified as sulphate and glucuronide conjugates of X11966341 respectively (Table 6). Both radiolabel profiles were very similar. Overall, 88.3% TRR (0.046 mg equivalents/kg) and 80.3% TRR (0.032 mg equivalents/kg) for the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and [¹⁴C]-Py-label liver residues respectively which were identified by one chromatographic system (Table 6) and confirmed by a secondary chromatographic system (either TLC or LC-MS/MS). The remaining radioactivity was characterised as either non-extractable or solvent extractable.

Characterisation of residues in kidney

Sub-samples of homogenised kidney from both animals were extracted as described in the section above (and in Figure 2). All of the radioactivity was extracted with neutral organic solvent/water mixtures, approximately 107% and 101% of the TRR from the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and [¹⁴C]-Py-labels animals, respectively. The remaining PES accounted for <1.4% and <2.8% of the TRR for the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and

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[¹⁴C]-Py-label residues respectively. Pooled extracts were prepared for HPLC by concentration and total recoveries were acceptable (generally > 90%). HPLC analysis showed that the liver contained free X11966341 (58.7 – 66.2% TRR) and one other metabolite, Met-3, which was identified as a glucuronide conjugate of X11966341 and accounted for 33.6 – 44.3% TRR (Table 6). Both radiolabel profiles were very similar. Overall, 103.3% TRR (0.111 mg equivalents/kg) and 99.5% TRR (0.074 mg equivalents/kg) for the [¹⁴C]-Ph-label and [¹⁴C]-Py-label liver residues respectively which were identified by one chromatographic system (Table 6) and confirmed by a secondary chromatographic system (either TLC or LC-MS/MS). The remaining radioactivity was characterised as either non-extractable or solvent extractable.

Characterisation of residues in urine and faeces

Homogenised faeces at Day 1, Day 4 and D7 were as described above (and in Figure 3). The majority of the radioactivity (>83%) was extracted with neutral organic solvent/water mixtures (Table 7). Unextractable radioactivity accounted for 2.3 – 8.3%. Faeces extracts were centrifuged prior to HPLC analysis. HPLC analysis showed that the faeces contained primarily free X11966341, was identified by one chromatographic system (HPLC) and confirmed by a secondary chromatographic system (either TLC or LC-MS/MS).

Urine was analysed directly by HPLC. HPLC analysis showed that the major radioactive component which accounted for *ca* 46 – 69% (Ph-label) and *ca* 59 – 86% (Py-label) of the sample radioactivity (see Tables 8 and 9). Other metabolites detected were the glucuronide conjugate (Met-3) and sulphate conjugate (Met-2) of X11966341. The profiles in urine were similar for both radiolabels, with more parent compound detected in the Py-label to the Ph-label, although this may have been due to variation in each animals' metabolism. There was no evidence of any unique compounds.

Table 50: Summary of the Characterisation and Identification of Radioactive Residues in Liver and Kidney Samples from Lactating Goats Dosed with [¹⁴C]-X11966341 for 7 Consecutive Days

Metabolite Fraction	Liver			
	[Ph-UL- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341		[Py-4- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341	
	% TRR	mg/kg	% TRR	mg/kg
TRR^a	100.0	0.052	100.0	0.040
Total Extractable^b	99.3	0.052	90.6	0.037
Total analysed by HPLC^c	98.1	0.051	88.6	0.036
X11966341 (Parent)	78.2	0.041	56.6	0.023
Met-1	nd	nd	nd	nd
Met-2 (sulphate conjugate of X11966341)	1.21	0.001	8.22	0.003
Met-3 (glucuronide conjugate of X11966341)	8.91	0.005	15.5	0.006
Total ID ^d	88.3	0.046	80.3	0.032
Total characterised ^e	1.2	0.001	1.8	0.001
Unextractable ^f	4.23	0.002	10.1	0.004
Accountability ^g	103.5	0.054	100.7	0.041
Metabolite Fraction	Kidney			
	[Ph-UL- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341		[Py-4- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341	
	% TRR	mg/kg	% TRR	mg/kg
TRR^a	100.0	0.107	100.0	0.074
Total Extractable^b	106.8%	0.114	101.1	0.074
Total analysed by HPLC^c	103.3	0.111	99.5	0.074
X11966341 (Parent)	58.7	0.067	66.2	0.049
Met-1	ND	ND	ND	ND
Met-2 (sulphate conjugate of X11966341)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Met-3 (glucuronide conjugate of X11966341)	44.6	0.048	33.3	0.025
Total ID ^d	103.3	0.111	99.5	0.074
Total characterised ^e	3.5	0.004	1.6	0.001
Unextractable ^f	<1.4	<0.002	<2.8	<0.002
Accountability ^g	106.8	0.114	101.1	0.074

^a Determined by initial combustion

^b Neutral solvent extracts (+ protease extracts, liver only)

^c Pooled extracts (1, 3 – 5) (+ protease extracts, liver only)

^d Total ID = Sum of X11966341 + identified metabolites

^e Total characterised = extracts not chromatographed

^f Determined by combustion of post extracted residues.

^g Accountability (% TRR) = Total extractable % TRR + Total Unextractable % TRR

ND not detected

Table 51: Summary of the Characterisation and Identification of Radioactive Residues in Faeces Samples from Lactating Goats Dosed with [¹⁴C]-X11966341 for 7 Consecutive Days

Metabolite Fraction	[Ph-UL- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341		
	Day 1	Day 4	Day 7
	% total residue	% total residue	% total residue
Total Extractable^a	92.0	80.0	95.9
Total analysed by HPLC^a	92.0	80.0	95.9
X11966341 (Parent)	87.6	75.6	88.3
Total ID ^b	87.6	75.6	88.3
Total Characterised ^c	4.4	4.4	7.6
Unextractable ^d	8.3	4.2	2.3
Accountability ^e	100.3	84.2	98.2
Metabolite Fraction	[Py-4- ¹⁴ C]-X11966341		
	Day 1	Day 4	Day 7
	% total residue	% total residue	% total residue
Total Extractable^a	83.2	86.1	91.1
Total analysed by HPLC^a	83.2	86.1	91.1
X11966341 (Parent)	77.8	80.2	85.6
Total ID ^b	77.8	80.2	85.6
Total Characterised ^c	5.4	5.9	5.5
Unextractable ^d	6.6	6.3	2.9
Accountability ^e	89.8	92.4	94.0

^a Pooled extracts 1-4

^b Total ID = total amount of radioactivity identified

^c Total characterised = Total extractable radioactivity – total identified

^d Determined by combustion of post extracted residues.

^e Accountability (%) = Total extractable % + Total Unextractable %

Table 52: Summary of the Characterisation and Identification of Radioactive Residues in Urine Samples from a Lactating Goat Dosed with [¹⁴C]-Ph-X11966341 for 7 Consecutive Days

Metabolite Fraction	Sampling Interval			
	Day 1, 0-6 hr	Day 1, 6-24 hr	Day 2, 0-24 hr	Day 3, 0-24 hr
Radioactivity in urine ^a	2.0	18.6	24.1	21.1
Total analysed by HPLC ^b	100	100	100	100
X11966341 (Parent)	58.9	46.8	47.7	45.9
Met-1 ^c	ND	33.9	29.7	33.7
Met-2 ^d	20.5	1.95	1.52	2.35
Met-3 ^e	13.3	15.4	16.7	14.4
Total ID ^f	92.7	98.1	95.6	96.4
Total Characterised ^g	7.3	1.9	4.4	3.6
Accountability ^h	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metabolite Fraction	Sampling Interval			
	Day 4, 0-24 hr	Day 5, 0-24 hr	Day 6, 0-24 hr	Day 7, 0-6 hr
Radioactivity in urine ^a	28.1	21.1	25.5	7.7
Total analysed by HPLC ^b	100	100	100	100
X11966341 (Parent)	48.3	45.8	68.4	69.2
Met-1 ^c	33.8	35.5	ND	ND
Met-2 ^d	1.92	2.47	14.6	14.9
Met-3 ^e	11.8	14.2	14.0	11.2
Total ID ^f	95.8	98.0	97.0	95.3
Total Characterised ^g	4.2	2.0	3.0	4.7
Accountability ^h	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Refers to % daily dose

^b Amount chromatographed

^c Met-1 was not identified as it was not identified in tissues, assumed to be a conjugate of X11966341

^d Met-2 was identified by LC-MS/MS as a sulphate conjugate of X11966341

^e Met-3 was identified by LC-MS/MS as a glucuronide conjugate of X11966341

^f Total ID = total amount of radioactivity identified

^g Total characterised = Total radioactivity extracted-total radioactivity identified

^h Total Identified + total characterised (as total %)

ND not detected

Table 53: Summary of the Characterisation and Identification of Radioactive Residues in Urine Samples from A Lactating Goat Dosed with [¹⁴C]-Py-X11966341 for 7 Consecutive Days

Metabolite Fraction	Sampling Interval			
	Day 1, 0-6 hr	Day 1, 6-24 hr	Day 2, 0-24 hr	Day 3, 0-24 hr
Radioactivity in urine ^a	3.6	14.8	24.1	16.8
Total analysed by HPLC ^b	100	100	100	100
X11966341 (Parent)	58.6	60.5	85.9	85.0
Met-1 ^c	ND	ND	ND	ND
Met-2 ^d	17.5	16.8	1.91	0.48
Met-3 ^e	18.3	17.4	6.77	5.70
Total ID ^f	94.4	94.7	94.6	91.2
Total Characterised ^g	5.6	5.3	5.4	9.8
Accountability ^h	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metabolite Fraction	Sampling Interval			
	Day 4, 0-24 hr	Day 5, 0-24 hr	Day 6, 0-24 hr	Day 7, 0-6 hr
Radioactivity in urine ^a	19.1	23.9	26.9	10.1
Total analysed by HPLC ^b	100	100	100	100
X11966341 (Parent)	83.7	84.9	81.7	85.4
Met-1 ^c	ND	ND	ND	ND
Met-2 ^d	2.53	3.99	3.94	ND
Met-3 ^e	7.18	3.40	4.43	6.12
Total ID ^f	93.4	92.3	90.1	91.5
Total Characterised ^g	6.6	6.9	9.9	9.5
Accountability ^h	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Refers to % daily dose

^b Amount chromatographed

^c Met-1 was not identified as it was not identified in tissues, assumed to be a conjugate of X11966341

^d Met-2 was identified by LC-MS/MS as a sulphate conjugate of X11966341

^e Met-3 was identified by LC-MS/MS as a glucuronide conjugate of X11966341

^f Total ID = total amount of radioactivity identified

^g Total characterised = Total radioactivity extracted-total radioactivity identified

^h Total identified + total characterised (as total %)

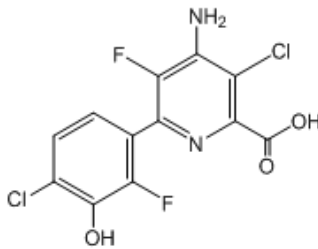
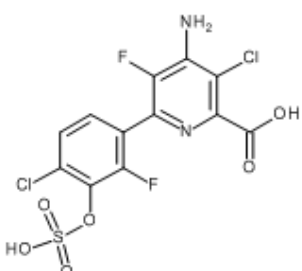
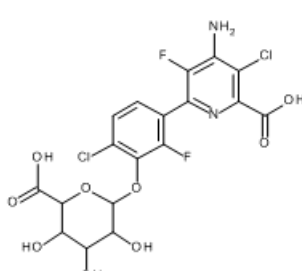
ND not detected

Identification of Residues

Selected samples/extracts and isolated of liver, kidney, urine and faeces were submitted for mass spectral LC-MS/MS analysis for confirmation of X11966341 and for metabolite identification (specifically Met-2 and Met-3). In addition, urine samples required HPLC fractionation for optimal mass spectral identification of Met-2 and Met-3.

Names and structures of the identified metabolites are provided in Table 10.

Table 54: Identification of compounds from metabolism study

Common name/code number.	Compound name	Chemical structure
X11966341 (Parent)	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-hydroxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid	
MW414 (Met-2)	4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-sulfooxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid	 Or isomer
MW510 (Met-3)	4-amino-6-[3-(6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxy-tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy-4-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl]-3-chloro-5-fluoro-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid	 Or isomer

Metabolic Pathway

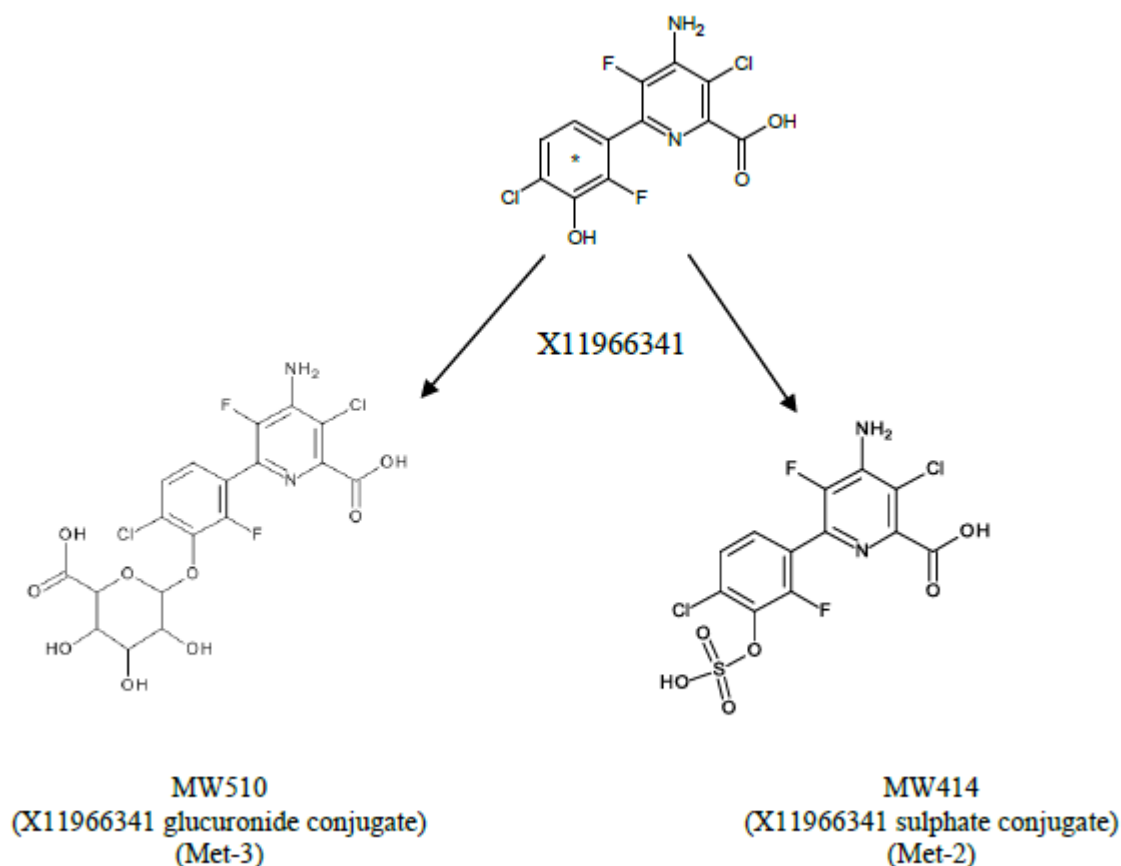
The metabolic pathway of X11966341 in lactating goats is presented in Figure 4. The structures of metabolites identified by LC-MS/MS during this study are presented in Table 10. The major residue identified in liver and kidney was X11966341, the only radioactive component detected in faeces extracts was X11966341.

Low levels of metabolites were observed in liver and kidney at >0.01 mg eq/kg. The major metabolite in kidney, Met-3, was identified as a glucuronide conjugate of X11966341 and was also detected in the liver and urine as a minor metabolite (<10% TRR). A sulphate conjugate of X11966341 (Met-2) was also detected at <0.01 mg eq./kg in tissues.

The major metabolites detected in urine, other than X11966341, were characterised as glucuronide and sulphate conjugates of X11966341 and were the same as those metabolites detected in the kidney.

Metabolites detected in urine, liver and kidney were observed in both radiolabels indicating that there was no evidence of bridge cleavage.

Figure 7: Proposed metabolic profile of X11966341 in lactating goats



Sample Storage Conditions

At the test facility, samples and extracts were stored at approximately $<-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ until required for analysis. Initial extraction of tissues was within 6 months after sacrifice. Re-analysis of matrices for metabolite isolation demonstrated stability during storage under conditions used.

CONCLUSION

When lactating goats are dosed with ca 15.9 – 16.6 mg/kg dry feed/day in their diet, X11966341 primarily excreted in faeces (approximately 50 - 52% administered dose) and urine (approximately 21 – 22 % administered dose). Less than 0.01% of the dose was recovered in the edible tissues. The majority of the remaining dose was recovered in the GI contents of the goats (12.5-14%). Overall recovery of radioactivity was 87 – 88% of the administered dose.

Liver and kidney were the only edible tissues that contained residues greater than 0.01 mg X11966341 equivalents/kg. Radioactivity residues in milk, fat and muscle contained residues <0.01 mg equivalents/kg and therefore were not characterised further. Analyses of the liver and kidney extracts showed that the major component was X11966341. One major metabolite detected in the kidney, Met-3, was identified by LC-MS/MS as a glucuronide conjugate of X11966341. A minor metabolite, Met-2, detected in kidney, liver and urine was identified by LC-MS/MS as a sulphate conjugate of X11966341.

The majority of the residue recovered in both faeces and urine was unchanged parent, X11966341. Minor metabolites detected in urine were characterised and/or identified as glucuronide and sulphate conjugates of X11966341.

X11966341 is metabolised in lactating goats (ruminants) by conjugation to both glucuronide (major) and sulphate (minor) conjugates. There was no evidence of bridge cleavage. None of the observed residue metabolites were shown to accumulate in milk or edible tissues.

The results from this study are comparable to those observed in the parent metabolism study (XDE-848-benzyl ester) in lactating goats.

A.2.1.3 Magnitude of residues in plants

A.2.1.3 Sugar beet

Table A 1: Comparison of intended and critical EU GAPs

Type of GAP	Number of applications	Application rate per treatment (precise unit)	Interval between application	Growth stage at last application	PHI (days)
cGAP EU (DAR, RMS, year)	-	-	-	-	-
cGAP EU (Art. 12, EFSA, year)	-	-	-	-	-
Intended cGAP (number*)	1	2.0 g ai/ha	-	BBCH 19	NA

* Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0

A2.1.3.1 Study 1

Comments of zRMS:	The study was conducted according to appropriate guideline and in compliance with the principles of GLP. The study is acceptable. Following application of 2 g/ha of florpyrauxifen-benzyl at BBCH 38, residues were not detected for all root and leaves samples.
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Reference:	KCA 6.3
Report	Residues of Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl in Sugarbeet and Process Fractions at Intervals and at Harvest Following a Single or Multiple Applications of GF-3206 – Northern and Southern Europe – 2021. Devine, C. 2023. Study 210694/CEMS-9853.
Guideline(s):	Commission Regulations (EU) No.283/2013 and 284/2013, implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC and are designed to comply with the "Commission Working Document 7029/VI/95 Rev. 5, General Recommendations for the Design, Preparation and Realization of Residue Trials, July 22, 1997"
Deviations:	None with impact in the study
GLP:	Yes
Acceptability:	Yes

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Four decline and four harvest trials were conducted in Northern Europe and four decline and four harvest trials were conducted in Southern Europe to determine residues of XDE-848 BE in sugarbeet grown under conditions and practice typical of Northern and Southern European countries following a single or multiple applications in 2021.

Each trial had one plot with a single application of GF-3206 made at a nominal 2 g as/ha florypyrauxifen-benzyl applied at BBCH 38 and one plot with four applications of GF-3206 made at a nominal 0.5 g as/ha florypyrauxifen-benzyl applied at 7 days intervals with the final application at BBCH 38. In addition one trial in Northern Europe and two trials in Southern Europe had an additional plot with a single application of GF-3206 made at a nominal exaggerated rate of 10 g as/ha florypyrauxifen-benzyl applied at BBCH 38 for use in a processing phase. The nominal application volume is 100-300 L/ha for all trials. Analysis of the processing phase was cancelled as no residues were found in any of the field samples.

GF-3206 is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) containing a nominal 25 g as/L florypyrauxifen-benzyl.(XDE-848 BE).

All field samples for residue analysis were placed in freezers within 8 hours of sampling and transported frozen to CEMAS. Samples were stored at CEMAS in a freezer set to maintain a sample temperature of < -18 °C.

All samples for residue analysis arrived frozen at CEMAS. Samples were stored at CEMAS in a freezer set to maintain a sample temperature of < -18 °C.

The maximum frozen storage time prior to analysis was 295 days.

Residues of XDE-848 and metabolites were determined using the method given in in study plan amendment No. 6 using LC-MS/MS with a limit of quantification of 0.01 mg/kg.

XDE-848 BE procedural recoveries were in the range 77% to 116% (99% mean) for sugarbeet roots and 72% to 133% (99% mean) for sugarbeet tops with leaves. X11438848 (XDE-848 acid) procedural recoveries were in the range 89% to 124% (108% mean) for sugarbeet roots and 83% to 128% (109% mean) for sugarbeet tops with leaves. X11966341 (XDE-848 HA) procedural recoveries were in the range 91% to 119% (105% mean) for sugarbeet roots and 76% to 113% (99% mean) for sugarbeet tops with leaves. X12393505 procedural recoveries were in the range 89% to 124% (109% mean) for sugarbeet roots and 88% to 122% (108% mean) for sugarbeet tops with leaves. X12568215 procedural recoveries were in the range 88% to 121% (108% mean) for sugarbeet roots and 78% to 132% (104% mean) for sugarbeet tops with leaves.

Residues of XDE-848 and metabolites in treated samples are summarised below. As residues were not detected for all root and leaves samples (in the 1x and 5x treatments), the processed fractions were not analysed and not reported in this study.

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	1.002	212	2.125	1	24 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	1.002	212	2.125	1	24 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	1.002	212	2.125	1	24 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	1.002	212	2.125	1	24 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

194 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	1.002	212	2.125	1	24 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation (common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	0.248	203	0.503	4	03 Jun 21	16	Roots	ND	63	Mean Recovery
				0.248	199	0.493		10 Jun 21	18		ND	76	
				0.248	207	0.513		17 Jun 21	18		ND	82*	
				0.247	192	0.475		24 Jun 21	38		ND	89	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	96	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	63	
											ND	76	
											ND	82*	
											ND	89	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	96	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	0.248 0.248 0.248 0.247	203 199 207 192	0.503 0.493 0.513 0.475	4	03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21 17 Jun 21 24 Jun 21	16 18 18 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96 63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	0.248	203	0.503	4	03 Jun 21	16	Roots	ND	63	Mean Recovery
				0.248	199	0.493		10 Jun 21	18		ND	76	
				0.248	207	0.513		17 Jun 21	18		ND	82*	
				0.247	192	0.475		24 Jun 21	38		ND	89	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	96	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	63	
											ND	76	
											ND	82*	
											ND	89	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	96	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

194 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	0.248 0.248 0.248 0.247	203 199 207 192	0.503 0.493 0.513 0.475	4	03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21 17 Jun 21 24 Jun 21	16 18 18 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	63 76 82* 89 96 63 76 82* 89 96	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 08190, Le Thour (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

194 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR01, 08190, Le Thour, France	Sugar beet / BTS 7845	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 14 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Europulve with 12 x flat fan Teejet XR110015 VS nozzles	0.248	203	0.503	4	03 Jun 21	16	Roots	ND	63	Mean Recovery
				0.248	199	0.493		10 Jun 21	18		ND	76	
				0.248	207	0.513		17 Jun 21	18		ND	82*	
				0.247	192	0.475		24 Jun 21	38		ND	89	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	96	Tops with Leaves: 104%
											ND	63	
											ND	76	
											ND	82*	
											ND	89	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	96	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

252 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.798	253	2.020	1	10 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 252 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.798	253	2.020	1	10 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

252 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.798	253	2.020	1	10 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

252 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.798	253	2.020	1	10 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

252 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.798	253	2.020	1	10 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

252 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.197 0.198 0.197 0.197	253 247 253 251	0.498 0.488 0.498 0.495	4	20 May 21 27 May 21 03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21	14 15 16 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109 60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

252 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.197 0.198 0.197 0.197	253 247 253 251	0.498 0.488 0.498 0.495	4	20 May 21 27 May 21 03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21	14 15 16 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109 60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

252 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.197 0.198 0.197 0.197	253 247 253 251	0.498 0.488 0.498 0.495	4	20 May 21 27 May 21 03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21	14 15 16 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109 60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

252 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.197 0.198 0.197 0.197	253 247 253 251	0.498 0.488 0.498 0.495	4	20 May 21 27 May 21 03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21	14 15 16 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109 60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

252 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR02, 62182, Villers Les Cagnicourt, France	Sugar beet / Camelia	1) 31 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet nozzles, AIXR11002 or XR 110015VS	0.197 0.198 0.197 0.197	253 247 253 251	0.498 0.488 0.498 0.495	4	20 May 21 27 May 21 03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21	14 15 16 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 88 95* 102 109 60 88 95* 102 109	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.664	306	2.0325	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

177 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.664	306	2.0325	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.664	306	2.0325	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.664	306	2.0325	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.664	306	2.0325	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

177 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.164 0.163 0.164 0.164	301 297 304 303	0.493 0.485 0.498 0.496	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	16 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110 60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.164 0.163 0.164 0.164	301 297 304 303	0.493 0.485 0.498 0.496	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	16 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110 60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

177 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.164 0.163 0.164 0.164	301 297 304 303	0.493 0.485 0.498 0.496	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	16 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110 60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.164 0.163 0.164 0.164	301 297 304 303	0.493 0.485 0.498 0.496	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	16 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110 60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): G3-233, TobeZ (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

177 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL03 G3-233, TobeZ, Poland	Sugar beet / Doppler	1) 16 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 27 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner PSG 4.3 sprayer with 6 x AIR Mix 110-025 nozzles	0.164 0.163 0.164 0.164	301 297 304 303	0.493 0.485 0.498 0.496	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	16 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 89 96* 103 110 60 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation

(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

234 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.005	200	2.0106	1	02 Jul 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

234 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.005	200	2.0106	1	02 Jul 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation (common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

234 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.005	200	2.0106	1	02 Jul 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Germany**

Trial location (region): **74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **234 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.005	200	2.0106	1	02 Jul 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105 62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

234 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.005	200	2.0106	1	02 Jul 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

234 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.244 0.244 0.244 0.244	193 207 200 199	0.470 0.505 0.488 0.485	4	11 Jun 21 18 Jun 21 26 Jun 21 02 Jul 21	16 32 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105 62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

234 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.244 0.244 0.244 0.244	193 207 200 199	0.470 0.505 0.488 0.485	4	11 Jun 21 18 Jun 21 26 Jun 21 02 Jul 21	16 32 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 84 91* 97 105 62 84 91* 97 105	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

234 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.244	193	0.470	4	11 Jun 21	16	Roots	ND	62	Mean Recovery
				0.244	207	0.505		18 Jun 21	32		ND	84	
				0.244	200	0.488		26 Jun 21	35		ND	91*	
				0.244	199	0.485		02 Jul 21	38		ND	97	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	105	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	62	
											ND	84	
											ND	91*	
											ND	97	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

234 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.244	193	0.470	4	11 Jun 21	16	Roots	ND	62	Mean Recovery
				0.244	207	0.505		18 Jun 21	32		ND	84	
				0.244	200	0.488		26 Jun 21	35		ND	91*	
				0.244	199	0.485		02 Jul 21	38		ND	97	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	105	Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	62	
											ND	84	
											ND	91*	
											ND	97	
											ND	105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Germany

Trial location (region): 74572, Blaufelden (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

234 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 DE04 74572, Blaufelden, Germany	Sugar beet / Feliciani KWS	1) 03 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 01 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Schachtner PSG with 6 x flat fan Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.244	193	0.470	4	11 Jun 21	16	Roots	ND	62	Mean Recovery
				0.244	207	0.505		18 Jun 21	32		ND	84	
				0.244	200	0.488		26 Jun 21	35		ND	91*	
				0.244	199	0.485		02 Jul 21	38		ND	97	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	105	Tops with Leaves: 104%
											ND	62	
											ND	84	
											ND	91*	
											ND	97	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	105	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

280 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.971	284	1.905	1	17 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 280 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.671	284	1.905	1	17 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102 60 81 88* 95 102	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

280 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.671	284	1.905	1	17 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

280 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.671	284	1.905	1	17 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

280 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.671	284	1.905	1	17 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

280 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.170 0.170 0.175 0.170	311 280 321 289	0.529 0.477 0.562 0.490	4	27 May 21 03 Jun 21 10 Jun 21 17 Jun 21	35 36 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 81 88* 95 102 60 81 88* 95 102	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

280 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

EC															
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11		
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:		
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)		
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.170	311	0.529	4	27 May 21	35	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery		
				0.170	280	0.477		03 Jun 21	36		ND	81			
				0.175	321	0.562		10 Jun 21	37		ND	88*			
				0.170	289	0.490		17 Jun 21	38		ND	95			
											ND	102			
										Tops with Leaves	ND	60	Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest		
											ND	81			
											ND	88*			
											ND	95			
											ND	102			

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 280 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.170	311	0.529	4	27 May 21	35	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.170	280	0.477		03 Jun 21	36		ND	81	
				0.175	321	0.562		10 Jun 21	37		ND	88*	
				0.170	289	0.490		17 Jun 21	38		ND	95	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	102	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	60	
											ND	81	
											ND	88*	
											ND	95	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	102	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 280 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

EC															
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11		
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:		
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)		
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.170	311	0.529	4	27 May 21	35	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery		
				0.170	280	0.477		03 Jun 21	36		ND	81			
				0.175	321	0.562		10 Jun 21	37		ND	88*			
				0.170	289	0.490		17 Jun 21	38		ND	95			
											ND	102			
							Tops with Leaves	ND	60	Tops with Leaves: 108%					
								ND	81		*Normal Commercial Harvest				
								ND	88*						
								ND	95						
								ND	102						

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24253, Azares Del Paramo (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 280 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

EC															
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11		
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:		
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)		
TGT-21-49745 ES05 24253 Azares Del Paramo, Spain	Sugar beet / Auckland	1) 27 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 13 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom – Pulvexper with 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.170	311	0.529	4	27 May 21	35	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery		
				0.170	280	0.477		03 Jun 21	36		ND	81			
				0.175	321	0.562		10 Jun 21	37		ND	88*			
				0.170	289	0.490		17 Jun 21	38		ND	95			
											ND	102			
				Tops with Leaves	ND	60		Tops with Leaves: 104%							
					ND	81			*Normal Commercial Harvest						
					ND	88*									
					ND	95									
					ND	102									

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

295 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.822	250	2.054	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 295 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.822	250	2.054	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88 60 67 74* 81 88	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

295 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.822	250	2.054	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 295 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.822	250	2.054	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88 60 67 74* 81 88	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

295 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.822	250	2.054	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	60 67 74* 81 88 60 67 74* 81 88	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Greece**

Trial location (region): **41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **295 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.205	248	0.509	4	14 May 21	18	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.204	249	0.508		20 May 21	33		ND	67	
				0.205	256	0.525		28 May 21	36		ND	74*	
				0.204	250	0.509		04 Jun 21	38		ND	81	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	88	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	60	
											ND	67	
											ND	74*	
											ND	81	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	88	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

295 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.205	248	0.509	4	14 May 21	18	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.204	249	0.508		20 May 21	33		ND	67	
				0.205	256	0.525		28 May 21	36		ND	74*	
				0.204	250	0.509		04 Jun 21	38		ND	81	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	88	Tops with Leaves: 109%
											ND	60	
											ND	67	
											ND	74*	
											ND	81	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	88	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 295 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.205	248	0.509	4	14 May 21	18	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.204	249	0.508		20 May 21	33		ND	67	
				0.205	256	0.525		28 May 21	36		ND	74*	
				0.204	250	0.509		04 Jun 21	38		ND	81	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	88	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	60	
											ND	67	
											ND	74*	
											ND	81	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	88	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Greece**

Trial location (region): **41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **295 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.205	248	0.509	4	14 May 21	18	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.204	249	0.508		20 May 21	33		ND	67	
				0.205	256	0.525		28 May 21	36		ND	74*	
				0.204	250	0.509		04 Jun 21	38		ND	81	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	88	Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	60	
											ND	67	
											ND	74*	
											ND	81	
											ND	88	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 41500, Lofiskos / Larisa (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 295 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR06 41500 Lofiskos / Larisa, Greece	Sugar beet / Flores	1) 01 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 17 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, knapsack Aso side boom sprayer with 6 x Teejet AIXR11002 nozzles	0.205	248	0.509	4	14 May 21	18	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.204	249	0.508		20 May 21	33		ND	67	
				0.205	256	0.525		28 May 21	36		ND	74*	
				0.204	250	0.509		04 Jun 21	38		ND	81	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	88	Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	60	
											ND	67	
											ND	74*	
											ND	81	
											ND	88	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **225 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.664	303	2.012	1	05 May 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

225 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.664	303	2.012	1	05 May 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

225 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.664	303	2.012	1	05 May 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

225 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.664	303	2.012	1	05 May 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

225 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.664	303	2.012	1	05 May 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation (common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

225 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.170 0.169 0.170 0.170	300 278 294 304	0.509 0.471 0.500 0.517	4	14 Apr 21 22 Apr 21 28 Apr 21 05 Jun 21	14 17 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107 62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **225 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.170	300	0.509	4	14 Apr 21	14	Roots	ND	62	Mean Recovery
				0.169	278	0.471		22 Apr 21	17		ND	86	
				0.170	294	0.500		28 Apr 21	36		ND	93*	
				0.170	304	0.517		05 Jun 21	38		ND	100	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	107	Tops with Leaves: 109%
											ND	62	
											ND	86	
											ND	93*	
											ND	100	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	107	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

225 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.170 0.169 0.170 0.170	300 278 294 304	0.509 0.471 0.500 0.517	4	14 Apr 21 22 Apr 21 28 Apr 21 05 Jun 21	14 17 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107 62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

225 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.170 0.169 0.170 0.170	300 278 294 304	0.509 0.471 0.500 0.517	4	14 Apr 21 22 Apr 21 28 Apr 21 05 Jun 21	14 17 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107 62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

225 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT07 25020, San Vervasio Bresciano, Italy	Sugar beet / Mohican	1) 09 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 06 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Boom, Europluve with 6 x Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.170 0.169 0.170 0.170	300 278 294 304	0.509 0.471 0.500 0.517	4	14 Apr 21 22 Apr 21 28 Apr 21 05 Jun 21	14 17 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	62 86 93* 100 107 62 86 93* 100 107	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

268 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.666	319	2.124	1	16 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

268 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.666	319	2.124	1	16 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

268 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.666	319	2.124	1	16 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99%
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

268 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.666	319	2.124	1	16 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

268 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.666	319	2.124	1	16 Jun 21	38	Roots	ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest
										Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND ND	57 89 96* 103 110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

268 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.246	199	0.490	4	27 May 21	15	Roots	ND	57	Mean Recovery
				0.250	210	0.526		03 Jun 21	31		ND	89	
				0.246	203	0.500		09 Jun 21	35		ND	96*	
				0.168	298	0.500		16 Jun 21	38		ND	103	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	110	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	57	
											ND	89	
											ND	96*	
											ND	103	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

268 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.246	199	0.490	4	27 May 21	15	Roots	ND	57	Mean Recovery
				0.250	210	0.526		03 Jun 21	31		ND	89	
				0.246	203	0.500		09 Jun 21	35		ND	96*	
				0.168	298	0.500		16 Jun 21	38		ND	103	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	110	Tops with Leaves: 109%
											ND	57	
											ND	89	
											ND	96*	
											ND	103	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

268 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.246	199	0.490	4	27 May 21	15	Roots	ND	57	Mean Recovery
				0.250	210	0.526		03 Jun 21	31		ND	89	
				0.246	203	0.500		09 Jun 21	35		ND	96*	
				0.168	298	0.500		16 Jun 21	38		ND	103	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	110	Tops with Leaves: 99%
											ND	57	
											ND	89	
											ND	96*	
											ND	103	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

268 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.246	199	0.490	4	27 May 21	15	Roots	ND	57	Mean Recovery
				0.250	210	0.526		03 Jun 21	31		ND	89	
				0.246	203	0.500		09 Jun 21	35		ND	96*	
				0.168	298	0.500		16 Jun 21	38		ND	103	
										Tops with Leaves	ND	110	Tops with Leaves: 108%
											ND	57	
											ND	89	
											ND	96*	
											ND	103	*Normal Commercial Harvest
											ND	110	

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Greece

Trial location (region): 58300, Galatades (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

268 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GR08 58300, Galatades, Greece	Sugar beet / Vergina	1) 02 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 20 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried boom, 8 x flat fan XR Teejet XP 1100ZVK nozzles	0.246	199	0.490	4	27 May 21	15	Roots	ND	57	Mean Recovery
				0.250	210	0.526		03 Jun 21	31		ND	89	
				0.246	203	0.500		09 Jun 21	35		ND	96*	
				0.168	298	0.500		16 Jun 21	38		ND	103	
											ND	110	
							Tops with Leaves	ND	57	Tops with Leaves: 104%			
								ND	89		*Normal Commercial Harvest		
								ND	96*				
								ND	103				
								ND	110				

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

232 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.794	267	2.120	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

232 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.794	267	2.120	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

232 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.794	267	2.120	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **France**

Trial location (region): **02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **232 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.794	267	2.120	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 232 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.794	267	2.120	1	04 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

232 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.195 0.195 0.195	261 267 261	0.509 0.520 0.509	1	14 May 21 21 May 21 28 May 21 04 Jun 21	16 18 32 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

232 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.195 0.195 0.195	261 267 261	0.509 0.520 0.509	4	14 May 21 21 May 21 28 May 21 04 Jun 21	16 18 32 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **France**

Trial location (region): **02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **232 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

Formulation type (e.g. WP):													
EC													
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.195	261	0.509	4	14 May 21	16	Roots	ND	144*	Mean Recovery
				0.195	267	0.520		21 May 21	18				
				0.195	261	0.509		28 May 21	32	Tops with Leaves	ND	144*	Roots: 105%
				0.195	256	0.498		04 Jun 21	38			Tops with Leaves: 99%	
													*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **France**

Trial location (region): **02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **232 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.195 0.195 0.195	261 267 261	0.509 0.520 0.509	4	14 May 21 21 May 21 28 May 21 04 Jun 21	16 18 32 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: France

Trial location (region): 02700, Mennessis (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

232 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 FR09 02700, Mennessis, France	Sugar beet / Celcius	1) 26 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 12 x flat fan Teejet 110 015 VS nozzles	0.195 0.195 0.195	261 267 261	0.509 0.520 0.509	4	14 May 21 21 May 21 28 May 21 04 Jun 21	16 18 32 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND	144* 144*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 203 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.999	195	1.948	1	14 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

203 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.999	195	1.948	1	14 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

203 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.999	195	1.948	1	14 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **203 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.999	195	1.948	1	14 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

203 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.999	195	1.948	1	14 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 203 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.257 0.257 0.257 0.256	198 200 203 197	0.509 0.513 0.522 0.504	4	24 May 21 31 May 21 07 Jun 21 14 Jun 21	14 16 33 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

203 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.257 0.257 0.257 0.256	198 200 203 197	0.509 0.513 0.522 0.504	4	24 May 21 31 May 21 07 Jun 21 14 Jun 21	14 16 33 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **203 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.257 0.257 0.257 0.256	198 200 203 197	0.509 0.513 0.522 0.504	4	24 May 21 31 May 21 07 Jun 21 14 Jun 21	14 16 33 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

203 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.257 0.257 0.257 0.256	198 200 203 197	0.509 0.513 0.522 0.504	4	24 May 21 31 May 21 07 Jun 21 14 Jun 21	14 16 33 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 11-015, Pawiowo (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 203 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL10 11-015, Pawiowo, Poland	Sugar beet / Vanilla	1) 13 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 11 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.257 0.257 0.257 0.256	198 200 203 197	0.509 0.513 0.522 0.504	4	24 May 21 31 May 21 07 Jun 21 14 Jun 21	14 16 33 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	57 119* 57 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

189 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.007	209	2.105	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **189 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.007	209	2.105	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 189 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.007	209	2.105	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **189 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.007	209	2.105	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **189 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	1.007	209	2.105	1	23 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **189 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.252 0.252 0.252 0.252	191 196 198 191	0.482 0.493 0.498 0.482	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	17 19 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 189 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.252 0.252 0.252 0.252	191 196 198 191	0.482 0.493 0.498 0.482	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	17 19 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Poland

Trial location (region): 62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 189 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.252 0.252 0.252 0.252	191 196 198 191	0.482 0.493 0.498 0.482	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	17 19 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **189 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.252 0.252 0.252 0.252	191 196 198 191	0.482 0.493 0.498 0.482	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	17 19 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Poland**

Trial location (region): **62-105, Siedleczo (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **189 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 PL11 62-105, Siedleczo, Poland	Sugar beet / Toleranza	1) 10 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 04 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, Schachtner boom sprayer, 6 x Air Mix 110-015 nozzles	0.252 0.252 0.252 0.252	191 196 198 191	0.482 0.493 0.498 0.482	4	02 Jun 21 09 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21	17 19 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	62 103* 62 103*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.662	313	2.073	1	22 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.662	313	2.073	1	22 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.662	313	2.073	1	22 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.662	313	2.073	1	22 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.662	313	2.073	1	22 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.162 0.162 0.162 0.162	320 323 313 307	0.518 0.524 0.508 0.497	4	10 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 19 Jun 21 22 Jun 21	32-33 36-37 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.162 0.162 0.162 0.162	320 323 313 307	0.518 0.524 0.508 0.497	4	10 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 19 Jun 21 22 Jun 21	32-33 36-37 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.162 0.162 0.162 0.162	320 323 313 307	0.518 0.524 0.508 0.497	4	10 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 19 Jun 21 22 Jun 21	32-33 36-37 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.162 0.162 0.162 0.162	320 323 313 307	0.518 0.524 0.508 0.497	4	10 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 19 Jun 21 22 Jun 21	32-33 36-37 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **United Kingdom**

Trial location (region): **PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay (EU Northern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **194 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 GB12 PE8 5HZ, Fotheringhay United Kingdom	Sugar beet / Lightning	1) 09 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 15 Nov 21	Broadcast foliar spray, EJ Sprayers boom sprayer, 6 x Teejet 110-02 nozzles	0.162 0.162 0.162 0.162	320 323 313 307	0.518 0.524 0.508 0.497	4	10 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 19 Jun 21 22 Jun 21	32-33 36-37 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 146* 58 146*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

186 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.659	323	2.130	1	29 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

186 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.659	323	2.130	1	29 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

186 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.659	323	2.130	1	29 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **186 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.659	323	2.130	1	29 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

186 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.659	323	2.130	1	29 Jun 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **186 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.171 0.167 0.160 0.157	313 290 283 330	0.536 0.485 0.454 0.517	4	08 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 22 Jun 21 29 Jun 21	34 35 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **186 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.171 0.167 0.160 0.157	313 290 283 330	0.536 0.485 0.454 0.517	4	08 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 22 Jun 21 29 Jun 21	34 35 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

186 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.171 0.167 0.160 0.157	313 290 283 330	0.536 0.485 0.454 0.517	4	08 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 22 Jun 21 29 Jun 21	34 35 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **186 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.171 0.167 0.160 0.157	313 290 283 330	0.536 0.485 0.454 0.517	4	08 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 22 Jun 21 29 Jun 21	34 35 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24396, Benamarias (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

186 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES13 24396, Benamarias, Spain	Sugar beet / Calledia	1) 20 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 26 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom – Pulvexper, 6 x flat fan Teejet XP 110015VS nozzles	0.171 0.167 0.160 0.157	313 290 283 330	0.536 0.485 0.454 0.517	4	08 Jun 21 16 Jun 21 22 Jun 21 29 Jun 21	34 35 36 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 119* 59 119*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

223 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.798	248	1.978	1	14 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **223 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.798	248	1.978	1	14 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6

/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

223 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.798	248	1.978	1	14 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **223 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.798	248	1.978	1	14 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **223 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.798	248	1.978	1	14 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **223 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.328 0.328 0.203 0.202	160 160 258 267	0.525 0.525 0.523 0.540	4	23 Apr 21 30 Apr 21 07 May 21 14 May 21	15 16 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **223 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

Formulation type (e.g. WP):													
EC													
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21	Broadcast	0.328	160	0.525	4	23 Apr 21	15	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
		2) NA	foliar spray,	0.328	160	0.525		30 Apr 21	16	ND	101*	Roots: 108%	
		3) 23 Aug 21	hand carried	0.203	258	0.523		07 May 21	35				
			Europulve	0.202	267	0.540		14 May 21	38	Tops with Leaves	ND ND	60 101*	Tops with Leaves: 109%
*Normal Commercial Harvest													

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

223 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.328 0.328 0.203 0.202	160 160 258 267	0.525 0.525 0.523 0.540	4	23 Apr 21 30 Apr 21 07 May 21 14 May 21	15 16 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

223 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.328 0.328 0.203 0.202	160 160 258 267	0.525 0.525 0.523 0.540	4	23 Apr 21 30 Apr 21 07 May 21 14 May 21	15 16 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	60 101* 60 101*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **46027, Brede (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **223 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

EC													
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT14 46027, Brede, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 25 Mar 21 2) NA 3) 23 Aug 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.328	160	0.525	4	23 Apr 21	15	Roots	ND	60	Mean Recovery
				0.328	160	0.525		30 Apr 21	16		ND	101*	Roots: 108%
				0.203	258	0.523		07 May 21	35				
				0.202	267	0.540		14 May 21	38	Tops with Leaves	ND ND	60 101*	Tops with Leaves: 104%
*Normal Commercial Harvest													

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.796	255	2.031	1	10 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.796	255	2.031	1	10 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 229 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.796	255	2.031	1	10 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.796	255	2.031	1	10 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Italy

Trial location (region): 43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 229 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.796	255	2.031	1	10 May 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.322 0.328 0.202 0.203	163 160 250 265	0.525 0.525 0.506 0.537	4	20 Apr 21 26 Apr 21 03 May 21 10 May 21	15 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

Formulation type (e.g. WP)													
EC													
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.322	163	0.525	4	20 Apr 21	15	Roots	ND	58	Mean Recovery
				0.328	160	0.525		26 Apr 21	18		ND	120*	
				0.202	250	0.506		03 May 21	35				Roots: 108%
				0.203	265	0.537		10 May 21	38	Tops with Leaves	ND ND	58 120*	Tops with Leaves: 109%
*Normal Commercial Harvest													

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

EC													
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.322	163	0.525	4	20 Apr 21	15	Roots	ND	58	Mean Recovery
				0.328	160	0.525		26 Apr 21	18		ND	120*	
				0.202	250	0.506		03 May 21	35				Roots: 105%
				0.203	265	0.537		10 May 21	38	Tops with Leaves	ND ND	58 120*	Tops with Leaves: 99%
													*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

EC													
1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.322	163	0.525	4	20 Apr 21	15	Roots	ND	58	Mean Recovery
				0.328	160	0.525		26 Apr 21	18		ND	120*	
				0.202	250	0.506		03 May 21	35	Tops with Leaves	ND	58	Roots: 109%
				0.203	265	0.537		10 May 21	38		ND	120*	Tops with Leaves: 108%
													*Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Italy**

Trial location (region): **43010, Roccabianca (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **229 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 IT15 43010 Roccabianca, Italy	Sugar beet / Smart Briga	1) 26 Feb 21 2) NA 3) 07 Sep 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Europulve boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet 110015VS nozzles	0.322 0.328 0.202 0.203	163 160 250 265	0.525 0.525 0.506 0.537	4	20 Apr 21 26 Apr 21 03 May 21 10 May 21	15 18 35 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	58 120* 58 120*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

170 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.660	307	2.026	1	07 Jul 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of
equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites
Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **170 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.660	307	2.026	1	07 Jul 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **170 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.660	307	2.026	1	07 Jul 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **170 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.660	307	2.026	1	07 Jul 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: **XDE-848 BE**
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: **Corteva Agriscience**
Study type: **Residue**
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: **Outdoor**
Residues calculated as: **XDE-848**
Residue method and LOQ: **Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg**

Crop / EPPO code: **Sugar beet/ BEAVA**
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): **Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK**
Country: **Spain**

Trial location (region): **24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)**
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): **25 g as/kg**
Formulation number: **GF-3206**
Formulation type (e.g. WP): **EC**

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: **170 days**
Study no. / DAS Study ID: **CEMS-9853 / 210694**

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.660	307	2.026	1	07 Jul 21	38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

170 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	XDE-848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.156 0.166 0.169 0.160	307 313 300 303	0.480 0.519 0.508 0.486	4	16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21 30 Jun 21 07 Jul 21	35 36 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 99% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**
Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Commercial Product (name): **GF-3206**
Other active substance in the formulation: XDE-848 BE
(common name and content):
Producer of commercial product: Corteva Agriscience
Study type: Residue
Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor: Outdoor
Residues calculated as: XDE-848
Residue method and LOQ: Study Plan Amendment 6 / 0.01 mg/kg

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA
Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4RN, UK
Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)
Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg
Formulation number: GF-3206
Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis: 170 days
Study no. / DAS Study ID: CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11438848	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.156 0.166 0.169 0.160	307 313 300 303	0.480 0.519 0.508 0.486	4	16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21 30 Jun 21 07 Jul 21	35 36 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 109% *Normal Commercial Harvest

(a) According to EEC and Codex classifications (both) should be used.

(b) Only if relevant.

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(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

170 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X11966341	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.156 0.166 0.169 0.160	307 313 300 303	0.480 0.519 0.508 0.486	4	16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21 30 Jun 21 07 Jul 21	35 36 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 105% Tops with Leaves: 99% *Normal Commercial Harvest

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(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

Other active substance in the formulation
(common name and content):

Producer of commercial product

Study type

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Residues calculated as:

Residue method and LOQ

GF-3206

XDE-848 BE

Corteva Agriscience

Residue

Outdoor

XDE-848

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

Study no. / DAS Study ID

170 days

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12393505	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.156 0.166 0.169 0.160	307 313 300 303	0.480 0.519 0.508 0.486	4	16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21 30 Jun 21 07 Jul 21	35 36 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 109% Tops with Leaves: 108% *Normal Commercial Harvest

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(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

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RESIDUES DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS (SUMMARY)

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active substance (common name): **XDE-848**

Crop group: **Sugar beet**

Crop / EPPO code: Sugar beet/ BEAVA

Responsible body for reporting (name & address): Corteva Agriscience UK Limited
3B Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon

Oxon OX14 4RN, UK

Country: Spain

Trial location (region): 24339, Reliegos (EU Southern Zone)

Content of active substance (g/kg or g/l): 25 g as/kg

Formulation number: GF-3206

Formulation type (e.g. WP): EC

Commercial Product (name):

GF-3206

Other active substance in the formulation (common name and content):

XDE-848 BE

Producer of commercial product

Corteva Agriscience

Study type

Residue

Indoor/Glasshouse/Outdoor:

Outdoor

Residues calculated as:

XDE-848

Residue method and LOQ

Study Plan Amendment 6
/ 0.01 mg/kg

Max frozen storage time prior to analysis

170 days

Study no. / DAS Study ID

CEMS-9853 / 210694

1	2	3	4	5			6		7	8	9	10	11
Trial No. Location (region)	Commodity/ Variety	Date of 1) Sowing or Planting 2) Flowering 3) Harvest	Method of Treatment	Application rate per treatment			No. of trt(s)	Dates of treatments	Growth stage at treatment	Portion analysed (commodity)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI	Remarks:
	(a)	(b) – if relevant	(c)	g as/hL	Water (L/ha)	g as/ha	(d)		(e)	(a)	X12568215	(days) (f)	(g)
TGT-21-49745 ES16 24339 Reliegos, Spain	Sugar beet / Vulcania	1) 23 Apr 21 2) NA 3) 19 Oct 21	Broadcast foliar spray, hand carried Pulvexper boom, 6 x flat fan Teejet XR 110015VS nozzles	0.156 0.166 0.169 0.160	307 313 300 303	0.480 0.519 0.508 0.486	4	16 Jun 21 23 Jun 21 30 Jun 21 07 Jul 21	35 36 37 38	Roots Tops with Leaves	ND ND ND ND	59 104* 59 104*	Mean Recovery Roots: 108% Tops with Leaves: 104% *Normal Commercial Harvest

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(b) Only if relevant.

(c) High or low volume spraying, spreading, dusting etc., overall, broadcast, -type of equipment must be indicated.

(d) Year must be indicated.

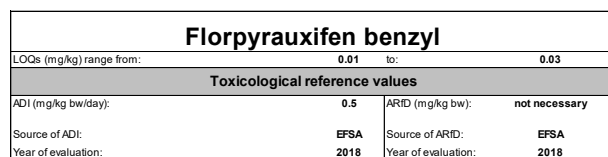
(e) BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-429

(f) Minimum number of days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)

(g) Remarks may include: climatic conditions, references to analytical method, info concerning the metabolites Included, method of storage, storage stability, analysis date and analytical method.

Residues of less than the LOQ, but greater than 0.003 mg/kg, are shown in parentheses

A 3.1 TMD calculations



Details - chronic risk assessment

Supplementary results - chronic risk assessment

Details - acute risk assessment/children

Details - acute risk assessment/adults

Comments:													
Normal mode													
Chronic risk assessment: JMPR methodology (IED/TMDI)													
			No of diets exceeding the ADI : ---								Exposure resulting from		
	Calculated exposure (% of ADI)	MS Diet	Exposure (µg/kg bw per day)	Highest contributor to MS diet (in % of ADI)		2nd contributor to MS diet (in % of ADI)	Commodity / group of commodities		3rd contributor to MS diet (in % of ADI)	Commodity / group of commodities	MRLs set at the LOQ (in % of ADI)		commodities not under assessment (in % of ADI)
TMDI(NED)/IEDI (calculation based on average food consumption)	0.3%	NL toddler	1.59	0.1%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Maize/corn		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.3%	0.1%	
	0.2%	NL child	0.92	0.1%	Sugar beet roots	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Wheat	0.2%	0.1%	
	0.1%	UK infant	0.72	0.1%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.1%	
	0.1%	DE child	0.72	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Apples	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	FR child 3 15 yr	0.72	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.1%	
	0.1%	FR toddler 2 3 yr	0.68	0.1%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.1%	
	0.1%	DK child	0.62	0.0%	Rye	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	GEMS/Food G06	0.61	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Rice		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	UK toddler	0.60	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	RO general	0.53	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	GEMS/Food G15	0.50	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Potatoes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	DE women 14-50 yr	0.50	0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Wheat	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	GEMS/Food G08	0.49	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Potatoes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	GEMS/Food G11	0.49	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Potatoes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	GEMS/Food G10	0.49	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Rice	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	DE general	0.48	0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Wheat	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	GEMS/Food G07	0.48	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Potatoes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	ES child	0.46	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Oranges	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	SE general	0.45	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Bovine: Muscle/meat	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	NL general	0.39	0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Wheat	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	IE adult	0.39	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Sweet potatoes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	FR infant	0.34	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Sugar beet roots		0.0%	Wheat	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	IT toddler	0.33	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Other cereals		0.0%	Tomatoes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	PT general	0.32	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Potatoes		0.0%	Wine grapes	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	ES adult	0.27	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Barley	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.1%	FR adult	0.26	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.1%	0.0%	
	0.0%	FI 3 yr	0.23	0.0%	Potatoes	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Rye	0.0%	0.0%	
	0.0%	IT adult	0.22	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Other cereals		0.0%	Tomatoes	0.0%	0.0%	
	0.0%	LT adult	0.22	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Rye		0.0%	Potatoes	0.0%	0.0%	
	0.0%	UK vegetarian	0.21	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.0%	0.0%	
0.0%	DK adult	0.20	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Rye	0.0%	0.0%		
0.0%	UK adult	0.19	0.0%	Wheat	0.0%	Milk: Cattle		0.0%	Sugar beet roots	0.0%	0.0%		
0.0%	FI 6 yr	0.18	0.0%	Potatoes	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Rye	0.0%	0.0%		
0.0%	FI adult	0.15	0.0%	Coffee beans	0.0%	Rye		0.0%	Potatoes	0.0%	0.0%		
0.0%	IE child	0.11	0.0%	Milk: Cattle	0.0%	Wheat		0.0%	Rice	0.0%	0.0%		
0.0%	PL general	0.10	0.0%	Potatoes	0.0%	Apples		0.0%	Tomatoes	0.0%	0.0%		
Conclusion: The estimated long-term dietary intake (TMDI(NED)/IEDI) was below the ADI. The long-term intake of residues of Flortyprauxfen benzyl is unlikely to present a public health concern.													

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Appendix 4 Additional information provided by the applicant

No additional information provided