Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-81

Chlorantraniliprole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of the new use on crop group 15 (cereal grains) except corn and rice, to the product label of DUPONT™ CORAGEN™ Insecticide, containing technical grade chlorantraniliprole, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of DUPONT™ CORAGEN™ Insecticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28982.

The evaluation of this chlorantraniliprole application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for chlorantraniliprole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for chlorantraniliprole, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Chlorantraniliprole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Chlorantraniliprole	3-Bromo-*N*-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide	6.0	Cereal grains (Crop Group 15) , except corn and rice

[1] ppm = parts per million.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for chlorantranilipole in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs[1]. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Cereal grains (Crop Group 15), except corn and rice	6.0	6.0	0.02 (cereals)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for chlorantraniliprole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in the United States were submitted to support the domestic use of DUPONT™ CORAGEN™ Insecticide on crop group 15 (cereal grains) except corn and rice. Chlorantraniliprole was applied to cereal grains at one-fold the approved GAP, and harvested according to label directions. In addition, a processing study using treated wheat was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of chlorantraniliprole into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

Based on the maximum residues observed in barley grain, sorghum grain and wheat grain treated according to label directions, a maximum residue limit (MRL), based upon the submitted field trial data and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator, will be established as shown in Table A1, to cover residues of chlorantraniliprole in/on cereal grains (crop group 15), except corn and rice. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table A1 are covered under the proposed MRL for the raw agricultural commodities (RACs).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s) (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor	Currently Established MRL (ppm)	Recommended MRL (ppm)
			Min	Max			
Barley grain	Foliar broadcast; 224 – 232	1	1.65	2.17	None	NA	6.0 (Cereal grains, Crop Group 15) except corn and rice
Sorghum grain	Foliar broadcast; 224 – 226	1	0.74	1.52	None		
Wheat grain	Foliar broadcast; 225-234	1	0.18	0.43	None		

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of chlorantraniliprole. Residues of chlorantraniliprole in these crop commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.