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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2016-19

Cyantraniliprole

(publié aussi en français)

26 April 2016

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada 

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2016-19E (print version)
H113-24/2016-19E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register cyantraniliprole and the end-use product Dupont Okina Insect Control for use in Canada on greenhouse fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09) and cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9).

The evaluation of this cyantraniliprole application indicates that the end-use product has value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2016-13, Cyantraniliprole, posted to the Health Canada website on April 15, 2016.

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 MRL for cyantraniliprole is being conducted via PRD2016-13. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for cyantraniliprole in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2016-13.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to replace the MRL already established for cyantraniliprole, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Cyantraniliprole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity ³
Cyantraniliprole	3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)- <i>N</i> -[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1 <i>H</i> -pyrazole-5-carboxamide	0.7	Cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9) ²

¹ ppm = parts per million

² The MRL is proposed to replace the currently established 0.4 ppm MRL for Crop Group 9.

³ An MRL of 2.0 ppm for cyantraniliprole on Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09) already exists

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop grouping 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 crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for cyantraniliprole in Canada with corresponding American tolerance and Codex MRL.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 MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Cucurbit vegetables (CG9)	0.7 ¹	0.4 ²	0.3 ³

¹The MRL is based on greenhouse use

²The MRL is based on field use

³The MRL is based on foliar use matching the critical Canadian GAP

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for cyantraniliprole 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 MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limits Database.

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