Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-43

Clodinafop-propargyl

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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 new uses on winter wheat to the product label of Traxos Herbicide, containing technical grade clodinafop-propargyl, pinoxaden and the safener cloquintocet-mexyl is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Traxos Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29855.

The evaluation of this clodinafop-propargyl application indicated that the end-use product has 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 clodinafop-propargyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I. The currently established MRLs on wheat for pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl are sufficient to cover residues resulting from these new uses and are therefore unaffected by this MRL action.

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 Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to MRLs already established for clodinafop-propargyl, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Clodinafop-propargyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Clodinafop-propargyl	2-propynyl (2*R*)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate, including the metabolite (2*R*)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid	0.01	Eggs; fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; milk

[1] ppm = parts per million

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

Currently, there are no American tolerances for clodinafop-propargyl on animal matrices listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide; nor are there any Codex MRLs[1] listed for clodinafop-propargyl in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for clodinafop-propargyl 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 Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for clodinafop-propargyl in wheat were submitted to support the domestic use of Traxos Herbicide on winter wheat and to extend its use on wheat in Eastern Canada. Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on wheat were also re-assessed in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated wheat treated at exaggerated rates was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of clodinafop-propargyl into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The maximum residue limit (MRL) of 0.02 ppm for clodinafop-propargyl on wheat grain was based upon the previously reviewed and submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the MRL for wheat.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support the MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Wheat grain	Broadcast foliar application/ 70–80	51–110	< LOQ[2]	< LOQ[2]	No quantifiable residues were observed at exaggerated rates.

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare
[2] The limit of quantitation (LOQ) of the enforcement method is 0.02 ppm.

Based on the dietary burden and residue data, an MRL of 0.01 ppm is proposed in/on meat, meat byproducts and fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep, milk and eggs to cover residues of clodinafop-propargyl and the acid metabolite CGA 193469.

Following the review of all available data, residues of clodinafop-propargyl in these crop/livestock commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable health risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.