Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2019-32

Pyraflufen-ethyl

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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 annual canarygrass to the product label of BlackHawk Herbicide, containing technical grade pyraflufen-ethyl and 2,4-D, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of BlackHawk Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 32111.

The evaluation of this pyraflufen-ethyl 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 MRL for pyraflufen-ethyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). MRL consultation for the other active ingredient, 2,4-D, present in BlackHawk Herbicide is being conducted under a separate action.

A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

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 be added to the MRLs already established for pyraflufen-ethyl, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Pyraflufen-ethyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Pyraflufen-Ethyl	Ethyl 2-[2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate and the metabolite acetic acid, 2-[2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluorophenoxy]- (expressed as parent equivalents)	0.01	Annual canarygrass seeds

[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 pyraflufen-ethyl on the petitioned commodity listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR, part 180, by pesticide, nor are there Codex MRLs[1] listed for pyraflufen-ethyl 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 MRL for pyraflufen-ethyl 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 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 Limit

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on wheat and barley were reassessed in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated wheat was also reassessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of pyraflufen-ethyl into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for the maximum residue limit (MRL) for pyraflufen-ethyl was based upon the field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for annual canarygrass seeds.

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	Pre-plant or pre-emergent/ 9.7–10.1	96–225	<0.01	<0.01	No quantifiable residues observed at exaggerated rates
Wheat Grain	Pre-emergent/ 46	97–109	<0.01	<0.01	
Barley Grain	Pre-emergent/ 8.6–9.4	97–116	<0.01	<0.01	No quantifiable residues observed at exaggerated rates
Barley Grain	Pre-emergent/ 47.1	97–116	<0.01	<0.01	

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

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