



Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2020-32

# Trinexapac-ethyl

*(publié aussi en français)*

**2 October 2020**

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: [canada.ca/pesticides](http://canada.ca/pesticides)  
[hc.pmra.publications-arla.sc@canada.ca](mailto:hc.pmra.publications-arla.sc@canada.ca)  
Facsimile: 613-736-3758  
Information Service:  
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799  
[hc.pmra.info-arla.sc@canada.ca](mailto:hc.pmra.info-arla.sc@canada.ca)

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

Catalogue number: H113-24/2020-32E (print version)  
H113-24/2020-32E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2020

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9.

Under the authority of the [Pest Control Products Act](#), Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade trinexapac-ethyl and the end-use product Moddus for use in Canada on wheat, barley and oats.

The evaluation of these trinexapac-ethyl applications indicated that the end-use product has value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2020-13, *Trinexapac-ethyl*, posted to the Canada.ca website on 9 September 2020.

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 specified 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 trinexapac-ethyl is being conducted via PRD2020-13. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.6 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are also provided in the PRD. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trinexapac-ethyl in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2020-13.

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 [Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point](#).

The proposed MRLs for trinexapac-ethyl are as follows.

**Table 1 Proposed maximum residue limits for trinexapac-ethyl**

Common name	Residue definition <sup>1</sup>	MRL (ppm) <sup>2</sup>	Food commodity
Trinexapac-ethyl	Metabolite 4-[cyclopropyl(hydroxy)methylidene]-3,5-dioxocyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	4.0	Wheat bran
		3.0	Barley, oats, wheat
		0.02	Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep
		0.01	Eggs; fat and meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; milk

<sup>1</sup> The residue definition for trinexapac-ethyl is the metabolite trinexapac acid.

<sup>2</sup> 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

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. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for trinexapac-ethyl in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.<sup>1</sup> 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 Index](#) webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

---

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

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

<b>Food commodity</b>	<b>Canadian MRL (ppm)</b>	<b>American Tolerance (ppm)</b>	<b>Codex MRL (ppm)</b>
Wheat bran	4.0	6.0	8
Barley, oats, wheat	3.0	4.0 (wheat and oats grain) 2.0 (barley grain)	3
Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep	0.02	0.03 (meat byproducts of hogs) 0.04 (meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep)	0.005 (milks) 0.01 (eggs; mammalian fats (except milk fats); meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); poultry fats; poultry meat)
Eggs; fat and meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; milk	0.01	0.02 (fat and meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep)	0.05 (edible offal of poultry) 0.1 (edible offal of mammals)

### Next steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trinexapac-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 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](#).