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Protéger la santé  
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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2026-05

# Acynonapyr

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## Purpose of consultation

A maximum residue limit (MRL)<sup>1</sup> is being proposed for the pesticide acynonapyr as part of the following applications for Canadian use, under submission numbers 2022-0855 and 2022-0856.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing acceptability of the uses requested under the above-noted applications to register the technical grade acynonapyr and the end-use product Kodama Miticide for new uses on pome fruits (crop group 11-09) in Canada, to control various mites.

The evaluation of these acynonapyr 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 PRD2026-03, *Acynonapyr*, posted to the Pesticides and pest management portion of Canada.ca on 10 February 2026. Dietary risks from the consumption of foods listed in Table 1 were shown to be acceptable when acynonapyr is used according to the supported label directions. Therefore, foods containing residues resulting from these uses are safe to eat, and an MRL is being proposed as a result of this assessment.

## Dietary health assessment

In assessing the risk of a pesticide, Health Canada combines information on pesticide toxicity with information on the degree and duration of dietary exposure to the pesticide residue from food. The risk assessment process involves four distinct steps:

- 1) Identifying the toxicology hazards posed by the pesticide;
- 2) Determining the "acceptable dietary level" for Canadians (including all vulnerable populations), which is protective of adverse health effects;
- 3) Estimating human dietary exposure to the pesticide from all applicable sources (domestic and imported commodities); and
- 4) Characterizing health risk by comparing the estimated human dietary exposure to the acceptable dietary level.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, Health Canada must determine the quantity of residues that could 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 (Steps 3 and 4). If estimated human exposure is less than or equal to the acceptable level (developed in Step 2), Health Canada concludes that consuming residues resulting from use according to approved label directions is not a health concern.

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<sup>1</sup> A maximum residue limit (MRL) is the maximum amount of residue that may remain in or on food when a pesticide is used according to label directions.

The proposed MRL is then subject to consultation to legally specify it as an MRL. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity, as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except for certain instances where different MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and its processed product(s).

Consultation on the proposed MRL for acynonapyr is being conducted via this document and PRD2026-03. Health Canada invites the public to submit written comments directly related to this proposed MRL for acynonapyr in accordance with the process outlined in the How to get involved Section of this document, and with the process outlined in PRD2026-03.

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 Canada’s Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

## Proposed MRL

The proposed MRL for acynonapyr is summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1 Proposed maximum residue limit for acynonapyr**

Common name	Residue definition	MRL (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Food commodity
Acynonapyr	(3- <i>endo</i> )-3-[2-propoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-9-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]-9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane and the metabolite (3- <i>endo</i> -3-[2-propoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane), expressed as parent equivalents	0.2	Pome fruits (crop group 11-09)

<sup>1</sup> ppm = parts per million

The commodities included in the listed crop groups/subgroups can be found on the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and pest management section of Canada.ca.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum residue limits, human health, and food safety 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

As reported in Table 2, currently there are no tolerances in the United States (U.S.) for acynonapyr in or on the petitioned commodities listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, nor are there Codex MRLs<sup>2</sup> listed for acynonapyr in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage.

**Table 2 Comparison of proposed Canadian MRL, U.S. tolerance and Codex MRL**

<b>Food commodity</b>	<b>Proposed Canadian MRL (ppm)</b>	<b>Established U.S. tolerance (ppm)</b>	<b>Established Codex MRL (ppm)</b>
Pome fruits (crop group 11-09)	0.2	Not established	Not established

ppm = parts per million

## How to get involved

Health Canada invites the public to submit written comments directly related to this proposed MRL, such as comments directed to the science evaluation, for acynonapyr up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document (2 May 2026). Please forward your comments to the Pest Management Regulatory Agency Publications Section. Health Canada will consider all comments received that are directly related to the proposed MRL and a science-based approach will be applied in making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a response to comments document found in Pesticides and pest management consultations. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

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<sup>2</sup> The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.