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and the environment

Protéger la santé
humaine et l'environnement

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2026-08

Epyrifenacil

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Purpose of consultation

Maximum residue limits (MRLs)¹ are being proposed for the pesticide epyrifenacil as part of the following applications for Canadian use, under submission numbers 2022-0053, 2022-0054 and 2022-0055.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada is proposing acceptability of the uses requested under the above-noted applications to register: the technical grade epyrifenacil; the end-use product S-3100 0.46 EC Herbicide (containing epyrifenacil) for new uses on soybean, field corn, wheat (spring and winter) and canola in Canada; and, V-10488 0.94 SE Herbicide (containing epyrifenacil, flumioxazin and pyroxasulfone) for use on soybeans and spring wheat in Canada, all to control or suppress various weeds.

The evaluation of these epyrifenacil applications indicated that the end-use products have 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 PRD2026-13, Epyrifenacil, posted to the Pesticides and pest management portion of Canada.ca on the 21 August 2026. Dietary risks from the consumption of foods listed in [Table 1](#) were shown to be acceptable when epyrifenacil is used according to the supported label directions. Therefore, foods containing residues resulting from this use are safe to eat, and MRLs are 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. The proposed MRL is then subject to consultation to legally

¹ 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.

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 products.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for epyrifenacil is being conducted via this document and PRD2026-13. MRLs are currently established for flumioxazin on dry soybeans at 0.02 ppm and wheat at 0.4 ppm, and for pyroxasulfone on dry soybeans at 0.06 ppm and wheat at 0.03 ppm; accordingly, separate PMRL actions are not required. Health Canada invites the public to submit written comments directly related to the residue chemistry data and dietary exposure assessment supporting this proposed MRL action for epyrifenacil in accordance with the process outlined in the [How to get involved](#) Section of this document, and with the process outlined in PRD2026-13.

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.

Proposed MRLs

The proposed MRLs for epyrifenacil are summarized in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 Proposed maximum residue limits for epyrifenacil

Common name	Residue definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food commodity
Epyrifenacil	ethyl 2-[[3-[2-chloro-5-[3,6-dihydro-3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]-4-fluorophenoxy]-2-pyridinyl]oxy]acetate	0.01	Eggs; fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry; milk
		0.005	Dry soybeans, field corn, rapeseeds (canola), wheat

¹ ppm = parts per million

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

The MRLs proposed for epyrifenacil in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances in the U.S., except for livestock commodities, in accordance with [Table 2](#).

The U.S tolerances for epyrifenacil are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs² listed for epyrifenacil in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage.

Table 2 Comparison of proposed Canadian MRLs, U.S. tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food commodity	Proposed Canadian MRL (ppm)	Established U.S. tolerance (ppm)	Established Codex MRL (ppm)
Eggs; fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry; milk	0.01	Not established	Not established
Dry soybeans, field corn, rapeseeds (canola), wheat	0.005	0.005	Not established

ppm – parts per million

How to get involved

Health Canada invites the public to submit written comments that are directly related to this proposed MRL action for epyrifenacil, such as comments directed to the residue chemistry data and dietary exposure assessment, up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document (by 4 November 2026). Please forward your comments to the Pesticides Publications Section. Health Canada considers all comments received that are directly related to the residue chemistry data and dietary exposure assessment supporting the proposed MRL action, and a science-based approach will be applied in making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a response to comments document found in Pesticides consultations. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

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