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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2018-51

Acequinocyl

(publié aussi en français)

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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 dry shelled beans and summer squash to the product label of Kanemite 15 SC Miticide, containing technical grade acequinocyl, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Kanemite 15 SC Miticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28641.

The evaluation of these acequinocyl applications 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 acequinocyl 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.

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 the MRLs already established for acequinocyl, are as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Acequinocyl

| Common Name | Residue Definition | MRL (ppm) ¹ | Food Commodity |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acequinocyl | 2-(acetyloxy)-3-dodecyl-1,4-naphthalenedione, including the metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthalenedione | 0.3 | Summer squash |
| | | 0.15 | Dry adzuki beans, dry beans, dry blackeyed peas, dry broad beans, dry catjang seeds, dry chickpeas, dry cowpea seeds, dry guar seeds, dry kidney beans, dry lablab beans, dry lima beans, dry moth beans, dry mung beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry rice beans, dry southern peas, dry tepary beans, dry urd beans, grain lupin |

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

Acequinocyl is an active ingredient that is concurrently being registered in Canada and the United States for use on dry shelled beans and summer squash. The MRLs proposed for acequinocyl in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances that have been established in the United States. The American tolerances for acequinocyl are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs¹ listed for acequinocyl in or on any commodity on the Pesticide Index webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for acequinocyl 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 acequinocyl in dry shelled beans and summer squash were submitted to support the domestic use of Kanemite 15 SC Miticide on dry shelled beans and summer squash.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for acequinocyl was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for dry shelled beans and summer squash.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the MRLs

| 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) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Dry shelled beans | Foliar application/ 659–681 | 1 | < 0.031 | < 0.047 |
| Summer squash | Foliar application/ 658–684 | 1 | < 0.032 | < 0.158 |

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

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of acequinocyl. Residues of acequinocyl in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.