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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2020-10

Halauxifen-methyl

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: canada.ca/pesticides
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

Canada

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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 oats to the product label of Paradigm Herbicide, containing technical grade halauxifen-methyl and florasulam, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Paradigm Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 31304.

The evaluation of this halauxifen-methyl 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 halauxifen-methyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

For florasulam, the previously established MRL of 0.01 ppm in/on oats is sufficient to cover residues resulting from this new use and is, therefore, unaffected by this MRL action.

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 halauxifen-methyl, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Halauxifen-methyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Halauxifen -methyl	Methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyridinecarboxylate	0.01	Oats

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 is no American tolerance established for halauxifen-methyl on oats in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, nor are there Codex MRLs¹ listed for halauxifen-methyl 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 halauxifen-methyl 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 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 Limit

Australian residue data for halauxifen-methyl in/on oats were submitted to support the domestic use of Paradigm Herbicide on oats. Previously reviewed Canadian residue data in/on cereals (wheat, barley and field corn) and a confined crop rotational study were re-assessed to determine the acceptability of the preharvest interval in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated wheat was also re-assessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of halauxifen-methyl into processed cereal commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for halauxifen-methyl was based upon the submitted field trial data, including Australian data conducted at exaggerated rates, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to determine the proposed MRL for oats.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial 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
Oats	Postemergent, foliar ground application/ 9.5–10.3	73–116	<0.01	<0.01	No quantifiable residues observed at exaggerated rates in the wheat processing study.
	Postemergent, foliar ground application/ 19.0–20.3	73–116	<0.01	<0.01	

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

Following the review of all available data, an MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of halauxifen-methyl. Residues of halauxifen-methyl in/on oats at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.