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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2021-22

Pyridate

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Under the authority of the [Pest Control Products Act](#), Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register the technical grade pyridate and the end-use product Tough 600 EC Herbicide for use in Canada on field corn, sweet corn, canola, lentils, field peas, dry peas, chickpeas and mint.

The evaluation of these pyridate 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 PRD2021-04, *Pyridate and Tough 600 EC Herbicide*, posted to the Canada.ca website on 6 July 2021.

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 pyridate is being conducted via PRD2021-04. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Section 3.9. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for pyridate in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2021-04.

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 pyridate are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed maximum residue limits for pyridate

Common name	Residue definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food commodity
Pyridate	O-(6-chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl) S-octyl carbonothioate, including the metabolite 6-chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinol (free and conjugated), expressed as parent equivalents	0.4	Dry lentils, peppermint tops, spearmint tops
		0.2	Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.05	Rapeseeds (crop subgroup 20A); dry chickpeas, dry field peas, dry pigeon peas, eggs, fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; field corn, meat byproducts of hogs and poultry; meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; milk, sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

¹ ppm = parts per million

An MRL is proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the [Residue Chemistry Crop Groups](#) webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of the Canada.ca website.

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 pyridate in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.¹ American tolerances are listed in the [Electronic Code of Federal Regulations](#), 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs listed for pyridate in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius [Pesticide Index](#) webpage.

¹ 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)

Food commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dry lentils	0.4	Not established	Not established
Peppermint tops		0.20	
Spearmint tops		0.20	
Meat byproducts of cattle goats, horses and sheep	0.2	Not established ¹	
Rapeseeds (crop subgroup 20A) (revised)	0.05	Not established	
Dry chickpeas		0.1	
Dry field peas, dry pigeon peas		Not established	
Eggs		Not established ¹	
Fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep		Not established ¹	
Field corn		0.03	
Meat byproducts of hogs and poultry		Not established ¹	
Meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep		Not established ¹	
Milk		Not established ¹	
Sweet corn kernels plus cobs with husks removed		Not established	

¹ In the United States, as there are no expectations of quantifiable residues in animal matrices. Tolerances in meat, milk and eggs are exempted (40 CFR 180.6(a)3).

Next steps

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