Health Canada Santé Canada

Evaluation Report for Category B, Subcategory 5.0 Application

Application Number: 2016-1970
Application: New MRL for previously assessed TGAI
Product: Pyroxasulfone Technical
Registration Number: 30573
Active ingredient (a.i.): Pyroxasulfone
PMRA Document Number: 2709497

Purpose of Application

The purpose of this application was to establish a maximum residue limit (MRL) in/on imported peanut commodities treated with pyroxasulfone.

Health Assessment

A metabolism study on potatoes and residue data for pyroxasulfone in/on peanuts were submitted to support the request for an MRL in/on imported peanut commodities from the United States. In addition, a processing study on treated peanuts was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of pyroxasulfone into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for an MRL for pyroxasulfone was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. An MRL to cover residues of pyroxasulfone, including the metabolites M-1, M-3, M-25 and M-28, in/on imported peanuts and processed commodities is proposed as shown in Table 1. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table 1 are covered under the proposed MRL for the raw agricultural commodity (RAC).

Table 1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit (MRL).

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues[1] (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor	Currently Established MRL	Recommended MRL
			LAFT	HAFT			
Peanut nutmeat	Soil/Pre-emergent 294-307	Maturity	<0.064	0.116	Peanut oil: 0.5x	None	Peanuts: 0.3 ppm
	Foliar/Post-emergent 294-308	Maturity	<0.064	0.210			

LAFT = Lowest Average Field Trial; HAFT = Highest Average Field Trial
[1] The combined residues include pyroxasulfone and metabolites M-1, M-3, M-25 and M-28 in terms of parent equivalent.

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Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of pyroxasulfone, including the metabolites M-1, M-3, M-25 and M-28, in imported peanut commodities. Residues in peanut at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.

Chemistry, Value and Environmental Assessments

Chemistry, value and environmental assessments were not required for this application.

Conclusion

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency has completed an assessment of the information submitted, and has found the information sufficient to establish an MRL to cover residues of pyroxasulfone in/on imported peanut commodities.

References

PMRA Document Number	Reference
2630949	2015, Magnitude of the Residue of Pyroxasulfone 85 WG in Peanut Nutmeat and Processed Commodities, DACO: 7.4.1,7.4.2,7.4.5
2630953	2014, A Metabolism Study with [^{14}C]Pyroxasulfone (2 Radiolabels) in Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), DACO: 6.3

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