Decision on amending the MRL for cyantraniliprole in or on leeks

Temporary MRL evaluated to support an emergency authorisation in GB

- GB MRL Decision Number: GB MRL 2022/006
- Date of entry into force: 1 June 2022
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Background

**Competent authority**

The risk assessment associated with amending the MRLs for Great Britain has been conducted by the Chemicals Regulation Division (CRD) of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

**Application**

Cyantraniliprole is an approved active substance in Great Britain.

In accordance with Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, HSE received an application for an emergency authorisation on leeks owing to an outbreak of onion thrips.

In accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, HSE received an application to set a temporary MRL (tMRL) for leeks.

HSE as the competent authority drew up an Evaluation Report (ER) that included its Reasoned Opinion (RO) on the risk to consumers associated with amending the MRLs.

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2 Retained Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin (as it applies in Great Britain, pursuant to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and European Union (Withdrawal Agreement Act 2020). Great Britain (“GB”) refers to England, Scotland and Wales.
Conclusion of the competent authority on the risk assessment

The competent authority concluded that the proposed use of cyantraniliprole on leeks will not result in consumer exposures exceeding the toxicological reference values and therefore is unlikely to have harmful effects on human health.

Full details of the assessment, including the dietary exposure estimates and the list of endpoints, are outlined in the ER/RO (Application Reference Number COP 2022/00105).
### Decision on the application to amend the MRLs

An emergency authorisation for the use of cyantraniliprole on Leeks has been granted. Therefore, in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the MRL outlined in Table 1 will be amended in the GB MRL Statutory Register. The MRL will be set in Part 3 of the Register.

The MRL will be set on a temporary basis for a period of 5 years to cover the emergency authorisation and to account for the period treated goods may remain in the supply chain. After 5 years the tMRL will fall to the LOQ of 0.01* mg/kg.

In the ER/RO, recommendations were also made for tMRLs for cyantraniliprole on a number of other commodities. Decisions on these assessments will be delivered separately.
Table 1 MRLs to be amended in the GB MRL Statutory Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Existing GB MRL (mg/kg)</th>
<th>New or amended GB MRL (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0270060      | Leeks   | 0.01*                  | 0.6                           | tMRL to cover an emergency authorisation.  
The MRL is sufficiently supported by data.  
A risk to consumers is unlikely. |

* Indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of quantification/determination

**Date of entry into force**

The MRL shall enter into force and appear in the GB MRL Statutory Register on 1 June 2022.

The GB MRL Statutory Register should be consulted to verify the MRL set and the legal provisions established.

**Expiry of the tMRL**

The tMRL will be valid until 31 May 2027 and after this date the MRL will be 0.01* mg/kg, unless amended by a further decision.

All other MRLs remain unchanged in the Register.
The active substance and formulated product

Active substance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO common name</th>
<th>Cyantraniliprole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name (IUPAC)</td>
<td>3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-4'-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-4'-cyano-2'-methyl-6'-(methylcarbamoyl)pyrazole-5-carboxanilide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formulated product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Benevia 10OD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formulation type and code</td>
<td>Oil dispersion (OD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active substance content</td>
<td>100 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Insecticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective against</td>
<td>Onion Thrips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field of use</td>
<td>Outdoor/GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application method</td>
<td>Spray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full details of the Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) are outlined in Appendix 1.
### Appendix 1 – GAPs supported by the assessment

**PPP (product name and/or code):** Benevia 10OD  
**Active substance:** Cyantraniliprole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop and/or situation (a)</th>
<th>GB or Country For Import Tolerance</th>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>F or G Or I (b)</th>
<th>Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Application rate per treatment</th>
<th>PHI (days)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leek s GB (England and Wales)</td>
<td>Benevia 10OD</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Onion Thrips</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>100 g/L</td>
<td>Conventional hydraulic boom sprayers including air assisted sprayers</td>
<td>9.4 – 25</td>
<td>300-800</td>
<td>75 g a.s./ha (150 g a.s./ha total)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) For crops, the GB and Codex classifications (both) should be taken into account; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)  
(b) State if the use is outdoor, field use (F) or glass house (G) or indoor use (I).  
(c) e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds  
(d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)  
(f) All abbreviations used must be explained  
(g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench  
(h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant- type of equipment used must be indicated  
(i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO) and not for the variant in order to compare the rate for same active substances used in different variants (e.g. fluoroxypr). In certain cases, where only one variant is synthesised, it is more appropriate to give the rate for the variant (e.g. benthiavalcarb-isopropyl).  
(j) Growth stage range from first to last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application  
(k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of applications possible under practical conditions of use  
(l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)  
(m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval