Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2011-30

# Clothianidin

*(publié aussi en français)*

**22 July 2011**

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2011-30E (print version)
H113-24/2011-30E-PDF (PDF version)

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has granted conditional registration to technical grade clothianidin and the end-use products Clutch 50 WDG Insecticide and Clothianidin Insecticide for use in Canada on pome fruits (Crop Group 11), stone fruits (Crop Group 12) and grapes. See Appendix 1 for a list of crop group commodities. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Clutch 50 WDG Insecticide and Clothianidin Insecticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 29382 and 29384, respectively.

The evaluation of these clothianidin applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding these registrations can be found in Evaluation Report ERC2011-01, *Clutch 50 WDG, Arena 50 WDG and Clothianidin Insecticides*.

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 clothianidin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). ERC2011-01 includes information regarding the proposed MRLs in Section 3.5.3 and Appendix II addresses the international situation and trade implications. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 8 of the Evaluation Report.

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 Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for clothianidin in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established, are as follows.

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Clothianidin**

| Common Name | Residue Definition | MRL (ppm) | Food Commodity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clothianidin | [C(*E*)]-*N*-[(2-chloro-5-thiazolyl) methyl]-*N'*-methyl-*N''*-nitroguanidine | 0.8 | Stone fruits (Crop Group 12) |
| | | 0.6 | Grapes |
| | | 0.3 | Pome fruits (Crop Group 11) |

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with Appendix I.

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

## 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 field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. As per Table 2, the proposed Canadian MRLs for clothianidin on pome fruits and certain stone fruits differ from the corresponding tolerances established in the United States (tolerances listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations by pesticide). Currently, Codex MRLs[1] have not been established for clothianidin on any commodity. A listing of Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

**Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs**

| Food Commodity | Canadian MRL (ppm) | American Tolerance (ppm) | Codex MRL (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peaches, nectarines | 0.8 | 0.8 | No MRL established |
| Apricots, plumcots, plums, prune plums, sweet cherries, tart cherries | 0.8 | No tolerance established | No MRL established |
| Grapes | 0.6 | 0.6 | No MRL established |
| Pome fruits | 0.3 | 1.0 | No MRL established |

## Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for clothianidin 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 for clothianidin and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[1] Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

# Appendix I

## Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

| Crop Group Number | Crop Group Name | Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Pome fruits | Apples<br>Crabapples<br>Loquats<br>Mayhaws<br>Oriental pears<br>Pears<br>Quinces |
| 12 | Stone fruits | Apricots<br>Nectarines<br>Peaches<br>Plumcots<br>Plums<br>Prune plums<br>Sweet cherries<br>Tart cherries |