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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2011-48

Iprodione

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for iprodione in or on caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A), almonds, beans, cotton seeds, dry bulb onions, ginseng, lettuce and mustard greens to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Iprodione is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on a number of fruit, legume and vegetable commodities.

The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when iprodione is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency has also determined that such residues will not be a concern to human health and is proposing to legally establish corresponding import MRLs. 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.

Details regarding the import MRLs can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.¹

A number of MRLs proposed in this action are to replace currently established MRLs to support the import of treated commodities in accordance with Table 1.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for iprodione is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

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 in Canada in or on food, to replace or be added to the MRLs already legally established for iprodione, are as follows.

¹ The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Amendment/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2009-0920.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Iprodione

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Iprodione	3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)- <i>N</i> -isopropyl-2,4-dioxoimidazolidine-1-carboximide, including the metabolites 3-isopropyl- <i>N</i> -(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxoimidazolidine-1-carboximide and 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxoimidazolidine-1-carboximide	25	Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A*), head lettuce**, leaf lettuce**
		11	Mustard greens
		4.0	Ginseng roots
		2.0***	Dry kidney beans, dry lima beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry tepary beans, dry beans, edible-podded runner beans, edible-podded snap beans, edible-podded wax beans
		0.3	Almonds
		0.2	Dry bulb onions
		0.1	Undelinted cotton seeds

* MRL is proposed to replace the currently established 10 ppm MRL for “Raspberries” and include all subgroup commodities.

** MRL is proposed to replace the currently established 15 ppm MRL for “Lettuce”.

*** MRL is proposed to replace the currently established 0.3 ppm MRL for “Beans”.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the caneberries crop subgroup in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada’s website.

A complete list of all pesticide 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

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for iprodione in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs². American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Established Codex MRLs are listed for iprodione on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

² 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

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)	25	25	30 (blackberries, raspberries)
Head lettuce	25	25	10
Leaf lettuce	25	25	25
Mustard greens	11	15	Not established
Ginseng roots	4.0	2.0 (Ginseng) 4.0 (Ginseng, dried root)	Not established
Dry kidney beans, dry lima beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry tepary beans, dry beans	2.0	2.0	0.1
Edible-podded runner beans, edible-podded snap beans, edible-podded wax beans	2.0	2.0	2.0
Almonds	0.3	0.3	0.2
Dry bulb onions	0.2	0.5	0.2
Undelinted cotton seeds	0.1	0.1	Not established

Next Steps

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