Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2012-27

Trifloxystrobin

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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 a maximum residue limit (MRL) for trifloxystrobin on bananas to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

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

The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when trifloxystrobin 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 a corresponding import 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.

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

Consultation on the proposed MRL for trifloxystrobin 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 MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

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

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy] methyl]benzeneacetate, including the metabolite (α,*E*)- α-(methyoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl] benzeneacetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin	0.1	Bananas

ppm = parts per million

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Amendment/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2010-5714.

A list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada, as of the date indicated, 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 MRL for trifloxystrobin in/on bananas in Canada is the same as the corresponding American tolerance but differs from the Codex MRL[2]. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by commodity or pesticide.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Bananas	0.1	0.1	0.05

Next Steps

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

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