Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-40

Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl

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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 benthiavalicarb-isopropyl on grapes, raisins and tomatoes to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl is a fungicide not currently registered for use in Canada.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when benthiavalicarb-isopropyl is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. 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 benthiavalicarb-isopropyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in APPENDIX 1.

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 benthiavalicarb-isopropyl are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	Combined residues of 1-methylethyl-*N*-[(1*S*)-1-[[[(1*S*)-1-(6-fluoro-2-benzothiazolyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamate and 1-methylethyl-*N*-[(1*S*)-1-[[[(1*R*)-1-(6-fluoro-2-benzothiazolyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]carbamate	1.0 0.45 0.25	Raisins Tomatoes Grapes

ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act* (PCPA), both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for benthiavalicarb-isopropyl in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for benthiavalicarb-isopropyl in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for benthiavalicarb-isopropyl 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. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

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

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data for benthiavalicarb-isopropyl in tomatoes and grapes were submitted to support the maximum residue limits on imported tomatoes and grapes. In addition, processing studies in treated grapes and tomatoes were reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of benthiavalicarb-isopropyl into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for benthiavalicarb-isopropyl was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions or at exaggerated rates in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A.1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported tomatoes and grapes.

TABLE A.1. Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s) (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor
			Min	Max	
Tomatoes	Foliar ground spray/ 0.440-0.446	3-8	<0.02	0.226	No concentration of residues was observed in paste and puree
Grapes	Foliar ground spray/ 0.204-0.219	26-29	<0.02	0.222	Raisins: R-L isomer: 2.7 S-L isomer: 3.4

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of benthiavalicarb-isopropyl. Residues of benthiavalicarb-isopropyl in these imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.