Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-56

Trifloxystrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has granted full registration to a new end-use product, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin, for the control of broad-spectrum diseases on various commodities. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the product label of CGA279202 50WG Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 30427.

The evaluation of this trifloxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

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 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 MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for trifloxystrobin, are as follows.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/New /Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2010-6197.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(1*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethylidene]amino] oxy]methyl]benzeneacetate, including the metabolite (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(1*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl] benzeneacetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin	10	Radish tops
		3.5	Leaf petioles subgroup (Crop Subgroup 4B)
		1.1	Strawberries
		0.1[a]	Root vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1B, except sugar beet); fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.07	Asparagus
		0.05	Peanuts

ppm = parts per million

[a]Proposed to replace the currently established 0.04 ppm MRL for the fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep.

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

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 pesticide(s) or for food commodity(ies).

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. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs may also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

As per Table 2, the proposed MRLs in Canada are the same as the corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, but differ from the Codex MRLs[2]. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

[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 (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Radish Tops	10	10	No MRL established
Leaf Petioles (Crop Subgroup 4B)	3.5	3.5	1 (celery)
Strawberries	1.1	1.1	0.2
Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.1[a]	0.1	No MRL established
Meat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.1[a]	0.1	0.05
Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.1[a]	0.1	0.05 (liver) and 0.04 (kidney)
Root Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1B, Except Sugar Beet)	0.1	0.1	0.1 (carrot)
Asparagus	0.07	0.07	No MRL established
Peanuts	0.05	0.05	0.02

[a]Proposed to replace the currently established 0.04 ppm MRL for the fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs 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 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.