Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-23

Saflufenacil

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

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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 saflufenacil on bananas and green coffee beans to permit the import and sale of these foods containing such residues.

Saflufenacil is a herbicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when saflufenacil 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 saflufenacil 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 I.

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 be added to the MRLs already established for saflufenacil, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Saflufenacil

Common name	Residue definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food commodity
Saflufenacil	2-chloro-5-[3,6-dihydro-3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1(2*H*)-pyrimidinyl]-4-fluoro-*N*-[[methyl-(1-methylethyl)amino]sulfonyl] benzamide including the metabolites *N*′-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-1-yl]benzoyl}-*N*-isopropyl sulfamide and *N*-[4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-({[(isopropylamino) sulfonyl]amino}carbonyl)phenyl]urea	0.03	Bananas, green coffee beans

[1] 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*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for saflufenacil in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] 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 pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian Maximum Residue Limits, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Bananas	0.03	0.03	0.01
Green coffee beans	0.03	0.03	0.01

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for saflufenacil 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 I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for saflufenacil in bananas and green coffee beans were submitted to support the MRLs. No processing studies were provided to determine the potential for concentration/reduction of residues of saflufenacil in processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for the MRLs for saflufenacil was based on the total residues of saflufenacil and metabolites M800H11 and M800H35 observed in the raw agricultural commodities treated according to 1.7-fold the maximum seasonal application rates registered in the exporting country. Table A.1 summarizes the residue data used to determine the proposed MRLs for imported bananas and green coffee beans.

Table A.1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits

Commodity	Application method/ Total application rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental processing factor
			Min	Max	
Bananas	Broadcast spray directed to base of plant; 372-392	0	<0.03	<0.03	None
		1	<0.03	<0.03	
Green coffee beans	Broadcast spray directed to base of plant; 392-401	0	<0.03	<0.03	None
		1	<0.03	<0.03	

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover total residues of saflufenacil. Total residues of saflufenacil 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.