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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2014-50

Boscalid

(publié aussi en français)

31 July 2014

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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Canada 

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2014-50E (print version)
H113-24/2014-50E-PDF (PDF version)

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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 boscalid on citrus fruits (crop group 10-revised), bananas, green coffee beans and tropical fruits (avocados, black sapotes, canistels, mamey sapotes, mangoes, papayas, sapodillas and star apples) to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Boscalid is a fungicide 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 boscalid 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 boscalid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). 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 boscalid, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Boscalid.

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Boscalid	2-chloro- <i>N</i> -(4'-chloro[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxamide	85	Citrus oil
		3.0	Citrus fruits (Crop Group 10-Revised)
		2.0	Avocados, black sapotes, canistels, mamey sapotes, mangoes, papayas, sapodillas, star apples
		0.6	Bananas
		0.05	Green coffee beans

¹ ppm = parts per million

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 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 boscalid in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs¹. 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 MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Citrus oil	85	85	50
Citrus fruits	3.0 Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-Revised)	2.0 Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10)	2.0
Avocados, black sapotes, canistels, mamey sapotes, mangoes, papayas, sapodillas, star apples	2.0	1.5	No MRL established
Bananas	0.6	0.4	0.6

Next Steps

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

Residue data for boscalid in avocados, bananas, green coffee beans, and citrus fruits were submitted to support the maximum residue limits on imported crops. In addition, a processing study in treated citrus fruits was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of boscalid into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for boscalid was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions (bananas, citrus fruits) and at exaggerated rates (avocados and green coffee beans) in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported crops.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor
			Min	Max	
Avocados ¹	Foliar/1.65-1.75	0	0.14	1.29	None
Bananas	Foliar/0.59-0.60	0-1	<0.05	0.42	None
Green coffee beans	Foliar/0.150	45	<0.05	<0.05	None
Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-Revised)					
Oranges	Foliar/1.33-1.37	0	0.18	1.42	59-fold (citrus oil)
Grapefruits	Foliar/1.34	0	0.06	0.85	None
Lemons	Foliar/1.32-1.38	0	0.52	1.51	None

¹ to be extended to black sapotes, canistels, mamey sapotes, mangoes, papayas, sapodillas and star apples

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