Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-74

Myclobutanil

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on dry beans to the product label of Nova™ 40W Agricultural Fungicide, containing technical grade myclobutanil, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Nova™ 40W Agricultural Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 22399.

The evaluation of this myclobutanil application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

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 myclobutanil 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 Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for myclobutanil, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Myclobutanil

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Myclobutanil	α-butyl-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile, including the metabolites α-(3-hydroxybutyl)-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile and α-(butyl-3-one)-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile	0.1	Grain lupin, dry kidney beans, dry lima beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry tepary beans, dry beans, dry adzuki beans, dry blackeyed peas, dry catjang seeds, dry cowpea seeds, dry moth beans, dry mung beans, dry rice beans, dry southern peas, dry urd beans, dry broad beans, dry guar seed, dry lablab 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

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for myclobutanil 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 MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Grain lupin, dry kidney beans, dry lima beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry tepary beans, dry beans, dry adzuki beans, dry blackeyed peas, dry catjang seeds, dry cowpea seeds, dry moth beans, dry mung beans, dry rice beans, dry southern peas, dry urd beans, dry broad beans, dry guar seed, dry lablab beans	0.1	0.03 (Vegetable, legume, group 6; indirect or inadvertent residues)	Not Established

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

Next Steps

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

Appendix I

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

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of Nova™ 40W Agricultural Fungicide on dry beans. Myclobutanil was applied to dry beans, which were harvested according to the proposed label directions. In addition, a metabolism study on sugar beets was reviewed, and metabolism studies on apples and grapes were reassessed in the framework of this petition to determine the nature of the residue in all plants.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for myclobutanil was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for dry beans.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)
Dry beans	Foliar/ 408-416	25-31	<0.03	<0.063

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

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