Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-06

Ipconazole

(publié aussi en français)

27 March 2018

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

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca

Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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

Catalogue number: H113-24/2018-6E (print version)
H113-24/2018-6E-PDF (PDF version)

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the registration of the new end-use product Rancona V 100 Pro FS Fungicide, containing technical grade ipconazole and carboxin; and the addition of new uses on various commodities to the product labels of Rancona V RS Fungicide, containing technical grade ipconazole and carboxin, and Rancona 3.8 FS Fungicide, containing technical grade ipconazole, are acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of the new end-use products Rancona V 100 Pro FS Fungicide and the registered end-use products Rancona V RS Fungicide and Rancona 3.8 FS Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 32667, 30217 and 29175, respectively.

The evaluation of these ipconazole applications indicated that the end-use products have 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 ipconazole 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.

For the coformulant carboxin, present in Rancona V 100 Pro FS Fungicide and Rancona V RS Fungicide, the MRL consultation is being conducted under a separate action.

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 ipconazole, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Ipconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Ipconazole	2-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-(1-methylethyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol	0.01	Edible-podded legume vegetables (Crop Subgroup 6A); succulent shelled pea and bean (Crop Subgroup 6B); mustard seeds (condiment type)

[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 the Canada.ca 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

The MRLs proposed for ipconazole 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 ipconazole in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for ipconazole 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 ipconazole in soybean were submitted to support the domestic use of Rancona V 100 Pro FS Fungicide and Rancona 3.8 FS Fungicide for edible-podded legume vegetables (Crop Subgroup 6A) and succulent shelled pea and bean (Crop Subgroup 6B). Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on canola were reassessed in the framework of the petition to support the domestic use of Rancona V RS Fungicide for mustard seeds (condiment type).

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for ipconazole 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 ipconazole.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./100 kg seed)[1]	Days After Planting (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Soybean (succulent seed with pod)	Seed treatment / 12.5	92 – 155	<0.01	<0.01	No quantifiable residues observed at exaggerated rates
Soybean (succulent seed without pod)	Seed treatment / 12.5	92 – 155	<0.01	<0.01	
Canola	Seed treatment (Radiotracer) / 10	206	<0.005	<0.005	No quantifiable residues observed in radiotracer study

[1] g a.i./100 kg seed= grams of active ingredient per 100 kilograms of seed

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