Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2019-39

Dimethomorph

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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 a new use on greenhouse lettuce to the product label of Zampro Fungicide, containing technical grade ametoctradin and dimethomorph, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of Zampro Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 30321.

The evaluation of this dimethomorph application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use is 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 MRL for dimethomorph is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the greenhouse trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I. The MRL consultation for ametoctradin, the other active ingredient present in Zampro Fungicide, is being consulted under a separate action.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to replace the MRL already established for dimethomorph, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Dimethomorph

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Dimethomorph	4-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl]morpholine	60[2]	Leaf lettuce

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] This MRL is proposed to replace the currently established MRL of 30 ppm for this commodity.

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 MRL proposed for dimethomorph in Canada with the corresponding American tolerance and Codex MRL.[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 Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of the Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Leaf lettuce	60	30 (Vegetable, leafy (except Brassica) group 4)	9

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for dimethomorph 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 MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is 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 Limit

Residue data for dimethomorph in greenhouse lettuce were submitted to support the domestic use of Zampro Fungicide on greenhouse lettuce.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for the maximum residue limit (MRL) for dimethomorph was based upon the submitted greenhouse trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for leaf lettuce.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the MRL

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)
Leaf lettuce	Foliar/ 676–706	0	10.7	31.8

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

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of dimethomorph. Residues of dimethomorph in leaf lettuce at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.