



Health
Canada Santé
Canada

*Your health and
safety... our priority.*

*Votre santé et votre
sécurité... notre priorité.*

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2019-44

Prometryn

(publié aussi en français)

19 December 2019

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: canada.ca/pesticides
hc.pmra.publications-arla.sc@canada.ca
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
hc.pmra.info-arla.sc@canada.ca

Canada 

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

Catalogue number: H113-24/2019-44E (print version)
H113-24/2019-44E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2019

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9.

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 parsley to the product label of Gesagard 480SC Herbicide, containing technical grade prometryn, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Gesagard 480SC Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 24771.

The evaluation of this prometryn 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 prometryn 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 [Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point](#).

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

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Prometryn

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Prometryn	<i>N,N'</i> -bis(1-methylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine	15	Dried parsley leaves
		3	Fresh parsley leaves

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 prometryn 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. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs listed for prometryn in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius [Pesticide Index](#) webpage.

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

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Fresh parsley leaves	3	0.60	Not established
Dried parsley leaves	15	1.5	Not established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for prometryn 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 prometryn in parsley were submitted to support the domestic use of Gesagard 480SC Herbicide on parsley.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for prometryn 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 parsley.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha) ¹	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)
Fresh parsley leaves	Post-emergence, foliar/ 2.1–2.4	27 – 28	0.33	0.63
Dried parsley leaves			1.7	3.2

¹ kg a.i./ha = kilograms of active ingredient per hectare

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