Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2017-34

Benzovindiflupyr

(publié aussi en français)

19 December 2017

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

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

Catalogue number: H113-24/2017-34E (print version)
H113-24/2017-34E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2017

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 the Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

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 benzovindiflupyr on sugarcane cane and green coffee beans to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Benzovindiflupyr 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 benzovindiflupyr 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 benzovindiflupyr 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 Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for benzovindiflupyr, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Benzovindiflupyr

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Benzovindiflupyr	*N*-[9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide	0.3[2]	Sugarcane cane
		0.09	Green coffee beans

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] It is proposed that the existing MRL of 0.04 ppm for sugarcane cane be revised to 0.3 ppm.

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 benzovindiflupyr 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 benzovindiflupyr for sugarcane cane or green coffee beans 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 benzovindiflupyr 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 benzovindiflupyr in sugarcane were submitted to support the maximum residue limit on imported sugarcane. In addition, a processing study in treated sugarcane was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of benzovindiflupyr into processed commodities.

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on coffee beans were reassessed in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated coffee beans was also reassessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of benzovindiflupyr into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for benzovindiflupyr was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions in the exporting countries, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported sugarcane cane and green coffee beans.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data 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)	Experimental Processing Factor
Sugarcane cane	Foliar broadcast/ 229-245	28-31	<0.013	0.208	Molasses: 0.088x Refined sugar: 0.064x
Green coffee beans	Foliar broadcast/ 150-180	21	<0.01	0.07	Roasted coffee beans: 0.42x Instant coffee: 0.42x

[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 benzovindiflupyr. Residues of benzovindiflupyr 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.