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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2019-02

# Aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride

*(publié aussi en français)*

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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 sweet cherries to the product label of ReTain Plant Growth Regulator, containing technical grade aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of ReTain Plant Growth Regulator, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 25609.

The evaluation of this aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride 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 MRL for aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride 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 MRL can be found in Appendix I.

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 be added to the MRLs already established for aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride, is as follows:

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride**

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Food Commodity
Aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride	(2 <i>S</i> , 3 <i>E</i> )-2-amino-4-(2-aminoethoxy)-3-butenoic acid monohydrochloride	0.08	Sweet cherries

<sup>1</sup> 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**

Currently, there are no American tolerances for aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride established in or on cherries. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. In addition, there are no Codex MRLs<sup>1</sup> listed for aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage.

## **Next Steps**

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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**

No residue data were submitted to support the use expansion of aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride on sweet cherries. However based on the proposed use pattern and timing of application, the environmental properties of the active, a re-assessment of a metabolism study on apples, and residue decline studies on several orchard fruits, it was determined that no quantifiable residues of aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride on sweet cherries are expected as a result of the proposed use.

### **Maximum Residue Limit**

No quantifiable residues of aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride on sweet cherries are expected as a result of the proposed use. As such, the recommendation for the MRL for aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride was based on the limit of quantitation for the enforcement method on file for this active.

An MRL of 0.08 ppm to cover residues of aminoethoxyvinylglycine hydrochloride in/on sweet cherries will be established.

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