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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2019-20

# Chloropicrin

*(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 bulb vegetables (crop group 3-07), cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9), pome fruits (crop group 11-09) and stone fruits (crop group 12-09) to the product label of Chloropicrin 100 Liquid Soil Fumigant and Pic Plus Fumigant, containing technical grade chloropicrin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Chloropicrin 100 Liquid Soil Fumigant and Pic Plus Fumigant, *Pest Control Products Act* registration numbers 25863 and 28715, respectively.

The evaluation of these chloropicrin 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 chloropicrin 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 replace or be added to the MRLs already established for chloropicrin, are as follows.

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Chloropicrin**

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Food Commodities
Chloropicrin	Trichloronitromethane	0.025	American plums, azaroles, beach plums, Beltsville bunching onions, black cherries, Canada plums, capulins, cherry plums, chickasaw plums, Chinese quinces, Damson plums, daylilies, elegans hosta, fresh Chinese chive leaves, fresh chive leaves, fresh onions, fritillaria bulbs, fritillaria leaves, Japanese

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Food Commodities
			apricots, Japanese plums, Japanese quinces, jujubes, klamath plums, kurrats, lady's leeks, lilies, macrostem onions, medlars, Nanking cherries, pearl onions, serpent garlic, shallot bulbs <sup>2</sup> , shallot leaves <sup>2</sup> , sloes, tejocotes, wild leeks

<sup>1</sup> ppm = parts per million

<sup>2</sup> To reflect current terminology, it is proposed that the established MRL for shallots be replaced with MRLs for shallot bulbs and shallot leaves.

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 chloropicrin in or on these commodities in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, nor are there any Codex MRLs.<sup>1</sup> listed for chloropicrin 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 MRLs for chloropicrin 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.

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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 Limits

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on peppers, squash, cantaloupe, tomatoes, cucumbers, *Brassica* crops, turnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes and radish were reassessed in the framework of this petition.

### Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for chloropicrin was based upon the field trial residue data on file for peppers, squash, cantaloupe, tomatoes, cucumbers, *Brassica* crops, turnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes and radish, which indicated that no quantifiable residues of chloropicrin (<0.025 ppm) are expected in any raw agricultural commodity. Residues in processed commodities are covered under the MRL established for the raw agricultural commodity.

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