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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2014-65

Flutriafol

(publié aussi en français)

12 August 2014

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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Canada 

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

Catalogue number: H113-24/2014-65E (print version)
H113-24/2014-65E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade flutriafol and the end-use product Fullback 125 SC Fungicide for use in Canada on apples, grapes, strawberries, and dry soybeans.

The evaluation of these flutriafol applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2014-16, *Flutriafol*, posted to the Health Canada website on 12 August 2014.

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.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish MRLs for flutriafol on bananas, sugar beets, stone fruits, pears, field corn, popcorn, and peanut to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when flutriafol is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. Details regarding the proposed MRLs on imported commodities can also be found in PRD2014-16.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for flutriafol is being conducted via PRD2014-16. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5.1 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for flutriafol in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2014-16.

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 Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for flutriafol are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Flutriafol

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Flutriafol	α -(2-fluorophenyl)- α -(4-fluorophenyl)-1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol	2.4	Raisins
		1.5	Stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09), small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F), low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)
		0.4	Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09), dry soybeans
		0.3	Bananas
		0.15	Peanuts
		0.08	Sugar beet roots
		0.02	Corn oil (refined)
		0.015	Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, and sheep
		0.01	Eggs, fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep, field corn, meat byproducts of hogs, and poultry, meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep, milk, popcorn grain

¹ ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

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. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for flutriafol 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. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs.

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Raisins	2.4	2.4	2.0
Stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09)	1.5	1.5	Not established
Small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)	1.5	1.5	0.8 (grapes)
Low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)	1.5	1.5	Not established
Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09)	0.4	0.4	0.3
Dry soybeans	0.4	0.35	0.4
Bananas	0.3	0.3	0.3
Peanuts	0.15	0.09	0.15
Sugar beet roots	0.08	0.08	Not established
Corn oil (refined)	0.02	0.02	Not established
Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, and sheep	0.015	0.05 (except liver at 0.8)	Not established
Eggs	0.01	Not established	Not established
Fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep	0.01	0.05 (except fat of hogs at 0.01; not established for fat of poultry)	Not established
Field corn, popcorn grain	0.01	0.01	Not established
Meat byproducts of hogs	0.01	0.01	Not established
Meat byproducts of poultry	0.01	Not established	Not established
Meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep	0.01	0.01 (except meat of poultry)	Not established
Milk	0.01	0.01	Not established

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for flutriafol 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.