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Pest Management
Regulatory Agency

Santé Canada
Agence de réglementation
de la lutte antiparasitaire

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2007-04

Novaluron

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Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), under the authority of the [Pest Control Products Act](#) (PCPA), has granted full registration to technical grade novaluron and the end-use product Rimon 10 EC Novaluron Insecticide for use in Canada to control Colorado potato beetle and European corn borer on potatoes, and codling moth and Oriental fruit moth on apples. The specific uses that were approved in Canada are detailed on the Rimon 10 EC Novaluron Insecticide label (PCPA Registration Number 28515).

The evaluation of these novaluron applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with its proposed uses are acceptable. Details on these registrations can be found in Proposed Registration Decision [PRD2006-05](#), *Novaluron*.

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 the label directions and that such residues will not pose an unacceptable health risk. 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.

Currently, MRLs are legally established under the Food and Drug Regulations (FDR) after consultation through the *Canada Gazette*. Amendments to the *Food and Drugs Act* (FDA), via [Bill C-28](#), anticipated to come into force in 2007, will allow pesticide MRLs to be legally established under the PCPA without their having to be adopted by regulation under the FDA, resulting in a more efficient means of establishing, revising and revoking pesticide MRLs.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for novaluron has already been conducted through PRD2006-05 (specific information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Section 3.5.4 with supplemental information addressing the international situation and trade implications in Appendix II). As stated in the subsequent Registration Decision [RD2007-04](#), *Novaluron*, no comments were received in response to this consultation.

The proposed MRLs for novaluron in Canada in or on food are as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Novaluron

Common Chemical Name	Chemical Name of Substance	MRL (ppm)	Foods
Novaluron	<i>N</i> -[[[3-chloro-4-[1,1,2-trifluoro-2-(trifluoromethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide	2.0*	Apples, crabapples, loquats, mayhaws, oriental pears, pears, quinces
		0.05**	Arracacha, arrowroot, cassava roots, chayote roots, Chinese artichokes, chufa, edible canna, ginger roots, Jerusalem artichokes, lerens, potatoes, sweet potato roots, tanier corms, taro corms, true yam tubers, turmeric roots, yam bean roots
		8.0	Milk, fat
		7.0	Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.5	Milk
		0.4	Kidney, liver, meat and meat byproducts (except kidney and liver) of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.01	Fat, kidney, liver, meat and meat byproducts (except kidney and liver) of hogs

* MRL established for apples and all other commodities within Crop Group 11 (see Appendix I).

** MRL established for potatoes and all other commodities within Crop Group 1C (see Appendix I).

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found in [Table II, Division 15](#) of the FDR. Once the amendments to the FDA via Bill C-28 are in force, the list of legally established Canadian MRLs will be available on the PMRA's [MRL webpage](#), which will be updated to include the MRLs listed in this document.

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 field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For animal commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices. Table 2 identifies differences among MRLs in Canada, tolerances in the United States and Codex¹ MRLs. A number of the proposed MRLs in Canada for animal commodities differ from the corresponding tolerances in the United States as listed in [40 CFR 180](#) (searchable by pesticide). Currently, there are no Codex MRLs for novaluron ([Codex MRLs](#) searchable by pesticide or commodity).

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

Commodities	Canadian MRLs (ppm)	American Tolerances (ppm)	Codex MRLs (ppm)
Milk, fat	8.0	20	No Codex MRLs have been established for novaluron.
Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	7.0	11	
Milk	0.5	1.0	
Kidney and liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.4	1.0	
Meat and meat by-products (except kidney and liver) of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.4	0.6	
Fat of hogs	0.01	0.05	

¹ Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations, which develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
11	Pome Fruit	Apples Crabapples Loquats Mayhaws Pears Oriental pears Quinces
1C	Tuberous and Corm Vegetables	Arracacha Arrowroot Chinese artichokes Jerusalem artichokes Edible canna Cassava roots Chayote roots Chufa Ginger roots Lerens Potatoes Sweet potato roots Tanier corms Taro corms Turmeric roots Yam bean roots True yam tubers