Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2009-15

Trifloxystrobin

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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 trifloxystrobin and the end-use products Trilex AL Seed Treatment Fungicide, Trilex FL Seed Treatment Fungicide, Prosper T 200 Flowable Insecticide and Fungicide Seed Treatment and Prosper FX Flowable Insecticide and Fungicide Seed Treatment[1] for use in Canada on legume vegetables (Crop Group 6), canola, corn (field, pop and sweet), mustard (condiment and oilseed types) and rapeseed. Prosper T 200 and Prosper FX were recently granted conditional registration for use on canola and rapeseed under *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 29158 and 29159, respectively. Full registration for the other three products is under consideration.

The evaluation of these trifloxystrobin applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2009-02, *Trifloxystrobin,* published on 26 February 2009.

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 trifloxystrobin was conducted domestically via PRD2009-02. Information regarding the proposed MRLs is found in Section 3.3.3 of PRD2009-02 with supplemental information addressing the international situation and trade implications in Appendix II. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I , Table 5. No MRL related comments were received as a result of the consultation.

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.

[1] PRD2009-02 refers to this end-use product as Prosper T 400 Flowable Insecticide and Fungicide Seed Treatment. The company has since revised the product's name.

The proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin in Canada in or on food, to be added to those already legally established, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethylidene]amino] oxy]methyl]benzeneacetate	0.02	Legume vegetables (Crop Group 6), field corn, mustard seeds (condiment type), mustard seeds (oilseed type), popcorn grain, rapeseed (canola), sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

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. As per Table 2, the proposed MRLs in Canada differ from the corresponding tolerances established in the United States (listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide) and American tolerances have not been established for legume vegetables, other than soybeans, mustard or rapeseed. Codex MRLs[2] for the food commodities covered by this action have only been established for maize (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

[2] Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

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

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Legume vegetables (Crop group 6)	0.02	0.08 ("Soybean, seed" only)	No MRL established
Field corn	0.02	0.05	0.02 (Maize)
Popcorn grain	0.02	0.05	0.02 (Maize)
Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed	0.02	0.04	0.02 (Maize)
Mustard seeds (condiment type)	0.02	No tolerance established	No MRL established
Mustard seeds (oilseed type)	0.02	No tolerance established	No MRL established
Rapeseed (canola)	0.02	No tolerance established	No MRL established

Appendix I

Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
6	Legume vegetables (succulent or dried)	Dry adzuki beans Dry beans Dry blackeyed peas Dry broad beans Dry catjang seeds Dry chickpeas Dry field peas Dry guar seeds Dry kidney beans Dry lablab beans Dry lentils Dry lima beans Dry moth beans Dry mung beans Dry navy beans Dry pigeon peas Dry pink beans Dry pinto beans Dry rice beans Dry southern peas Dry soybeans Dry tepary beans Dry urd beans Edible-podded dwarf peas Edible-podded jackbeans Edible-podded moth beans Edible-podded peas Edible-podded pigeon peas Edible-podded runner beans Edible-podded snap beans Edible-podded snow peas Edible-podded soybeans Edible-podded sugar snap peas Edible-podded sword beans Edible-podded wax beans Edible-podded yardlong beans Grain lupin Succulent shelled blackeyed peas Succulent shelled broad beans

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
		Succulent shelled English peas Succulent shelled garden peas Succulent shelled green peas Succulent shelled lima beans Succulent shelled peas Succulent shelled pigeon peas Succulent shelled southern peas