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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2009-12

Azoxystrobin

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6605C
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada 

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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 cereal grains (Crop Group 15; see Appendix I) to the product labels of Quadris Flowable Fungicide and Quilt Fungicide, containing technical grade azoxystrobin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Quadris Flowable Fungicide and Quilt Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 26153 and 28328, respectively.

The evaluation of these azoxystrobin applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.¹

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 consulting on proposed MRLs for azoxystrobin on commodities recently registered in Canada for which MRL consultations have not yet been conducted. These MRLs are included in Table 1 and are supported by the summary residue data captured in Appendix II of this PMRL.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for azoxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

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 The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/Amendment/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under either Application Number 2006-3665 (Quadris) or 2006-3668 (Quilt).

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

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Azoxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Azoxystrobin	(αE)-methyl 2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]-α-(methoxymethylene) benzeneacetate, including the isomer (Z)-methyl 2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]-α-(methoxymethylene) benzeneacetate	0.2*	Succulent shelled English peas, succulent shelled garden peas, succulent shelled green peas, succulent shelled peas, succulent shelled pigeon peas
		0.03**	Barley, buckwheat, oats, pearl millet, popcorn grain, proso millet, rye, sorghum, teosinte, triticale, wheat, wild rice
		0.02*	Edible-podded jackbeans, edible-podded moth beans, edible-podded runner beans, edible-podded snap beans, edible-podded soybeans, edible-podded swordbeans, edible-podded wax beans, edible-podded yardlong beans, succulent shelled blackeyed peas, succulent shelled broad beans, succulent shelled cowpeas, succulent shelled lima beans, succulent shelled southern peas

* The MRLs proposed for these previously registered commodities are supported by corresponding residue trial data attached under Appendix II.

** MRLs for azoxystrobin are already established on field corn (0.03 ppm), rice (4.0 ppm) and sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed (0.03 ppm). This PMRL proposes to extend the 0.03 ppm MRL to the remaining cereal grain commodities.

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 (tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations by pesticide). Currently, Codex² MRLs have not been established for azoxystrobin on any commodity. A listing of all established Codex MRLs is available on the Pesticide Residues in Food website.

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)
Succulent shelled pea and bean (Crop subgroup 6B), pea commodities	0.2	0.5	No MRL established
Barley	0.03	3.0	
Barley bran	0.03*	6.0	
Buckwheat	0.03	No tolerance established	
Oats	0.03	No tolerance established	
Pearl millet	0.03	No tolerance established	
Popcorn grain	0.03	0.05	
Proso millet	0.03	No tolerance established	
Rye	0.03	No tolerance established	
Sorghum	0.03	11	
Teosinte	0.03	No tolerance established	
Triticale	0.03	0.1	
Wheat	0.03	0.1	
Wheat bran	0.03*	0.2	
Wild rice	0.03	5.0	
Edible-podded legume vegetables (Crop subgroup 6A), bean commodities	0.02	3.0	
Succulent shelled pea and bean (Crop subgroup 6B), bean commodities	0.02	0.5	

* Covered by the MRL proposed for the raw agricultural commodities barley and wheat.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for azoxystrobin 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 for azoxystrobin and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

Appendix I Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

Crop Group Number	Crop Group Name	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
15	Cereal grains	Barley Buckwheat Field corn* Oats Pearl millet Popcorn grain Proso millet Rice* Rye Sorghum Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed* Teosinte Triticale Wheat Wild rice

* MRLs for these cereal grains are already established and they are therefore excluded from this action.

Appendix II Summary of Field Trial Data

Table 1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Establish Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Bean Commodities in the Edible-podded Legume Vegetables (6A) and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean (6B) Subgroups.

Commodity	Application Method/Total Application Target Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues ¹ (ppm)		Recommended MRL for Edible-podded and Succulent Shelled Bean Commodities
			Min	Max	
Bean with pod	Foliar spray / 225–250	13–48	<0.02	<0.02	0.02 ppm
Bean without pod	Foliar spray / 225–250	13–15	<0.02	<0.02	0.02 ppm

Combined residues of azoxystrobin and the z-isomer.

Table 2 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Establish Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Pea Commodities in the Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean (6B) Subgroup.

Commodity	Application Method/Total Application Target Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues ¹ (ppm)		Recommended MRL for Succulent Shelled Pea Commodities
			Min	Max	
Succulent shelled pea	1818–1863	0	0.04	0.18	0.2 ppm

Combined residues of azoxystrobin and the z-isomer.

NOTE:
g - grams
a.i. - active ingredient
ha - hectare
PHI - preharvest interval