Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-51

Clodinafop-propargyl

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish a maximum residue limit (MRL) for clodinafop-propargyl on wheat to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Clodinafop-propargyl is a herbicide currently registered in Canada for use on wheat.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when clodinafop-propargyl is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. 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 food commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for clodinafop-propargyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). Details regarding the proposed MRL on imported commodities can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL in Canada in or on food, to replace the MRL already established for clodinafop-propargyl is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Clodinafop-propargyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Clodinafop-propargyl	2-propynyl (2R)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate, including the metabolite (2R)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid	0.02	Wheat grain[a]

ppm = parts per million

[a] The established MRL of 0.1 ppm on wheat will be replaced with an MRL of 0.02 ppm for wheat grain, based on improved analytical methodology and new data.

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 pesticide(s) or for food commodity(ies).

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for clodinafop-propargyl in Canada is the same as corresponding tolerance to be established in the United States. Please note that the American tolerance of 0.1 ppm for wheat grain currently posted on the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, is to be revised to 0.02 ppm, and will be consistent with the proposed Canadian MRL proposed herein. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for clodinafop-propargyl in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for clodinafop-propargyl 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 MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this proposed MRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] 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 MRL

Residue data for clodinafop-propargyl on wheat were submitted to support the reduction of the maximum residue limit (MRL) for this active in/on wheat grain. Previously reviewed residue data for clodinafop-propargyl on wheat were also reassessed in the framework of this submission to support the new MRL.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for the MRL for clodinafop-propargyl was based on the residues observed in wheat commodities treated according to label directions from submitted field trials. An MRL to cover residues of clodinafop-propargyl and the metabolite CGA 193469 in/on wheat grain is proposed as shown in Table A1. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table 1A are covered under the recommended MRL for the raw agricultural commodity (RAC).

TABLE A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Establish the Maximum Residue Limit

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Currently Established MRL (ppm)	Recommended MRL (ppm)
			Min	Max		
Wheat grain	Ground application/ 70	60-110	No quantifiable residues		0.1	0.02[a]

[a] The established MRL of 0.1 ppm on wheat will be replaced with an MRL of 0.02 ppm for wheat grain.

Conclusions

Following the review of all available data, an MRL as proposed in Table 1A is recommended to cover residues of clodinafop-propargyl and the metabolite CGA 193469 in/on wheat grain. Residues of clodinafop-propargyl and CGA 193469 in this commodity at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable health risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.