CANADA GAZETTE, PART II

FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS - AMENDMENTS

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SCHEDULE NO. 1394 (FAMOXADONE)

P.C. 2005-492 OF APRIL 5, 2005

SOR/2005-86 OF APRIL 5, 2005

Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, pursuant to subsection 30(1)[1] of the *Food and Drugs Act*, hereby makes the annexed *Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations (1394 — Famoxadone)*.

[1] S.C. 1999, c. 33, s. 347

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REGULATIONS AMENDING THE FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS (1394 — FAMOXADONE)

AMENDMENT

1. Table II to Division 15 of Part B of the *Food and Drug Regulations*[2] is amended by adding the following after item E.5:

	I	II	III	IV
Item No.	**Common Chemical Name**	**Chemical Name of Substance**	**Maximum Residue Limit p.p.m.**	**Foods**
F.01	famoxadone	5-methyl-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-3-(phenylamino)-2,4-oxazolidinedione	1.0	Tomatoes
			0.06	Milk fat
			0.05	Liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
			0.02	Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep, potatoes

COMING INTO FORCE

2. These Regulations come into force on the day on which they are registered.

[2] C.R.C., c. 870

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS STATEMENT
(This statement is not part of the Regulation)

Description

Under authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), of Canada, has approved an application for the registration of the pe Health st control product (pesticide) famoxadone as a fungicide for the control of early and late blight in potatoes and tomatoes. This regulatory amendment will establish Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) under the *Food and Drugs Act* for residues of famoxadone resulting from this use in potatoes and tomatoes, in order to permit the sale of food containing these residues. This amendment will also establish MRLs in fat and liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep; and milk fat to cover residues in food derived from animals fed with crops treated with famoxadone.

Before making a registration decision regarding a new pest control product, the PMRA conducts the appropriate assessment of the risks and value of the product specific to its proposed use. Pest control products will be registered if: the data requirements for assessing value and safety have been adequately addressed; the evaluation indicates that the product has merit and value; and the human health and environmental risks associated with its proposed use are acceptable.

The human health risk assessment includes an assessment of dietary risks posed by expected residues of the pest control product, as determined through extensive toxicological studies. An acceptable daily intake (ADI) and/or acute reference dose (ARfD) is calculated by applying a safety factor to a no observable adverse effect level or, in appropriate cases, by applying a risk factor which is calculated based on a linear low-dose extrapolation. The potential daily intake (PDI) is calculated from the amount of residue that remains on each food when the pest control product is used according to the proposed label and the intake of that food from both domestic and imported sources in the diet. PDIs are established for various Canadian subpopulations and age groups, including infants, toddlers, children, adolescents and adults. Provided the PDI does not exceed the ADI or ARfD for any subpopulation or age group, and the lifetime risk is acceptable, the expected residue levels are established as MRLs under the *Food and Drugs Act* to prevent the sale of food with higher residue levels. Since, in most cases, the PDI is well below the ADI and lifetime risks are very low when MRLs are originally established,

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additional MRLs for the pest control product may be added in the future.

After the review of all available data, the PMRA has determined that MRLs for famoxadone of 1 part per million (ppm) in tomatoes, 0.06 ppm in milk fat, 0.05 ppm in liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep, and 0.02 ppm in fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep; and potatoes would not pose an unacceptable health risk to the public. These new MRLs harmonize with those established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Alternatives

Under the *Food and Drugs Act*, it is prohibited to sell food containing residues of pest control products at a level greater than 0.1 ppm unless a higher MRL has been established in Table II, Division 15, of the *Food and Drug Regulations*. Also under the *Food and Drugs Act*, the sale of food containing residues of pest control products at a level less than or equal to 0.1 ppm is permitted unless a lower MRL has been established in Table II, Division 15, of the *Food and Drug Regulations*. In the case of famoxadone, establishment of MRLs for fat and liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep; milk fat; potatoes; and tomatoes is necessary to support the use of a pest control product which has been shown to be both safe and effective, while at the same time preventing the sale of food with unacceptable residues.

Benefits and Costs

The use of famoxadone on potatoes and tomatoes will provide joint benefits to consumers and the agricultural industry as a result of improved management of pests. In addition, this regulatory amendment will contribute to a safe, abundant and affordable food supply by allowing the importation and sale of food commodities containing acceptable levels of pesticide residues.

The review of the application for registration of famoxadone was conducted jointly by the PMRA and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Registration of this pest control product and establishment of MRLs in Canada will benefit the Canadian agricultural industry and will prevent interruption of trade in food commodities between the two countries.

Some costs may be incurred related to the implementation of analytical methods for analysis of famoxadone in the foods mentioned above. Resources required are not expected to result in

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significant costs to the government.

Consultation

Registration decisions, including dietary risk assessments, made by the PMRA are based on internationally recognized risk management principles, which are largely harmonized among member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Individual safety evaluations conducted by the PMRA include a review of the assessments conducted at the international level as part of the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/World Health Organization Food Standards Programme in support of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, as well as MRLs adopted by other national health/regulatory agencies.

This schedule of amendment was published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on November 6, 2004. Interested parties were invited to make representation concerning the proposed amendment. No responses were recieved.

Compliance and Enforcement

Compliance will be monitored through ongoing domestic and/or import inspection programs conducted by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency when the MRLs for famoxadone are adopted.

Contact

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