

CANADA GAZETTE, PART II

FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS - AMENDMENTS

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CANADA GAZETTE, PART II OF APRIL 20, 2005

SCHEDULE NO. 1400 (PICLORAM)

P.C. 2005-493 OF APRIL 5, 2005

SOR/2005-87 OF APRIL 5, 2005

Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, pursuant to subsection 30(1)^a of the *Food and Drugs Act*, hereby makes the annexed *Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations (1400 - Picloram)*.

REGULATIONS AMENDING THE FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS (1400 -
PICLORAM)

AMENDMENT

1. Table II to Division 15 of Part B of the *Food and Drug Regulations*¹ is amended by adding the following after item P.4.1:

I	II	III	IV
Item No.	Common Chemical Name	Chemical Name of Substance	Maximum Residue Limit p.p.m. Foods
P.4.1.1	picloram	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid	0.4 Kidney and meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep 0.2 Kidney and meat by-products of poultry, wheat 0.1 Barley 0.0 Eggs, fat, liver and meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep, milk

COMING INTO FORCE

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

¹ C.R.C., c. 870

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS STATEMENT

(This statement is not part of the Regulation)

Description

Picloram is registered under the *Pest Control Products Act* as a herbicide for the control of deep-rooted perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds in barley, wheat, permanent grass pastures and rangeland as a post-emergent treatment. By virtue of subsection B.15.002(1) of the *Food and Drug Regulations*, the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for residues of picloram in any food is 0.1 parts per million (ppm).

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), of Health Canada, has recently approved an application for the registration of a new end use product containing the active ingredient picloram for the uses mentioned above. Following the review of data submitted in connection with this application, this regulatory amendment will establish MRLs for residues of picloram resulting from its use in barley and wheat, in order to permit the sale of food containing these residues. The amendment will also establish MRLs in eggs; fat, kidney, liver, meat and meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; and milk to cover residues in food derived from animals fed with crops treated with picloram.

In order to determine whether proposed MRLs are safe, the PMRA conducts a dietary risk assessment. 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, 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 picloram of 0.4 ppm in kidney and meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep, 0.2 ppm in kidney and meat by-products of poultry; and wheat, 0.1 ppm in barley, and 0.05 ppm in eggs; fat, liver and meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; and milk would not pose an unacceptable health risk to the public.

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 picloram, establishment of MRLs for eggs; fat, kidney, liver, meat and meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep; milk; and wheat 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.

Even though the sale of food containing residues of pest control products at a level greater than 0.1 ppm would already be prohibited by virtue of subsection B.15.002(1) of the *Food and Drug Regulations*, the establishment of an MRL of 0.1 ppm in Table II, Division 15, of the Regulations, for residues of picloram in barley would provide more clarity regarding the applicable MRL and would clearly indicate that the appropriate risk assessment has been completed. This is in keeping with current trends towards increased openness and transparency of regulatory processes and is consistent with current practices of most pesticide regulatory agencies throughout the world.

Benefits and Costs

The above listed uses of picloram provide joint benefits to consumers and the agricultural industry as a result of improved management of pests. 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.

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

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 picloram are adopted.

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