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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2017-10

Flumioxazin

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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 Crop Subgroup 6C – Dried shelled peas and beans (except soybeans) and on wheat to the product labels of Flumioxazin 51 WDG Herbicide and on Valtera™ Herbicide, containing technical grade flumioxazin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Flumioxazin 51 WDG Herbicide and Valtera™ Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29235 and 29230, respectively.

The evaluation of this flumioxazin application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

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 flumioxazin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

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 Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for flumioxazin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Flumioxazin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Flumioxazin	2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2*H*-1,4-benzoxazin-6-YL]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-isoindole-1,3(2*H*)-dione	0.4	Wheat[2]
		0.07	Crop subgroup 6C[3]

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] The current MRL of 0.02 ppm on wheat will be replaced by the revised MRL of 0.4 ppm for wheat.
[3] The current MRL of 0.02 ppm on dry field peas and of 0.05 ppm on bean varieties of Crop Subgroup 6C, will be replaced by the revised MRL of 0.07 ppm for the whole Crop Subgroup 6C – Dried shelled peas and beans.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

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 established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for flumioxazin in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide; and are also the same as the Codex MRLs[1] listed on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for flumioxazin 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. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are 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 Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data from flumioxazin in wheat was submitted, and previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on dry peas and beans were reassessed to support the domestic use of Flumioxazin 51 WDG Herbicide and Valtera™ Herbicide on dried shelled peas and beans, and on wheat. In addition, a processing study in treated wheat was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of flumioxazin into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for flumioxazin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for the various crops.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Dry peas	Foliar/ 105-112	4-6	<0.02	0.06	Not applicable
Dry beans	Foliar/ 102-108	4-6	<0.02	0.05	Not applicable
Wheat grain	Foliar/ 69-74	9-11	0.04	0.30	Bran: 0.9× Flour: 0.1× Germ: 1.0×

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of flumioxazin. Residues of flumioxazin in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.