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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2017-07

# Fluoxastrobin

*(publié aussi en français)*

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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 maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluoxastrobin on various commodities to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Fluoxastrobin is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when fluoxastrobin 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 commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fluoxastrobin 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 are also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for fluoxastrobin, are as follows.

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Fluoxastrobin**

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Food Commodity
Fluoxastrobin	(1E)-[2-[[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]phenyl](5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone O-methyloxime and the Z-isomer (1Z)-[2-[[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]phenyl](5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone O-methyloxime <sup>2</sup>	1.5	Crop Subgroup 9A (Melon Subgroup)
		0.5	Crop Subgroup 9B (Squash/Cucumber Subgroup)
		0.06	Peanut oil (refined)
		0.02	Peanuts

<sup>1</sup> ppm = parts per million

<sup>2</sup> The residue definition in previous documentation was (1E)-[2-[[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]phenyl] (5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone O-methyloxime, but has been clarified to indicate that the residue definition includes the Z-isomer.

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 fluoxastrobin in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs<sup>1</sup> listed for fluoxastrobin in or on any commodity 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 fluoxastrobin 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 for fluoxastrobin in various crops were submitted to support the maximum residue limits on imported crops. In addition, processing studies in treated peanuts were reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of fluoxastrobin into processed commodities.

#### Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluoxastrobin was based upon the residues observed in crops treated according to label directions in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported crops.

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

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha) <sup>1</sup>	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Peanut nutmeats	Foliar/ 805-832	13-15	<0.01	<0.01	--
Peanut nutmeats	Foliar/ 4030	14	0.0115	0.0115	--
Peanut oil (refined)			0.0922	0.0922	8.0×
Peanut nutmeats	Foliar/ 807	21	0.02	0.02	--
Peanut oil (refined)			0.01	0.01	0.5×
Cantaloupe	Foliar/ 760-818	1-3	0.09	0.83	--
Cucumbers	Foliar/ 762-818	1	0.05	0.17	--
Summer Squash	Foliar/ 762-818	1-3	0.04	0.16	--

<sup>1</sup> 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 fluoxastrobin. Residues of fluoxastrobin in these imported crops at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.