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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2019-13

Flumioxazin

(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) has concluded that the removal of the grazing restriction for field corn, soybean, and wheat on the product labels of Flumioxazin 51 WDG Herbicide and Valtera Herbicide, containing technical grade flumioxazin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Flumioxazin 51 WDG Herbicide and Valtera Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 29235 and 29230, respectively.

The evaluation of these flumioxazin applications indicated that the human health risks associated with the removal of the grazing restriction 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).

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 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)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione including the metabolites 2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propyn-1-yl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione and 2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propyn-1-yl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	0.06	Fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep; milk
	2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	0.02	Eggs; fat, meat and meat byproducts of poultry

¹ ppm = parts per million

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

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for flumioxazin in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.¹ Currently, there are no American tolerances for flumioxazin on animal commodities listed in the [Electronic Code of Federal Regulations](#), 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius [Pesticide Index](#) webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep; milk	0.06	Not established	0.02 (Edible offal (mammalian), mammalian fats (except milk fats), meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks)
Eggs, fat, meat, and meat byproducts of poultry	0.02	Not established	0.02 (eggs, poultry fats, poultry meat, poultry, Edible offal of)

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

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

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](#).