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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2020-36

Trifludimoxazin

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: canada.ca/pesticides
hc.pmra.publications-arla.sc@canada.ca
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
hc.pmra.info-arla.sc@canada.ca

Canada 

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade trifludimoxazin and the end-use products Vulcarus™ and Voraxor™ for use in Canada on barley, field corn, lentils, soybeans, dry field peas and wheat (including durum, spring, winter).

The evaluation of these trifludimoxazin applications indicated that the end-use products have value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2020-15, *Trifludimoxazin*, posted to the Canada.ca website on 28 October 2020.

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 specified 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.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to specify MRLs for trifludimoxazin on pome fruits (crop group 11-09), citrus fruits (crop group 10) (revised), tree nuts (crop group 14-11), peanuts, edible-podded and succulent shelled beans and peas, sweet corn, annual canarygrass seeds, millet, oats, rye, triticale and sorghum to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when trifludimoxazin is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. Details regarding the proposed MRLs on imported commodities can also be found in PRD2020-15.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for trifludimoxazin is being conducted via PRD2020-15. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.6 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are also provided in the PRD. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifludimoxazin in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2020-15.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for trifludimoxazin are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed maximum residue limits for trifludimoxazin

Common name	Residue definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food commodity
Trifludimoxazin	dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-6-thioxo-3-[2,2,7-trifluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propyn-1-yl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione	0.01	Legume vegetables (succulent or dried) (crop group 6), citrus fruits (crop group 10) (revised), pome fruits (crop group 11-09), tree nuts (crop group 14-11), cereal grains (crop group 15), annual canarygrass seeds, peanuts, eggs, fat, meat, meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep, milk

¹ ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides section of the Canada.ca 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

Trifludimoxazin is a new active ingredient that is concurrently being registered in Canada and the United States. The MRLs proposed for trifludimoxazin in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances to be promulgated in the United States, except for certain commodities (livestock), in accordance with Table 2, for which differences in MRLs/tolerances may be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Once established, the American tolerances for trifludimoxazin will be listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs¹ listed for trifludimoxazin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United

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

Food commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Legume vegetables (succulent or dried) (crop group 6), citrus fruits (crop group 10) (revised), pome fruits (crop group 11-09), tree nuts (crop group 14-11), cereal grains (crop group 15), annual canarygrass seeds, peanuts	0.01	0.01	Not established
Eggs, fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry and sheep, milk	0.01	Not required ¹	Not established

¹ as per 40 CFR 180.6(a) no reasonable expectation of finite residues

Next steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifludimoxazin 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.

Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.