Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-116

Acetamiprid

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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 the new uses on asparagus, sweet corn, rutabagas and grapes to the product label of ASSAIL 70 WP Insecticide, containing technical grade acetamiprid, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of ASSAIL 70 WP Insecticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27128.

The evaluation of these acetamiprid applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration for sweet corn can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1] A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs to cover uses on asparagus, rutabagas and grapes can be found in Appendix I.

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 acetamiprid 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 Standards Council of Canada.

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

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Minor Use/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2011-0571.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Acetamiprid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Acetamiprid	(*1E*)-*N*-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N'*-cyano-*N*-methylethanimidamide	0.8	Asparagus
		0.35	Amur River grapes, grapes[2], hardy kiwifruit, maypop, and Schisandra berries
		0.03	Rutabaga roots
		0.01	Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] Proposed to replace the established MRL of 0.2 ppm (EMRL2008-01) for residues of acetamiprid in/on grapes.

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 pesticide(s) or for food commodity(ies).

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for acetamiprid in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[2] American tolerances are 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 Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

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

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

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Grapes	0.35	0.35 (Fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13-07F)	0.5
Rutabaga roots	0.03	0.01 (Vegetable, tuberous and corm, group 1)	Not Established

Next Steps

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

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada and/or the United States were submitted to support the domestic use of ASSAIL 70 WP Insecticide on asparagus, rutabagas and grapes. Acetamiprid was applied to these crops and harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for acetamiprid in/on asparagus was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. The recommendation for MRLs for acetamiprid in/on rutabaga roots, Amur River grapes, grapes, hardy kiwifruit, maypop, and Schisandra berries was based upon the field trial data, guidance provided in PRO2005-04, *Guidance for Setting Pesticide Maximum Residue Limits Based on Field Trial Data*, and the North American Free Trade Agreement calculator as the MRL statistical methodology. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Intervals (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Asparagus	Foliar application/ 224–228	1	0.11	0.43
Grapes	Foliar application/ 219–230	2–3	0.01	0.25
Rutabaga	Foliar application/ 301.6–329.2	6–8	<0.01	0.026

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