Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-75

Fosetyl-aluminum

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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 broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Napa Chinese cabbages, Chinese mustard cabbages, collards, kales, kohlrabies, mizuna, mustard spinach, rape leaves, grapes and cranberries to the product labels of Aliette Systemic Fungicide Water Dispersible Granule and Aliette WDG Systemic Fungicide containing technical grade fosetyl-aluminum, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Aliette Systemic Fungicide Water Dispersible Granule and Aliette WDG Systemic Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 27688 and 24458, respectively.

The evaluation of this fosetyl-aluminum application indicated that the end-use product has merit and 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.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish MRLs for fosetyl-aluminum on asparagus and Crop Subgroup 13-07A (Caneberry subgroup) 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 fosetyl-aluminum is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fosetyl-aluminum 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 Standards Council of Canada.

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

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Fosetyl-aluminum

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Fosetyl-aluminum	Aluminum tris (*O*-ethylphosphonate)	60	Broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Napa Chinese cabbages, Chinese mustard cabbages, collards, kales, kohlrabies, mizuna, mustard spinach, rape leaves
		30	Grapes
		0.5	Cranberries
		0.1	Asparagus; Caneberry subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)*

ppm = parts per million

*The proposed MRL for Caneberry subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) is to replace the established MRL of 0.05 ppm due to a request to align the established MRL of 0.05 ppm with the American tolerance of 0.1 ppm for this crop subgroup.

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 pesticide(s) or for food commodities.

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. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for fosetyl-aluminum in Canada with corresponding American tolerances. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for fosetyl-aluminum in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

[1] 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)
Grapes	30	10 (Regional registration)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for fosetyl-aluminum 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

Submitted and previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in the United States were assessed to support the domestic use of Aliette Systemic Fungicide Water Dispersible Granule (Reg. No. 27688) and Aliette WDG Systemic Fungicide, (Reg. No. 24458) on grapes, cranberries, broccoli/cauliflower, mustard greens, cabbage and spinach. Fosetyl-aluminum was applied at exaggerated rates or rates equivalent to the accepted rates to crops, which were harvested according to label directions. Residue data for fosetyl-aluminum in asparagus, raspberries and blackberries were assessed to support the maximum residue limits on imported asparagus and caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A). In addition, a processing study in treated grapes was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of fosetyl-aluminum into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fosetyl-aluminum 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 MRL(s) for the raw agricultural commodities.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor	Currently Established MRL	Recommended MRL
			Min	Max			
Grapes	Foliar ground applications/31.2-36.1	14–16	<0.05	17.8	Residues did not concentrate in grape juice and raisins	None	30 ppm
Cranberries	Foliar ground applications/17.5-18.2	3–4	<0.05	0.35	Not applicable	None	0.5 ppm
Mustard Greens	Foliar ground applications/31.5	3	0.18	37.0	Not applicable	60 ppm in/on broccoli, bok choy Chinese cabbages, mustard greens, cauliflower, Chinese broccoli and cabbage	60 ppm in/on broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Napa Chinese Cabbages, Chinese mustard cabbages, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard spinach and rape greens
Broccoli/ Cauliflower			0.13	8.1			
Cabbage			<0.05	11.0			
Spinach	Foliar ground applications/31.5	3	<0.05	0.98	Not applicable	100 ppm in/on spinach	None

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing	Currently Established	Recommended MRL
Asparagus	Foliar ground applications/4.48	110	0.05	0.05	Not applicable	None	0.1 ppm
Raspberry	Foliar ground applications/17.92	60	<0.05	<0.05	Not applicable	0.05 ppm in/on blackberries, loganberries, raspberries and wild raspberries	0.1 ppm in/on blackberries, loganberries, raspberries and wild raspberries
Blackberry			<0.05	<0.05	Not applicable		

PHI = preharvest interval; ppm = parts per million

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of fosetyl-aluminum. Residues of fosetyl-aluminum 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.