

## BITERTANOL (144)

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### EXPLANATION

Bitertanol was evaluated for residues by the 1999 JMPR within the CCPR Periodic Review Programme. An MRL of 1 mg/kg was recommended for, among other commodities, nectarines and peaches. Withdrawal of the existing CXL for apricot was recommended because no information on GAP was reported. The 34th Session of the CCPR in 2002 decided to retain the CXL for apricot as extrapolation from data for peaches would be possible and information on GAP in France would be submitted to the JMPR (ALINORM 03/24, paragraph 130).

### USE PATTERN

The government of France reported information on the use of bitertanol on apricots in France to the 2002 JMPR (Declercq, 2002).

Table 1. Registered uses of bitertanol on apricots, peaches and nectarines in France, PHI not specified on label (Declercq, 2002).

| Crop      | F/G | Form.  | Application <sup>1</sup> |                |                       | PHI, days |
|-----------|-----|--------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
|           |     |        | Method                   | Rate, kg ai/ha | Spray conc., kg ai/hl |           |
| Apricot   | F   | 300 EC | Foliar spray             | 0.3            | 0.03                  | 14        |
|           | F   | 25 WP  | Foliar spray             | 0.3            | 0.019 – 0.03          | 14        |
| Peach     | F   | 300 EC | Foliar spray             |                | 0.03                  | 14        |
|           | F   | 25 WP  | Foliar spray             |                | 0.019 – 0.025         | 14        |
| Nectarine | F   | 300 EC | Foliar spray             |                | 0.03                  | 14        |
|           | F   | 25 WP  | Foliar spray             |                | 0.019 – 0.025         | 14        |

<sup>1</sup> Number not specified

### APPRAISAL

Bitertanol [1-(biphenyl-4-yloxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol] was evaluated for residues by the 1999 JMPR as a periodic review compound. An MRL of 1 mg/kg was recommended among other commodities for nectarines and peaches. The existing CXL for apricot was withdrawn because no GAP was submitted. The 34th Session of the CCPR in 2002 decided to retain the CXL of apricot for the current period as extrapolation from peach was possible and information on GAP in France will be submitted to the JMPR. The French government provided information on use of bitertanol in apricots in France to the Meeting.

Identical GAP data in France for peaches and nectarines as well as for apricots were submitted. The Meeting extrapolated the residue evaluation made in 1999 for peaches/nectarines to apricot and recommended a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.2 mg/kg.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meeting estimated the maximum residue level and STMR value shown below. The maximum residue level is recommended for use as MRL.

Definition of the residue

For compliance with MRLs for plant and animal commodities: bitertanol.

For dietary intake for plant commodities: bitertanol.

For dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of bitertanol, *p*-hydroxybitertanol and the acid-hydrolysable conjugates of *p*-hydroxybitertanol.

The compound is fat-soluble.

| Commodity |         | MRL, mg/kg |          | STMR or STMR-P,<br>mg/kg | HR,<br>mg/kg |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|
| CCN       | Name    | New        | Previous |                          |              |
| FS 0240   | Apricot | 1          | W        | 0.2                      |              |

**DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT**Long-term intake

The International Estimated Daily Intakes of bitertanol based on the STMRs estimated for 23 commodities (22 evaluated in 1999), for the five GEMS/Food regional diets were in the range of 2-10 % of the ADI (Annex 3). The Meeting concluded that the long-term dietary intake of residues of bitertanol is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Short-term intake

The 1998 JMPR decided that an acute RfD is unnecessary. The Meeting therefore concluded that the short-term dietary intake of bitertanol residues is unlikely to present a public health concern.

**REFERENCES**

Declercq, B. 2002. Bitertanol GAP in France. Bernard Declercq, Ministere de l'Economie et des Finances,

Laboratoire interregional de la DGCCRF 23, Avenue de la Republique, 91305 Massy Cedex, Letter 03/06/2002.