



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

FAO
PLANT
PRODUCTION
AND PROTECTION
PAPER

231

Pesticide residues in food 2016

**Joint FAO/WHO Meeting
on Pesticide Residues**

EVALUATIONS

2016

PART I - RESIDUES

Pesticide residues in food 2016

Evaluations Part I - Residues

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Sponsored jointly by FAO and WHO

Joint meeting of the
FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues
in food and the Environment
and the
WHO Core Assessment Group
Rome, Italy 13-22 September 2016

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2017**

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ISBN 978-92-5-109678-9

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CONTENTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	IV
ABBREVIATIONS	VII
USE OF JMPR REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS BY REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES	XI
INTRODUCTION	XIII
ACIBENZOLAR-S-METHYL (288)	1
BENZOVINDIFLUPYR (261)	145
BIXAFEN (262)	259
BUPROFEZIN (173)	275
CHLORANTRANILIPROLE (230)	283
DELTAMETHRIN (135)	303
DIMETHOMORPH (225)	315
FIPRONIL (202)	325
FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL (283)	333
FLUENSULFONE (265)	1009
FLUPYRADIFURONE (285)	1067
IMAZETHAPYR (289)	1437
ISOFETAMID (290)	1555
METHOPRENE (147)	1639
METRAFENONE (278)	1643
OXATHIPIPROLIN (291)	1669
PENCONAZOLE (182)	1831
PENDIMETHALIN (292)	1921
PINOXADEN (293)	2076
SAFLUFENACIL (251)	2213
SPIROMESIFEN (294)	2259
SULFOXAFLOL (252)	2439
TEFLUBENZURON (190)	2472
TOLFENPYRAD (269)	2573

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADI	acceptable daily intake
ae	acid equivalent
ai	active ingredient
AR	applied radioactivity
ar	as received
ARfD	acute reference dose
asp gr fn	aspirated grain fraction
AU	Australia
BAM	2,6-dichlorobenzamide
BBCH	B iologischen B undesanstalt, B undessortenamt und C hemische Industrie
bw	body weight
CA	Chemical Abstracts
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CCN	Codex classification number (for compounds or commodities)
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
cGAP	Critical GAP
CXL	Codex MRL
DAA	Days after application
DALA	days after last application
DAP	days after planting
DAT	days after treatment
DM	dry matter
DT ₅₀	time required for 50% dissipation of the initial concentration
DT ₉₀	time required for 90% dissipation of the initial concentration
dw	dry weight
ECD	electron capture detector
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
equiv	equivalent
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
fw	fresh weight
GAP	good agricultural practice
GC	gas chromatography
GC-ECD	gas chromatography with electron capture detection

GC/MS	gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
GC/MSD	gas chromatography/mass selective detector
GC-NPD	gas chromatography coupled with nitrogen-phosphorus detector
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System – Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme
GLC	gas liquid chromatography
GLP	good laboratory practice
GPC	gel permeation chromatography
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HR	highest residue in the edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level in the commodity
HR-P	highest residue in a processed commodity calculated by multiplying the HR of the raw commodity by the corresponding processing factor
IEDI	international estimated daily intake
IESTI	international estimate of short-term dietary intake
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JP	Japan
LC	liquid chromatography
LOD	limit of detection
log P_{ow}	octanol-water partition coefficient
LOQ	limit of quantification
MOA	mode of action
MRL	maximum residue limit
MS	mass spectrometry
MS/MS	tandem mass spectrometry
ND	non-detect - below limit of detection
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	organophosphorus compound
PBI	plant back interval
Pf	processing factor
PH	pre-harvest
PHI	pre-harvest interval
ppm	parts per million
QuEChERS	Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, and Safe–Multiresidue pesticide analysis
RAC	raw agricultural commodity
RSD	relative standard deviation

RTI	re-treatment interval
SC	suspension concentrate
SL	soluble liquid
SPE	solid phase extraction
STMR	supervised trials median residue
STMR-P	supervised trials median residue in a processed commodity calculated by multiplying the STMR of the raw commodity by the corresponding processing factor
TAR	total administered radioactivity
TF	transfer factor
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
TRR	total radioactive residues
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
US/CAN	United States and Canada
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WG	wettable granule
WHO	World Health Organization
WP	wettable powder

USE OF JMPR REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS BY REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Most of the summaries and evaluations contained in this report are based on unpublished proprietary data submitted for use by JMPR in making its assessments. A registration authority should not grant a registration on the basis of an evaluation unless it has first received authorization for such use from the owner of the data submitted for the JMPR review or has received the data on which the summaries are based, either from the owner of the data or from a second party that has obtained permission from the owner of the data for this purpose.

INTRODUCTION

A Joint Meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the World Health Organization (WHO) Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was held at FAO Head-quarters, Rome (Italy), from 13 to 23 September 2016. The FAO Panel Members met in preparatory sessions from 8–12 September.

The Meeting was opened by Mr Bill Murray, Deputy Director, Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP), FAO. On behalf of FAO and WHO, Mr Murray welcomed and thanked the participants for providing their expertise and for devoting significant time and effort to the work of the JMPR. Mr Murray noted the important contribution of the JMPRs work in trade facilitation through the establishment of global standards for pesticide residues in food and feed, and in food safety via the published pesticide risk assessments, further underscoring the continued relevance of the JMPRs work.

Mr Murray also acknowledged the progress made by the JMPR in recent years in improving the transparency of its procedures and operational efficiencies while at the same time continuing to consider and incorporate new scientific principles and methodologies. He suggested the success of these efforts was demonstrated by the increasing importance and impact of the JMPRs work internationally. He highlighted recent examples such as the incorporation of JMPR Evaluations by national and regional regulatory authorities into their assessments; the increasing level of adoption by member countries of CODEX MRLs as recommended by JMPR; and the contribution of the JMPRs recent assessment of glyphosate to the global discussion on its continued use.

Mr Murray then suggested that perhaps the most significant example of JMPRs success was the continued and growing demand for JMPR assessments, with the number of compound nominations from member countries, through the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), having increased by 70% from 2010 to 2015, while noting the constraints under which the JMPR operates.

During the meeting, the FAO Panel of Experts was responsible for reviewing residue and analytical aspects of the pesticides under consideration, including data on their metabolism, fate in the environment and use patterns, and for estimating the maximum levels of residues that might occur as a result of use of the pesticides according to good agricultural practice (GAP). Maximum residue levels and supervised trials median residue (STMR) values were estimated for commodities of animal origin. The WHO Core Assessment Group was responsible for reviewing toxicological and related data in order to establish acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs), where necessary.

The Meeting evaluated 29 pesticides, including nine new compounds and three compounds that were re-evaluated within the periodic review programme of the CCPR, for toxicity or residues, or both.

The Meeting established ADIs and ARfDs, estimated maximum residue levels and recommended them for use by CCPR, and estimated STMR and highest residue (HR) levels as a basis for estimating dietary intake.

The Meeting also estimated the dietary exposures (both short-term and long-term) of the pesticides reviewed and, on this basis, performed dietary risk assessments in relation to their ADIs or ARfDs. Cases in which ADIs or ARfDs may be exceeded were clearly indicated in order to facilitate the decision-making process of CCPR. The rationale for methodologies for long- and short-term dietary risk assessment are described in detail in the FAO Manual on the submission and evaluation of pesticide residue data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed (2016).

The Meeting considered a number of current issues related to the risk assessment of chemicals, the evaluation of pesticide residues and the procedures used to recommend maximum residue levels.

The annual Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues was held in Rome, Italy, from 13 to 23 September 2016. The FAO Panel of Experts had met in preparatory sessions from 08 to 12 September 2016. The Meeting was held in pursuance of recommendations made by previous Meetings and accepted by the governing bodies of FAO and WHO that studies should be undertaken jointly by experts to evaluate possible hazards to humans arising from the occurrence of pesticide residues in foods. During the meeting the FAO Panel of Experts was responsible for reviewing pesticide use patterns (use of good agricultural practices), data on the chemistry and composition of the pesticides and methods of analysis for pesticide residues and for estimating the maximum residue levels that might occur as a result of the use of the pesticides according to good agricultural use practices. The WHO Core Assessment Group was responsible for reviewing toxicological and related data and for estimating, where possible and appropriate, acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs) of the pesticides for humans. This report contains information on ADIs, ARfDs, maximum residue levels, and general principles for the evaluation of pesticides. The recommendations of the Joint Meeting, including further research and information, are proposed for use by Member governments of the respective agencies and other interested parties.