

codex alimentarius commission

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

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ALINORM 97/24

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Twenty-second Session
Geneva, 23 - 28 June 1997

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE
CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

The Hague, The Netherlands
15 - 20 April 1996

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TO: - Codex Contact Points
- Participants at the Twenty-eighth Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
- Interested International Organizations

FROM: Chief, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPORT OF THE 28TH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (ALINORM 97/24)

The report of the 28th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) will be considered by the 22nd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to be held in Rome from 23-28 June 1997.

PART A: MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 22ND SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION¹

The following matters will be brought to the attention of the 22nd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for adoption or endorsement (ALINORM 97/24, Annex II):

1. Draft Maximum Residue Limits at Step 8;
2. Draft Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits at Step 8; and
3. Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits at Step 5/8

Governments wishing to propose amendments or to comment on the Draft MRLs/EMRLs and Proposed Draft MRLs, including revised ones, should do so in writing in conformity with the Guide to the Consideration of Standards at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards Including Consideration of Any Statements Relating to Economic Impact (*Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual*, Ninth Edition, pp. 33-35) to the Chief, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, not later than 15 December 1996.

4. Deletion of Codex MRLs

Governments wishing to comment on proposed deletion (not including that of Codex MRLs/EMRLs replaced by the revised MRLs/EMRLs) should do so in writing to the Chief, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, not later than 15 December 1996.

¹ Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits advanced to Step 5 by the 28th Session of the CCPR for adoption by the Executive Committee at its 43rd Session were circulated earlier (CL 1996/12 - PR).

PART B: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND/OR INFORMATION

1. INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE 29TH SESSION OF THE CCPR

Governments and interested international organizations are invited to send **information on data availability** on the following to the Chief, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, with a copy to Dr. W.H. van Eck, Chairman of the CCPR, Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, Postbox 3008, 2280 MK Rijswijk, **no later than 15 February 1997** for consideration by the CCPR at its 29th Session.:

(a) Information on Certain CXLs

Quintozene (064)	GAPs and residue data to support the CXL for banana (para. 48);
Dicloran (083)	GAPs and residue data to support the CXLs for: apricot, blackberries, cherries, common bean, currants, gherkin, nectarine, raspberries, strawberry, and witloof chicory (para. 56);
Tecnazene (115)	GAPs and residue data to support the CXLs for head lettuce and witloof chicory; and residue data for animal products when potato is fed as feed (para. 67);
Profenofos (171)	GAPs and residue data to support the CXL for teas (para. 73).

The 29th CCPR will consider deletion of all CXLs for the following pesticides:

Ethoxyquin (035) (para. 41); **Cartap (097)** (para. 58); **Methacrifos (125)** (para. 69); and **Isofenphos (131)** (para. 69).

(b) Information on Intake Estimates of Certain Pesticides

Monocrotophos (054)	Chronic and acute intake estimates (para. 45); and
Abamectin (177)	How to perform intake calculations taking into consideration 2 ADIs established by the 1995 JMPR (para. 77).

Those countries submitting information are also requested to send the same to FAO Joint Secretary of the JMPR (GAPs, residue data, residue definition) or to Dr. J.L. Herrman (toxicological data) (for address see Part B.3), in time for relevant JMPR evaluation (see Part B.3 and Appendix II of this report).

2. MONITORING DATA AND INFORMATION ON EMRL SETTING

The 26th CCPR discussed the need for establishing criteria for the use of monitoring data to elaborate EMRLs and agreed to invite governments to submit to the JMPR information on how monitoring data were used in establishing EMRLs at national level (data requirements, methods of evaluations, statistical treatment, etc.). The Committee also agreed to invite governments to provide monitoring data on the pesticides on the EMRL list, including data indicating that no residues were detected as the importance of this type of information as well as of data on detected residue levels was

noted. The 27th CCPR also requested member countries to send details of their basic policies on the establishment of EMRLs and agreed that it continue to collect monitoring data.

The 28th CCPR acknowledged that several countries had provided their EMRL setting policies as well as monitoring data in support of lower EMRLs for some commodities. The Committee noted a recommendation that criteria for EMRL setting should be developed (para. 84). The Chairman expressed his view that comments should be sought from Member countries on how the CCPR should proceed in the future regarding EMRLs.

Information and data should be sent to the Chief, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, with a copy to Dr. W.H. van Eck, Chairman of the CCPR, (for address, see Part B.1), **not later than 15 December 1996.**

3. INFORMATION AND DATA REQUESTED TO BE SENT TO JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

(a) Residues and Toxicological Data Required by JMPR for Pesticides Scheduled for Evaluation or Periodic Re-evaluation

Governments and interested international organizations are invited to send inventory of data for pesticides on the agenda of the JMPR. **Inventories** of information on use patterns or good agricultural practices, residue data, national MRLs, etc. should be sent to FAO Joint Secretary of the JMPR, Plant protection Service, AGP, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, well before 30 November of a year before a JMPR meeting where a pesticide of concern is scheduled to be evaluated and, **submission of residue data** should be well before the end of February of the same year as the JMPR meeting. Toxicological data should be sent to Dr. J.L. Herrman, International Programme on Chemical Safety, WHO, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland not later than one year before the JMPR meeting (see Appendix II).

Those countries specified under individual compounds concerning matters related to the FAO Panel of the JMPR (GAP, residue evaluation, etc.) on specific pesticide/commodity(ies) or concerning toxicological matters are invited to send information of data availability and/or toxicological data (for deadlines see the paragraph above).

(b) MRLs at or about the Limit of Determination for Multi-component Residues

Governments are invited to send information on practical approaches applied at the national level to MRLs for pesticides with multi-component residues when evaluation arrives at an MRL at or around the limit of determination (para. 19). Information should be sent to FAO Joint Secretary of the JMPR (for address, see above) **not later than 15 December 1996.**

4. INTAKE DATA

The 26th Session of the CCPR decided to keep draft MRLs which might give rise to potential intake concern at Step 7C for a period of one year, requesting governments to provide intake calculation, preferably EDI calculation to WHO. The 27th CCPR decided to keep at Step 7C for another year those draft MRLs which might give rise to intake concern and had been held at the Step since the last session.

Member countries, especially those expressing intake concerns, are invited to submit their intake calculations, preferably EDI calculations, to the Chairman of the CCPR (for address see Part B.1) with a copy to Dr. G. Moy, Food Safety Unit, WHO, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland, **not later than 30 November 1996.**

5. INFORMATION ON NATIONAL DIETS

At the 26th CCPR, the need for revision of a regional and global diets was raised. This was also raised at the Consultation held in York, UK (May, 1995). Governments are once again invited to provide national diet or national food consumption data to Dr. G. Moy (for address see Part B.4), not later than 30 November 1995.

NOTE:

1. Shortening of the "Residue and analytical aspects" sections of the JMPR reports

The 1995 JMPR sought advice from the CCPR on the above. Governments are invited to send comments on shortening of the report and on improving its timely availability to FAO Joint Secretary of the JMPR, Plant Protection Service, AGP, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

2. Unlike previous practices, requests for methods of analysis and sampling and for proposals for inclusion in the Priority List will be circulated in separate Circular Letters.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues reached the following conclusions:

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION OR ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee recommended to the Commission:

- Draft MRLs/EMRLs for adoption at Step 8 and Proposed Draft MRLs at Step 5/8 (Annex II);
- Deletion of certain existing Codex MRLs (Annex II); and
- Periodic Review Procedure for endorsement (Appendix III).

The Committee recommended to the Executive Committee:

- Proposed Draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5 (Annex II); and
- Priority List of Pesticides for new and periodic evaluations by the JMPR for endorsement (Appendix II)

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

The Committee:

- noted that most of the top 20 commodities in trade were well covered by Codex MRLs (para. 6);
- acknowledged that at present there were no urgent problems related to pesticide applications on genetically modified plants and that the JMPR could deal with biotechnology matters in its routine practice (para. 7);
- agreed to solicit information on the need to establish MRLs for fish (para. 9);
- agreed that matters concerning pesticide residues in honey and MRLs for low-fat meat were of low priority (paras. 8 & 10);
- stressed the importance of using risk analysis procedures in its work and agreed to inform the Commission that these procedures would be incorporated to the extent possible (para. 14);
- agreed to discuss the revised Guidelines for Predicting Dietary Intake of Pesticide Residues at the next Session (para. 23);
- agreed that calculations of estimated exposure should not include those group commodities whose MRLs had been recommended for withdrawal (para. 26);
- decided to keep at Step 7C those MRLs which might give rise to intake concerns and had been kept at this step since 26th or 27th Session, and welcomed the elaboration of a full document for discussion at the next Session (para. 29);
- welcomed the proposal that a fully-worked example of intake assessment prepared by the Codex Secretariat be presented at the next Session (para. 46)
- decided to maintain the current expression of MRLs for fat soluble pesticides in meat and to discontinue the work on expression and application of MRLs for fat soluble pesticides with the understanding that if necessary it would reconsider the matter (paras. 86-87);
- decided to return to Step 3 the Proposed Draft Revised Methods of Sampling for the Determination of Pesticide Residues for redrafting and circulation for government comments (para. 88);

- agreed to circulate a revised list of methods of analysis for comments and to request comments on the criteria for inclusion of methods in the list and the status of these methods (para. 89);
- endorsed the definition of "limit of determination" as well as the concept that MRLs set at or about the limit of determination should be set at levels that can be achieved routinely with an acceptable level of confidence in any normally equipped regulatory laboratory (para. 90);
- welcomed the preparation of a list of manufacturers of pesticides for which Codex MRLs had been established or were under consideration and requested that the list be made available at the next Session (para. 93);
- in the interim accepted, in principle, the revised procedure for proposed MRLs whose TMDI/EMDI calculations may exceed the ADI prepared by the Delegation of the United Kingdom with minor amendment, while agreeing that the procedure be circulated along with the Canadian alternative proposal for comments (para. 96);
- endorsed several recommendations regarding problems relative to pesticide residues in food in developing countries (paras. 99-101); and
- the Questionnaire on Pesticide Problems in Developing Countries be immediately circulated to Member countries (para. 103).

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REPORT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) held its 28th Session in The Hague, The Netherlands, from 15-20 April 1996. Dr. W.H. van Eck of The Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport chaired the Session. The Session was attended by 49 Codex member countries and 12 international organizations. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I to this Report.

OPENING OF THE SESSION (Agenda Item 1)

2. The Session was opened by Dr. F. Schuring, Chief Inspector of the Inspectorate for Health Protection. He welcomed the Committee to The Hague and stressed the impact of the WTO SPS-Agreement on the process of standard setting activities in Codex. He mentioned several ongoing activities related to MRL-setting such as development of risk analysis procedures, transformation of the JMPR to the JMP and the development of minimum data requirements within OECD¹. He announced the organization of a First European Pesticide Residue Workshop scheduled for June 1996 in The Netherlands.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 2)

3. The Provisional Agenda² was adopted by the Committee, with the understanding that a report on OECD activities on the development of minimum data requirements would be made under Agenda Item 14.

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (Agenda Item 3)

4. Mr. C.W. Cooper (USA) and Mr. J.R. Mascal (UK) were appointed to act as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ARISING FROM THE 21ST SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES³ (Agenda Item 4)

Medium-Term Plan of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

5. The Codex Alimentarius Commission, at its 21st Session, had approved the strategic planning approach for implementing the Medium-Term Plan. It had also approved the Project Plans submitted to it and requested the relevant Committees to take immediate action as required in respect of the Project Plans. The Committee had been identified as being involved in the Programme Areas of risk analysis⁴, pesticide residues and biotechnology.

Pesticide Residues

6. The Project Plan for Pesticide Residues required a progress report to be presented to the 43rd Session of the Executive Committee on MRLs associated with the top 20 food commodities in international trade. The Committee noted that the list in Annex 2 of CX/PR 96/2 showed that most of the top 20 commodities in trade were well covered by Codex MRLs and **agreed** to inform the Executive Committee accordingly. The list was referred to the *ad hoc* Working Groups on Priorities and on Pesticide Residue Problems in Developing Countries to determine if additional coverage was needed.

1 OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

2 CX/PR 96/1.

3 CX/PR 96/2 and CX/PR 96/2-Add.1 (comments from Consumers International).

4 See Agenda Item 5.

Biotechnology

7. The Committee acknowledged that at present there were no urgent problems related to pesticide applications on genetically modified plants. The JMPR could deal with biotechnology matters in its routine practice.

Proposals to Elaborate New Standards

Pesticide Residues in Honey

8. While chemicals used to treat beehives were defined as veterinary drugs in the Codex system, several delegations reported that in their countries those used to treat bee mites were categorized as pesticides. It was acknowledged that residues in honey might also be derived from pesticide treatment of honey-providing plants or environmental contamination. The Committee **agreed** that at present this issue was of low priority.

MRLs for Fish

9. Several delegations reported that they had established MRLs for fish for certain pesticides, especially organochlorines. The Committee was informed that the Draft Code of Practice for Aquaculture under consideration by the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products contained a section on chemicals used in aquaculture. The Committee agreed to send a Circular Letter informing of developments in this area and soliciting information on the need to establish MRLs for fish.

MRLs for Low-fat Meat

10. The Committee **agreed** that at present there were no urgent trade problems associated with pesticide residues in low-fat meat and that the matter was of low priority.

General Guidelines on Sampling

11. The Committee noted that the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling was elaborating the General Guidelines on Sampling and the document had been provided to the *ad hoc* Working Group on Methods of Analysis. The Committee would consider a revised document when it became available.

RISK ASSESSMENT/RISK ANALYSIS IN CODEX: REPORT OF FAO/WHO EXPERT CONSULTATION⁵ (Agenda Item 5)

12. The Consultation, held in March 1995, had limited its discussion to issues related to risk assessment and had developed a set of basic definitions for risk analysis terminology. It had recognized the need to separate risk assessment and risk management and had identified areas of critical overlap, such as priority setting. Given the growing importance of Codex standards and other recommendations, the Consultation saw the need to improve risk analysis procedures within Codex, particularly in regard to exposure assessment. The Consultation had made specific recommendations on pesticide residue risk assessment related to improving exposure assessments and to increasing transparency of the MRL-setting process. The Consultation had also recommended that, because exposure assessment was primarily a scientific task, the work should be carried out by the respective expert advisory bodies, JECFA and JMPR.

13. The Commission at its 21st Session had considered the report of the Consultation and had asked that comments on the Definitions be sought from Member Governments. It recommended that further work be done to address risk management and risk communication issues, and also on the question of how to address uncertainty and variability in risk analysis in relation to standards setting and food regulation. It also noted that developing countries might have special needs in addressing these issues⁶.

⁵ ALINORM 95/9; WHO/FNU/FOS/95.3; and comments from Consumers International.

⁶ ALINORM 95/37, paras. 27-30.

14. The Committee noted that a number of matters raised by the Consultation had already been taken up by the CCPR and/or JMPR, especially in relation to exposure assessment and improving the transparency of the MRL-setting process (e.g., paras. 21-23). The Committee stressed the importance of using risk analysis procedures in its work and **agreed** to inform the Commission that these procedures would be incorporated to the extent possible.

REPORT ON GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS BY 1995 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES⁸ (Agenda Item 6)

15. The 1995 meeting was the first time that the traditional JMPR was incorporated into the Joint Meeting on Pesticides (JMP). Therefore the WHO group had been redesignated the *WHO Toxicological and Environmental Core Assessment Group*. Activities were expanded at the 1995 JMPR to include the assessment of toxicological studies in which substances are administered by the dermal route and by inhalation and several pesticides underwent environmental assessment. Issues relevant to the establishment of drinking-water quality guidelines for several pesticides were highlighted. In an attempt to contribute to the process of assessing risks from different sources, the Meeting had tabulated the relevant data for each pesticide in a format designed to draw attention to the crucial toxicological results relevant to human exposure.

16. Data requirements for estimating ADIs and MRLs were described. An extensive list of studies was presented, which was quite specific relating to the toxicological assessments. The information was divided into two broad categories, the first being information critical to the conduct of an initial evaluation, and the second being information that may need to be developed on the basis of the initial findings. The information listed in this section is what is generally available on pesticides that have modern databases. The Meeting reconsidered previous data requirements on residues and referred to the detailed instructions on the preparation of data submissions distributed by FAO in 1994.

17. The Meeting considered the general issue of the potential acute dietary risk of pesticide residues. For the first time, Acute Reference Doses were allocated at the 1995 JMPR for some compounds.

18. The report also summarized the basis for choosing the definition of pesticide residues and listed the factors to be considered when proposing a residue definition. The JMPR approach to estimating Extraneous Residue Limits (ERLs) was described. Current and geographically representative data, which often were of limited availability, were needed for estimating ERLs.

19. MRLs at or about the limit of determination for multi-component residues were discussed and a possible approach for applying these was outlined. The Committee **agreed** to request government input on practical approaches applied at the national level on this problem. This information should be sent to the FAO Joint Secretary of JMPR.

20. The 1995 JMPR sought advice from the CCPR on shortening of the "Residue and analytical aspects" sections of the reports in the future. The reasons and an example were provided. There was considerable discussion on the merits of this approach, which the 1996 JMPR would take into account to best meet the needs of the CCPR and its Member countries. The timeliness of the report was seen as critical to discussion of general report items by the CCPR. Governments would be invited to comment on shortening of the report and on improving its timely availability.

REPORT OF JOINT FAO/WHO EXPERT CONSULTATION ON REVISION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR PREDICTING DIETARY INTAKE OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES⁹ (Agenda Item 7(a))

21. The report of the Consultation (York, UK) was presented by Mr D. Hamilton (Australia), Chairman of the Consultation, who stressed that one of the main results of the Consultation was to recommend that intake assessments should make the best possible use of all available data.

⁸ 1995 JMPR Report, Sections 2 and 3.

⁹ WHO/FNU/FOS/95.11; CX/PR 96/3; CX/PR 96/3-Add. 1 (comments from Consumers International).

22. The Committee was informed that recommendations relating to the Theoretical Maximum Daily Intake (TMDI) calculations had been incorporated into the exposure assessment for pesticides evaluated by the 1995 JMPR, where feasible. In regard to recommendations related to food consumption, a Consultation was being planned for February 1997 which would update and possibly expand the existing 5 regional/cultural diets currently used by WHO in performing calculations. In addition, guidance on considering large portion sizes for the purpose of risk assessment of acute hazards posed by pesticides would also be developed. A summary report would be available to the next session of the Committee.

23. The Committee was informed that the revised guidelines, including example calculations, were being prepared as recommended by the Consultation. Because the revised guidelines would be the basis for exposure assessments prepared for the JMPR and CCPR, the Committee **agreed** to discuss the revised guidelines at the next session. The draft revised guidelines would be circulated for government comment in advance of that session.

REPORT ON PESTICIDE RESIDUE INTAKE STUDIES AT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL⁹ (Agenda Item 7(b))

24. TMDI calculations, based on the approach described in the "Guidelines for Predicting Dietary Intake of Pesticide Residues"¹⁰ as modified by the York Consultation, were carried out on pesticides considered by the 1995 JMPR, except for those pesticides for which no MRLs had been proposed or where all existing MRLs/CXLs had been proposed for withdrawal.

25. In calculations for the Committee, the retention of general CXLs for commodity groups that were otherwise recommended for withdrawal by the JMPR, resulted in estimates of exposure for certain pesticides, e.g., dicofol, that were much greater than their corresponding ADIs and would prevent the advancement of MRLs for individual commodities beyond Step 7C under current procedure. Consequently, the Committee **agreed** that calculations of estimated exposure should not include such group commodities.

26. Of the 24 pesticides considered, 22 compounds had TMDIs none of which exceeded the ADI for all regional/cultural diets. These are: abamectin, azinphos-methyl, buprofezin, captan, carbendazim, chlorpyrifos, dithianon, dithiocarbamates, ethephon, fenarimol, fenpropimorph, fenthion, flusilazole, folpet, iprodione, metalaxyl, parathion, penconazole, piperonyl butoxide, profenofos, thiophanate-methyl and triadimefon.

27. For two compounds, parathion-methyl and vinclozolin, the TMDI exceeded the ADI in one or more of the 5 regional/cultural diets. International Estimated Dietary Intakes (IEDIs) were calculated for parathion-methyl based on available processing studies. While substantially lower than the TMDIs, the IEDIs were still above the ADIs for some of the regional/cultural diets. However, the use of Supervised Trials Median Residue (STMR) was expected to significantly improve the estimate of likely exposure.

RESIDUES OF PESTICIDES IN FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS¹¹ (Agenda Item 8)

(a) Maximum Residue Limits and Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits at Steps 7 and 4

Periodic Review Procedure¹²

28. The Committee noted at its 27th Session that questions had been raised on Section 2 of the CCPR periodic review procedure. A revised procedure, proposed by the USA, was accepted by the

⁹ CX/PR 96/4; CX/PR 96/4-Add.1 (Conference Room Document (CRD) 1) (Detailed TMDI/IEDI Calculation Sheets); CX/PR 96/4-Add.2 (comments from Consumers International).

¹⁰ WHO, 1989.

¹¹ CX/PR 96/6 Parts A, B and C; CX/PR 96/6-Add.1, 2 and 3 (comments from Canada, Germany, The Netherlands, Spain, Thailand, UK, USA, EC and Consumers International).

¹² CX/PR 96/5, Part C.

Committee with minor amendments. The Committee **agreed** to submit the procedure to the Commission for endorsement¹³.

MRLs kept at Step 7C

29. At the last session it had been decided that questions related to MRLs which gave rise to TMDI/EMDI calculations exceeding the ADI should be considered at this session, pending the outcome of the York Consultation. After a first analysis of the data provided, the Committee **decided** to keep the MRLs at Step 7C and welcomed the elaboration of a full document for discussion at the next CCPR.

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS¹⁴

AZINPHOS-METHYL (002)

30. The Committee was informed that a full data package would be sent to the JMPR for all commodities MRLs of that were held at Step 7C and for melons and grapes as well as processing data for potato.

CAPTAN (007)

31. The Committee **returned** all proposed draft MRLs to Step 3, pending the evaluation of data by the 1997 JMPR.

CHLORMEQUAT (015)

32. The Committee was informed that new feeding studies on cattle (residues in milk, meat and edible offal) and on poultry (residues in eggs, meat and edible offal) were in progress. The results of these studies would be available by the end of 1998.

33. The Committee **postponed** further discussion awaiting the toxicological review by the 1997 JMPR.

DIAZINON (022)

34. Estimates by the Delegations of Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Japan indicated that national TMDIs and/or EMDIs exceeded the ADI. Pome fruit was the highest contributor.

DICHLORVOS (025)

35. The Committee noted that intake calculations of Japan and Thailand had been sent to the Chairman and WHO. The Committee was informed that although for several diets the TMDI exceeded the ADI, the EMDI exceeded the ADI (170%) only for the African diet.

DICOFOL (026)

36. Many delegations expressed their concern about intake relative to the low ADI. The Committee was informed that intake calculations, excluding the general MRLs, would be available for next meeting by the manufacturer.

DIMETHOATE (027)

37. The Committee noted that the compound was scheduled for residue evaluation by the 1998 JMPR where the residues of the metabolites omethoate and formothion would also be taken into account. Several delegations expressed reservations concerning the toxicology and intake of these compounds. A toxicological evaluation available to the European Union Scientific Committee, which resulted in a much lower ADI, should also be made available to the 1996 JMPR.

¹³ Attached to this Report as Appendix III.

¹⁴ The Status of the MRLs discussed is contained in Annex II along with government comments. The Delegation of Denmark reported that it had submitted their intake calculations to the Chairman of the Committee and expressed reservations whenever national TMDI exceeded the ADI for individual compound.

DIQUAT (031)

38. The Committee noted that diquat had been in the periodic review, its TMDI exceeded the ADI, and no reduction factors had been identified. The United Kingdom would conduct refined calculations for oats and wheat to be presented to the next Session.

39. It was noted that results of the EC evaluation of residue data would become available in due course. The Representative of the EC stated that the residue data in 1994 JMPR Evaluation were overly summarized.

ETHION (034)

40. The Delegation of Japan was requested to submit their intake concern about citrus fruits and to provide intake calculations to the CCPR and WHO, taking into account edible portion and processing factors. The Committee noted that these data were in the JMPR Report. The Committee was informed that the TMDI exceeded the ADI in 3 of the 5 regional diets.

ETHOXYQUIN (035)

41. The Committee **postponed** discussion on deletion of the existing CXLs to its next session.

FENTIN (040) (See Annex II)

FOLPET (041)

42. The Committee was informed that data on cucumber and strawberry as well as those for the commodities deleted at the last meeting would be ready in February 1997 for evaluation by the 1997 JMPR. The Committee **decided** to keep the MRL for cucumber at Step 3(a) and to advance the MRL for strawberry to Step 7B.

BROMIDE ION (047)

43. The Committee noted that the USA and Israel had registered uses of methylbromide. The Committee **decided** that the compound should not be referred to the Working Group on Priorities.

METHIDATHION (051)

44. The MRLs for grapes and pear were held at Step 7C pending a review of intake. It was suggested that attention be paid to the acute reference dose in this review.

MONOCROTOPHOS (054)

45. The Committee noted that excluding from calculation MRLs recommended for deletion reduced the TMDI from 400% to 60% of the ADI. The Representative of the EC stated that the use on food commodities of such pesticides with very low ADIs was questionable. Comments on chronic and acute intake estimates of this compound would be sought.

PARATHION-METHYL (059)

46. The Committee was informed about the lowered ADI and the concern of several delegations regarding intake assessment. The Committee **postponed** discussions awaiting the results of a re-examination of the compound by the 1996 JMPR. The Committee welcomed the proposal that a fully-worked example of intake assessment prepared by the Codex Secretariat be presented at its next session. The draft example would also be reviewed by the 1996 JMPR.

PHOSALONE (060)

47. The Committee was informed that new supervised trial data would become available in 1999 on apple, citrus fruits, grapes and potato awaiting the toxicological review by the 1997 JMPR. The Committee **decided** to maintain these CXLs for four years according to the periodic review procedure and to recommend deletion of all other CXLs.

QUINTOZENE (064)

48. The Committee was informed that environmental fate studies necessary for residue evaluation for all CXLs (except banana) would be made available to JMPR. The Chairman suggested that Member countries should also give attention to supporting the CXL for banana, which would otherwise be deleted.

TRICHLORFON (066)

49. Although the Delegations of the UK and Spain reported uses on several crops, the manufacturer did not support this compound anymore. The Committee **decided** to delete all existing CXLs.

BROMOPROPYLATE (070)

50. The Committee **decided** to keep the MRL for citrus fruits at Step 7B, awaiting the opinion of the JMPR on its general policy on setting group-MRLs in place of individual MRLs for members of the group.

CARBENDAZIM (072)

51. The Committee **postponed** discussion on individual MRLs not recommended for deletion, awaiting the evaluation by the 1998 JMPR. It noted that the residue definition would be reconsidered on the basis of information provided by the UK and that a risk assessment would be required in relation to any new definition.

DISULFOTON (074)

52. The Committee **amended** the MRLs at or about the limit of determination (LOD) to read 0.02 mg/kg and **kept** them at Step 7B awaiting the outcome of the 1996 JMPR. The MRLs for maize and milk of cattle, goats and sheep at levels below the new LOD were also kept at Step 7B.

53. Several delegations expressed concern at the high levels of estimated intakes relative to the ADI and the possibility of acute effects. It was noted that processing data were not available for refinement of the intake calculations.

54. The Committee **decided** to keep all other proposals at Step 7C. Revised intake calculations were requested. The 1996 JMPR was invited to consider the acute hazard of this compound and the possible establishment of an acute reference dose.

CHLOROTHALONIL (081)

55. The Committee was informed that additional data would be provided for peach (available to 1997 JMPR) and **decided** to keep the MRL for peach at Step 7B.

PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL (086) (See Annex II)

DICLORAN (083)

56. The Committee was informed that the CXLs for the following commodities would be supported: dry beans, carrot, kiwi, head lettuce, onion bulb, orange, peach, plum and tomato. Other CXLs would be considered for deletion at the next Session.

CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL (090)

57. The Committee noted that TMDI exceeded the ADI when existing processing data were not taken into account. The Committee requested refined intake calculations using reduction factors. The MRLs for barley and oats were held at Step 7C pending review of intake data, including intake from all sources.

ACEPHATE (095) (See Annex II)

CARTAP (097)

58. The Committee noted that there was no support from the manufacturer for the existing CXLs and that these would be considered for deletion at the next Session.

METHAMIDOPHOS (100)

59. The Committee was informed that new data on broccoli; head cabbages; cauliflower; citrus fruits; egg plant; melons (except watermelon); peach and tomato had been submitted for review by the 1996 JMPR. New studies on metabolism for potato and head lettuce would also be available in 1996. The Delegation of the UK informed the Committee that a further refinement of intake calculations, especially in relation to the acute reference dose, would be available for the 1996 JMPR.

DITHIOCARBAMATES (105)

60. The draft MRLs were returned to Step 6 pending evaluation of ferbam, thiram and ziram by the 1996 JMPR. It was noted that the 1996 JMPR would consider the question of applying exposure assessments for different ADIs estimated for different dithiocarbamates.

61. Several delegations stated that consideration would have to be given to the presence of ethylene thiourea (ETU) and propylene thiourea (PTU) when foods which contained dithiocarbamate residues were cooked. The Delegation of Germany stated that the available processing studies were insufficient for a final evaluation. Two delegations indicated that Market Basket Studies showed little or no problem in relation to ETU arising from dithiocarbamate residues.

62. It was noted that a specific analytical method was available for propineb, determined as propylenediamine.

ETHEPHON (106)

63. The Committee was informed that the EC would provide to the JMPR trial data on tomato following indoor GAP.

FENBUTATIN OXIDE (109) (See bromopropylate (070))

64. The Committee **decided** to keep the MRLs for grapefruit, mandarin and orange (sweet) at Step 7B awaiting the 1996 JMPR evaluation.

IMAZALIL (110) (See Annex II)

IPRODIONE (111)

65. The Committee **decided** to maintain the existing CXL for tomato for another year, awaiting confirmation from France that new data would be available. The Representative of the EC stated that the proposed MRL for common beans was too low for indoor use based on the existing data.

PHORATE (112)

66. The Delegation of the United Kingdom reported that on-going studies on the heterogeneous distribution of residues in composite samples of commodities such as carrots, showed greater variability than previously supposed. Should these initial results be confirmed, there would be a significant impact on field trial protocols, compliance sampling and intake assessments. The distribution of triazophos (143) residues was also being examined.

TECNAZENE (115)

67. The Committee **agreed** to consider deletion of the MRLs for head lettuce and witloof chicory at its next Session, since these commodities would no longer be supported. The Committee noted proposals of France and Germany that MRLs should be established for animal products for this compound because potatoes might be used as feed.

ALDICARB (117)

68. The Committee was informed that data were being generated on banana and **decided** to maintain the existing CXL pending evaluation by the 1998 JMPR.

ETRIMFOS (123) (See Annex II)

METHACRIFOS (125), ISOFENPHOS (131)

69. The Committee noted that these compounds were not supported by the manufacturer and decided to consider withdrawal of the existing CXLs at its next session.

TRIADIMEFON (133)

70. It was noted that in EC legislation the residues for both triadimefon and triadimenol were expressed as the sum of these compounds since most of the residue data had been presented in this manner.

PROCYMIDONE (136) (See Annex II)

METALAXYL (138)

71. The Delegation of Spain and France informed the Committee that data were available to support a higher MRL for strawberry.

TRIAZOPHOS (143), FLUCYTHRINATE (152), PYRAZOPHOS (153), GLYPHOSATE (158), PROPICONAZOLE (160), FLUSILAZOLE (165) (See Annex II)

OXYDEMETON-METHYL (166)

72. The Committee **postponed** discussion awaiting the 1997 JMPR where the compound, together with the related compounds, would be evaluated. The TMDI and EDI exceed the current ADI considerably.

TRIADIMENOL (168) (See Triadimefon (133))

PROFENOFOS (171)

73. The Committee **decided** to consider deletion of the MRL for teas (tea and herb teas) at the next session.

BENTAZONE (172) (See Annex II)

GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM (175)

74. The Delegation of the Netherlands was requested to send their comments on the residue definition to the JMPR.

HEXITHIAZOX (176)

75. The Committee was informed that data on hops would become available for a future evaluation. The reservation of France referred to the use of very short PHI for a highly stable compound.

ABAMECTIN (177)

76. The Committee was informed that residue data were available for restricted uses on lettuce and tomato in glasshouse, and that residue and GAP data were available on uses on almonds, apple, celery, hops, lettuce, potato and walnut. The Representative of the EC stated that insufficient trial data on tomato and cucumber in glasshouses in short light period could lead to an underestimate of intake.

77. The Committee requested countries to comment on the use of the 2 ADIs established by the 1995 JMPR when performing intake calculations. The Committee was also informed that the limit of determination (LOD) of 0.01 mg/kg might need to be increased to 0.02 mg/kg.

78. Taking into account the reservations expressed by several delegations regarding intake concern, inclusion of MRLs for veterinary uses in intake calculations and questions about the LOD, the Committee **decided** to advance the MRL for strawberry to Step 5, keep the MRL for tomato at Step 7B and return all other MRLs to Step 6, awaiting evaluation in future JECFA and JMPR meetings.

BIFENTRIN (178)

79. The MRLs for barley, cattle fat, cattle milk, maize and wheat were kept at Step 7B awaiting the 1996 JMPR review of modified GAPs for barley, wheat and maize. The CXLs for animal products might also be affected.

CYCLOXYDIM (179)

80. The Delegations of Germany and the Netherlands expressed reservations because of the incomplete information on GAP.

DITHIANON (180), MYCLOBUTANIL (181), PENCONAZOLE (182), ETHOFENPROX (184)
(See Annex II)

FENPROPATHRIN (185)

81. The Delegations of France and The Netherlands requested consideration of lower maximum intake levels for animals via feed than the levels on which the MRLs were based. Such data would support an MRL for cattle milk of 0.05 F mg/kg.

CLETHODIM (187)

82. The Committee noted the opinions of some delegations that data in the evaluations were insufficient or unclear and that the evaluation and decision of the 1994 JMPR were only partially comprehensible. The Committee noted that the supervised trials were based on data which included clethodim metabolites which are the same as sethoxydim metabolites. Reservations were expressed as there were no data on quantities of metabolites in plants; no data on the nature and quantities of metabolites in the goat study; the limit of determination of 0.05 mg/kg for two compounds was questionable; and that the method of analysis could not distinguish sethoxydim from clethodim. The Committee **decided** to refer these matters to the JMPR for consideration at the earliest opportunity.

TEBUCONAZOLE (189)

83. Residue data were available for pome fruits (apple, pear), stone fruits (cherry, peach), grapes, banana and onion; and processing data for grape and apple. Data would be available in February 1997 for beans, cotton seed, cucumber and pecan; and in 1998 for squash.

TOLCLOFOS-METHYL (191) (See Annex II)

EXTRANEIOUS MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS¹⁵

84. The Committee noted a recommendation that criteria for EMRL setting should be developed. It also noted that the JMPR would regularly re-evaluate these compounds.

ALDRIN/DIELDRIN (001) (See Annex II)

DDT (021)

85. The Committee **decided** to advance all EMRLs to Step 8, except that for meat, which was to be evaluated by the 1996 JMPR. Monitoring data had been sent by several countries to the JMPR in support of lowering the EMRLs even further for some commodities. These data would be taken into account in subsequent evaluations.

ENDRIN (033) (See Annex II)

(b) Guideline Levels

PROPYLENE THIOUREA (PTU) (150) (see Annex III)

¹⁵ The status of the EMRLs discussed is contained in Annex II along with government comments.

EXPRESSION AND APPLICATION OF MRLS FOR FAT SOLUBLE PESTICIDES IN MEAT¹⁶ (Agenda Item 9)

86. The Committee at its last session had decided to seek government comments on the proposal to express MRLs for fat soluble pesticides in meat using codes and commodity names of fat rather than those of meat accompanied with a suffix "(fat)"¹⁷. Questions were raised concerning the definition of the suffix "(fat)"; description and sampling of meat and fat; and portion of commodities to which the MRL applies. Two alternative approaches were proposed: (1) to include an empty entry of meat with a cross reference to the MRL for fat; or (2) to insert the word "carcass" in the Explanatory Note for "(fat)".

87. Noting that at present there seemed to be no significant problems in trade regarding this issue, the Committee **decided** to maintain the current expression of MRLs for fat soluble pesticides in meat. The Committee also **decided** to discontinue this work with the understanding that if necessary it would reconsider the matter.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES¹⁸ (Agenda item 10)

(a) Revision of Recommended Methods of Sampling for the Determination of Pesticide Residues¹⁹

88. The Committee noted the general principles contained in the document and the newly added sections on preparation of the analytical sample and on preparation and storage of the analytical portion. However, it pointed out that some of the currently recommended methods, such as those for eggs, processed cheese, herbs and spices, and poultry offal, were inappropriate and that the document needed some textual changes. The Committee **decided** to return the revised methods of sampling to Step 3 for redrafting²⁰ and circulation for government comments well before the next session. It was noted that the sampling of costly products, such as saffron, should be given special consideration.

(b) List of recommended methods of analysis

89. The Committee was informed by the Chairman of the *ad hoc* Working Group, Dr. van Zoonen (The Netherlands) that a revised list for methods of analysis had been elaborated for the 194 compounds presently listed in the Codex system. For seven compounds (cycloxidim (179), ethofenprox (184), clethodim (187), teflubenzuron (190), fenarimol (192), fenproximate (193) and haloxyfop (194)) not even a tentative method could be listed due to lack of information on these compounds in open literature. A revised version of the list would be circulated for comments. There was discussion on the status of the methods cited and the criteria for inclusion in the list. Government comments were requested on the criteria and whether the methods could be considered as "recommended" by Codex.

(c) MRLs set at or about the limit of determination

90. The Committee once again endorsed the definition of limit of determination (LOD)²¹ as well as the concept that MRLs set at or about the LOD should be set at levels that can be achieved routinely with an acceptable level of confidence, in any normally equipped regulatory laboratory. The following MRLs were evaluated using the above statements²²:

¹⁶ CX/PR 96/6 (including comments from New Zealand); and CX/PR 96/6-Add.1 (comments from USA).

¹⁷ paragraph 181 of ALINORM 95/24A.

¹⁸ CX/PR 96/7; CX/PR 96/8; CX/PR 96/8-Add.1 (Comments from Consumers International).

¹⁹ CX/PR 96/7.

²⁰ By UK in collaboration with The Netherlands, Sweden and USA.

²¹ Codex Alimentarius, Volume 2, Section 5.1 *Definition of Terms*.

²² See also paras. 44, 52 and 78.

- Methidathion (051): no changes were proposed;
- Disulfoton (074): MRLs indicated with (*) were amended from 0.01 to 0.02 mg/kg; and
- Abamectin (177), no consensus could be reached, and comments were requested to assess whether an LOD of 0.01 mg/kg was realistic.

PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES²³ (Agenda Item 11)

91. The Committee **agreed** to add a new compound (pyriproxyfen, Sumitomo) proposed by Israel, to the tentative schedule for 1999. It was **agreed** that the Codex Secretariat would be responsible in future for soliciting proposals for new compounds from countries. The final schedule of the 1996 JMPR and tentative schedules for 1997 through 2000 were reviewed and amended based on the information available²⁴.

92. Taking into account the compounds scheduled for Periodic Review through the year 2000, the Committee noted that 39 remaining compounds met the selection criterion of having first been reviewed toxicologically more than 10 years ago or of not having had a significant review of maximum residue limits for 10 years. In view of the full schedule for the JMPR, it was considered prudent to ensure that there was continued support for the compounds proposed for periodic review. Preliminary information indicated that there was no support for the periodic review of *isofenphos* (131) or *methacrifos* (125). A Circular Letter would be prepared in line with the Periodic Review Procedure inviting countries and international organizations to confirm continued support for periodic review of compounds listed in Annex 1 of Appendix II as well as an indication of when data would be available. The JMPR Joint Secretaries would write to manufacturers of compounds scheduled for review from 1998-2000 and request confirmation of continued support and a list of the data to be submitted.

93. The Committee welcomed the preparation of a list of manufacturers of pesticides for which Codex MRLs had been established or were under consideration, and **requested** that the list be made available at its next Session.

94. The Committee **agreed** to continue informal discussions within a small group on selection criteria for use in setting priorities for periodic review and prepare proposals, based upon these criteria, for future schedules of compounds for JMPR review. Ms. Janet Taylor (Canada) was invited to lead the group. The group would report its progress to the next Session.

PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN MRLS WHICH MIGHT GIVE RISE TO DIETARY INTAKE CONCERNS²⁵ (Agenda Item 12)

95. The *ad hoc* Working Group on Acceptances (Chairman, Mr. J.R. Mascall, UK) had discussed the procedure described in CX/PR 96/10²⁶ together with an alternative approach presented by the Delegation of Canada and had suggested that both proposals be circulated for government comments. Several Delegations proposed that the procedure as amended by *ad hoc* Group²⁷ be adopted by the Committee. Although supported by some delegations, no consensus was reached on this.

96. The Committee **agreed** that a revised procedure and the Canadian document be circulated for comments prior to further discussion at its next session. In the interim, the Committee **accepted**, in principle, the procedure described in CX/PR 96/10 as amended. The Delegation of the United Kingdom expressed disappointment that the procedure had not been circulated to Member Countries following the 1995 Session as agreed by the Committee then.

²³ CX/PR 96/9; CL 1995/13-PR; CRD 5 (Report of an *ad hoc* Working Group chaired by Mr. W. Murray, Canada).

²⁴ See Appendix II of this report.

²⁵ CX/PR 96/10, CX/PR 96/10-Add.2 (comments from Consumers International).

²⁶ CX/PR 96/10.

²⁷ The amendment requires that dietary intake information promised to the Committee must be submitted within 2 years of the Session at which the concern was expressed, failing which the affected MRLs would advance in the Step Procedure.

97. The Committee noted the outcome of discussions on the remaining two items - consideration of combined effects of pesticides, and a presentation of results of a study of GAPs for a number of compounds by the Delegation of Canada²⁸. Regarding the former item, further investigation was under way by several governments and by WHO. The supporting paper for the latter item was commended to the Committee, though a suggestion by the Representative of the EC that the document be discussed by the Committee at the next session was not accepted.

98. The Committee **decided** to convene a new *ad hoc* Group under the Chairmanship at Dr. D. Lunn (New Zealand) to complete the remaining work on the draft procedures to address dietary intake concerns. The Group would function until the end of the next session.

PROBLEMS RELATIVE TO PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES²⁹ (Agenda Item 13(a))

99. With the assistance of an *ad hoc* Working Group on Pesticide Residue Problems in Developing Countries, chaired by Professor R. González (Chile), the Committee examined the referenced documents. Information had been assembled on pesticide residues in food crops exported from developing countries which had given rise to problems at the point of import. The objective was to identify pesticide/commodity combinations which frequently give rise to problems and possible solutions to these problems.

100. The lack of viable alternatives to having Codex MRLs, the shortage of regional and national analytical facilities to conduct supervised trials for establishing MRLs and/or PHIs, along with the scarcity of international information on pesticide surveillance programmes were noted as major impediments to the export from developing countries.

101. The Committee **endorsed** the following recommendations of the *ad hoc* Working Group:

- for those pesticides scheduled for evaluation by JMPR, GIFAP should be invited to develop data for the commodities of interest to developing countries, as listed in CX/PR 96/11 and CX/PR 96/11-Add.1;
- JMPR should be invited to consider the possibility of extrapolating residue data to cover minor crops, especially those of interest to developing countries; in this context it was noted that the development of uniform data requirements under consideration by OECD should also include provisions for minor crops, particularly those of interest to developing countries;
- importing countries should be encouraged to inform exporting countries whenever pesticide residue problems occurred, on a government-to-government basis, so as to help the exporting countries become aware of these problems and take steps to resolve them³⁰;
- the Codex list of MRLs arranged by commodity would be very useful for countries wishing to apply an import inspection programme; and
- attention should be paid to preventive measures to reduce residues, including Integrated Pest Management (IPM), availability of quality pesticides, and training in safe and efficient use as part of IPM. IPM should be taken into account when developing GAP information for JMPR.

²⁸ CX/PR 96/10 - Add. 1.

²⁹ CX/PR 96/11 (Prepared by Prof. R. González, Chile, for the Codex Secretariat); CX/PR 96/11-Add.1 (Prepared by WHO); CX/PR 96/11-Add.2 (Comments of Consumers International); CRD 3 (Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Pesticide Problems in Developing Countries).

³⁰ The Working Group was informed that the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Certification and Inspection Systems had prepared Draft Guidelines for this.

Re-establishment of the *ad hoc* Working Group

102. The Committee agreed that a Working Group should again be convened at its next Session. Noting that Professor González had acted as Chairman for two sessions, Mr. Cheah Uan Boh (Malaysia) was requested to act as its Chairman at the next Session.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON PESTICIDE PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES³¹ (Agenda Item 13(b))

103. The Committee agreed that the scientific name(s) of the pest/pests to be controlled should be added to Section 5 of the Questionnaire. It agreed that the Questionnaire be immediately circulated to Member countries.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 14)

104. The Chairman of the OECD Pesticides Forum, Ir. J. van der Kolk, gave a brief outline of activities being undertaken in that forum related to harmonization of data requirements for pesticide registration.

105. The Committee noted a variety of information available from governments on relevant matters. This included the availability of a database on maximum residue limits of Member Countries being revised and enlarged by Canada, which could be accessed on the World-Wide Web³²; procedures for establishment of total diet studies available on diskette from GEMS/Food or from the US Food and Drug Administration (US FDA); raw pesticide monitoring data and information on detentions from the US FDA and US Department of Agriculture; and information on import detentions available directly from the US FDA on the World-Wide Web.

106. The Committee was further informed that, in response to a UN Environment Programme effort to develop a legal instrument to reduce or eliminate the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), WHO/IPCS was preparing an updated risk assessment of 12 selected POPs including DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, chlordane, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex and toxaphene.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 15)

107. The Chairman informed the Committee that its 29th Session would be held in The Hague, The Netherlands, from 7-12 April 1997.

³¹ CX/PR 96/12.

³² <http://www.hwc.ca>.

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

Subject	Step	Action by	Document Reference (ALINORM 97/24)
Draft MRLs/EMRLs	8	22nd CAC	Annex II
Proposed Draft MRLs	5/8	22nd CAC	Annex II
Draft MRLs kept at Step 7	7	Governments JMPR CCPR	Annex II, CX/PR 96/5 Part A
Draft MRLs	6	Governments Secretariat 29th CCPR	Annex II, CX/PR 96/5 Part A
Proposed Draft MRLs/EMRLs	5	43rd Executive Committee	Annex II
Proposed Draft MRLs/EMRLs	3	Governments Secretariat 29th CCPR	Annex II, CX/PR 96/5 Part A
Revised Methods of Sampling for the Determination of Pesticide Residues	3	UK/The Netherlands/ Sweden/USA Secretariat Governments 29th CCPR	para. 88.
Priority List of Pesticide (new pesticides and pesticides under periodic review)	1	43rd Executive Committee JMPR CCPR Governments International organizations	Appendix II, paras. 91-92
Methods of Analysis	-	Secretariat Governments 29th CCPR	para. 89
Identification of pesticide/commodity combinations of interest to developing countries	-	Secretariat Governments 29th CCPR	paras. 101, 103
Procedure for certain MRLs which might give rise to dietary intake concerns	-	Secretariat Governments 29th CCPR	paras. 95-97

STATUS OF MRLS AND EMRLS CONSIDERED¹

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
7 CAPTAN				
Apple	10		3(a)	
Cherries	20		3	
Citrus fruits	15	T	CXL-D	
Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	5	T	CXL-D	
Grapes	20		3	EC: processing data lacking
Nectarine	5		3	The Netherlands, EC: trial data not clearly related to GAP
Pear	10		3(a)	
Plums (including prunes)	5		3	
Strawberry	15		3(a)	
Tomato	2		3(a)	The Netherlands, EC: Trial data not clearly related to GAP USA: Residue data not available to JMPR
15 CHLORMEQUAT				
Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	1		CXL-D	
Grapes	1		CXL-D	
Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Milk products	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
22 DIAZINON				
Blackberries	0.1		8	
Boysenberry	0.1		8	
Broccoli	0.5		8	
Cabbages, Head	2		8	
Cantaloupe	0.2		8	
Carrot	0.5		8	
Cherries	1		8	
Chinese cabbage (type pe-tsai)	0.05		8(a)	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2		8	
Cucumber	0.1		8	
Currants, Black, Red, White	0.2		8	
Garden pea, Shelled	0.2		8	
Hops, Dry	0.5		5/8	
Kiwifruit	0.2		8	
Kohlrabi	0.2		8	
Leafy vegetables	0.7		CXL-D	
Lettuce, Head	0.5		8(a)	
Lettuce, Leaf	0.5		8(a)	
Peach	0.7		CXL-D	
Peach	0.2		8(a)	
Pineapple	0.1		8	

¹ CXL-D, recommendation to the Codex Alimentarius Commission to delete the Codex MRL; withdrawn, deletion of the MRL under elaboration at certain Step of the Codex Procedure.

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Plums (including prunes)	1		8	
Pome fruits	2		7C	
Prunes	2		8	
Radish	0.1		8	
Raspberries, Red, Black	0.2		8	
Spinach	0.5		8(a)	
Spring onion	1		8	
Squash, Summer	0.05		8	
Strawberry	0.1		8	
Tomato	0.5		8	
Vegetables (except as otherwise listed)	0.5		CXL-D	
25 DICHLORVOS				
Cereal grains	2		CXL-D	
Cereal grains	5	(Po)	8(a)	The Netherlands, Spain, EC: database is limited and lacks transparency
Peanut	2		CXL-D	
Wheat bran, Unprocessed	10		8	The Netherlands: database is limited and lacks transparency
Wheat flour	1		8	The Netherlands: database is limited and lacks transparency
Wheat germ	10		8	The Netherlands: database is limited and lacks transparency
Wheat wholemeal	2		8	The Netherlands: database is limited and lacks transparency
26 DICOFOL				
Cattle meat	3	(fat)	8	
Cattle, Edible offal of	1		8	
Cherries	5		8	
Citrus fruits	5		8	Spain: based on the GAP-data MRL can be lowered
Common bean (pods and or immature seeds)	2		8	
Cotton seed oil, Crude	0.5		8	The Netherlands, EC: based on 1992 JMPR evaluations, MRL too high
Cotton seed oil, Edible	0.5		8	The Netherlands, EC: based on 1992 JMPR evaluations, MRL too high
Garden pea (young pods)	2		withdrawn	
Grapes	5		8	Spain: based on the GAP-data MRL can be lowered
Milks	0.1	F	7C	
Peach	5		8	
Plums (including prunes)	1		8	
Pome fruits	5		7C	Spain: based on the GAP-data MRL can be lowered
Poultry meat	0.1	(fat)	8	
Prunes	3		8	
Tea, Green, Black	50		8	EC: reservation with regard to GAP
Vegetables (except as otherwise listed)			CXL-D	
27 DIMETHOATE				
Beans, except broad bean and soya bean	2		withdrawn	
Broccoli	2		withdrawn	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Brussels sprouts	2		8	EC: disagreed with residue evaluation The Netherlands: database inadequate
Cabbages, Head	2		8	EC: disagreed with residue evaluation The Netherlands: database inadequate
Cauliflower	2		withdrawn	
Cucumber	2		withdrawn	
Lettuce, Head	2		8	EC: disagreed with residue evaluation The Netherlands: database inadequate
Lettuce, Leaf	2		withdrawn	
Peach	2		8	
Plums (including prunes)	0.5		8	EC: database insufficient
Wheat	0.2		withdrawn	
31 DIQUAT				
Alfalfa fodder	100		5	Spain: intake concerns for domestic animals. Revisement of MRLs is considered necessary.
Beans (dry)	0.2		5	
Beans, Shelled	0.5		CXL-D	
Clover	50		5	Spain: intake concerns for domestic animals. France: database insufficient. Revisement of MRLs is considered necessary.
Cotton seed	1		CXL-D	
Lentil (dry)	0.2		5	
Maize	0.05	(*)	5(a)	
Oats	2		5	
Onion, Bulb	0.1		CXL-D	
Peas (dry)	0.2		5	
Peas, Shelled (succulent seeds)	0.1		CXL-D	
Poppy seed	5		CXL-D	
Potato	0.05		5(a)	
Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	5	
Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	5	
Rice	10		5(a)	
Rice, Husked	1		5(a)	
Soya bean (dry)	0.2		5	
Sugar beet	0.1		CXL-D	
Sunflower seed	1		5(a)	
Vegetable oils, Crude	0.05	(*)	5(a)	
Wheat flour	0.5		5(a)	
34 ETHION				
Almonds	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Apple	2		CXL-D	
Apricot	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Cattle meat	2.5	(fat) V	CXL-D	
Cattle, Edible offal of	1		CXL-D	
Cherries	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Chestnuts	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Citrus fruits	2		CXL-D	

	MRL (mg/kg)			STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Citrus fruits	5			5(a)	Japan: intake concern France: disagreed with residue evaluation Spain: disagreed with residue evaluation
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	2			CXL-D	
Cotton seed	0.5			CXL-D	
Cucumber	0.5			CXL-D	
Egg plant	1			CXL-D	
Eggs	0.2	(*)		CXL-D	
Garlic	1			CXL-D	
Goat meat	0.2	(*)	(fat)	CXL-D	
Goat, Edible offal of	0.2	(*)		CXL-D	
Grapes	2			CXL-D	
Hazelnuts	0.1	(*)		CXL-D	
Horse meat	0.2	(*)	(fat)	CXL-D	
Horse, Edible offal of	0.2	(*)		CXL-D	
Maize	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
Melons, except watermelon	2			CXL-D	
Milks	0.02		F V	CXL-D	
Nectarine	1			CXL-D	
Onion, Bulb	1			CXL-D	
Peach	1			CXL-D	
Pear	2			CXL-D	
Pecan	0.1	(*)		CXL-D	
Peppers	1			CXL-D	
Peppers, Sweet	1			CXL-D	
Pig meat	0.2	(*)	(fat)	CXL-D	
Pig, Edible offal of	0.2	(*)		CXL-D	
Plums (including prunes)	2			CXL-D	
Poultry meat	0.2	(*)	(fat)	CXL-D	
Poultry, Edible offal of	0.2	(*)		CXL-D	
Sheep meat	0.2	(*)	(fat)	CXL-D	
Sheep, Edible offal of	0.2	(*)		CXL-D	
Squash, Summer	0.5			CXL-D	
Strawberry	2			CXL-D	
Tea, Green, Black	5			CXL-D	
Tomato	2			CXL-D	
Walnuts	0.1	(*)		CXL-D	
Winter squash	0.5			CXL-D	
40 FENTIN					
Pecan	0.05	(*)		CXL-D	
41 FOLPET					
Cucumber	0.5			3(a)	EC: Database insufficient
Grapes	25		T	CXL-D	
Grapes	2			8(a)	
Potato	0.02	(*)		8	
Strawberry	5			7B(a)	The Netherlands, Spain, EC: Database insufficient
47 BROMIDE ION					
Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	500			8	

	MRL (mg/kg)	STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Broccoli	30	8	
Cucumber	50	CXL-D	
Cucumber	100	8(a)	
Garden pea (young pods)	500	8	
Okra	200	8	
Peppers, Sweet	20	8	
Radish	200	8	
Squash, Summer	200	8	
Turnip greens	1000	8	
Turnip, Garden	200	8	
France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands: Database insufficient			

51 METHIDATHION

Almonds	0.05 (*)	8	
Apricot	0.2	CXL-D	
Artichoke globe	0.05 (*)	8	
Beans (dry)	0.1	8	
Cabbages, Head	0.2	CXL-D	
Cabbages, Head	0.1	8(a)	
Cotton seed	0.2	CXL-D	
Cotton seed	1	8(a)	Chile, Spain: existing CXL more appropriate
Cotton seed oil, Crude	1	CXL-D	
Cotton seed oil, Crude	2	8(a)	
Cucumber	0.05	8	
Grapes	1	7C(a)	
Macadamia nuts	0.01 (*)	8	
Pear	1	7C(a)	Chile, Spain: existing CXL more appropriate
Peas (dry)	0.1	8	
Pecan	0.05 (*)	8	
Radish	0.05 (*)	8	
Safflower seed	0.1	8	
Sugar beet	0.05 (*)	8	
Sunflower seed	0.5	8	
Tea, Green, Black	0.1	CXL-D	
Tea, Green, Black	0.5	8(a)	
Walnuts	0.05 (*)	8	

Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, EC: reservations regarding the commodities advanced to Step 8 because of intake concerns.

54 MONOCROTOPHOS

Apple	1	CXL-D	
Brussels sprouts	0.2	CXL-D	
Cabbages, Head	0.2	CXL-D	
Carrot	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
Cauliflower	0.2	CXL-D	
Coffee beans	0.1	CXL-D	
Egg plant	0.2	8	
Hops, Dry	1	CXL-D	
Peanut	0.05 (*)	8	
Pear	1	CXL-D	
Peppers, Chili	0.2	8	
Sugar cane	0.02 (*)	8	
Tomato	1	CXL-D	
Turnip, Garden	0.05 (*)	CXL-D	
Watermelon	0.1	8	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Wheat	0.02 (*)		8	
60 PHOSALONE				
Apple	5		CXL	
Beetroot	2		CXL-D	
Broccoli	1		CXL-D	
Brussels sprouts	1		CXL-D	
Cabbages, Head	1		CXL-D	
Cherries	10		CXL-D	
Chestnuts	0.1 (*)		CXL-D	
Citrus fruits	1		CXL	
Cucumber	1		CXL-D	
Grapes	5		CXL	
Hops, Dry	2		CXL-D	
Lettuce, Head	1		CXL-D	
Peach	5		CXL-D	
Pear	2		CXL-D	
Peas (pods and succulent =immature seeds)	1		CXL-D	
Pecan	0.1 (*)		CXL-D	
Plums (including prunes)	5		CXL-D	
Potato	0.1 (*)		CXL	
Rape seed	0.1 (*)		CXL-D	
Sheep fat	0.5	V	CXL-D	
Sheep meat	0.05 (*)	V	CXL-D	
Strawberry	1		CXL-D	
Tomato	1		CXL-D	
66 TRICHLORFON				
Apple	2		CXL-D	
Artichoke globe	0.1		CXL-D	
Banana	1		CXL-D	
Beetroot	0.2		CXL-D	
Brussels sprouts	0.2		CXL-D	
Cabbages, Head	0.5		CXL-D	
Carrot	0.05		CXL-D	
Cattle fat	0.1		CXL-D	
Cattle, Edible offal of	0.1		CXL-D	
Cauliflower	0.2		CXL-D	
Celery	0.2		CXL-D	
Cereal grains	0.1		CXL-D	
Cherries	0.1		CXL-D	
Citrus fruits	0.1		CXL-D	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.1		CXL-D	
Cotton seed	0.1		CXL-D	
Cowpea (dry)	0.1		CXL-D	
Egg plant	0.05		CXL-D	
Grapes	0.5		CXL-D	
Kale	0.2		CXL-D	
Lettuce, Head	0.5		CXL-D	
Lima bean (young pods and/or immature beans)	0.1		CXL-D	
Linseed	0.1		CXL-D	
Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep	0.1	V	CXL-D	
Milks	0.05	V	CXL-D	

	MRL (mg/kg)	STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Mustard greens	0.1	CXL-D	
Parsley	0.05	CXL-D	
Peach	0.2	CXL-D	
Peanut	0.1	CXL-D	
Peppers	1	CXL-D	
Pig fat	0.1	CXL-D	
Pig, Edible offal of	0.1	CXL-D	
Pumpkins	0.1	CXL-D	
Radish	0.1	CXL-D	
Rape seed	0.1	CXL-D	
Safflower seed	0.1	CXL-D	
Soya bean (dry)	0.1	CXL-D	
Spinach	0.5	CXL-D	
Strawberry	1	CXL-D	
Sugar beet	0.05	CXL-D	
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.2	CXL-D	
Tomato	0.2	CXL-D	
Turnip, Garden	0.1	CXL-D	

70 BROMOPROPYLATE

Citrus fruits	2	7B(a)	Germany, The Netherlands, EC: insufficient data-base Germany, The Netherlands, EC: trial data not clearly related to GAP
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	3	8	
Cucumber	0.5	8	Germany, The Netherlands, EC: insufficient data-base Germany: disagreed with residue evaluation and the way of extrapolation from melons
Grapes	5	CXL-D	
Grapes	2	8(a)	Germany, The Netherlands, EC: insufficient data-base Germany, The Netherlands, EC: trial data not clearly related to GAP
Melons, except watermelon	0.5	8	Germany: disagreed with residue evaluation
Squash, Summer	0.5	8	Germany: disagreed with residue evaluation and the way of extrapolation from melons
Vegetables	1	CXL-D	Spain: opposed the deletion of general CXL

72 CARBENDAZIM

Bean fodder	50	C	withdrawn
Carrot	5	Po C	withdrawn
Citrus fruits	10	Po B,C,Th	withdrawn
Pineapple	20	Po B	withdrawn

UK: possible intake concern due to change of ADI by JMPR 1995; concern on residue definition.

74 DISULFOTON

Asparagus	0.02	(*)	7B
Barley	0.2		7C(a)
Beans (dry)	0.05		7C
Broccoli	0.1		7C

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Cabbages, Head	0.2		7C	
Cauliflower	0.05		7C	
Chicken eggs	0.02	(*)	7B	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2		7C	
Cotton seed	0.1		7C	
Garden pea (young pods)	0.1		7C	
Garden pea, Shelled	0.02	(*)	7B	
Lettuce, Head	1		7C	
Lettuce, Leaf	1		7C	
Maize	0.01		7B	
Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.01		7B	
Oat forage (green)	0.5		7C(a)	
Oat straw and fodder, Dry	0.05		7C	
Oats	0.02	(*)	7B(a)	
Pecan	0.1		7C	
Poultry meat	0.02	(*)	7B	
Sorghum	1		7C(a)	Spain, EC: disagreed with residue evaluation
Sorghum forage (green)	5		7C(a)	Spain, EC: disagreed with residue evaluation
Sweet com (com-on-the-cob)	0.02	(*)	7B	
Sweet com (kernels)	0.02	(*)	7B	
Tomato	0.1		withdrawn	
Wheat	0.2		7C(a)	UK: intake concern
Wheat forage (whole plant)	1		7C(a)	
Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	5		7C	
Germany, Japan: intake concern				
81 CHLOROTHALONIL				
Celery	15		CXL-D	
Celery	10		8(a)	Spain: disagreed with residue evaluation
Melons, except watermelon	5		CXL-D	
Melons, except watermelon	2		8(a)	Spain: disagreed with residue evaluation
Peach	1		7B(a)	The Netherlands, EC: data base insufficient
Potato	0.1		CXL-D	
Potato	0.2		8(a)	
86 PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL				
Peanut oil, Edible	15	PoP	8	<u>Special remarks:</u> - no registration (Canada) - Preference for MRL of 10 mg/kg (Indonesia)
90 CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL				
Barley	10	Po	7C	
Oats	10	Po	7C	
Rice	10	Po	5(a)	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
France, Japan, The Netherlands, Spain, EC: intake concerns; The Netherlands, EC: processing data not taken into account				
95 ACEPHATE				
Broccoli	5		withdrawn	
Brussels sprouts	5		withdrawn	
Cabbages, Head	5		withdrawn	
Cauliflower	5		withdrawn	
Citrus fruits	5		withdrawn	
Tomato	5		withdrawn	
100 METHAMIDOPHOS				
Broccoli	1		withdrawn	
Cabbages, Head	1		withdrawn	
Cauliflower	1		withdrawn	
Citrus fruits	0.5		withdrawn	
Cotton seed	0.1		8	USA: MRL too low
Egg plant	1		withdrawn	
Melons, except watermelon	0.5		CXL-D	
Peach	1		withdrawn	
Pome fruits	0.5		5	The Netherlands, UK, EC: intake concern
Potato	0.05		8	
Tomato	1		withdrawn	
106 ETHEPHON				
Apple	5		5	
Barley	1		5	The Netherlands: disagree with residue evaluation.
Barley straw and fodder, Dry	5		5	The Netherlands: disagree with residue evaluation.
Blackberries	30		withdrawn	
Blueberries	20		5	Canada, The Netherlands, EC: database unclear
Cantaloupe	1		5(a)	The Netherlands, EC: disagree with residue evaluation. France: general reservations.
Cherries	10		5/8	
Chicken eggs	0.2	(*)	5/8	The Netherlands: prefers a general LOD of 0.05 mg/kg
Coffee beans	0.1		withdrawn	
Cotton seed	2		5/8	
Cranberry	5		withdrawn	
Currant, Black	5		withdrawn	
Edible offal of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.2	(*)	5/8	The Netherlands: prefers a general LOD of 0.05 mg/kg
Fig	5		withdrawn	
Figs, dried or dried and candied	10		5	The Netherlands, EC: database unclear. Canada: had not submitted use pattern on figs as indicated by JMPR
Grapes	1		5/8	The Netherlands, EC: database insufficient
Hazelnuts	0.2		5/8	Canada: trial data supports a lower figure of 0.1 mg/kg
Lemons and limes	2	Po	withdrawn	
Mandarins	0.5		withdrawn	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.1 (*)		5/8	The Netherlands: prefers a general LOD of 0.05 mg/kg
Melons, except watermelon	2		withdrawn	
Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.05 (*)		5/8	The Netherlands: prefers a general LOD of 0.05 mg/kg
Onion, Bulb	0.5		withdrawn	
Peach	0.5		withdrawn	
Peppers	30		5	The Netherlands: ratio tomato/pepper MRL figure unrealistic
Pineapple	1		5	EC, The Netherlands: database inadequate.
Poultry meat	0.1 (*)		5/8	The Netherlands: prefers a general LOD of 0.05 mg/kg
Poultry, Edible offal of	0.2 (*)		5/8	The Netherlands: prefers a general LOD of 0.05 mg/kg
Rye	1		5	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation.
Rye straw and fodder, Dry	5		5	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation.
Tomato	2		5	The Netherlands, EC: database does not indicate indoor/outdoor and indoor GAP requires 3 mg/kg. The Netherlands: ratio tomato/pepper MRL figure unrealistic.
Walnuts	0.5		5/8	
Wheat	1		5/8	
Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	5		5/8	

109 FENBUTATIN OXIDE

Banana	10		8	The Netherlands, EC: database insufficient
Cherries	5		CXL-D	
Cherries	10		8(a)	
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.2		8(a)	
Grapefruit	5		7B(a)	
Horse kidney	0.2		CXL-D	
Horse liver	0.2		CXL-D	
Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.2		CXL-D	
Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.2		CXL-D	
Mandarin	5		7B(a)	Germany, The Netherlands, EC: database insufficient The Netherlands, Spain: prefer to keep a general MRL for Citrus fruits
Orange, Sweet	5		7B(a)	
Prunes	10		8	France: general reservation
Raisins	20		8	France: general reservation
Walnuts	0.5		8	

110 IMAZALIL

Melons, except watermelon	2	Po	5/8	
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111 IPRODIONE

Almonds	0.2		5/8	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation
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	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Apple	10	Po	CXL-D	
Barley	2		5/8	
Beans (dry)	0.2		CXL-D	
Beans (dry)	0.1		5/8(a)	
Blackberries	30		5	The Netherlands, EC: geographical spread of trial data is insufficient considering the GAP
Broccoli	25		5/8	
Carrot	10	Po	5	The Netherlands, EC: database insufficient
Cherries	10		5	The Netherlands, EC: database insufficient
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	2		5	The Netherlands, EC: disagreed with residue evaluation
Cucumber	5		CXL-D	
Cucumber	2		5/8(a)	
Currants, Black, Red, White	5		CXL-D	
Garlic	0.1		CXL-D	
Lettuce, Leaf	25		5/8	
Onion, Bulb	0.1		CXL-D	
Onion, Bulb	0.2		5/8(a)	
Peach	10	Po	CXL-D	
Peach	10		5/8(a)	
Pear	10	Po	CXL-D	
Peppers, Sweet	5		CXL-D	
Plums (including prunes)	10		CXL-D	
Pome fruits	5	Po	5/8(a)	
Rape seed	0.5		5/8	
Raspberries, Red, Black	5		CXL-D	
Raspberries, Red, Black	30		5/8(a)	
Rice, Husked	10		5(a)	Canada, The Netherlands, EC: disagreed with residue evaluation
Sugar beet	0.1	(*)	5/8	
Sunflower seed	0.5		5/8	
Tomato	5		CXL	
115 TECNAZENE				
Potato	1	Po	CXL-D	
Potato	20	Po	8(a)	France: no reduction factors were found for microwaving France and Germany: reservation with regard to lack of animal feeding studies The Netherlands: chronic studies were lacking and the use of 1000-fold safety factor; intake concern and disagreement with residue evaluation UK: disagreement with residue evaluations
117 ALDICARB				
Barley	0.02		5/8	
Barley straw and fodder, Dry	0.05		5/8	
Brussels sprouts	0.1		8	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Cotton seed oil, Edible	0.01 (*)		5/8	
Grapes	0.2		5/8	
Maize fodder	0.5		5/8	
Maize forage	5	fresh wt	CXL-D	
Maize forage	0.5		5/8(a)	
Onion, Bulb	0.05 (*)		CXL-D	
Onion, Bulb	0.1		5/8(a)	
Peanut	0.05 (*)		CXL-D	
Peanut	0.02		5/8(a)	
Peanut oil, Edible	0.01 (*)		5/8	
Pecan	0.5		CXL-D	
Pecan	1		5/8(a)	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation
Sorghum	0.2		CXL-D	
Sorghum	0.1		5/8(a)	
Sugar cane	0.1		5/8	
Sunflower seed	0.05 (*)		5/8	
Wheat	0.02		5/8	
Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	0.05		5/8	
123 ETRIMFOS				
Apple	1		CXL-D	
Apricot	0.05		CXL-D	
Artichoke globe	0.2		CXL-D	
Barley	5	Po	CXL-D	
Brussels sprouts	0.05		CXL-D	
Cabbages, Head	0.1		CXL-D	
Cattle meat	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
Cattle, Edible offal of	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
Cauliflower	0.05		CXL-D	
Cherries	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
Chinese cabbage (type pe-tsai)	0.1		CXL-D	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2		CXL-D	
Cucumber	0.1		CXL-D	
Eggs	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
Grapes	0.2		CXL-D	
Kale	0.5		CXL-D	
Kohlrabi	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
Leek	0.1		CXL-D	
Maize	5	Po	CXL-D	
Milks	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	
Onion, Bulb	0.1		CXL-D	
Peach	0.05		CXL-D	
Peas (pods and succulent =immature seeds)	0.2		CXL-D	
Plums (including prunes)	0.2		CXL-D	
Potato	0.1		CXL-D	
Poultry meat	0.02 (*)		CXL-D	
Radish	0.1		CXL-D	
Rape seed	10	Po	CXL-D	
Rapeseed oil, Edible	0.5		CXL-D	
Rice	0.1		CXL-D	
Soya bean (immature seeds)	0.01 (*)		CXL-D	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Sugar beet	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
Tomato	0.2		CXL-D	
Wheat	5	Po	CXL-D	
Wheat bran, Unprocessed	10	PoP	CXL-D	
Wheat flour	1	PoP	CXL-D	
Wheat wholemeal	5	PoP	CXL-D	
133 TRIADIMEFON				
Chick-pea (dry)	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Chick-pea (dry)	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Coffee beans	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Coffee beans	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Currants, Black, Red, White	1		CXL-D	
Currants, Black, Red, White	0.2		8(a)	
Eggs	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Eggs	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Fodder beet	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Fodder beet	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Fodder beet leaves or tops	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Fodder beet leaves or tops	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.2		CXL-D	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation
Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.1		8(a)	
Hops, Dry	15		CXL-D	
Hops, Dry	10		8(a)	
Mango	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Mango	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Milks	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Milks	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Onion, Welsh	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Onion, Welsh	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Peppers, Sweet	0.5		CXL-D	
Peppers, Sweet	0.1		8(a)	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation
Poultry meat	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Spring onion	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
Spring onion	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
Strawberry	0.2		CXL-D	
Strawberry	0.1		8(a)	
Tomato	0.5		CXL-D	
Tomato	0.2		8(a)	
The Netherlands, EC: disagreement with residue definition				

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
136 PROCYMIDONE				
Nectarine	10		withdrawn	
Peach	10		withdrawn	
152 FLUCYTHRINATE				
Maize	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
153 PYRAZOPHOS				
Apple	1		8	
Hops, Dry	10		8	France: disagreement with residue evaluation
Melons, except watermelon	0.1		8	France, The Netherlands: trial data not clearly related to GAP
Strawberry	0.2		8	France, The Netherlands: trial data not clearly related to GAP
158 GLYPHOSATE				
Soya bean (dry)	5		CXL-D	
Soya bean (dry)	20		5/8(a)	
Soya bean fodder	20		CXL-D	
Soya bean fodder	200		5/8(a)	
160 PROPICONAZOLE				
Barley	0.05		8	
Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.1		CXL-D	
Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.5		5/8(a)	
165 FLUSILAZOLE				
Apricot	0.5		8	
168 TRIADIMENOL				
Artichoke globe	1		TF TN	8
Banana	0.2		TN	8
Chick-pea (dry)	0.05	(*)	TF	8
Currants, Black, Red, White	0.5		TF	8
Fodder beet	0.05	(*)	TF	8
Fodder beet leaves or tops	0.2		TF	8
Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	2		TF TN	8
Hops, Dry	5		TF	8
Mango	0.05	(*)	TF	8
Oat straw and fodder, Dry	5		TF TN	8
Oats	0.2		TF TN	8
Onion, Welsh	0.05	(*)	TF TN	8
Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.1		TF	8
Peppers, Sweet	0.1		TF	8
Pome fruits	0.5		TF TN	8
Raspberries, Red, Black	0.5		TF	8
Spring onion	0.05	(*)	TF	8
Strawberry	0.1		TF	8
Sugar beet	0.1	(*)	TF TN	8
Sugar beet leaves or tops	1		TF TN	8
Tomato	0.5		TF	8

The Netherlands: database insufficient

The Netherlands: database insufficient

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
171 PROFENOFOS				
Brussels sprouts	0.5		5/8	The Netherlands, EC: insufficient database
Cabbages, Head	1		8	The Netherlands, EC: MRL reservation
Cauliflower	0.5		5/8	The Netherlands, EC: insufficient database
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.1		5/8	The Netherlands, EC: insufficient database
Cotton seed oil, Edible	0.05	(*)	8	
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)	8	
Onion, Bulb	0.2		withdrawn	
Oranges, Sweet, Sour	1		5/8	
Peppers, Chili	5		5/8	
172 BENTAZONE				
Alfalfa forage (green)	2		8	EC, The Netherlands: data base insufficient
Barley	0.1		8	
Beans (dry)	0.05	(*)	8	
Broad bean (dry)	0.05	(*)	8	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2		8	
Field pea (dry)	1		8	
Maize	0.2		8	
Maize fodder	0.2		8	
Oats	0.1		8	
Potato	0.1		8	
Rice	0.1		8	
Rye	0.1		8	
Sorghum	0.1		8	
Wheat	0.1		8	
United Kingdom: residue definition				
175 GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM				
Asparagus	0.05	(*)	5/8	
Banana	0.2		8	
Berries and other small fruits (except currants)	0.1		5/8	
Broad bean (dry)	2		5/8	
Carrot	0.05	(*)	5/8	
Citrus fruits	0.1		8	
Common bean (dry)	2		5/8	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.05	(*)	5/8	
Corn salad	0.05	(*)	5/8	
Currants, Black, Red, White	0.5		5/8	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation.
Kiwifruit	0.05	(*)	8	
Maize	0.1		8	
Maize forage	0.2		5/8	
Onion, Bulb	0.05		5/8	
Peas (dry)	3		5/8	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation.
Pome fruits	0.05	(*)	8	

	MRL (mg/kg)	STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Potato	0.5	8	
Rape seed	5	8	
Rape seed oil, Crude	0.05 (*)	5/8	The Netherlands: database insufficient. LOD of 0.05 mg/kg unrealistically low
Soya bean (dry)	0.1	8	
Stone fruits	0.05 (*)	8	
Sugar beet	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.1	5/8	
Sunflower seed	5	8	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation
Sunflower seed oil, Crude	0.05 (*)	5/8	The Netherlands: database insufficient. LOD of 0.05 mg/kg unrealistically low

The Netherlands: residue definition

176 HEXYTHIAZOX

Apple	0.5	8	Germany: insufficient data base.
Cherries	1	8	Germany: insufficient data base.
Citrus fruits	0.5	8	
Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.5	8	
Cucumber	0.1	8	
Currant, Red, White	0.2	8	The Netherlands: insufficient data base.
Grapes	1	8	Germany: insufficient data base.
Peach	1	8	Germany, The Netherlands: insufficient data base.
Pear	0.5	8	
Plums (including prunes)	0.2	8	Germany: insufficient data base.
Strawberry	0.5	8	
Tomato	0.1	8	Germany, The Netherlands: insufficient data base.

France: general reservation with regard to GAP and residue evaluation

177 ABAMECTIN

Cattle meat	0.01 (*)	6	
Cattle milk	0.005	6	
Cattle, Edible offal of	0.05	6	
Citrus fruits	0.01 (*)	6	
Cotton seed	0.01 (*)	6	
Cucumber	0.05	6	
Goat meat	0.01 (*)	6	
Goat milk	0.005	6	
Goat, Edible offal of	0.1	6	
Pear	0.01 (*)	6	
Peppers, Sweet	0.02	6	
Strawberry	0.02	5	
Tomato	0.02	7B	

178 BIFENTHRIN

Barley	0.05 (*)	7B	
Cattle fat	0.5	7B	
Cattle milk	0.05 (*)	7B	
Maize	0.05 (*)	7B	
Wheat	0.05 (*)	7B	

	MRL (mg/kg)		STEP	Remarks/Reservations
179 CYCLOXYDIM				
Beans (dry)	2		8	France, Germany: disagreed with residue evaluation
Grapes	0.5		8	France, The Netherlands: data base insufficient
Lettuce, Head	0.2		8	The Netherlands: database insufficient
Lettuce, Leaf	0.2		8	The Netherlands: database insufficient
Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	1		8	
Peas, Shelled (succulent seeds)	2		8	
Potato	2		8	France: no transfer studies
Soya bean (dry)	2		8	France: reservations
Strawberry	0.5		8	The Netherlands: data base insufficient
180 DITHIANON				
Grapes	3		8	France: disagreed with residue evaluation
Pome fruits	5		8	Spain: disagreed with residue evaluation
181 MYCLOBUTANIL				
Apricot	0.2		8	
Cherries	1		8	
Grapes	1		8	
Peach	0.5		8	
Plums (including prunes)	0.2		8	EC: disagreement with residue evaluation
Pome fruits	0.5		8	
182 PENCONAZOLE				
Cucumber	0.1		8	EC: database insufficient
Melons, except watermelon	0.1		8	EC: trial data not clearly related to GAP
Strawberry	0.1		8	EC: database insufficient
Tomato	0.2		8	
184 ETHOFENPROX				
Pome fruits	1		8	The Netherlands: database insufficient
185 FENPROPATHRIN				
Cattle meat	0.5	(fat)	8	
Cattle milk	0.1	F	8	
Egg plant	0.2		8	
Grapes	5		8	France, Spain: disagree with residue evaluation; reservation with regard to GAP
187 CLETHODIM				
Beans (dry)	0.1		5	Germany: reservation on data; The Netherlands: reservation on data and MRL
Cattle kidney	0.1		5	Germany: reservation on MRL, too high
Cattle liver	0.1		5	Germany: reservation on MRL, too high
Cattle meat	0.05	(*)	5	
Cattle milk	0.05	(*)	5	

	MRL (mg/kg)	STEP	Remarks/Reservations
Chicken eggs	0.05 (*)	5	
Chicken meat	0.05 (*)	5	
Cotton seed	0.5	5	
Cotton seed oil, Crude	0.1	5	
Cotton seed oil, Edible	0.05	5	The Netherlands: reservation processing studies
Field pea (dry)	0.1	5	Germany: reservation on trials; The Netherlands: reservations on trials; MRL
Potato	0.2	5	Germany, Netherlands: insufficient data
Rape seed	0.5	5	
Rape seed oil, Crude	0.05	5	
Rapeseed oil, Edible	0.05	5	
Soya bean (dry)	10	5	Japan: intake concerns
Soya bean oil, Crude	1	5	
Soya bean oil, Refined	0.1	5	
Sugar beet	0.2	5	The Netherlands: reservation with regard to PHI
Sunflower seed	0.2	5	The Netherlands: reservation with regard to PHI
Sunflower seed oil, Crude	0.05	5	The Netherlands: reservation with regard to PHI
Sunflower seed oil, Edible	0.05	5	The Netherlands: reservation with regard to PHI
189 TEBUCONAZOLE			
Barley	0.2	5/8	France: GAP in France is not mentioned in JMPR report. Germany, The Netherlands: disagreement with residue evaluation.
Barley straw and fodder, Dry	10	5/8	
Cattle meat	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Cattle milk	0.01 (*)	5/8	
Cattle, Edible offal of	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Chicken eggs	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Chicken meat	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Chicken, Edible offal of	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Grapes	2	5	France: reservation with regard to GAP;
Peanut	0.05	5/8	
Peanut fodder	30	5/8	
Rape seed	0.05	5/8	
Rye	0.05 (*)	5/8	
Rye straw and fodder, Dry	5	5/8	
Squash, Summer	0.02	5/8	France: database unclear about indoor/outdoor production. The Netherlands: database insufficient.
Tomato	0.2	5/8	France: database unclear about indoor/outdoor production. The Netherlands: database insufficient
Wheat	0.05	5/8	
Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	10	5/8	

	MRL (mg/kg)	STEP	Remarks/Reservations
191 TOLCLOFOS-METHYL			
Lettuce, Head	2	5/8	The Netherlands, EC: disagreement with residue evaluation.
Lettuce, Leaf	2	5/8	The Netherlands, EC: disagreement with residue evaluation.
Potato	0.2	5/8	The Netherlands: production on an odor on heating.
Radish	0.1	5/8	

	EMRL (mg/kg)	STEP	Remarks/Reservations
1 ALDRIN/DIELDRIN			
Bulb vegetables	0.05	8	The Netherlands: intake problems
Citrus fruits	0.05	8	The Netherlands: intake problems
Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.1	8	The Netherlands: reservations with regard to residue evaluation
Leafy vegetables	0.05	8	The Netherlands: intake problems
Legume vegetables	0.05	8	The Netherlands: intake problems
Pome fruits	0.05	8	The Netherlands: intake problems
Poultry meat	0.2	8	
Pulses	0.05	8	The Netherlands: reservations with regard to residue evaluation
Root and tuber vegetables	0.1	8	The Netherlands: reservations with regard to residue evaluation
21 DDT			
Carrot	0.2	8	
Eggs	0.5	CXL-D	
Eggs	0.1	8(a)	EC: reservation with regard to residue evaluation; re-evaluating EC MRL
Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	1 (fat)	T 3	
Milks	0.05	F T CXL-D	
Milks	0.02	F 8(a)	
33 ENDRIN			
Fruiting vegetables Cucurbits	0.05	8	
Poultry meat	1	CXL-D	
Poultry meat	0.1	8(a)	The Netherlands: disagreed with residue evaluation

STATUS OF GUIDELINE LEVELS CONSIDERED

Withdrawn

	Guideline Level (mg/kg)	Remarks/Reservations
150 PROPYLENE THIOUREA (PTU)		
Apple	0.1	
Celriac	0.05 (*)	
Cherry, Sour	0.1	
Grapes	0.1	
Peach	0.05 (*)	
Pear	0.1	
Plums (including prunes)	0.1	
Potato	0.02 (*)	
Tomato	0.1	

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**PRIORITY LIST OF COMPOUNDS SCHEDULED FOR EVALUATION OR
REEVALUATION BY JMPR**

The following is the final or tentative lists of compounds to be considered by the
FAO/WHO Joint Meeting of Pesticide Residues (JMPR) from 1996 to 2000.

AGENDA OF THE 1996 JMPR

Toxicological evaluation	Residue evaluation
<p>NEW COMPOUNDS</p> <p>flumethrin tebufenozide</p> <p>PERIODIC RE-EVALUATIONS</p> <p>carbaryl (008) carbofuran (096)</p> <p>2,4-D (020) dimethoate (027)/omethoate (055)/ formothion (042) ferbam maleic hydrazide (102) mevinphos (053)</p> <p>ziram</p> <p>EVALUATIONS</p> <p>disulfoton (074) (acute toxicity)</p> <p>phorate (112)</p>	<p>NEW COMPOUNDS</p> <p>flumethrin tebufenozide teflubenzuron (190)</p> <p>PERIODIC RE-EVALUATIONS</p> <p>chlorfenvinphos (014)</p> <p>ferbam</p> <p>phosmet (103) thiram ziram</p> <p>EVALUATIONS</p> <p>acephate (095) aldicarb (117) bifenthrin (178) bromopropylate (070) DDT (021) diazinon (022) disulfoton (074) fenarimol (192) fenbutatin oxide ((109) haloxyfop (194) methamidophos (100)</p> <p>propoxur (075)</p>

20 April 1996

TENTATIVE REVIEW SCHEDULE OF THE 1997 JMPR

Toxicological evaluation	Residue evaluation
<p>NEW COMPOUNDS</p> <p>chlorpropham fenbuconazole</p> <p>PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS</p> <p>fenamiphos (085) guazatine (114) malathion (049)</p> <p>triforine 116)</p> <p>EVALUATIONS</p> <p>amitrole (079) chlormequat (015)</p> <p>ethephon (106)</p> <p>lindane (048) phosalone (060)</p>	<p>NEW COMPOUNDS</p> <p>chlorpropham fenbuconazole</p> <p>PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS</p> <p>carbofuran (096) carbosulfan (145) demeton-S-methyl (073)</p> <p>guazatine (114)</p> <p>mevinphos (053) oxydemeton-methyl (166) thiabendazole (065)</p> <p>EVALUATIONS</p> <p>abamectin (177) captan (007) chlorothalonil (081) clethodim (187) ?? disulfoton (074) ??</p> <p>folpet (041)</p> <p>quintozene (064) ?? tebuconazole (189)</p>

20 April 1996

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 1998 JMPR

Toxicological evaluation	Residue evaluation
<p>NEW COMPOUNDS</p> <p>PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS</p> <p>amitraz (122)</p> <p>chlorpyrifos (017) *</p> <p>dicloran (083)</p> <p>diphenylamine (030) *</p> <p>endosulfan (032)</p> <p>ethoxyquin (035)</p> <p>pyrethrins (063)</p> <p>thiometon (076)</p> <p>EVALUATIONS</p> <p>phosmet (103)</p>	<p>NEW COMPOUNDS</p> <p>PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS</p> <p>amitrole (079)</p> <p>benomyl(069)/carbendazim(072)/ thiophanate-methyl (077)</p> <p>carbaryl (008)</p> <p>2,4-D (020)</p> <p>dicloran (083)</p> <p>dimethoate(027)/omethoate (055)/ formothion (042)</p> <p>maleic hydrazide (102)</p> <p>triforine (116)</p> <p>EVALUATIONS</p> <p>aldicarb (117) *</p> <p>captan (007) *</p> <p>disulfoton (074) *</p> <p>hexythiazox (176) *</p> <p>procymidone (136)</p> <p>quintozene (064) *</p>

20 April 1996

* availability of data to be confirmed

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 1999 JMPR

Toxicological evaluation	Residue evaluation
NEW COMPOUNDS pyrifenox pyriproxyfen	NEW COMPOUNDS pyrifenox pyriproxyfen
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS diflubenzuron (130) ethoxyquin (035) fenamiphos (085) malathion (049) ortho-phenylphenol (056) piperonyl butoxide (062) pirimiphos-methyl (086) pyrethrins (069)
EVALUATIONS PTU (150)	EVALUATIONS phosalone (060)

20 April 1996

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 2000 JMPR

Toxicological evaluation	Residue evaluation
NEW COMPOUNDS	NEW COMPOUNDS
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS dodine (084)	PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS amitraz (122) dodine (084) endosulfan (032) methomyl (094) / thiodicarb (154) parathion (058) parathion-methyl (059) thiometon (076)

20 April 1996

CANDIDATE COMPOUNDS FOR PERIODIC REVIEW

NOT YET SCHEDULED

Acephate	Imazalil
Azocyclotin	Mecarbam
Bendiocarb	Metalaxyl
Bitertanol	Methamidophos
Carbosulfan	Methiocarb
Cyhalothrin	Methoprene
Captan	Oxamyl
Chlorpyrifos (R)	Permethrin
Cyhexatin	Phenothrin
Cypermethrin (R)	Phenthoate
Deltamethrin	Phorate
Dichlofluanid	Phoxim
Dimethipin	Pirimicarb
Diphenylamine (R)	Prochloraz
Ethoprophos	Propamecarb
Fenitrothion	Tradimefon
Fenvalerate	Propargite
Flucythrinate	Triazophos
Folpet	Varnidothion

(R) Pending periodic review of residue chemistry database; periodic review of toxicology completed.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES
MRL PERIODIC REVIEW PROCEDURE
(Submitted to the Commission for endorsement)

The periodic Review Procedure consists of two distinct phases as described below:

PHASE I

IDENTIFY PERIODIC REVIEW CHEMICALS AND SOLICIT DATA COMMITMENTS
(Year 1, CCPR Meeting)

1. Identify Candidate Chemicals for Re-evaluation

On an annual basis the CCPR (Working Group on Priorities) lists chemicals meeting the following criteria:

- pesticide chemicals for which MRLs were first estimated more than 10 years ago; or
- pesticide chemicals for which a periodic review was conducted more than 10 years ago.

Tentative lists for several years may be prepared when feasible.

2. Notify Data Owners or Other Parties of Candidate List

Governments and international organizations represented at the annual CCPR Meeting expeditiously notify current data owners (or other interested parties) of the candidate list for periodic reviews, and when available, tentative lists for the following years. A copy of the most recent procedure for periodic review is also included.

3. Invite Commitment to Support Continued (or New) Codex Maximum Residue Limits (CXLs)

With their notification to data owners (or other interested parties) on the candidacy of chemicals for periodic review, governments and international organizations inquire of these parties their willingness to provide data for that review and as well as to advise them of the implications if they choose not to.

The invitation for a commitment will request a written response within six months to be provided to:

- Chairman, CCPR
- Chairman, Priorities Working Group
- JMPR Secretariats
- the requester (government or international organization representative)

(Names, titles and addresses will be provided)

The invitation will request that the following information be provided in the response:

- a. A list of all commodities for which interested parties are willing to support CXLs.
- b. A brief summary of all current Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) which they are willing to provide and which is pertinent to residue data they are willing to provide (e.g. commodities and countries for which detailed GAP summaries and representative labels can be provided).
- c. A list of all chemistry (residue, metabolism, animal transfer, processing, analytical sample storage stability, analytical methods etc.) and toxicology studies and other data that they are willing to provide (regardless of whether previously provided) and the data they commit to make complete data package submissions to the JMPR. Comments on the status of registrations for the chemicals at the national level are encouraged. Data for which a submission is committed should be identified in the response by study or report title and number, author, date.

4. Repeat the Notification and Invitation

By means of a Codex Circular Letter to accompany the report of the Meeting the Secretariat will repeat the notification and request. On receipt of the request by the Circular Letter, governments and international organizations will immediately repeat their notification and invitation to identified interested parties who may not have been represented at the CCPR (they would not have received the report of the Meeting and the accompanying Circular Letter). Interested parties need only respond to one of the request, but should copy addresses listed in item 3 above.

PHASE II

STATUS REPORT ON DATA COMMITMENTS AND CCPR FOLLOW-UP
(Year 2, CCPR Meeting)

1. Status Report on Data Commitments - The Priorities Working Group will provide a report and room document to the CCPR on the status of commitments received to provide data for each compound identified in year 1. This information will be used to schedule JMPR reviews or to make other recommendations such as withdrawal of CXLs.

2. Response to Data Commitments

a. If there is no commitment - to provide and identify or develop data to support current CXLs, the CXL(s) will be recommended by the CCPR for withdrawal by the next session of the Codex Commission.

b. If a commitment is made - to provide and identify or develop data to support current CXLs, the MRL(s) are scheduled for JMPR review. The JMPR review will result in one of the following scenarios:

- Sufficient data are submitted to confirm the CXL and it remains in place.
- Sufficient data are submitted to support a new proposed MRL, it enters the process at Step 3 and the existing CXL is deleted automatically after no more than 4 years.

Insufficient data have been submitted to support a new MRL or to confirm the existing CXL, data submitters are so advised by written notification from the FAO Joint Secretary and/or by issuance of the JMPR Report.

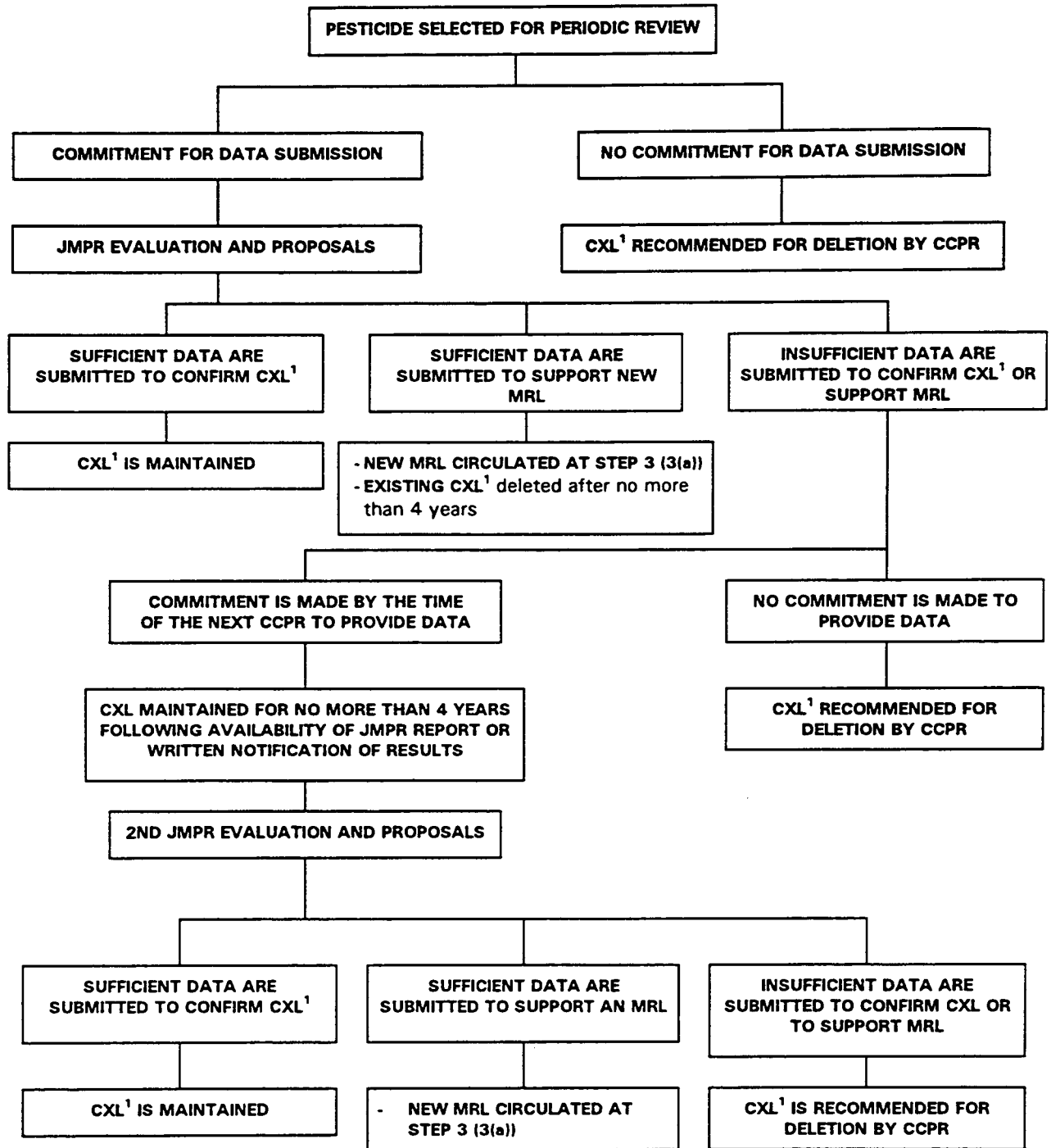
On being advised of the data inadequacy, data submitters may by the next CCPR Meeting, provide to the FAO and CCPR Secretaries a written commitment to generate and submit a complete dossier of required data for review within 4 years. The CXL is maintained for no more than 4 years following advice of data inadequacy (by direct notification or by issuance of the JMPR Report). The 4 year period may be extended by the CCPR only to the extent necessary for the JMPR to schedule and complete review of the available new data.

The new data are scheduled for the second JMPR review and the first part of the PHASE II 2b procedure is repeated:

- Sufficient data are submitted to confirm the CXL and it remains in place.
- Sufficient data are submitted to support a new proposed MRL, it enters the process at Step 3. The CXL is automatically deleted no more than the 4 years after the new proposal enters the process.
- Insufficient data are submitted to confirm the CXL or support a proposed MRL the CCPR recommends deletion of the CXL.

c. If the committed data are not submitted, or if the data submitted for the initial periodic review are insufficient and no commitment is made by the next CCPR Meeting to generate new data, the CCPR recommends deletion of the CXL.

SUMMARY OF PERIODIC REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR CODEX MRLS



¹ Codex MRL adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Codex Alimentarius Commission may decide to delete certain Codex MRLs based on the recommendations made to it by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.