

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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ALINORM 06/29/24

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Twenty-ninth Session
Geneva, Switzerland, 3 - 7 July 2006

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

Fortaleza, Brazil, 3 - 8 April 2006

Note: This report includes Codex Circular Letter CL 2006/9-PR.

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CX 4/40.2

CL 2006/9-PR
April 2006

TO: - Codex Contact Points
- Interested International Organizations

FROM: Secretary,
Codex Alimentarius Commission
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (ALINORM 06/29/24)

The report of the Thirty-eighth Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues will be considered by the 29th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Geneva, Switzerland, 3 - 7 July 2006).

PART A: MATTERS FOR FINAL ADOPTION BY THE 29TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION:

- 1. DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES INCLUDING DRIED CHILI PEPPER AT STEP 8 (ALINORM 06/29/24, APPENDIX II); AND**
- 2. PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES AT STEPS 5/8 (ALINORM 06/26/24, APPENDIX III)**

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to propose amendments or comments on the above Draft MRLs and Proposed Draft MRLs at Step 8 and Step 5/8 should do so in writing, in conformity with the Guide to the Consideration of Standards at Step 8 of the Step Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards Including Consideration of Any Statements Relating to Economic Impact (*Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual, Fifteenth Edition*) preferably by email to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org) **before 31 May 2006.**

- 3. DRAFT GUIDELINES ON ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF RESULTS (ALINORM 06/29/24, APPENDIX IV)**

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to propose amendments or comments on the above document 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, Fifteenth Edition*) preferably by email to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org) **before 31 May 2006.**

4. WITHDRAWAL OF CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION (ALINORM 06/29/24, APPENDIX VII)

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to propose amendments or comments on the proposed revocations (not including that of Codex MRLs replaced by the revised MRLs) should do so in writing preferably by email to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org) **before 31 May 2006**.

PART B: MATTERS FOR PROVISIONAL ADOPTION BY THE 29TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION:

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS AT STEP 5 (ALINORM 06/29//24, APPENDIX VI)

Governments and interested international organizations are invited to submit comments, including the implications which the Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits may have for their economic interest, and should do so in writing in conformity with the Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts (at Step 5) (*Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual, Fifteenth Edition*) preferably by email to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org) **before 31 May 2006**.

PART C: MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 30th SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION (July 2007)

DRAFT RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES AT STEP 8 (ALINORM 06/30/24, APPENDIX V)

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to propose amendments or comments on the above document should do so in writing in conformity with the Guide to the Consideration of Standards at Step 8 (see Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Fifteenth Edition) preferably by an email to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 January 2007**.

Note: This text will be forwarded for endorsement to the 24th Session of the Committee on General Principles, to be held in 2007, and will be considered for adoption by the 30th Session of the Commission (2007).

PART D: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND INFORMATION ON:

1. DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS AT STEPS 6 AND 3 (ALINORM 06/29/24, APPENDIX XI)¹

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to comment on the above proposed draft MRLs should do so in writing in conformity with the Uniform Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts at Steps 3 and 6 including possible implications of the proposed draft MRLs for their economic interests (*Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual, Fifteenth Edition*) preferably by an email to Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 February 2007**.

¹ For proposed draft MRLs to be proposed by the 2006 JMPR a separate Circular Letter will be issued.

Governments having specific concerns or questions on draft MRLs are requested to use the “Form for Guidance for Expressing Concern on Advancement of an MRL or Request for Clarification” attached as Appendix X to this report.

2. APPLICATION PRACTICES ON THE ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF RESULTS (ALINORM 06/29/24, paras 173-177)

While considering the above Guidelines the Committee agreed to ask information from governments on application of practices currently in use at the national and regional level on measurement uncertainty in reporting test results and its application in relation to the risk management of pesticide residues in food.

Information on the above subject should be sent preferably by an email to: Peter Joseph Brodesser, Food Safety Specialist Food and Environmental Protection Section, Joint FAO/IAEA Division, P.O. Box 100, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, fax: + 431 26007, email: j.brodesser@iaea.org with a copy to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 January 2007**.

3. METHODS USED FOR DETERMINATION OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES (ALINORM 06/29/24, paras 179-181)

While considering this agenda item (for details of consideration see paras above), the Committee agreed to ask information on methods for determination of pesticide residues.

Information on the above subject should be sent preferably by an email to: Peter Joseph Brodesser, Food Safety Specialist Food and Environmental Protection Section, Joint FAO/IAEA Division, P.O. Box 100, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, fax: + 431 26007, email: j.brodesser@iaea.org with a copy to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 January 2007**.

4. METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR FAT-SOLUBLE PESTICIDES IN WHOLE MILK AND MILK FAT (ALINORM 06/29/24, paras 183 - 188)

While considering the methods of analysis for fat-soluble pesticides in whole milk and milk fat (for details of consideration see paras above), the Committee agreed to ask information on the current analytical practices concerning the separation of whole milk and milk fat, and the methodology for the determination of fat soluble pesticides in milk and milk products.

Information on the above subject should be sent preferably by an email to: Peter Joseph Brodesser, Food Safety Specialist Food and Environmental Protection Section, Joint FAO/IAEA Division, P.O. Box 100, A-1400, Vienna, Austria, fax: + 431 26007, email: j.brodesser@iaea.org with a copy to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 January 2007**.

5. PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONS TO PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES SCHEDULED FOR EVALUATION OR REEVALUATION BY JMPR

Proposals are being requested from countries for pesticides to be added to the Codex Priority List of Pesticides, for subsequent recommendation to the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residue (JMPR) for evaluation.

Those countries planning to submit proposals for consideration by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues at the next Session are invited to consult Appendices I and II of the CL 2002/1-PR, complete and send the completed Appendix II² to Dr Trevor DOUST, Manager – Chemistry and Residues

² In completing Appendix II, only a brief outline is needed. The form may be retyped if more space is needed under any one heading provided that the general format is maintained.

Evaluation, National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, PO Box E 240, KINGSTON, ACT 2604, Fax: +61 2 6272 3551, Email: trevor.doust@apvma.gov.au with copy to: Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 December 2006.**

**PART E: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND DATA TO BE SENT TO JOINT
FAO/WHO MEETING ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES**

**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 Dr Gero Vaagt, Plant Protection Service, AGP, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, Fax: +39 06 5705 6347 E-mail: Gero.Vaagt@fao.org 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 Angelika TRITSCHER, WHO Joint Secretary to JECFA and JMPR, International Programme on Chemical Safety, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland, Fax: +41 22 791 4848, E-mail: tritschera@who.int, not later than one year before the JMPR meeting (see Appendix VIII of ALINORM 06/29/24).

Those countries specified under individual compounds in the ALINORM 06/29/24 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).

While consulting Appendix I, please note that pesticide/commodity combinations which are already included in the Codex system or under consideration are found in a working document prepared for and used as a basis of discussion at each Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues; the most recent being CX/PR 06/38/5. Consult the document to see whether or not a given pesticide has already been considered.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The summary and conclusions of the 38th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues are as follows:

MATTERS FOR APPROVAL BY THE 27TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

The Committee recommended to the Commission:

- adoption of the draft and draft revised MRLs including dried Chili pepper at Step 8 and proposed draft MRLs at Step 5/8 (paras 47-142, Appendix II and Appendix III);
- adoption of the Draft Guidelines on the Estimation of Uncertainty of Results at Step 8 (para. 178 and Appendix IV);
- revocation of certain existing Codex MRLs (Paras 47-142 and Appendix VII);
- adoption of the proposed draft MRLs for certain commodities at Step 5 (paras 93-94 and 134-135 and Appendix VI);

Approval of the following new work

- Priority List for the establishment of MRLs for certain pesticides (paras 211-221 and Appendix X);
- The Committee agreed to ask the Commission for extension of the work on the revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (para. 170, Appendix IX).

Discontinuation of the following work

- The Committee agreed to that there was no need to amend the Codex MRL Elaboration Procedure (approved as new work by the 28th Session of the Commission, Job Code N11-2005) (para. 209).

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

The Committee:

- agreed to forward the Draft Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues at Step 8 for endorsement by the CCGP and subsequent adoption by the 30th Session of the Commission (July 2007) (para. 159 and Appendix V);
- agreed to discontinue the Pilot Project for Estimation of National MRLs as Interim Codex MRLs for Safer Replacement Pesticides and therefore there was no need to amend the Codex MRL Elaboration Procedure (para. 201);
- agreed to consider further the revision of the list of methods of analysis for pesticide residues at the next session (para. 181);
- agreed to consider further the policy to be followed in the establishment of MRLs for processed foods at its next session (para. 197); and
- agreed to consider the discussion paper on how Codex MRLs are used at national level (para. 230).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE JMPR

The Committee:

- welcomed the continuation of work-sharing (para. 13);
- agreed that the retrospective approach being mainly applicable for old compounds, used where needed, and the prospective approach which would become the routine approach (para. 19);
- welcomed JMPR work done on variability factors (para.23);
- confirmed that JMPR is the scientific body supporting the work of the Committee, while noting that its conclusions and recommendations may be discussed in the CCPR (para 41);
- agreed to certain positions related to criteria for advancement of JMPR recommendations in the Codex Step Procedure (paras 42 – 46);
- noted that the EC would submit to JMPR their concerns related to MRLs for carbendazim (072) within one month (paras 74 – 76); and asked Germany to submit their comments in 'concern form' related to the MRL for methiocarb (132) in pepper (para. 104)
- agreed to request the JMPR to consider using alternative GAPs to recommend lower MRLs for

fenamiphos (085) (para. 78), methomyl (094) (paras 80 – 81), acephate (095) (paras 82 – 84), methamidophos (100) (paras 87 – 88), phosmet (103) (paras 89 – 90), aldicarb (117) (para. 96) ;

- requested to schedule for review carbofuran (096) for evaluation of ARfD (paras 85 – 86);
- agreed to review the basis on which the draft MRL for chlorpropham (201) for cattle milk was established. A similar request applied for diphenylamine (030) (para. 123);
- agreed to use Steps 5/8 for new JMPR MRL proposals, for which there would be no intake concerns identified by the JMPR, and on a condition that relevant JMPR reports were available by early February (para. 209).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES

CCGP

- The CCPR agreed to forward the Draft Risk Analysis Principles to the 24th Session of the Committee on General Principles for endorsement and to Step 8 for adoption by the 30th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (2007) (see Appendix V) (para. 159).

CCMAS

- The Committee noted that the terms of reference of CCMAS excluded methods of analysis for pesticide residues, therefore the Draft Guidelines on Measurement Uncertainty could only be sent to CCMAS for information and consideration in relation to the general issue of measurement uncertainty, which was kept under regular review (para. 176).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

(Used in this Report)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| CAC | Codex Alimentarius Commission |
| CCFAC | Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants |
| CCGP | Codex Committee on General Principles |
| CCMAS | Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling |
| CCNFSDU | Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses |
| CCPFV | Codex Committee on the Processed Fruits and Vegetables |
| CCPR | Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues |
| CCRVDF | Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods |
| CLI | CropLife International |
| EC | European Community |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations |
| JECFA | Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives |
| JMPR | Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| SPS Agreement | Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |
| | |
| ARfD | Acute Reference Dose |
| ADI | Acceptable Daily Intake |
| CXL | Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide |
| DIE | Daily Intake Estimate |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practice in the Use of Pesticides |
| EMRL | Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit |
| IEDI | International Estimated Daily Intake |
| IESTI | International Estimated of Short-Term Intake |
| LOAEL | Lowest-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level |
| MRL | Maximum Residue Limit |
| NOEL | No Observed Adverse Effect Level |
| PHI | Pre-harvest Interval |
| PTDI | Provisional Tolerable Daily Intake |
| STMR | Supervised Trials Median Residue |
| TMDI | Theoretical Maximum Daily Intake |

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) held its 38th Session in Fortaleza, Brazil, from 3 to 8 April 2006 at the kind invitation of the Government of Brazil. Dr H.J. Jeuring of the Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority of The Netherlands chaired the Session. Dr Ricardo Velloso of the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) of Brazil was co-chair for the Agenda Items 8, 9 and 10. The Session was attended by 44 Member countries, 1 Member organization and 11 international organizations. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I to this Report.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Welcoming addresses were presented by Dr Gabriel Alves Maciel, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Government of Brazil, and Dr Maria Cecília Martins Brito, Director of the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), Government of Brazil.

3. All delegations to the 38th Session of the CCPR were cordially welcomed to Brazil. In the welcoming addresses the role of the National Health Surveillance Agency, linked to the Ministry of Health, was highlighted, especially in relation to the toxicological assessment of pesticides, the setting of maximum residue limits for pesticides and the monitoring of foodstuffs. The Committee was informed that pesticides are registered in close co-operation between the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Environment; about 3000 different MRLs are established in Brazil for more than 350 active ingredients; up-to-date legislation on MRLs meeting international standards is about to be published and that co-ordinated residue monitoring programme has been in place since 2001. The results of this Session of the CCPR would hopefully contribute to the actions of regulation and the pesticides prevention and control measures under development in Brazil.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (AGENDA ITEM 1)

4. The Committee agreed to the proposal of the Chairperson to consider Agenda Item 12 *Evaluation of the pilot project for estimation of national MRLs as Interim Codex MRLs for safer replacement pesticides* and Agenda Item 13 *Proposed draft amendment to the Codex MRL elaboration Procedure (in relation to the establishment of Interim MRLs)* after Agenda Item 6 and to consider *Enforcement of Codex MRLs* under Agenda Item 15 Other business. With these amendments the provisional Agenda, as contained in CX/PR 06/38/1, was adopted as the Agenda for the Session.

5. The Delegation of the European Community presented CRD 3 on the division of competence between the European Community and its Member States according to Paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (AGENDA ITEM 2)

6. Dr D. Lunn (New Zealand) and Dr Y. Yamada (Japan) were **appointed** as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND/OR OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES (AGENDA ITEM 3)¹

7. The Secretariat informed the Committee that a number of matters referred from the 28th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) were presented for information purposes or would be discussed in more detail by the current session of the CCPR under the relevant Agenda Items. It also informed the Committee that 4 delegates were attending this Session of the CCPR with the support of the FAO/WHO Trust Fund.

¹ CX PR 06/38/2.

REPORT ON GENERAL CONSIDERATION BY THE 2005 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (AGENDA ITEM 4)²

2.1. Work-sharing:

8. The 2005 JMPR clarified that work-sharing, as understood by JMPR, should represent an independent expert peer review of critical data and existing national or regional evaluations, resulting in an international evaluation.
9. The Committee was informed that for a further work-sharing project at the 2006 JMPR, quinoxifen has been selected, supported with evaluations from Australia, UK, as the rapporteur for the EC and USA, in agreement with the manufacturer.
10. For toxicology evaluation of quinoxifen a different approach will be used. This involves selection of appropriate text from existing national/regional evaluations which could be used when preparing JMPR evaluations, in particular with regards to study descriptions and to some degree for study interpretations, but the final outcome still was an independent final evaluation/appraisal of the compound by JMPR.
11. For work-sharing of residue evaluations, five specific criteria were developed for the selection of a compound for work-sharing: i) the compound must be validated at the national, regional and international levels, ii) summaries of validated data must be available, iii) data should be available in a standard format, iv) factual information and data interpretation should be separated, and v) definition of the residue should be identical.
12. The main criterion for work sharing in both residue and toxicology evaluations was that the compound had been reviewed by at least three national/regional agencies. In the event that findings were similar, relevant parts of national/regional reviews should be used in the preparations of JMPR documents. An independent appraisal should be prepared that represents international consensus.
13. The Committee welcomed the continuation of work-sharing by JMPR.

2.2 Development of OECD Test Guidelines and Guidance Documents for Pesticide Residue Chemistry

14. JMPR welcomed the development of the OECD Test Guidelines and Guidance Documents for Pesticide Residue Chemistry as part of the harmonization efforts leading to mutual acceptance of regulatory data assessments and providing a foundation for work-sharing. In order to ensure harmonization between these OECD efforts and the JMPR, some members of the FAO Panel would continue to participate in the OECD Residue Steering Group, which held its last meeting jointly with FAO in Rome in February 2006.

2.3 Statistical Approach to MRL Estimation

15. JMPR considered a statistically-based procedure used in NAFTA countries for MRL estimation and concluded that such statistical procedure is a useful tool for evaluators; however one should not solely rely upon statistical spreadsheets and must continue to exercise good scientific judgment. The Committee was informed that this statistical procedure would be included in the next update of the "FAO Manual for the Submission and Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Data for the Estimation of MRLs in Food and Feed" (FAO Manual). The Delegation of the EC and China expressed support for the use of statistical approaches.

2.4 Crop Classification and Harmonisation (see Agenda Item 9)

2.5 International Specialty Crop Foundation Initiative for Minor Use

16. Regarding the issue of specialty crops and minor uses, the Committee was informed that the USDA-IR 4 Project wanted to share its experience and data with other organizations and countries. Such an

² Pesticide residues in food. 2005. Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 183; CRD 6 (comments of the EC); CRD 11 (comments of the Philippines) and CRD 16 (Abstract from the Report of 2005 JMPR).

initiative was welcomed as it would enhance the availability of residue data for minor uses and specialty crops and strengthens the process of establishing MRLs with benefits to industrialized and developing countries. FAO and IR-4 are in contact in order to facilitate this process. Members welcome and support this initiative.

2.6 Estimation of long-term intakes of pesticides in/on dried chili peppers

(see Agenda Item 7).

2.7 Consideration of Alternative GAPS

17. The Committee recalled that at its 37th Session it had identified acute intake concerns for certain pesticides and had requested the JMPR to consider a procedure for recommending a maximum residue level that relates to the highest residues from a national GAP where there are sufficient supervised trials data and where the residues do not result in an IESTI (international estimate of short-term dietary intake) that exceeds the acute reference dose.”

18. JMPR agreed that this would be a suitable procedure because Codex MRLs are standards primarily for food in trade and not for the enforcement of a national GAP. However, JMPR identified two approaches for the implementation of the new procedure, the retrospective approach to consider an alternative GAP when requested to do so by CCPR and the prospective approach to consider an alternative GAP when an IESTI is exceeded without waiting for request from CCPR. JMPR sought advice from the Committee on the best way to proceed.

19. The Committee agreed that both approaches should be applied, the retrospective approach being mainly applicable for old compounds, used where needed, and the prospective approach which would become the routine approach. Several members supported the use of prospective approach.

20. During the discussion, the EC noted the need for international agreement on the further development of the equation for estimating IESTI, including variability factor.

2.8 Estimation of Variability Factor for the Use for Calculation for Short Term Intake

21. The Committee was informed of the outcome of the JMPR review of the estimation of the variability factor used in the calculation of short term intake. Based on this review, involving the consideration of a data set of more than 22000 residue results, including data from the FAO/IAEA Joint Division, supervised trials and EFSA, JMPR agreed that for case 2 acute intake estimations (for unit weights greater than 25 g), JMPR would continue using the default variability factor of 3. In other cases than case 2, the JMPR policy to the use of variability factors remains unchanged. JMPR emphasized that the deterministic IESTI calculation involving the variability factor of 3, should only be used for estimating short term intake from residues reported in supervised field trials and for single lots.

22. The Committee noted the suggestion of the EC and its Member States that the JMPR should use a higher default variability factor of 5 and that the EC was of the opinion that different variability factors might be applicable to different commodities, pesticides and application methods. Some Delegations drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that considerable residue data were reviewed and expressed strong support for the JMPR position.

23. The Committee welcomed JMPR work done on variability factors, and acknowledged position expressed by the Delegation of the EC. The Delegations of Chile and India supported the JMPR.

2.9 Estimation of Processing Factors and

2.10 Definition of Fat-Soluble Pesticides in Meat and Fat

24. The FAO JMPR Secretary reported on new elements to be included in the revision of the FAO Manual. For the estimation of processing factors further case studies, and revised text on the determination of fat-solubility of a pesticide would be included. The Committee was informed that FAO would publish

all changes in the Manual on the AGPP-website. The Delegation of the EC mentioned that in the case of meat containing hardly any fat there is a quantification problem of pesticide residues when they are expressed only on fat basis, therefore the Delegation proposed to express the MRL on both fat and meat.

2.11 JMPR Recommendation for Animal Forage

25. The Committee was informed that JMPR had decided to stop recommending MRLs for commodities used as fresh animal forage since these were not items in international trade requiring Codex MRLs, but that the forage residue data would still be used in the estimation of farm animal burdens (see also para. 52).

2.12. Response to CCPR regarding the ARfD for carbaryl

26. To the concerns raised by the Delegation of Australia at the 37th Session of the CCPR regarding the ARfD for carbaryl, the 2005 JMPR responded to the concerns in detail and it concluded that the current ARfD is appropriate and sufficiently protective. The Delegation of Australia appreciated the JMPR response and advised that they accepted the JMPR opinion.

2.13 Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS)

27. The JMPR recognized the importance of the work of the JMPS in developing specifications for the active ingredients of pesticides but expressed concern over the lack of transparency of the source of the toxicological information in the specification documents. JMPR has suggested that the specification documents should clearly indicate the source of the data and evaluations and that if JMPR evaluations exist for a particular pesticide, toxicological information and evaluations of the JMPR report should be used as the only entry in the relevant parts of the specifications.

2.14 Project to update the Principles and Methods for the Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food

28. The JMPR briefly discussed the recommendations of the recent workshop on exposure assessment and on progress and next steps of the overall project. The JMPR secretariat informed the Committee that a workshop to review and harmonize MRL procedures for pesticide and veterinary drug residues was held in November 2005 in The Netherlands with the support of the Dutch National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). The Committee was advised that the final workshop report was accessible from the FAO and WHO JMPR websites. The Committee was also informed that the final draft guidance document developed under the project, after the peer review, would be posted on the Internet for public comments in the last quarter of 2006.

2.15 IPCS framework for analysing the relevance of a mode of action for cancer in humans

29. The 2005 JMPR briefly discussed the draft IPCS document on the framework for analysing the relevance of a mode of action for cancer in humans. To further promote the systematic use of mechanistic data in its evaluations, JMPR adopted this guidance document for inclusion in its guidance to experts on the evaluation of substances.

http://www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/cancer_framework/en/index.html

2.16 Probabilistic Modelling of Acute Dietary Exposure

30. The conclusions of the 37th CCPR on the proper risk management concerning the safety of Codex MRLs were considered by the JMPR. JMPR concluded that for JMPR purposes probabilistic methodology for assessing the safety of residues at the level of the adopted Codex MRL was unnecessary and that the current deterministic JMPR IESTI calculation was adequate to determine whether the ARfD might be exceeded. Noting that the GEMS/Food consumption database for acute exposure has limited information as only a few countries have supplied this information to GEMS/Food, the JMPR recommended that GEMS/Food and Codex Members put more effort into improving the short-term consumption database.

2.17 Risk Analysis Principles (see Agenda Item 8)

GEMS/FOOD PROGRESS REPORT OF DIETARY INTAKES (AGENDA ITEM 5)³

31. The WHO Representative informed the Committee that the final details of the thirteen GEMS/Food Consumption Cluster Diets had been completed and that the diets were available on the following WHO Web site

(<http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/gems/en/index1.html>) or on request from the GEMS/Food Manager (moyg@who.int). He also informed these diets were based on the most recent five-year-average FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) and that selected countries had been contacted directly to provide further information on food commodities that were not adequately reported in their FBS data. The Committee was advised that this work had been facilitated by cooperation with the French Food Safety Agency and that the new diets would be used by both the JMPR as well as by the JECFA for assessing chronic exposure to chemicals in food.

32. In response to requests for food consumption information, a number of countries, including Kenya (see CRD 18), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Venezuela indicated that they have completed or were in the process of completing national food consumption surveys and they would provide such data to GEMS/Food to update the cluster diets and to improve the 97.5 percentile consumers-only, single-day consumption database maintained by GEMS/Food for short-term exposure estimates. The Delegation of the EC congratulated GEMS/Food for its work on the Cluster Diets and suggested that future collaboration between GEMS/Food and the European Food Safety Agency in this area would be beneficial, which was agreed by the WHO Representative.

33. The WHO Representative noted that, while predicting dietary intake was important for the evaluation of new pesticide uses, WHO has recommended that all countries consider undertaking total diet studies (TDS), and he informed the Committee that the 4th International TDS Training Course and Workshop would be held in Beijing from 16 to 27 October in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. He invited countries interested in conducting total diet studies to attend the training course and participate in the workshop, and provided a contact address for further details (GEMS/FOODMANAGER – moyg@who.int)

CRITERIA FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF JMPR RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE CODEX STEP PROCEDURE (Agenda Item 6)⁴

34. The Committee recalled that its last session had agreed that the Delegation of the United States, with the assistance of an electronic working group, would prepare a discussion paper on criteria for the advancement of draft MRLs and other proposals in order to improve the decision making process in the Committee.

35. The Delegation of the United States recalled that the paper had been developed to address the delays in the finalization of MRLs proposed by JMPR due to objections based on national risk assessments. The paper summarized the main types of objections raised by members, highlighted the differences between MRL setting at the national or regional, and international levels, and proposed a number of recommendations intended to facilitate the adoption of MRLs and the decision making process in the Committee.

36. The Delegation of Austria, speaking on behalf of the Member States of the EC present at the Session, expressed the view that guidance would be useful to facilitate the decision process but that the proposed approach raised some substantial issues. The Delegation recalled that Codex work should be based on consensus but that the proposed criteria might result in the advancement to Step 8 of MRLs before all

³ CX/PR 06/38/3, CRD 18 (comments of Kenya).

⁴ CX/PR 06/38/4, CRD7 (comments of the EC), CRD 17 (Presentation material prepared by the USA), CRD 20 (Comments of India).

relevant issues and concerns had been addressed. It also recalled that MRLs were a reference in international trade once adopted by the Commission and therefore recording objections in the report was not an adequate solution when consensus could not be found.

37. Several delegations supported the purpose and content of the document as it emphasised the pre-eminence of science-based decision making and would provide clear criteria for the advancement of MRLs, while at the same time allow the identification of issues that needed further consideration in the Committee or scientific advice from JMPR.

38. The Representatives of FAO and WHO supported the additional guidance provided in the recommendations in order to facilitate the finalization of MRLs in the Committee and to clarify the issues that required additional scientific advice from JMPR. They also recalled that the work carried out by other scientific bodies was taken into account by JMPR.

39. The Committee agreed that the first recommendation in the paper relating to the role of science in the decision making process and risk assessment need not be included in the recommendations as such provisions are already included in the Procedural Manual.

40. As regards the need to recognize that JMPR provides the best available science at the international level, the Delegation of the EC pointed out that the work of other risk assessment bodies should also be taken into account and that all conclusions and recommendations of JMPR should not be accepted automatically by the Committee.

41. After some discussion, the Committee confirmed that JMPR is the scientific body supporting the work of the Committee, while noting that its conclusions and recommendations may be discussed in the CCPR.

42. After discussing the recommendations proposed in the paper, the Committee agreed:

- That CCPR should recognize the position taken by the JMPR as the best available science (applicable at the international level) until and if a different position is indicated.
- That science based objections based on the same data/information should be considered only once by the JMPR in relationship to any specific MRL. If the objection does not result in JMPR changing its recommendation on the MRL then the MRL should not be prevented from advancement based on this issue.
- That this guidance on once only review of the same data/information apply to science- based issues with JMPR methods and procedures as well as issues with MRL specific data/information.
- That members be encouraged not to submit the same data/information on more than one occasion. If the same information is submitted to JMPR then JMPR should simply note that this information has already been reviewed, no other changes have occurred which would affect the outcome of a new review, and therefore no review is warranted at this time. The subject MRL should not be prevented from advancement based in this issue.
- That while MRLs should not be prevented from advancement because of objections concerning current JMPR procedures, it is imperative that CCPR appropriately address any continuing objections, i.e. repeated objections related to the same science-based issue. This may also be relevant to issues closely associated with risk management. Appropriate action could be:
 - referring the issue to JMPR if there is additional or new information, or if the CCPR wishes to provide risk management input to JMPR on the conduct of risk assessments;
 - referring the issue to national governments or regional authorities for input with a discussion and decision at the next CCPR; and/or

- where justified by the nature of the issue, referring the issue to a scientific consultation if the budget is available from FAO and/or WHO, with JMPR and/or CCPR to make adjustments based on the recommendations of that consultation;
- members recommending any such action by CCPR should provide documentary information supporting their recommendation for the consideration of the Committee
- in the interim, according to the above recommendations, subject MRLs should be advanced
- That, if desired by the objecting member, objections should be officially recorded in the CCPR report
- That specific guidance be developed concerning the data/information required to substantiate an objection and the process to be used.

43. The Committee discussed the proposal in the working document to use a standardised “form and guidance for objection in the advancement of an MRL/or request for clarification”. Some delegations supported the use of this form provided it was distributed with the Circular Letters requesting comments on MRLs proposed by JMPR.

44. The Secretariat pointed out that the development of an objection form was a substantial amendment to the current elaboration procedures as it put emphasis on the objection, including a request to register objections in the report of the Committee before the Committee had discussed the issue, and that the information mentioned in the form could be easily provided in government comments. The Secretariat also recalled that according to the *Measures to Facilitate Consensus* in the Procedural Manual, matters should not be progressed from step to step “until all relevant concerns are taken into account and adequate compromises worked out” and “matters should not be passed on to the Commission until such time as consensus has been achieved at the technical level”.

45. The Committee agreed to refer to “concerns” rather than objections throughout the document, as the form should be used to clarify the position of members, the questions to be addressed and request for advice by JMPR.

46. The Committee agreed to attach the “Form for Guidance for Expressing concern on the Advancement of an MRL or Request for Clarification” as Appendix X to the Report and recommended that when replying to Circular Letters, if members had specific concerns or questions on draft MRLs, they should use this form to submit their concerns or questions.

DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN FOODS AND FEEDS AT STEPS 7 AND 4, INCLUDING DRIED CHILI PEPPERS AT STEP 7 (AGENDA ITEM 7)⁵

GENERAL REMARKS

47. The Committee was informed by the EC that the European Community was in favor of continuation of its risk management policy to fix ADIs and ARfDs for the general population and not for subgroups and that it objects to the lowering of the interspecies uncertainty factor when setting an ARfD, if solely based upon studies on human volunteers.

48. JMPR Secretariat informed the Committee on the JMPR practice with reference to the recently published guidance document on setting an ARfD <http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jmpr/arfd/en/index.htm> preferably one single ARfD is set, however when the ARfD is set on developmental effects to protect the developing fetus, hence be applied to woman in child bearing age this value might be unreasonably

⁵ CX/PR 06/18/5, CX/PR 06/38/5-Add.1 (Comments of Australia, Canada and USA), CRD 8 (Comments of EC), CRD 10 (Comments of Thailand), CRD 11 (Comments of the Philippines), CRD 13 (Comments of Republic of Korea) & CRD 20 (Comments of India), CRD 26 (MRLs for pesticides for Fresh Animal Feed Recommended for Revocation).

conservative for other population and a separate ARfD may be established. With respect to ADI, the JMPR establishes a single value.

49. The Delegation of the USA noted that the 2005 JMPR had not reviewed certain pesticides for alternative GAP with adequate supporting field trial data, as requested by the 2005 CCPR. These pesticides had been returned to Step 6 for three or more times because of unresolved dietary intake concerns. The Delegation of the USA agreed with the JMPR that usually any such request would require the submission of updated GAP information and possibly new field trial data, as several years had elapsed from the initial JMPR review and supported the proposal from the 2005 JMPR that the JMPR should routinely consider alternative GAP when chronic and/or acute dietary intake concerns were identified during the scheduled evaluation for new compounds or periodic review.

50. The Committee confirmed the application of 'Step 5/8' procedure discussed under Agenda Item 13, and agreed that this procedure would be used this year for new MRLs considered by the Committee (at Step 4) and where no intake concerns had been identified by the JMPR (see also Agenda Item 8 and paras 22, 23 of Appendix V).

51. The Committee recalled the decision (Agenda Item 6) to use a 'concerns form' (Appendix X of this report) to submit concerns or questions relating to proposed MRLs and agreed that if members had any such concerns or questions on MRLs under consideration (including those considered this year), these concerns or questions should be submitted using the agreed form.

52. Noting the decision of the 2005 JMPR not to recommend MRLs for forage in view of the fact that forage was not traded internationally (point 2.11 of Agenda Item 4), the Committee agreed to recommend revocation of all existing Codex MRLs for fresh 'forage' and 'leaves and tops' used as feeds included in CRD 26 and those that currently in the Step Procedure.

CAPTAN (007)

53. The Committee noted the comments of Australia and the USA, requesting not to advance the MRLs beyond Step 6, pending further evaluation by the 2007 JMPR.

54. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for cherries; dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas); grapes; melons, except watermelon; peach; plums (including prunes); pome fruits; strawberry and tomato to Step 6, awaiting the outcome of the 2007 JMPR evaluation.

CARBARYL (008)

55. The Committee noted the comments of Australia and EC requesting MRLs not to be advanced beyond Step 6 because of dietary intake concerns. The Delegation of the EC noted short-term intake concerns in relation to existing Codex MRLs.

56. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for cherries; citrus fruits; citrus juice; citrus pulp, dry; dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas); grape juice; grape pomace, dry; grapes and stone fruits to Step 6, awaiting the outcome of the 2007 JMPR evaluation.

DIMETHOATE (027)

57. The Committee noted the comments of Australia, EC and USA, who opposed the advancement of the MRLs for cabbage, head; lettuce, head and peppers, sweet beyond Step 6, mainly due to short-term intake concerns. The Delegation of Chile expressed its reservation on proposed MRLs as the use of dimethoate was reduced in a number of countries and lower MRLs would facilitate trade. The Committee was informed that new residue information for barley would be submitted to the JMPR. The Delegation of the Netherlands mentioned that dimethoate was an example of the situation that for health reasons it would be desirable to establish a specific MRL for citrus fruit juice at a lower level than the citrus fruit MRL.

58. The Committee decided to advance the MRLs for barley and citrus fruits to Step 8 and to return the draft MRLs for cabbages, head; lettuce, head; peppers, sweet to Step 6.

59. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of the CXLs for beetroot; olive oil, refined; olives, processed and tomato as recommended by the 1998 JMPR.

The Committee was advised that the draft MRL for tomato was an error and should be deleted.

ETHOXYQUIN (035)

60. The Committee was informed by the JMPR Secretariat that the residue evaluation in pear was scheduled for 2008 JMPR.

FENITROTHION (037)

61. The Committee noted that the intake concern for cereal grains, identified by JMPR was based on a conservative intake estimate that had not taken into account the effect of processing on sorghum, millet and maize. The Committee was informed that new residue data on cereals would become available supported by a revised GAP. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for apple; cereal grains; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry meat; rice bran, unprocessed; wheat bran, unprocessed to Step 6, awaiting the outcome of the 2007 JMPR evaluation.

FENTIN (040)

62. The Committee was informed there was no longer any support for this compound and agreed to consider revocation of CXLs at the next session.

FOLPET (041)

63. The Committee decided to advance all draft MRLs at Step 7 to Step 8.

MALATHION (049)

64. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRLs for apple; citrus fruits; cotton seed; cotton seed oil, crude; cotton seed oil, edible; grapes; maize; sorghum; wheat and wheat flour to Step 8 and to return the draft MRLs for alfalfa fodder; clover hay or fodder; hay or fodder (dry) of grasses; maize fodder (dry); wheat straw and fodder, dry to Step 6 in view of the lack of animal feeding studies.

65. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of the CXLs for broccoli; cabbages, head and cereal grains as recommended by the 1999 JMPR.

METHIDATHION (51)

66. The Committee noted acute intake concerns of the EC for apple, grape and pear and their request for evaluation of their data by the JMPR. The EC was requested to propose methidathion for inclusion in the Priority List.

PARAQUAT (57)

67. The Committee decided to revoke the CXLs for cattle kidney; cotton seed oil, edible; edible offal of cattle, pigs and sheep; meat of cattle, pigs and sheep; passion fruit; pig kidney; potato; rice, polished; sheep kidney; soya bean (dry); sunflower seed oil, crude; sunflower seed oil, edible; and vegetables (except as otherwise listed) as recommended by the 2004 JMPR. At the request of the Delegation of Thailand the Committee decided to retain the CXL for rice for four years under the periodic review procedure.

68. The Committee decided to advance all draft MRLs except those for animal forage to Step 8.

PARATHION-METHYL (59)

69. The Committee decided to revoke the CXL for plums (including prunes) and decided to return to Step 6 for the second time all draft MRLs except those for animal forage.

70. The Committee noted that animal transfer studies were not available for this compound and decided to consider for withdrawal at its next session all draft MRLs for animal feed and associated commodities if there was no indication that animal feeding studies would become available.

PYRETHRINS (63)

71. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for tree nuts to Step 5/8 as there were no intake concerns.

THIABENDAZOLE (65)

72. The committee was informed that the manufacturer has submitted data on citrus fruits to the JMPR, which included data from Morocco.

73. The committee decided to return the MRL draft for citrus fruits to Step 6 pending evaluation by the JMPR in 2006.

CYHEXATIN (61) – See azocyclotin (129)CARBENDAZIM (72)

74. The EC indicated that based on the same toxicological data base, it set a lower ARfD than the JMPR and that the EC had intake concerns for cherries; grapes; lettuce, head; mango, and oranges. The Committee was advised that the JMPR had set different ARfDs for the general population and for women of child-bearing age while the EC policy was to set one ARfD for the general population only.

75. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for cherries; grapes; lettuce, head; mango and oranges, sweet and sour to Step 6. The Committee decided to advance all other MRLs to Step 8 and to withdraw the draft MRL for peppers (replaced by newer proposal for peppers, chili).

76. The Committee noted that the EC would submit their concerns using the “concern form”, and the data on which they based their ARfD, to the JMPR within 1 month. The Committee further agreed that the EC concerns on existing CXLs should be brought forward in the priority working group.

DISULFOTON (74)

77. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for broccoli; cabbages, head; cauliflower; lettuce, head and lettuce, leaf to Step 6 because of acute intake concerns, and to await the outcome of the JMPR residue evaluation in 2006.

FENAMIPHOS (85)

78. The Committee decided to return the MRLs for peppers; tomato and watermelon to Step 6 noting the acute intake concerns identified by JMPR for these commodities and agreed to request the 2006 JMPR to consider using alternative GAPs to recommend lower MRLs for these commodities.

CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL (90)

79. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for barley; oats and rice to Step 6 pending the JMPR toxicity evaluation in 2008 and the residue evaluation in 2009. The JMPR secretariat informed the committee that it would consider scheduling both evaluations in 2008.

METHOMYL (94)

80. The Committee noted that there were acute intake concerns identified by JMPR for many commodities and decided to return draft MRLs for apple; brassica vegetables; celery; fruiting vegetables; cucurbits; grapes; leafy vegetables and pears to Step 6.

81. The Committee decided to request JMPR to consider using alternative GAPs to recommend lower MRLs for these commodities and to possibly replace the group MRL for cucurbits with individual cucurbits.

ACEPHATE (95)

82. The Committee was informed that the 2005 JMPR had revised the ARfD and noted that there were an acute intake concerns for all commodities under consideration, except beans.

83. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRL for beans, except broad bean and soya bean to Step 8.

84. The Committee also decided to return the MRLs for flowerhead brassicas; mandarins; nectarine; peach and pome fruits to Step 6 and to request JMPR to consider using alternative GAPS to recommend lower MRLs for these commodities.

CARBOFURAN (96)

85. The Committee was informed that according to the 2004 JMPR there was no intake concern anymore, but that several countries had intake concerns. The Committee decided to return all draft MRLs to Step 6.

86. The Committee was informed that the USA will send new data for evaluation of the ARfD and requested that the compound be scheduled for review by the JMPR.

METHAMIDOPHOS (100)

87. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRL for beans, except broad bean and soya bean to Step 8.

88. The Committee also decided to return the draft MRLs for cabbages, head, flowerhead brassicas, mandarins, nectarine, peach, peppers, pome fruits and tomato to Step 6 because of acute intake concerns identified by JMPR and decided to request JMPR to consider alternative GAPS for methamidophos and for acephate, where appropriate, to recommend lower MRLs for these commodities.

PHOSMET (103)

89. The Committee noted the dietary intake concerns expressed by Australia, EC and USA and that the ARfD established by JMPR was not acceptable for the EC because it disagreed with an interpretation of human studies. The Delegation of the EC mentioned that there is an intake concern for existing CXLs for peaches, meat and grapes.

90. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for apricot, blueberries, citrus fruits, nectarine and pome fruits to Step 6 and decided to request JMPR to consider using alternative GAP to recommend lower MRLs for these commodities.

DITHIOCARBAMATES (105)

91. The Committee decided to return the draft MRL for peppers, sweet to Step 6 because of acute intake concern. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRLs for cherries and tomato to Step 8.

IMAZALIL (110)

92. The Committee was informed that the 2005 JMPR had established a new ARfD but the compound was not yet scheduled for residue evaluation or exposure assessment. The EC was invited to propose this compound for JMPR review.

PHORATE (112)

93. The Committee was informed that the compound was reviewed by the 2005 JMPR and that JMPR had identified a possible acute intake concern for potatoes.

94. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for potato to Step 5 and all other proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8.

95. The Committee decided to revoke the CXLs for fodder beet; maize fodder, dry; maize forage; peanut, peanut oil, crude; peanut oil edible and sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) as recommended by the 2005 JMPR and to retain the existing CXL for wheat for 4 years under the periodic review procedure at the request of India who agreed to submit data.

ALDICARB (117)

96. The Committee decided to return the draft MRL for banana and potato to Step 6, due to acute intake concern and to request the 2006 JMPR to consider using alternative GAPs to recommend lower MRLs.

OXAMYL (126)

97. The Committee noted the comments of Australia, EC and USA, opposing the advancement of MRLs beyond Step 6 based on acute dietary intake concerns.

98. The Committee was informed that the manufacturer would provide residue data for cucumber; melons; peppers sweet and tomato.

99. The Committee decided to return draft MRLs for citrus fruits; cucumbers; melons, except watermelon, and peppers to Step 6 for the third time and recommended the revocation of the CXL for root and tuber vegetables as this had been replaced by specific CXLs for carrot and potato.

AZOCYCLOTIN (129)

100. The Committee noted that there were no intake concerns for this compound and that there should be two separate but identical lists for cyhexatin and azocyclotin.

101. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for apple; currants, black, red, white; grapes; orange and pear to Step 5/8.

102. The Committee decided to recommend the revocation of those CXLs recommended for withdrawal by the 2005 JMPR and to recommend the withdrawal of the draft MRL for apple; nectarine; peach; pear and plums (including prunes).

103. The Committee confirmed that the existing list of MRLs for cyhexatin (67) should be replaced with the agreed list for azocyclotin.

METHIOCARB (132)

104. The Committee noted that there are no intake concerns for this compound. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8. To the concern expressed by the Delegation of Germany regarding the proposed MRL for pepper, the Delegation was asked to send their comments in "concern form".

DELTAMETHRIN (135)

105. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRL for leafy vegetables to Step 8, noting that the EC had established a lower ARfD than JMPR based on the same data and did not support the advancement of this MRL because of their dietary intake concerns.

PROCHLORAZ (142)

106. The Committee noted the comments of Australia, opposing the advancement of the MRL of mushrooms beyond Step 6 because of possible dietary intake concerns identified by the 2004 JMPR.

107. The Committee decided to return the draft MRL for mushrooms to Step 6 and to recommend the revocation of the CXLs for coffee beans and stone fruits as recommended by the 2002 JMPR.

CARBOSULFAN (145)

108. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for mandarin; oranges, sweet, sour; and potato to Step 6 in line with the decisions on these commodities for carbofuran (096), as they were based on the use of carbofuran.

METHOPRENE (147)

109. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 and recommended the revocation of the CXLs for cattle milk; maize oil, edible; wheat flour; wheat whole meal as recommended by the 2005 JMPR.

110. The Committee confirmed that the draft MRL for maize oil, crude related to post harvest use of methoprene on maize and should be annotated 'PoP'.

PROPAMOCARB (148)

111. The Committee noted that the EC disagreed with the selection of toxicological end points used by JMPR in establishing the ADI and ARfD.

ETHOPROPHOS (149)

112. The Committee decided to recommend the revocation of all CXLs recommended for withdrawal by the 2004 JMPR.

BENALAXYL (155)

113. The Committee noted that the EC had established an ADI which is different from the ADI established by the JMPR and had concluded that an ARfD was not necessary.

GLYPHOSATE (158)

114. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 since there was no intake concern. The Delegation of Thailand requested to postpone the revocation of all those CXLs recommended for withdrawal by the 2005 JMPR until the next session. The Committee, however, was informed that no new information would be submitted. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of all of these CXLs as recommended by JMPR.

OXYDEMETON-METHYL (166)

115. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for apple; cabbages, head; grapes and oranges, sweet and sour, to Step 6 because of acute intake concerns, and to advance all other draft MRLs to Step 8.

116. The Committee noted the strong reservation of the European Community against the advancement of the MRL for pear to Step 8 due to intake concerns.

TERBUFOS (167)

117. The Committee decided to revoke the CXLs for those commodities recommended for withdrawal by JMPR 2005.

118. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 as there were no intake concerns.

FENPYROXIMATE (193)

119. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for grapes and apple to Step 6 because of acute intake concerns, awaiting the outcome of the 2007 JMPR evaluation (ARfD).

HALOXYFOP (194)

120. The Committee decided to return the proposed draft MRLs for cattle kidney; cattle liver; cattle meat and cattle milk to Step 3 and all draft MRLs to Step 6 because of chronic intake concern and awaiting the outcome of toxicological evaluation by the JMPR including consideration of acute toxicity.

121. The Delegation of Australia was of the view that the haloxyfop residues should be classified as 'fat soluble' and therefore MRLs should be set for fat of meat and if possible for milk fat. Australia requested JMPR to look at MRLs of products of animal origin in relation to fat solubility, including extension of the

MRL for cattle meat to mammalian meat. The Delegation of the Netherlands suggested to establish two MRLs, one for meat as such and the other for fat, in order to be able to check compliance for meats without any trimmable fat moving in international trade.

CHLORPROPHAM (201)

122. The Committee decided to advance all draft MRLs to Step 8.

123. The Committee noted the reservation of the EC on the advancement of the MRL for potato because of intake concerns related to micro-waved unpeeled potatoes for toddlers. The Committee requested the JMPR to review the basis on which the draft MRL for cattle milk was established. A similar request applied for diphenylamine (030).

ESFENVALERATE (204)

124. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs of cotton seed; tomato and wheat to Step 6 awaiting information on the phasing out of fenvalerate and the subsequent revocation of its CXLs.

IMIDACLOPRID (206)

125. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for cherries, sweet at 0.5 mg/kg originally proposed by the 2002 JMPR to Step 5/8 as there were no intake concerns.

METHOXYFENOZIDE (209)

126. The Committee decided to return the draft MRL for spinach to Step 6 for the second time because of acute intake concerns.

PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)

127. The Committee decided to advance all draft MRLs other than those for animal forage to Step 8.

FLUDIOXONIL (211)

128. The Committee decided to advance all draft MRLs to Step 8 and to revoke all interim CXLs once the MRLs have been adopted by the CAC.

METALAXYL-M (212)

129. The Committee noted that metalaxyl was no longer supported by the original manufacturer. However, the Committee was informed by several delegations that as there are generic producers of this compound, there could be continued support for metalaxyl MRLs.

130. The Committee decided to return all draft MRLs to Step 6 and to consider revocation of all CXLs for metalaxyl in 2 years time.

TRIFLOXYSTROBIN (213)

131. The Committee decided to advance all draft MRLs other than one for sugar beet leaves and tops (see also para. 52) to Step 8 because there were no intake concerns.

132. The Committee noted that existing interim codex MRLs would be replaced by respective new MRLs once these interim Codex MRLs were adopted by the Commission.

DIMETHENAMID-P (214)

133. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 because there were no intake concerns and MRLs are at the limit of determination.

FENHEXAMID (215)

134. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 because there were no intake concerns.

INDOXACARB (216)

135. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for cabbages, head; lettuce, leaf; milk fats and milks to Step 5 noting the acute intake concerns for children aged ≤ 6 years expressed by EC.

136. The Committee decided to advance all other proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 as there were no intake concerns for these MRLs.

NOVALURON (217)

137. The Delegation of the EC expressed its reservation on the validity of the cow feeding study for setting MRLs for animal products because of the possibility of accumulation of residues in animal tissues beyond the maximum sampling interval in the study.

138. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8, on the basis that the animal feeding study reviewed by JMPR was considered sufficient to draw a conclusion on residue accumulation in animal tissues and milk.

SULFURYL FLUORIDE (218)

139. The Committee noted that the JMPR had indicated that a dietary risk assessment was required of fluoride intake from all sources. The WHO Joint Secretary to the JMPR clarified that such assessment could only be made at a national level.

140. The Committee decided to advance all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 as there were no intake concerns from sulfuranyl fluoride.

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS IN/ON DRIED CHILI PEPPERS

141. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for dimethoate, methamidophos and oxamyl to Step 6 because of acute and chronic intake concerns, and to advance all other draft MRLs to Step 8 (see Appendix II).

142. The Committee was informed that the MRL for imidacloprid had to be corrected in the table to 10 mg/kg and that the MRL for phosphamidon had to be removed because this compound was no longer supported.

DRAFT RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (Agenda Item 8)⁶

143. The Committee recalled that the Draft Risk Analysis Principles had been adopted at Step 5 by the 28th Session of the Commission and circulated at Step 6 for comments. The Committee considered the document and made a number of amendments and comments. Due to the change in numbering of paragraphs, reference is made to the paragraph number in the original document followed by the number in the final text in parenthesis, when it was changed.

Scope

144. The Committee agreed to insert new text to the effect that the document should be read in conjunction with the *Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of Codex Alimentarius*, and delete paragraph 10 in order to ensure consistency with the General Decisions of the Commission in the Procedural Manual. The Committee also amended the text to clarify the roles of CCPR and JMPR as risk manager and risk assessor, respectively.

⁶ Appendix XIII of ALINORM 05/28/24, CX/PR 06/38/6-Add.1 (comments of Argentina, Canada, FAO/WHO JMPR Secretariat), CRD10 (Comments of Thailand) and CRD 22 (Fast Track Process for elaboration of MRLs prepared by USA)

Interaction between CCPR and JMPR

145. In paragraph 5, after discussing the distinctions between the scientific output of the risk assessment and the output of the risk management within risk analysis process as a whole, that may include other elements in addition to science. The Committee agreed that the contributions of CCPR and JMPR “result in outputs that are scientifically based” and the text in paragraph 5 was revised accordingly.

146. In paragraph 6, some delegations sought clarification on minimum data requirements. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that these minimum data requirements were those needed for a compound to be included in the priority list for evaluation by JMPR.

147. The Committee agreed to amend the text accordingly, separating the text into two paragraphs for clarification purposes (6 and 7).

148. The Committee agreed to transfer the reference to other legitimate factors in risk management from paragraph 10 to paragraph 9 (8), addressing the basis of decisions in CCPR.

149. The Committee deleted the reference to “safety factors” in paragraph 11, as proposed by the JMPR Secretariat since safety factors were an inherent part of JMPR risk assessment. The reference to “quantitative risk assessment” was also deleted from paragraph 12 as it was not defined.

150. In paragraph 13, the Committee agreed to refer to GEMS/Food diets, instead of “GEMS/Food regional diets” and amended the text to reflect that acute exposure calculations were based on “available consumption data provided by members” .

151. In paragraph 14, the Committee agreed to refer to considerations “based on other legitimate factors”, in order to ensure consistency with the current Codex terminology, and clarified that JMPR recommended “Maximum Residue Levels”.

Role of JMPR

152. The Committee inserted a new paragraph (19) describing the status and role of JMPR in relation to FAO, WHO and the work of CCPR.

153. In paragraph 19 (20), the Committee added a reference to the establishment of MRLs, including EMRLs, based on monitoring data in order to reflect more accurately its terms of reference.

154. The Committee agreed to delete paragraph 20 on the selection of experts, as the requirements for the selection of experts by FAO and WHO was covered in the *Working Principles for Risk Analysis*, which were included in the scope. Some editorial amendments were made in order to clarify paragraphs 21 and 22.

155. Paragraph 23 was deleted and the text concerning the need to base exposure assessment on global data was reworded to ensure consistency with similar provisions in other Codex texts on risk analysis, and transferred to paragraph 24 (23). The Committee agreed that “in addition to GEMS/Food data, monitoring data and exposure studies may be used” and clarified the provisions on acute exposure calculations.

Annex: List of Risk Management Policies Used by CCPR

MRLs for fat-soluble pesticides

156. The Committee agreed to insert provisions clarifying how to determine if pesticides were fat soluble and recommending that for fat soluble pesticides, two MRLs should be established if possible; one for whole milk and one for milk fat.

Establishment of MRLs

157. The Committee agreed that the text provided in CRD 22 should, after minor revision, be included as new paragraph 22 and 23 of the document for future reference.

158. The Committee noted that because of the scheduling of Codex sessions, it was not possible for the Committee on General Principles to consider the document for endorsement prior to the 29th Session of the Commission.

Status of the Draft Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Committee on Pesticide Residues

159. The Committee agreed to forward the Draft Risk Analysis Principles to the 24th Session of the Committee on General Principles for endorsement and to Step 8 for adoption by the 30th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (2007) (see Appendix V).

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS (AGENDA ITEM 9)⁷

160. The Committee recalled that the issue of the revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds was discussed during several sessions of the Committee and that the 27th Session of the Commission had approved the limited revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feed as new work.

161. The Delegation of the Netherlands introduced the document and indicated that following decisions of the 37th Session of the Committee, a Circular Letter had been issued requesting comments and additional information on the proposed Classification and that comments were received from 7 countries and one international organization. The Delegation indicated that several governments favoured a more extended revision and submitted a number of proposals on how to amend the Classification. The Delegation also indicated that the proposed draft revised Classification was available on the FAO website for downloading and review.

162. The Delegation informed the Committee that the proposed modifications and new entries consisting of more than 200 new commodities and subgroups were presented in Appendix I of the document and additional commodities requiring codes to meet the needs of CCFAC were presented in Appendix II.

163. The Delegation also informed the Committee that USA had offered input and cooperation for more extensive revision in order to harmonize existing national and regional classification systems and that this proposal was included as Appendix III to the document.

164. The Delegation of the USA explained the background information in Appendix III of the document on the few existing crop classification systems and the rationale on the extended revision and noted that this matter had been considered and was supported by the 2005 JMPR Meeting as a general consideration item. The Committee was informed that the proposals in Appendix III for an extensive review were the results of a co-operative effort between USA and The Netherlands and that if accepted, this extensive review would involve the review of a limited number of specific crop groups each year for the next four years as this would allow interested parties to concentrate on the selected crop groups and ensure a more manageable workload.

165. The Secretariat pointed out that the 27th Session of the Commission had approved new work on the limited revision of the Classification and that there was a need to prepare a project document for the Commission in order to get approval for the extension of the revision of the Classification.

166. Some delegations, while expressing their concerns regarding the expansion of the Classification, suggested to invite more members to participate in the revision of the document as a way forward

167. The Delegations of Japan and Australia emphasized that the purpose of this Classification is to facilitate consistent expression of MRLs; that additional commodities should be included only when

⁷ CX/PR 06/38/7; CX/PR 06/38/7-Add. 1 (Comments of Australia, Canada and Thailand) CRD 10 (comments of Thailand); CRD 20 (comments of India); CRD 27 (Proposal to undertake new work on the revision of the Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds).

considered necessary for MRL-setting purposes and that the impact of any revisions on existing CXLs should be considered carefully.

168. The Representative of WHO indicated that there were differences in the classification systems used in the FAO Food Balance Sheets and in the Codex Classification and that the proposed revision provided an opportunity for harmonization.

169. The Committee considered the Project Document for new work presented in CRD 27 and in addition to some editorial corrections made some amendments.

Status of the proposed draft revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds

170. The Committee agreed to ask the Commission to approve the work on the extended revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (Project document for the extension of work is attached as Appendix IX).

171. The Committee also agreed, subject to approval by the next Session of the Commission, that the delegations of the Netherlands, USA, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand and interested members and observers and the Representatives of FAO and WHO, working electronically, would revise the proposals for amending the Classification in line with the content of the Project Document, for circulation at Step 3 and consideration by the 39th session of the Committee.

MATTERS RELATED TO METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES (Agenda Item 10)⁸

172. The Chair of the ad hoc Working Group, Dr Piet van Zonen (Netherlands), introduced the report of the Working Group (CRD 2) and highlighted its main discussions and recommendations.

a) Draft Guidelines on the Estimation of Uncertainty of Results

173. The Committee recalled that the Draft Guidelines had been adopted at Step 5 by the 28th Session of the Commission and that they were intended for incorporation into the Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Residue Analysis (CAC/GL 40-1993, Rev.1-2003) in order to ensure that the concept of measurement uncertainty was harmonized in the framework of Codex.

174. The Chair of the Working Group indicated that Section 5 had been redrafted, with the deletion of subsection 5.2.2 and a modified presentation of section 5.2 regarding the application of uncertainty in reporting test values. The Committee noted that section 5 addressed the different situations that could arise in residue analysis and provided guidance on testing compliance with of products of plant origin MRLs.

175. Several delegations supported the advancement of the Draft Guidelines as it provided very useful guidance to governments on how to address measurement uncertainty for the purpose of pesticide residue analysis and control.

176. The Committee recalled that the Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling had developed Guidelines on Measurement Uncertainty adopted by the Commission in 2004 and agreed that the Draft Guidelines under consideration were not in conflict with the adopted Guidelines. The Committee noted that the terms of reference of CCMAS excluded methods of analysis for pesticide residues, therefore the Draft Guidelines could only be sent to CCMAS for information and consideration in relation to the general issue of measurement uncertainty, which was kept under regular review.

⁸ CRD 2(Report of the Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling, CL 2005/41-PR, Appendix XII of ALINORM 05/28/24, Appendix XII, CX/PR 06/38/8, CX/PR 06/38/8-Add.1 (Comments of Australia), CRD 10 (comments of Thailand) CL 2005/52-PR , CX/PR 06/38/9, CX/PR 06/38/9-Add.1 (comments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Republic of Korea), CRD 4 (comments of Germany), CRD 9 (comments of the EC), CRD 14 (comments of Republic of Korea), CRD 18 (comments of Kenya), CRD 19 (comments of IAEA)

177. The Committee also agreed that a circular letter would be issued requesting information from governments on application practices currently in use at the national or regional level on measurement uncertainty in reporting test results and its application in relation to the risk management of pesticide residues in food.

Status of the Draft Guidelines on the Estimation of Uncertainty of Results

178. The Committee agreed to advance the Draft Guidelines to Step 8 for adoption by the 28th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (see Appendix IV).

b) Proposed draft Revision of the List of Methods for Pesticides Residue Analysis

179. The Chair of the Working Group provided an update of the collation of methods of analysis. The Representative of IAEA informed the Committee that the methods of analysis currently available on the IAEA website (CRD 19) had been provided by several countries and consist mostly of abstracts, methods principles and literature references, as well as links to relevant external web pages.

180. The Delegation of Australia stated that the list of methods should be considered as a resource list and was not a list of preferred or obligatory methods for Codex purposes. Some delegations indicated that they would provide relevant methods to the Committee or that their methods were available free of charge on the internet.

181. The Committee agreed that a Circular Letter would be sent requesting information on methods for the determination of pesticide residues, to be addressed to the Codex Secretariat and the IAEA, for further consideration at the next session.

Dithiocarbamates

182. The Committee recalled earlier discussions on the problems arising from false positives associated with some Brassicae and capers and noted that the Delegations of Morocco and the Republic of Korea had provided their methods, and that this question had been discussed in the Working Group. The Committee noted that methods were available for individual or groups of dithiocarbamates which can provide confirmatory information to the CS₂-based screening methods for dithiocarbamates. However, it was noted that no Codex MRLs were associated with commodities that can yield false positives. The Delegation of Morocco informed the Committee of the studies conducted on the methodology for the determination of dithiocarbamates at the national level and pointed out that the problem was that as capers were not treated with pesticides, it was difficult to establish MRLs for capers.

Methods of Analysis for fat-soluble pesticides in whole milk and milk fat

183. The Committee recalled the request from the 2004 JMPR concerning separate analytical methods for fat-soluble pesticides in milk fat and whole milk for the setting and compliance monitoring of MRLs.

184. The JMPR 2004 stated that methods should be made available for whole milk and milk fat (both with a practical LOQ). The fat should preferably be separated by physical means, not by chemical solvent extraction, because in solvent extraction residues are extracted from both the aqueous and the lipid phase.

185. The Committee noted that physical fat separation is not a common practice in milk and milk products residue analysis, and that current practice of analyzing liquid milk products is based on the analysis of the whole product.

186. The Delegation of Australia requested clarification on whether it was necessary to also analyze fat if analysis of whole milk indicated conformity with the MRL. The Delegation of the Netherlands indicated that analysis of whole milk would suffice and analysis of milk fat would be required for milk products such as cream or butter.

187. The Committee agreed to send a Circular Letter asking for information on the current analytical practices concerning the separation of whole milk and milk fat and the methodology for the determination of fat soluble pesticides in milk and milk products.

188. The Committee expressed its appreciation to Dr Van Zonen and to the Working Group for their excellent work and considerable progress achieved at the session, and agreed to reconvene the Working Group at the next session.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLS FOR PROCESSED AND READY-TO-EAT FOODS (Agenda Item 11)⁹

189. The Committee recalled that its last session had agreed that the Delegation of the EC with the assistance of the Delegation of the USA would prepare a discussion paper on the use of processing studies and the establishment of MRLs for processed foods.

190. The Delegation of the EC when introducing the document informed the Committee that the document became available quite late and that it contained an extensive overview without a specific direction on how to proceed and had been prepared as a “thought starter”. The Delegation indicated that document contained a number of options and recommendations and that not all recommendations were fully endorsed by all of the members of drafting group.

191. The Delegation of the Netherlands indicated that there seemed to be some confusion on how MRLs for raw commodities are applied to processed foods and that this needs clarification. The document proposes an initial list of processed foods for which specific MRLs could be established and contained also suggestions for the use of general concentration factors e.g for drying and for extrapolation of a raw agricultural commodity MRL based on processing studies.

192. The Observer from IFU while referring to CRD 24 indicated that there were only few MRLs established for fruit juices and that juice processing factors seemed to vary widely between different fruits, and between compounds, and the Observer supported further development and discussion of the document.

193. The Delegation of USA advised the Committee that in line with current JMPR procedure, MRLs for processed commodities are established in USA only when residues concentrate.

194. The USA Delegation suggested that the list of commodities presented in Annex 1 of the document should be considered carefully to ensure that only commodities that are relevant in international trade are included, and was of the view that the Committee should use caution in developing generic (default) concentration factors.

195. These views were supported by a number of delegations, and other aspects raised during the discussions included the need to consider extrapolation of processing studies to similar processed commodities; the need for suitable consumption data to estimate dietary intake and the resource and time implications for the Committee.

196. It was indicated that OECD has been working on developing Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines, including a plan to draft guidelines on processing studies. This work might be used by the Committee especially in clarifying issues related to residues in processed foods.

197. The Committee agreed to circulate the document CX/PR 06/38/10 for comments requesting in particular information on national or regional policies in establishing MRLs for processed and ready-to-eat foods, what generic or default processing factors are used, if data are available to support translation or the use of generic factors, what the major processed commodities in trade are that may require Codex MRLs to facilitate trade and what members would recommend as the best way forward. The Committee agreed that these comments would be forwarded to the Delegation of the EC who, in cooperation with Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Netherlands, USA, IFU, ISC, CLI and other interested members and observers, would prepare a

⁹ CX/PR 06/38/10; CRD 21 (Comments of Crop Life International); CRD 24 (Comments of IFU).

revised document including an abstract of submitted information and working examples for consideration by the 39th Session of the Committee.

EVALUATION OF THE PILOT PROJECT FOR ESTIMATION OF NATIONAL MRLS AS INTERIM CODEX MRLS FOR SAFER REPLACEMENT PESTICIDES (AGENDA ITEM 12)¹⁰

198. The Chairperson recalled that the matter of Interim MRLs appeared at the 34th Session of the Committee in 2002 when the Committee had a lengthy discussion on trade vulnerabilities arising from the Codex MRL elaboration process and on the review of the working procedures of the JMPR. From many possible options to improve and speed up the work of the CCPR and JMPR, the Committee decided to develop a working paper on a pilot project for the examination of national MRLs to be used as interim Codex MRLs for safer replacement pesticides. At the 35th Session the Committee asked the US Delegation to revise the paper to develop an Interim MRL Procedure so that it would be possible to initiate the Pilot project in 2004. In 2004 the 36th Session of the CCPR concluded that some uncertainties still existed but these uncertainties could be resolved during the Pilot Project and agreed to use the Procedure for the establishment of Interim MRLs. The 37th Session of the CCPR in 2005 advanced a number of national MRLs for three new compounds for adoption by the CAC as Interim MRLs and the 27th Session of the Commission adopted these MRLs in July 2005. The Chairperson also recalled that at the 37th Session of the Committee it was agreed not to propose new compounds for the Pilot Project but to ask the Pilot Project Working Group to prepare a paper containing the evaluation of the Pilot Project and ask the Commission to approve new work on the amendment of the MRL elaboration procedure.

199. The Delegation of the United States when introducing the paper pointed out that there were some difficulties with the implementation of the Pilot Program, particularly in the resources needed to obtain and review the large and complex data packages and the relatively short time available for reviewing the data. Because of these difficulties, and as there were still some reservations about the Procedure, the Delegation suggested that the process proposed by the FAO Joint Secretary to the JMPR at the 37th Session of the CCPR should be used for the elaboration of Interim MRLs.

200. The Delegation indicated that this new process eliminated many of the issues that remained with the use of national government MRLs as Interim Codex MRLs and clearly separated risk assessment and risk management. The Delegation also proposed to defer the final decisions on this issue until the Committee considers and reaches agreement on Agenda Item 13 regarding containing proposals on a specific process for the elaboration of Interim MRLs. Some delegations supported this proposal.

201. The Committee decided to discontinue the Pilot Project.

202. To the question raised by the Delegation of India regarding the definition of new, safer, replacement pesticides, the Chairperson clarified that its meaning was already defined and presented in Appendix XVI of the 37th Session of the CCPR report.

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE CODEX MRL ELABORATION PROCEDURE (IN RELATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERIM MRLS)¹¹ (AGENDA ITEM 13)

203. The Chairperson recalled that at its 37th Session in 2005 the WHO Joint Secretary to JMPR suggested that in order to mitigate the problems with Interim MRLs it was better to use the proposed draft MRLs recommended by JMPR as the Interim Codex MRLs, and therefore the Committee had agreed to ask the Commission to approve new work on the amendment to the current MRL elaboration procedure, this to be developed in a paper to be prepared by the JMPR and the Codex Secretariat with assistance of the Chairperson. When introducing the paper, the Chairperson indicated that advancement to Steps 5/8 with the omission of Steps 6 and 7 could be used for proposed MRLs for new pesticides evaluated by JMPR for which there were no intake concerns noted by JMPR. The Chairperson also indicated that these proposed

¹⁰ CX/PR 05/38/11.

¹¹ CX/PR 06/38/12; CRD 11 (comments of Philippines).

MRLs would be sent to the Commission for adoption as Interim MRLs at Steps 5/8 with the understanding that these proposed draft MRLs would also follow the currently established Codex Step Procedure until they are adopted at Step 8, and replaced the respective Interim MRLs.

204. The Delegation of the European Community pointed out that the process proposed by the WHO JMPR Secretariat was similar to the normal process currently used by the CCPR and indicated that, when the JMPR reports containing the proposed recommendations were distributed in good time, it was possible to use Steps 5/8 procedure for these proposals and therefore there was no need to amend the current MRLs elaboration process.

205. The FAO Joint Secretary to JMPR informed the Committee that an electronic version of the 2005 JMPR reports were published on the FAO website more than two months before the CCPR and that it was feasible for the FAO to maintain this time frame.

206. Some countries supported the proposal to use Steps 5/8 procedure for proposed MRLs for which there were no intake concerns identified by JMPR.

207. The Delegation of India suggested that the Steps 5/8 procedure could also be used for older generation pesticides used on crops of importance in international trade, for which there are no chronic or acute intake concerns.

208. Several delegations raised concerns about the proposed procedure regarding the case if dietary intake concerns were identified by members, but not by JMPR. The Chairperson clarified that proposed MRLs would be adopted at Steps 5/8, and that countries would be encouraged to use the 'concerns form' agreed on Agenda Item 6 (see paras 34-46) to submit their concern to the JMPR Secretariat for evaluation with the understanding that adopted MRLs would be revised, if appropriate, on the basis of further evaluation by JMPR.

209. The Committee concluded that there was no need to amend the current MRL elaboration procedure and agreed to use Steps 5/8 for new JMPR MRL proposals, for which there would be no intake concerns identified by the JMPR, and on a condition that relevant JMPR reports were available by early February.

210. The details of this procedure are included, for future references, in the Annex (paragraphs 22 and 23) of the Draft Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Committee on Pesticide Residues.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CODEX PRIORITY LIST (AGENDA ITEM 14)¹²

211. The report of the ad hoc Working Group on Priorities was presented by its Chair, Dr. Trevor Doust (Australia), who highlighted the main issues discussed and the amendments proposed to the tentative lists of scheduled compounds.

212. The Committee agreed with the proposals of the Working Group and amended the schedule as described below and listed in Appendix VIII.

213. Additional recommendations resulting from the discussion under Agenda Item 7, as presented in CRD 25, were considered by the Committee. The scheduling of these requests was referred to the JMPR Secretariat (see Appendix VIII part 2) as discussed and agreed under Agenda Item 7.

214. The Delegation of the EC proposed to have an additional Priority Working Group meeting after considering compounds.

215. A Circular Letter will request information on availability data for this compound to be provided to the JMPR Secretariat.

¹² CX/PR 06/38/13; CRD 1 (Report of the ad hoc Working Group on establishment of Codex Priority of Pesticides); CRD 5 (Comments of Thailand); CRD 12 (Comments of Republic of Korea) and CRD 25 (Additional request to JMPR from the Plenary resulting from discussion of Agenda Item 7).

2006

216. Diazinon (022) was added for clarification of the ADI and ARfD at the request of the JMPR Secretariat. Temephos was added for toxicological evaluation at the request of the WHO drinking water guidelines program. Although this work would not be undertaken on the request of CCPR, the Working Group considered it important to recognize this additional work by the JMPR and proposed that the origin of the request be included in the Report. The Observer from CropLife International has confirmed that residues data for dimethoate (027) on barley would be available for evaluation by the JMPR in 2006.

2007 Tentative Schedule

217. Cypermethrins (118) were originally scheduled for residue evaluation in 2006 under the periodic review program, and, due to late availability of data, were rescheduled to 2007. Benalaxyl (155) originally scheduled for residue evaluation under the periodic review programme, was deferred to 2009.

218. Folpet (041) was added for evaluation of the ARfD together with captan (007). An updated acute dietary risk assessment would be performed if appropriate. Fenitrothion (037) was added for residues evaluation at the request of the CCPR. Toxicological concerns raised by the EC for Carbendazim (072) and for Indoxacarb (216) would be considered, provided that the EC submits its concern to the JMPR secretariat using the newly adopted “concerns form“ (Appendix X). It was noted that the WHO was likely to request the toxicological evaluation of atrazine by the 2007 JMPR as a request from the WHO drinking water guidelines program.

2008 Tentative Schedule

219. The manufacturer of chlorpyrifos-methyl (090) confirmed that residues data can be submitted for evaluation by the 2008 JMPR, together with the toxicological evaluation, instead of 2009. Ethoxyquin (35) was scheduled for residue evaluation of pears. Carbofuran (96) and Carbosulfan (145) were scheduled for review of the ARfD based on new data to be provided by the USA. Residue evaluation for both compounds should also be scheduled in parallel to the toxicological evaluation.

220. The Committee agreed that requests for additional evaluations of phorate (112) (India, for wheat), imazalil (110) (Germany, intake concerns) and methidation (051) (EC, review of ARfD and MRLs for apples, pears, grapes) shall be presented to the ad hoc Working Group on Priorities at the forthcoming session of the Committee.

221. The Delegation of India requested the additional evaluation of several pesticides as outlined in CRD 20. Following the recommendation of the JMPR Secretariat, the Committee agreed to add fenpropathrin (185) for residues in tea to the agenda of the 2006 JMPR for additional MRLs pending availability of data. It was pointed out by the JMPR Secretariat that thiacloprid was scheduled for residue evaluation in 2006 and that JMPR would consider all data submitted in a timely manner at that meeting. For ethion (034) the Committee noted that CXL for this substance had been revoked because it was no longer supported. The JMPR Secretariat recommended the Delegation of India to discuss the availability of data for this substance with the original manufacturer. The residue evaluation of buprofezin (173) was scheduled for 2009. The Committee noted that an evaluation of dimethomorph would require a full data package since JMPR has not yet established an ADI.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 15)¹³

222. The Chairperson drew the attention of the Committee to the issue of the enforcement of MRLs at the national level, especially for imported commodities, and informed the Committee of the practices followed in the Netherlands. In particular, when levels of pesticides in imported commodities were found to exceed national MRLs but were in conformity with Codex MRLs, imported products were allowed to enter into the market, provide there were no dietary intake concerns.

¹³ CRD 23 (comments of Egypt).

223. Several delegations expressed the view that in practice this policy was not applied by many importing countries and highlighted the resulting trade problems, especially for developing countries who had to comply with a wide diversity of importing country MRLs.

224. In the discussion, several delegations identified various problems that affected export and import: products that were in conformity with the MRLs of the importing country but were re-exported to another country with different MRLs; strict enforcement of national MRLs that were lower than Codex MRLs; and limits imposed by buyers or accreditation bodies.

225. Some delegations expressed their concern that although Codex MRLs were established in order to ensure harmonisation at the international level, and involved considerable efforts from governments to participate in the process, the value of this considerable work was diminished by the application of national, regulations or commercial requirements without taking into account Codex MRLs. Some delegations pointed out that they took into account Codex MRLs when establishing national MRLs or had actually integrated Codex MRLs into their national or regional regulations.

226. Several delegations indicated that in some cases importers and distributors applied residue limits for commercial purposes that were much lower than the MRLs applied by governments, but pointed out that such problems could not be addressed by governments.

227. The Committee noted the concerns expressed by the of the Delegation of Egypt as presented in CRD 23, including cancellation of registration of older pesticides that are used in developing countries; revocation of MRLs; setting of MRLs at the limit of determination; and difficulties related to the use of costly methods of analysis several delegations pointed out that they faced similar problems:

228. Some delegations proposed that the Committee should address the problems concerning the application of Codex MRLs at the national level and related issues in order to provide relevant guidance to governments.

229. The Secretariat reminded the Committee that the role of the Committee was to establish MRLs and other documents on pesticide residues, according to its terms of reference, but that Codex Committees were not competent to address trade issues that were considered in the framework of the WTO. Any further action should therefore be consistent with the mandate of the Committee and of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, such as the establishment of MRLs for commodities that were especially important for developing countries, or harmonization of methodology. The Secretariat also recalled that FAO and WHO provided technical assistance to developing countries in these areas.

230. The Committee welcomed the proposal of the Chairperson to prepare a discussion paper on how Codex MRLs are used at the national level, taking into account the points raised during this session and relevant to the role of the Committee, for consideration at the next session.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (AGENDA ITEM 16)

231. The Committee was informed that its 39th Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in April 2007, the final arrangements for venue and dates, subject to confirmation by the Host Country to be appointed by the 29th Session of the Commission, and the Codex Secretariat.

OTHER MATTERS

232. The Committee noted that this session was the last one to be hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, and much of the success of this Committee in establishing MRLs can be attributed to the excellent chairmanship and the secretariat support provided by the Netherlands. The Committee expressed with acclamation its gratitude to the Netherlands for the strong support they have provided to the Committee since 1966.

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

| Subject | Step | Action by | Reference |
|--|-------|--|--|
| Draft and Revised Draft MRLs Including Dried Chili Pepper | 8 | Governments, 29 th CAC | Paras 47- 142 and Appendix II |
| Proposed Draft and Revised Draft MRLs | 5/8 | Governments, 29 th CAC | Paras 47 - 142 and Appendix III |
| Draft Guidelines on the Estimation of Uncertainty of Results | 8 | Governments; 29 th CAC | Para. 178 and Appendix IV |
| Draft Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Committee on Pesticide Residues | 8 | 24 th CCGP; 30 th CAC | Para. 159 and Appendix V |
| Proposed Draft MRLs | 5 | Governments, 29 th CAC | Paras 93 – 94; 134 - 135 and Appendix VI |
| Codex Maximum Residue Limits Recommended for Revocation | | Governments, 29 th CAC | Paras 47- 142 and Appendix VII |
| Draft and Proposed Draft MRLs | 6 / 3 | Governments, 39 CCPR | Paras 47 - 142 and Appendix XI |
| Proposed Draft Revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds | 2/3 | Netherlands ¹⁴ , Governments, 39 th CCPR | Paras 160 - 171 |
| Proposed Draft Revision of the List of Methods for Pesticide Residue Analysis | 2/3 | Governments, IAEA, 39 th CCPR | Paras 179 - 181 |
| Discussion papers: | | | |
| Evaluation of the Pilot Project for Estimation of National MRLs as Interim Codex MRLs for Safer Replacement Pesticides | | 29 th CAC | Paras 198- 202 |
| Establishment of MRLs for Processed or Ready-to-Eat Foods | | EC ¹⁵ , 39 th CCPR | Paras 189 – 197 |
| New work: | | | |
| Priority List of Pesticides (New Pesticides and Pesticides under Periodic Review) | 1 | 29 th Session of the CAC, Governments, Australia, 39 th CCPR | Paras 211 - 221 and Appendix X |
| Other: Extension of the Work on the Revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds | | 29 th CAC. | Paras 170-171 and Appendix IX |
| Discontinuation of work: | | | |
| Proposed Draft Amendment to the Codex MRL Elaboration Procedure (In Relation to the Establishment of Interim MRLs) | | 29 th CAC | Paras 203 - 210 |

¹⁴ USA, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand and interested members and observers and the Representatives of FAO and WHO.

¹⁵ Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Netherlands, USA, IFU, CLI and other interested members, if any.

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APPENDIX II

DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Submitted for adoption at Step 8)

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 27 | Dimethoate | | | | |
| | GC 0640 Barley | 2 | | 8 | |
| | FC 0001 Citrus fruits | 5 | | 8 | |
| 41 | Folpet | | | | |
| | FP 0226 Apple | 10 | | 8 | |
| | DF 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 40 | | 8 | |
| | FB 0269 Grapes | 10 | | 8 | |
| | VL 0482 Lettuce, Head | 50 | | 8 | |
| | FB 0275 Strawberry | 5 | | 8 | |
| | VO 0448 Tomato | 3 | | 8 | |
| 49 | Malathion | | | | |
| | FP 0226 Apple | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| | FC 0001 Citrus fruits | 7 | | 8 | |
| | SO 0691 Cotton seed | 20 | | 8 | |
| | OC 0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude | 13 | | 8 | |
| | OR 0691 Cotton seed oil, Edible | 13 | | 8 | |
| | FB 0269 Grapes | 5 | | 8 | |
| | GC 0645 Maize | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| | GC 0651 Sorghum | 3 | | 8 | |
| | GC 0654 Wheat | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| | CF 1211 Wheat flour | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| 57 | Paraquat | | | | |
| | AM 0660 Almond hulls | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| | FI 0030 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| | FB 0018 Berries and other small fruits | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| | FC 0001 Citrus fruits | 0.02 | | 8 | |
| | SO 0691 Cotton seed | 2 | | 8 | |
| | MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| | PE 0112 Eggs | 0.005 | (*) | 8 | |
| | VO 0050 Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| | VC 0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits | 0.02 | | 8 | |
| | DH 1100 Hops, Dry | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| | VL 0053 Leafy vegetables | 0.07 | | 8 | |
| | GC 0645 Maize | 0.03 | | 8 | |
| | CF 1255 Maize flour | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| | AS 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 10 | | 8 | |
| | MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.005 | | 8 | |
| | ML 0106 Milks | 0.005 | (*) | 8 | |
| | FT 0305 Olives | 0.1 | | 8 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 0.01 (*) | | 8 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.005 (*) | | 8 | |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.005 (*) | | 8 | |
| VD | 0070 Pulses | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VR | 0075 Root and tuber vegetables | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| GC | 0651 Sorghum | 0.03 | | 8 | |
| AS | 0651 Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| AL | 0541 Soya bean fodder | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| FS | 0012 Stone fruits | 0.01 (*) | | 8 | |
| SO | 0702 Sunflower seed | 2 | | 8 | |
| DT | 1114 Tea, Green, Black | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| TN | 0085 Tree nuts | 0.05 | | 8 | |

72 Carbendazim

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------|--|------|---|
| VS | 0621 Asparagus | 0.2 | | C | 8 |
| FI | 0327 Banana | 0.2 | | B | 8 |
| GC | 0640 Barley | 0.5 | | C | 8 |
| AS | 0640 Barley straw and fodder, Dry | 2 | | C | 8 |
| VD | 0071 Beans (dry) | 0.5 | | Th | 8 |
| FB | 0018 Berries and other small fruits | 1 | | B,Th | 8 |
| VR | 0577 Carrot | 0.2 | | B | 8 |
| MM | 0812 Cattle meat | 0.05 (*) | | B | 8 |
| PF | 0840 Chicken fat | 0.05 (*) | | B | 8 |
| VP | 0526 Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.5 | | Th | 8 |
| VC | 0424 Cucumber | 0.05 (*) | | b, C | 8 |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 (*) | | B | 8 |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.05 (*) | | B | 8 |
| VP | 0529 Garden pea, Shelled | 0.02 | | Th | 8 |
| VC | 0425 Gherkin | 0.05 (*) | | b,C | 8 |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.05 (*) | | B | 8 |
| SO | 0697 Peanut | 0.1 (*) | | Th | 8 |
| AL | 0697 Peanut fodder | 3 | | Th | 8 |
| VO | 0444 Peppers, Chili | 2 | | C | 8 |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 (*) | | B | 8 |
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 0.05 (*) | | C | 8 |
| AS | 0649 Rice straw and fodder, Dry | 15 | | B | 8 |
| CM | 0649 Rice, Husked | 2 | | B | 8 |
| GC | 0650 Rye | 0.05 | | C,Th | 8 |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.5 | | Th | 8 |
| VC | 0431 Squash | 0.5 | | Th | 8 |
| VR | 0596 Sugar beet | 0.1 (*) | | Th | 8 |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 0.05 (*) | | b,Th | 8 |
| AS | 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 1 | | B,C | 8 |

95 Acephate

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|---|
| VP | 0061 Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 5 | | | 8 |
|----|---|---|--|--|---|

100 Methamidophos

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|----|---|---|
| VP | 0061 Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 1 | | Ac | 8 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate |
|----|---|---|--|----|---|---|

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 105 Dithiocarbamates | | | | |
| FS 0013 Cherries | 0.2 | p | 8 | Source of data: propineb |
| VO 0448 Tomato | 2 | p | 8 | Source of data: propineb |
| 135 Deltamethrin | | | | |
| VL 0053 Leafy vegetables | 2 | | 8 | |
| 166 Oxydemeton-Methyl | | | | |
| GC 0640 Barley | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| AS 0640 Barley straw and fodder, Dry | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| MF 0812 Cattle fat | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VB 0404 Cauliflower | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| VD 0526 Common bean (dry) | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| SO 0691 Cotton seed | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| PE 0112 Eggs | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VL 0480 Kale | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| VB 0405 Kohlrabi | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| FC 0204 Lemon | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| MM 0097 Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| ML 0106 Milks | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| FP 0230 Pear | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| MF 0818 Pig fat | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VR 0589 Potato | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| PF 0111 Poultry fats | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| PM 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| GC 0650 Rye | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| AS 0650 Rye straw and fodder, Dry | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| MF 0822 Sheep fat | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VR 0596 Sugar beet | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| GC 0654 Wheat | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| AS 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| 201 Chlorpropham | | | | |
| MM 0812 Cattle meat | 0.1 | (fat) | 8 | |
| ML 0812 Cattle milk | 0.0005 | (*) F | 8 | |
| MO 0812 Cattle, Edible offal of | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| VR 0589 Potato | 30 | Po | 8 | |
| 210 Pyraclostrobin | | | | |
| AM 0660 Almond hulls | 2 | | 8 | |
| TN 0660 Almonds | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| FI 0327 Banana | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| GC 0640 Barley | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VD 0071 Beans (dry) | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| FB 0020 Blueberries | 1 | | 8 | |
| VR 0577 Carrot | 0.5 | | 8 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|----|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| FS | 0013 Cherries | 1 | | 8 | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 1 | | 8 | |
| DF | 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 5 | | 8 | |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VA | 0381 Garlic | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 2 | | 8 | |
| VD | 0533 Lentil (dry) | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| GC | 0645 Maize | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| FI | 0345 Mango | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.5 | (fat) | 8 | |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.03 | | 8 | |
| GC | 0647 Oats | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VA | 0385 Onion, Bulb | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| FI | 0350 Papaya | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| AL | 0072 Pea hay or pea fodder (dry) | 30 | | 8 | |
| FS | 0247 Peach | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| AL | 0697 Peanut fodder | 50 | | 8 | |
| SO | 0703 Peanut, whole | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| VD | 0072 Peas (dry) | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| TN | 0672 Pecan | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| TN | 0675 Pistachio nuts | 1 | | 8 | |
| FS | 0014 Plums (including prunes) | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VR | 0494 Radish | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VL | 0494 Radish leaves (including radish tops) | 20 | | 8 | |
| VC | 0431 Squash | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| AS | 0081 Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains | 30 | | 8 | |
| FB | 0275 Strawberry | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VR | 0596 Sugar beet | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 0.2 | | 8 | |

211 Fludioxonil

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|---|--|
| HH | 0722 Basil | 10 | | 8 | |
| DH | 0722 Basil, dry | 50 | | 8 | |
| VD | 0071 Beans (dry) | 0.07 | | 8 | |
| VP | 0061 Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| VP | 0062 Beans, Shelled | 0.03 | | 8 | |
| FB | 0264 Blackberries | 5 | | 8 | |
| FB | 0020 Blueberries | 2 | | 8 | |
| VB | 0400 Broccoli | 0.7 | | 8 | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 2 | | 8 | |
| VR | 0577 Carrot | 0.7 | | 8 | |
| GC | 0080 Cereal grains | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| HH | 0727 Chives | 10 | | 8 | |
| DH | 0727 Chives, dry | 50 | | 8 | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 7 | | 8 | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|----|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| VC | 0424 Cucumber | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| FB | 0266 Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry) | 5 | | 8 | |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| VO | 0440 Egg plant | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 2 | | 8 | |
| FI | 0341 Kiwi | 15 | Po | 8 | |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 10 | | 8 | |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| VC | 0046 Melons, except watermelon | 0.03 | | 8 | |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.01 | | 8 | |
| VL | 0485 Mustard greens | 10 | | 8 | |
| VA | 0385 Onion, Bulb | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VA | 0389 Onion, Spring (green) | 5 | | 8 | |
| FP | 0230 Pear | 0.7 | | 8 | |
| VD | 0072 Peas (dry) | 0.07 | | 8 | |
| VP | 0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds) | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| VP | 0064 Peas, Shelled (succulent seeds) | 0.03 | | 8 | |
| VO | 0445 Peppers, Sweet | 1 | | 8 | |
| TN | 0675 Pistachio nuts | 0.2 | | 8 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.02 | | 8 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.05 | (*) | 8 | |
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 0.02 | (*) | 8 | |
| FB | 0272 Raspberries, Red, Black | 5 | | 8 | |
| VC | 0431 Squash | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| FS | 0012 Stone fruits | 5 | Po | 8 | |
| AS | 0081 Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains | 0.06 | (*) | 8 | |
| FB | 0275 Strawberry | 3 | | 8 | |
| VO | 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.01 | (*) | 8 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VL | 0473 Watercress | 10 | | 8 | |

213 Trifloxystrobin

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|---|--|
| AM | 0660 Almond hulls | 3 | | 8 | |
| FI | 0327 Banana | 0.05 | | 8 | |
| GC | 0640 Barley | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| AS | 0640 Barley straw and fodder, Dry | 7 | | 8 | |
| VB | 0402 Brussels sprouts | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VR | 0577 Carrot | 0.1 | | 8 | |
| VS | 0624 Celery | 1 | | 8 | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| AB | 0001 Citrus pulp, Dry | 1 | | 8 | |
| DF | 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 5 | | 8 | |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.04 | (*) | 8 | |
| VB | 0042 Flowerhead brassicas | 0.5 | | 8 | |
| VC | 0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits | 0.3 | | 8 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 3 | | 8 | |

| | | | | |
|----|--|------|-----------|---|
| DH | 1100 Hops, Dry | 40 | | 8 |
| MO | 0098 Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep | 0.04 | (*) | 8 |
| VA | 0384 Leek | 0.7 | | 8 |
| MO | 0099 Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep | 0.05 | | 8 |
| GC | 0645 Maize | 0.02 | (*) | 8 |
| AS | 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 10 | | 8 |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.05 | (fat) | 8 |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.02 | (*) | 8 |
| SO | 0697 Peanut | 0.02 | (*) | 8 |
| AL | 0697 Peanut fodder | 5 | | 8 |
| VO | 0445 Peppers, Sweet | 0.3 | | 8 |
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 0.7 | | 8 |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.02 | (*) | 8 |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.04 | (*) (fat) | 8 |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.04 | (*) | 8 |
| GC | 0649 Rice | 5 | | 8 |
| CM | 1206 Rice bran, Unprocessed | 7 | | 8 |
| AS | 0649 Rice straw and fodder, Dry | 10 | | 8 |
| FS | 0012 Stone fruits | 3 | | 8 |
| FB | 0275 Strawberry | 0.2 | | 8 |
| VR | 0596 Sugar beet | 0.05 | | 8 |
| DM | 0596 Sugar beet molasses | 0.1 | | 8 |
| AB | 0596 Sugar beet pulp, Dry | 0.2 | | 8 |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.7 | | 8 |
| TN | 0085 Tree nuts | 0.02 | (*) | 8 |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 0.2 | | 8 |
| CM | 0654 Wheat bran, Unprocessed | 0.5 | | 8 |
| AS | 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 5 | | 8 |

DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS IN/ON DRIED CHILI PEPPERS¹

| Pesticide | | Recommended MRL (mg/kg) | Step | Notes |
|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|-------|
| 177 | Abamectin | 0.2 | 8 | |
| 95 | Acephate | 50 | 8 | |
| 2 | Azinphos-methyl | 10 | 8 | |
| 155 | Benalaxyl | 0.5 | 8 | |
| 47 | Bromide ion | 200 | 8 | |
| 8 | Carbaryl | 50 | 8 | |
| 72 | Carbendazim (based on chili peper) | 20 | 8 | |
| 81 | Chlorothalonil | 70 | 8 | |
| 17 | Chlorpyrifos | 20 | 8 | |
| 90 | Chlorpyrifos-methyl | 5 | 8 | |
| 157 | Cyfluthrin | 2 | 8 | |
| 67 | Cyhexatin | 5 | 8 | |
| 118 | Cypermethrin | 5 | 8 | |
| 169 | Cyromazine | 10 | 8 | |
| 22 | Diazinon | 0.5 | 8 | |
| 82 | Dichlofluanid | 20 | 8 | |
| 26 | Dicofol | 10 | 8 | |

| Pesticide | | Recommended MRL (mg/kg) | Step | Notes |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|-------|
| 87 | Dinocap | 2 | 8 | |
| 105 | Dithiocarbamates | 10 | 8 | |
| 106 | Ethephon | 50 | 8 | |
| 149 | Ethoprophos | 0.2 | 8 | (a) |
| 192 | Fenarimol | 5 | 8 | |
| 185 | Fenpropathrin | 10 | 8 | |
| 119 | Fenvalerate | 5 | 8 | |
| 206 | Imidacloprid | 10 | 8 | |
| 49 | Malathion | 1 | 8 | |
| 138 | Metalaxyl | 10 | 8 | |
| 94 | Methomyl | 10 | 8 | (b) |
| 209 | Methoxyfenozide | 20 | 8 | |
| 120 | Permethrin | 10 | 8 | |
| 62 | Piperonyl butoxide | 20 | 8 | |
| 101 | Pirimicarb | 20 | 8 | |
| 136 | Procymidone | 50 | 8 | |
| 171 | Profenofos | 50 | 8 | |
| 148 | Propamocarb | 10 | 8 | |
| 63 | Pyrethrins | 0.5 | 8 | |
| 64 | Quintozene | 0.1 | 8 | |
| 203 | Spinosad | 3 | 8 | |
| 189 | Tebuconazole | 5 | 8 | |
| 196 | Tebufenozide | 10 | 8 | |
| 162 | Tolyfluanid | 20 | 8 | |
| 133 | Triadimefon | 1 | 8 | |
| 168 | Triadimenol | 1 | 8 | |
| 159 | Vinclozolin | 30 | 8 | |

¹ The residue definitions remain the same as those recommended for the given pesticide in other plant commodities.

Notes:

(a) The 2004 JMPR recommended a new maximum residue level of 0.05 mg/kg for sweet pepper

(b) Withdrawn by the 2001 JMPR. The 2004 JMPR recommended a new maximum residue level of 0.7 mg/kg

APPENDIX III

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Advanced for adoption at Step 5 and 8 with omission
of Steps 6 and 7)

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 63 | Pyrethrins | | | |
| TN | 0085 Tree nuts | 0.5 (*) | 5/8 | |
| 112 | Phorate | | | |
| VD | 0071 Beans (dry) | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| SB | 0716 Coffee beans | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VP | 0526 Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.02 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC | 0645 Maize | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| CF | 1255 Maize flour | 0.05 | 5/8 | |
| OC | 0645 Maize oil, Crude | 0.1 | 5/8 | |
| OR | 0645 Maize oil, Edible | 0.02 | 5/8 | |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.02 (*) | 5/8 | |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC | 0651 Sorghum | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VR | 0596 Sugar beet | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| 129 | Azocyclotin | | | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0021 Currants, Black, Red, White | 0.1 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 0.3 | 5/8 | |
| JC | 0001 Orange | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| FP | 0230 Pear | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| 132 | Methiocarb | | | |
| VS | 0620 Artichoke, Globe | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC | 0640 Barley | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AS | 0640 Barley straw and fodder, Dry | 0.05 | 5/8 | |
| VB | 0402 Brussels sprouts | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 0.1 | 5/8 | |
| VB | 0404 Cauliflower | 0.1 | 5/8 | |
| TN | 0666 Hazelnuts | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VA | 0384 Leek | 0.5 | 5/8 | |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC | 0645 Maize | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VC | 0046 Melons, except watermelon | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| VA | 0385 Onion, Bulb | 0.5 | 5/8 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|----|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| AL | 0072 Pea hay or pea fodder (dry) | 0.5 | 5/8 | |
| VD | 0072 Peas (dry) | 0.1 | 5/8 | |
| VP | 0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds) | 0.1 | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0445 Peppers, Sweet | 2 | 5/8 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VR | 0596 Sugar beet | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| SO | 0702 Sunflower seed | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AS | 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 0.05 | 5/8 | |

147 Methoprene

| | | | | |
|----|--|------|-------|-----|
| GC | 0080 Cereal grains | 10 | Po | 5/8 |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.02 | | 5/8 |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.02 | | 5/8 |
| OC | 0645 Maize oil, Crude | 200 | PoP | 5/8 |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.2 | (fat) | 5/8 |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.1 | F | 5/8 |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.02 | | 5/8 |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.02 | | 5/8 |
| CM | 1207 Rice hulls | 40 | PoP | 5/8 |
| CM | 0654 Wheat bran, Unprocessed | 25 | PoP | 5/8 |

158 Glyphosate

| | | | | |
|----|--|----------|--|-----|
| AL | 1020 Alfalfa fodder | 500 | | 5/8 |
| FI | 0327 Banana | 0.05 (*) | | 5/8 |
| AS | 0640 Barley straw and fodder, Dry | 400 | | 5/8 |
| AL | 0061 Bean fodder | 200 | | 5/8 |
| VD | 0071 Beans (dry) | 2 | | 5/8 |
| GC | 0080 Cereal grains | 30 | | 5/8 |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 40 | | 5/8 |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 5 | | 5/8 |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.05 (*) | | 5/8 |
| AS | 0162 Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses | 500 | | 5/8 |
| GC | 0645 Maize | 5 | | 5/8 |
| AS | 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 150 | | 5/8 |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.05 (*) | | 5/8 |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.05 (*) | | 5/8 |
| AS | 0647 Oat straw and fodder, Dry | 100 | | 5/8 |
| AL | 0072 Pea hay or pea fodder (dry) | 500 | | 5/8 |
| VD | 0072 Peas (dry) | 5 | | 5/8 |
| MO | 0818 Pig, Edible offal of | 0.5 | | 5/8 |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 (*) | | 5/8 |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.5 | | 5/8 |
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 20 | | 5/8 |
| AS | 0651 Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry | 50 | | 5/8 |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 20 | | 5/8 |
| GS | 0659 Sugar cane | 2 | | 5/8 |
| DM | 0659 Sugar cane molasses | 10 | | 5/8 |
| SO | 0702 Sunflower seed | 7 | | 5/8 |
| CM | 0654 Wheat bran, Unprocessed | 20 | | 5/8 |

Except pigs

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| AS 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 300 | 5/8 | |
| 167 Terbufos | | | |
| FI 0327 Banana | 0.05 | 5/8 | |
| SB 0716 Coffee beans | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PE 0112 Eggs | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC 0645 Maize | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AS 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| ML 0106 Milks | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PM 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PO 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.05 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC 0651 Sorghum | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AS 0651 Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry | 0.3 | 5/8 | |
| VR 0596 Sugar beet | 0.02 | 5/8 | |
| VO 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| 206 Imidacloprid | | | |
| FS 0244 Cherry, Sweet | 0.5 | 5/8 | |
| 214 Dimethenamid-P | | | |
| AL 0061 Bean fodder | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VD 0071 Beans (dry) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VR 0574 Beetroot | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PE 0112 Eggs | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AM 1051 Fodder beet | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VA 0381 Garlic | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC 0645 Maize | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AS 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| ML 0106 Milks | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VA 0385 Onion, Bulb | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| SO 0697 Peanut | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AL 0697 Peanut fodder | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VR 0589 Potato | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PM 0110 Poultry meat | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PO 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VA 0388 Shallot | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| GC 0651 Sorghum | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| AS 0651 Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VD 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VR 0596 Sugar beet | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VO 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VR 0508 Sweet potato | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| 215 Fenhexamid | | | |
| AM 0660 Almond hulls | 2 | 5/8 | |
| TN 0660 Almonds | 0.02 (*) | 5/8 | |
| FS 0240 Apricot | 10 | 5/8 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|----|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| FB | 0261 Bilberry | 5 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0264 Blackberries | 15 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0020 Blueberries | 5 | 5/8 | |
| FS | 0013 Cherries | 7 | 5/8 | |
| VC | 0424 Cucumber | 1 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0021 Currants, Black, Red, White | 5 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0266 Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry) | 15 | 5/8 | |
| DF | 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 25 | 5/8 | |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 | (*) | 5/8 |
| VO | 0440 Egg plant | 2 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0267 Elderberries | 5 | 5/8 | |
| VC | 0425 Gherkin | 1 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0268 Gooseberry | 5 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 15 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0270 Juneberries | 5 | 5/8 | |
| FI | 0341 Kiwi | 15 | 5/8 | |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 30 | 5/8 | |
| VL | 0483 Lettuce, Leaf | 30 | 5/8 | |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.05 | (*) fat | 5/8 |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.01 | (*) F | 5/8 |
| FS | 0245 Nectarine | 10 | 5/8 | |
| FS | 0247 Peach | 10 | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 2 | 5/8 | |
| FS | 0014 Plums (including prunes) | 1 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0272 Raspberries, Red, Black | 15 | 5/8 | |
| VC | 0431 Squash | 1 | 5/8 | |
| FB | 0275 Strawberry | 10 | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 2 | 5/8 | |

216 Indoxacarb

| | | | | |
|----|---|------|-------|-----|
| AL | 1020 Alfalfa fodder | 60 | 5/8 | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 0.5 | 5/8 | |
| VB | 0400 Broccoli | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| VB | 0404 Cauliflower | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| VD | 0524 Chick-pea (dry) | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| AM | 0691 Cotton fodder, dry | 20 | 5/8 | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 1 | 5/8 | |
| VC | 0424 Cucumber | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| DF | 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 5 | 5/8 | |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 | | 5/8 |
| VO | 0440 Egg plant | 0.5 | | 5/8 |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.01 | (*) | 5/8 |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 2 | | 5/8 |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 7 | | 5/8 |
| AS | 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 25 | | 5/8 |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 1 | (fat) | 5/8 |
| VC | 0046 Melons, except watermelon | 0.1 | | 5/8 |
| VD | 0536 Mung bean (dry) | 0.2 | | 5/8 |
| FS | 0247 Peach | 0.3 | | 5/8 |
| SO | 0697 Peanut | 0.02 | (*) | 5/8 |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| AL | 0697 Peanut fodder | 50 | 5/8 | |
| FP | 0230 Pear | 0.2 | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 0.3 | 5/8 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.02 | 5/8 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.01 (*) (fat) | 5/8 | |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.5 | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.02 | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.5 | 5/8 | |

217 Novaluron

| | | | | |
|----|--|----------------|-----|--|
| AB | 0226 Apple pomace, Dry | 40 | 5/8 | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 0.5 | 5/8 | |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.7 | 5/8 | |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 10 (fat) | 5/8 | |
| FM | 0183 Milk fats | 7 | 5/8 | |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.4 | 5/8 | |
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 3 | 5/8 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.01 (*) (fat) | 5/8 | |
| PO | 0111 Poultry, Edible offal of | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VP | 0541 Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.01 (*) | 5/8 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.02 (*) | 5/8 | |

218 Sulfuryl fluoride

| | | | | |
|----|---|------|----|-----|
| CM | 0081 Bran, unprocessed of cereal grain (except buckwheat, cañihua and quinoa) | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 0081 Cereal brans, processed | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| GC | 0080 Cereal grains | 0.05 | Po | 5/8 |
| DF | 0167 Dried fruits | 0.06 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 1255 Maize flour | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 0645 Maize meal | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CM | 0649 Rice, Husked | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CM | 1205 Rice, Polished | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 1250 Rye flour | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 1251 Rye wholemeal | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| TN | 0085 Tree nuts | 3 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 1211 Wheat flour | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 1210 Wheat germ | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |
| CF | 1212 Wheat wholemeal | 0.1 | Po | 5/8 |

APPENDIX IV

PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES ON ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF RESULTS

Advanced for adoption at Step 8

1. INTRODUCTION

It is a requirement under ISO/IEC 17025 that laboratories determine and make available the uncertainty associated with analytical results. To this end, food testing laboratories operating under Revised Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis (CAC/GL 40-1993, Rev. 1- 2003) should have available sufficient data derived from method validation/verification, inter-laboratory studies and in-house quality control activities, which can be applied to estimate the uncertainties particularly for the routine methods undertaken in the laboratory. These guidelines were prepared taking into account the general recommendations of the CCMAS

1.1 CONCEPT AND COMPONENTS OF UNCERTAINTY

Measurement uncertainty refers to the 'uncertainty' associated with data generated by a measurement process. In analytical chemistry, it generally defines the uncertainty associated with the laboratory process but may also include an uncertainty component associated with sampling.

The uncertainty 'estimate' therefore describes the range around a reported or experimental result within which the true value can be expected to lie within a defined level of probability. This is a different concept to measurement error which can be defined as the difference between an individual result and the true value. The reporting of uncertainty is intended to provide a higher level of confidence in the validity of the reported result.

Contributions to data uncertainty are manifold and described in detail in Tables 1 and 2. The evaluation of uncertainty ideally requires an understanding and estimation of the contributions to the uncertainty of each of the activities involved in the measurement process.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF UNCERTAINTY SOURCES

In general, the uncertainty of measurements is comprised of many components, arising from activities involved with the sample. The uncertainty of an analytical result is influenced by three major phases of the determination:

- External operations: sampling (S_s), packing, shipping and storage of samples¹;
- Preparation of test portion: sub-sampling, sample preparation and sample processing (S_{sp});
- Analysis (S_A): extraction, cleanup, evaporation, derivatisation, instrumental determination²

The combined standard (S_{Res}) and relative (CV_{Res}) uncertainty may be calculated according to the error propagation law:

$$S_{Res} = \sqrt{S_s^2 + (S_{sp}^2 + S_A^2)} ; S_{Res} = \sqrt{S_s^2 + S_L^2} \quad (1)$$

If the whole sample is analysed, the mean residue remains the same and the equation can be written as:

$$CV_{Res} = \sqrt{CV_s^2 + CV_L^2} \text{ and } CV_L = \sqrt{CV_{sp}^2 + CV_A^2} \quad (2)$$

Where CV_L is the relative uncertainty of the laboratory phase of the determination which may derive from the sub-sampling, sample preparation, sample processing and analytical steps.

¹ Packing, shipping, storage, and laboratory preparation of samples may have significant influence on the residues detected, but their contribution to the uncertainty can often not be quantified based on the current information. Examples of such errors are e.g. selection of sampling position, time of sampling, Incorrect labelling decomposition of analytes or contamination of the sample

² If the result has been corrected for the recovery, the uncertainty associated with this correction shall be incorporated.

It should be noted that a laboratory is normally only required to estimate the uncertainty associated with those processes for which it has control, that is, only those processes that take place in the laboratory if sampling is not the responsibility of the laboratory staff.

2.1 ERRORS IN ANALYTICAL MEASUREMENTS

In most measurements we can distinguish between three types of errors: gross, random and systematic errors.

Gross errors refer to unintentional/unpredictable errors while generating the analytical result. Errors of this type invalidate the measurement. Laboratory quality assurance procedures should minimize gross errors. It is not possible or desirable to statistically evaluate and include the gross errors in the estimation of uncertainty. They need no further discussion in this document.

Random errors are present in all measurements, and cause replicate results to fall on either side of the mean value. The random error of a measurement cannot be compensated for, but increasing the number of observations and training of the analyst may reduce the effects.

Systematic errors occur in most experiments, but their effects are quite different. The sum of all the systematic errors in an experiment is referred to as the bias. Since they do not sum to zero over a large number of measurements, individual systematic errors cannot be detected directly by replicate analyses. The problem with systematic errors is that they may go undetected unless appropriate precautions are taken. In practice, systematic errors in an analysis can only be identified if the analytical technique is applied to a reference material, the sample is analysed by another analyst or preferably in another laboratory, or by re-analysing the sample by another analytical method. However, only if the reference material matches identically in terms of analyte, matrix, and concentration does it meet the ideal conditions for determining the bias of the method. The bias of a method may also be investigated by recovery studies. However, recovery studies assess only the effects of analysis (S_A) and do not necessarily apply to naturally incurred samples, or components of the bias that may be introduced prior to the analytical step. In pesticide analysis, results are not normally corrected for the recovery, but should be corrected if the average recovery is significantly different from 100%. If the result has been corrected for recovery, the uncertainty associated with recovery should be incorporated in the uncertainty estimation of the measurement.

Some examples of sources of errors are illustrated in Tables 1 and 2. It should be noted that not all sources mentioned have to be evaluated in the uncertainty estimation. Some sources are already incorporated in the overall uncertainty, while others are negligible and may be disregarded. However, it is important to recognise and assess all sources before elimination. Further information may be obtained from published documents^{1,2}.

¹ EURACHEM Guide to Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurements, 2nd ed. 1999, <http://www.measurementuncertainty.org>

² Ambrus A. Reliability of residue data, *Accred. Qual. Assur.* 9, pp. 288-304. 2004.

Table 1: Sources of error in preparation of the test portion

| | Sources of systematic error | Sources of random error |
|--|---|---|
| Sample preparation | The portion of sample to be analysed (analytical sample) may be incorrectly selected | The analytical sample is in contact and contaminated by other portions of the sample |
| | | Rinsing, brushing is performed to various extent, stalks and stones may be differentially removed |
| Sample processing (S_{sp}) | Decomposition of analyte during sample processing, cross contamination of the samples | Non homogeneity of the analyte in single units of the analytical sample |
| | | Non homogeneity of the analyte in the ground/chopped analytical sample |
| | | Variation of temperature during the homogenisation process |
| | | Texture (maturity) of plant materials affecting the efficiency of homogenisation process |

Table 2: Sources of error in analysis (S_A):

| | Sources of systematic error | Sources of random error |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Extraction/Clean up | Incomplete recovery of analyte | Variation in the composition (e.g. water, fat, and sugar content) of sample materials taken from a commodity |
| | Interference of co-extracted materials (load of the adsorbent) | Temperature and composition of sample/solvent matrix |
| Quantitative determination | Interference of co-extracted compounds | Variation of nominal volume of devices within the permitted tolerance intervals |
| | incorrect purity of analytical standard | Precision and linearity of balances |
| | Biased weight/volume measurements | Incomplete and variable derivatisation reactions |
| | Operator bias in reading analogue instruments, equipment | Changing of laboratory-environmental conditions during analysis |
| | Determination of substance which do not originate from the sample (e.g. contamination from the packing material) | Varying injection, chromatographic and detection conditions (matrix effect, system inertness, detector response, signal to noise variation etc.) |
| | Determination of substance differing from the residue definition | Operator effects (lack of attention) |
| | Biased calibration | Calibration |

3. PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Whilst there are a number of options available to laboratories for the estimation of measurement uncertainty, there are two procedures described as the ‘bottom up’ approach and the ‘top down’ approach¹ that are the most commonly used.

The bottom-up method:

The bottom up or component-by-component approach incorporates an activity-based process whereby the analyst breaks down all the analytical operations into primary activities. These are then combined or grouped into common activities and an estimate made of the contribution of these activities to the combined uncertainty value of the measurement process. The bottom up approach can be very laborious and requires a detailed knowledge of the whole analytical process. The benefit to the analyst is that this approach provides a clear understanding of the analytical activities which contribute significantly to the measurement uncertainty and which therefore may be assigned as critical control points to reduce or manage measurement uncertainty in future applications of the method.

The top-down method:

The top down approach is based on method validation and long-term precision data derived from laboratory control samples, proficiency testing results, published literature data and/or inter-laboratory collaborative trials. Uncertainty estimates based on inter-laboratory studies may also take into account the between-laboratory variability of the data and provides a reliable estimate of the method performance and the uncertainty associated with its application. It is important to acknowledge however that collaborative studies are designed to evaluate the performance of a specific method and participating laboratories. They normally do not evaluate imprecision due to sample preparation or processing as the samples generally tend to be highly homogenized.

Pesticide residue analytical laboratories normally look for over 200 residues in numerous commodities that lead to practically infinite number of combinations. Therefore it is suggested that, for estimating the uncertainty associated with multi residue procedures, laboratories use a properly selected range of analytes and sample matrices which represents the residues and commodities to be analysed in terms of physical chemical properties and composition according to the relevant parts of the *Revised Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice* rather than establishing the uncertainty for each method/analyte/matrix combination. The selection of a representative range of analytes and matrices to provide an uncertainty estimate should be supported by validation data and studies on the selected matrix / analyte combination.

In summary, laboratories should use either their own long-term precision data or the activity-based procedure (component by component calculation) to establish and refine the uncertainty data.

In certain situations it may also be appropriate to estimate the uncertainty contribution due to sample variability. This will require an understanding of the analyte variability within the sample lot and is not readily available to the laboratory or the analyst. The values obtained from the statistical analysis of over 8500 residue data (Table 4) provide currently the best estimate¹. These estimates can be incorporated into the combined uncertainty value.

Likewise it may be necessary to take into consideration the stability of analytes during sample storage and processing if these are likely to result in analyte variability between analysts and laboratories.

3.1 UNCERTAINTY ESTIMATES OF RESULTS INVOLVING ANALYSIS OF MULTI-COMPONENTS

The estimation of uncertainty of results for multi-component residues arising from the application of technical mixtures including structural and optical isomers, metabolites and other breakdown products may require a different approach particularly where the MRL has been established for the sum of all or some of the component residues. The assessment of the random and systematic errors of the results based on the measurements of multiple peaks is explained in detail in a recent publication².

¹ Ambrus A and Soboleva E. Contribution of sampling to the variability of residue data, JAOAC. 87, 1368-1379, 2004.

² Soboleva E., Ambrus A., Jarju O., Estimation of uncertainty of analytical results based on multiple peaks, J. Chromatogr. A. 1029. 2004, 161-166

4. GUIDANCE VALUES FOR ACCEPTABLE UNCERTAINTIES

The establishment of the standard deviation of a series of tests ran by a single laboratory, as a measure of standard uncertainty, requires the results a large data-set that is not always available. However, for smaller amounts of data the true standard deviation can be estimated as follows:

Depending on the number of observations (n), the relation of the true (σ) standard deviations, calculated (S) standard deviations, and the expected range of the mean value (\bar{x}) at 95% probability are illustrated in Table 3. The multiplying factor, f , provides the link between the estimated and true values as the function of the number of measurements.

Table 3 The values of f for calculation of expected ranges of standard deviation and mean values

| N | $S_{\min}=f_1\sigma$ | $S_{\max}=f_2\sigma$ | $\bar{x} = \pm f_3S$ |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | f_1 | f_2 | f_3 |
| 5 | 0.35 | 1.67 | 1.24 |
| 7 | 0.45 | 1.55 | 0.92 |
| 15 | 0.63 | 1.37 | 0.55 |
| 31 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0.37 |
| 61 | 0.82 | 1.18 | 0.26 |
| 121 | 0.87 | 1.13 | 0.18 |

For instance: the repeatability of the laboratory operations, CV_L , was determined from 5 test portions drawn from a homogenised sample containing incurred residues. The average residue found was 0.75 mg/kg with a standard deviation of 0.2 mg/kg. The true residue of the processed sample can be expected between $0.75 \pm 1.24 \cdot 0.2 = 0.75 \pm 0.248$ mg/kg, while the true uncertainty of the measurement results is likely to be between 0.0696 ($0.2 \cdot 0.35$) and 0.334 ($0.2 \cdot 1.67$) mg/kg in 95% of the cases.

The guidance values for standard uncertainty, given in Table 4, are based on a large number of data and can be used to assess the reality of the estimated uncertainty in a laboratory in order to avoid an unreasonable high or low value.

Table 4. Typical expected uncertainties of major steps in the sampling and analysis of pesticide residues

| Procedure | Relative uncertainty | Comments |
|--|--|--|
| Sampling of commodities of plant origin. Reflects the variation of mean residues being in composite samples taken randomly from a lot. It does not incorporate the errors of follow-up procedures. | Medium and small commodities. (Sample size ≥ 10) ^a : 26-30% ^b | For testing compliance with MRLs, the sampling uncertainty is defined as 0, as the MRLs refer to the average residues in bulk samples. |
| | Large commodities. (Sample size ≥ 5) ^a : 36-40% ^b | |
| Sampling of animal products | The relation between the number of samples (n) to be taken for detection of a specified percentage of violation (β_p) with a given probability (β_t), is described by ^a : $1 - \beta_t = (1 - \beta_p)^n$ | The primary samples should be selected randomly from the whole lot. |
| Sample processing | Largely varying depending on sample matrix and equipment. | It may be influenced by the equipment used for chopping / |

| Procedure | Relative uncertainty | Comments |
|---|--|--|
| Includes the physical operation performed for homogenizing the analytical sample and subsampling, but excludes decomposition and evaporation of analytes. | No typical value can be given. The analysts should try to keep it ^c below 8-10%. | homogenising the sample and the sample matrix, but it is independent from the analyte. |
| Analysis It includes all procedures performed from the point of spiking of test portions. | Within laboratory reproducibility: 16-53% for concentrations of 1 µg/kg to 1 mg/kg ^c . Average between- laboratories reproducibility within 0.001-10 mg/kg: 25% ^d | The typical CV _A can be conveniently determined from the recovery studies performed with various pesticide-commodity combinations on different days and during the use of the method. |

Notes:

- (a) *Recommended Method of Sampling for the Determination of Pesticide Residues for Compliance with MRLs, (CAC/GL 38-1999).*
- (b) *Ambrus A. Soboleva E. Contribution of sampling to the variability of residue data, JAOAC, 87, 1368-1379, 2004;*
- (c) *Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Residue Analysis (CAC/GL 40-1993, Rev. 1-2003)*
- (d) *Alder L., Korth W., Patey A., van der Schee and Schoeneweis S., Estimation of Measurement Uncertainty in Pesticide Residue Analysis, J. AOAC International, 84, 1569-1578, 2001*

In addition to the estimated uncertainties made by the individual laboratories, regulatory authorities and other risk managers may decide on a default expanded uncertainty of measurements which can be used in judging compliance with MRLs (See section 5) based on between-laboratories reproducibility values. For instance, a 50% expanded uncertainty for CV_L is considered to be a reasonable default value.

5. USE OF UNCERTAINTY INFORMATION

If required, the result should be reported together with the expanded uncertainty, U, as follows

Result = $x \pm U$ (units)

The expanded uncertainty, U, may be calculated from the standard combined uncertainty (S_{Res}) with a coverage factor of 2 as recommended by EURACHEM or with the Student *t* value for the level of confidence required (normally 95%) where the effective degree of freedom is less than 20. The respective calculations for the expanded uncertainty are as follows

$$U = 2S_{Res} \quad \text{or} \quad U = t_{v,0.95}S_{Res} \quad (3)$$

The numerical value of the reported results should follow the general rule that the last digits can be uncertain. Rounding the results should be done only when the final result is quoted since rounding at the initial stages of calculation may introduce unnecessary bias in the calculated values.

For the purpose of explication, it is assumed that the best estimate of the residue content is reported for a sample. How the results are interpreted depends upon the purpose of the testing. Typical reasons include testing compliance with the national MRL, certifying compliance with the Codex MRL of a commodity for export.

5.1 Testing compliance with an MRL

Figure 1 shows how the testing results can be displayed in terms of the measured value of the residue, the corresponding uncertainty interval, and the MRL.

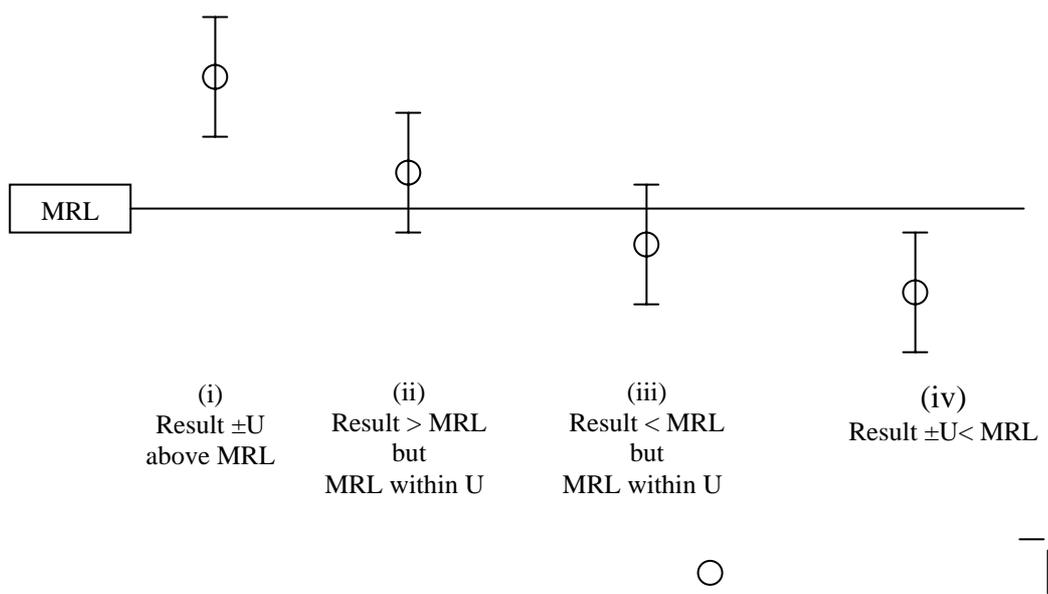


Figure 1. Illustration of the relationship of measured value expected uncertainty and MRL

Situation (i)

The analytical result bounded by the measurement uncertainty endpoints is greater than the MRL. The result indicates that the residue in the sampled lot is above the MRL.

Situation (ii)

The analytical result is greater than the MRL with the lower endpoint of the measurement uncertainty less than the MRL

Situation (iii)

The analytical result is less than the MRL with the upper endpoint of the measurement uncertainty being greater than the MRL.

Situation (iv)

The analytical result bounded by the expanded measurement uncertainty endpoints is less than the MRL.

5.2 Decision Environment

The situations illustrated in Figure 1 are relevant for products of plant origin. The compliance of residues with MRLs for animal products should be decided following sampling plans based on distribution free statistics and examples given in the document on Recommended Methods of Sampling for the Determination of Pesticide Residues for Compliance with MRLs (CAC/GL 33-1999).

Since the residues in every sample that concurs with the minimum sample size and sample mass specified in the Codex Sampling Procedure should comply with the MRL, the expanded uncertainty should be calculated using S_L from equation 1 as $U = kS_L$, where $S_L = CV_L \cdot \text{residue}$.

The decision-making in Situation (i) is clear. In order to avoid lengthy explanation of the uncertainty involving the performance of the analysis for testing compliance with the MRL at the national level in locally produced or imported commodities, the laboratory may report the results as the sample contains “not less than ‘ $x - U$ ’ residues.” This satisfies the requirement that the MRL was exceeded beyond any reasonable doubt accounting for measurement uncertainty.

In situation (iv) the sample is clearly compliant with the MRL.

In situations (ii) and (iii) it cannot be concluded that the MRL is exceeded or compliant without reasonable doubt. Action by decision makers may need further consideration as discussed below.

The implications of situations (ii) and (iii) will depend on national practices and may have considerable impact on the acceptance of trade consignments. Caution should be exercised in distributing products in domestic markets or international trade with test results illustrated in situations (ii) and (iii). For example when certifying products for export it may not be advisable to export consignments with residue results as described in situations (ii) and (iii). For countries importing commodities with residue levels as described in situation (ii) it may be difficult to verify compliance with the MRL with an acceptable level of confidence. Situation (iii) generally may not lead to actions by the importing party.

Glossary of terms used in the text^a

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Blank (sample, reagent) | (i) Material (a sample, or a portion or extract of a sample) known not to contain detectable levels of the analyte(s) sought. Also known as a matrix blank. (ii) A complete analysis conducted using the solvents and reagents only, in the absence of any sample (water may be substituted for the sample, to make the analysis realistic). Also known as a reagent blank or procedural blank. |
| Combined standard uncertainty | For a measurement result, y , the total uncertainty, $u_c(y)$ is an estimated standard deviation equal to the positive square root of the total variance obtained by combining all uncertainty components using the law of propagation of uncertainty (error propagation law) |
| Contamination | Unintended introduction of the analyte into a sample, extract, internal standard solution etc., by any route and at any stage during sampling or analysis. |
| Residue definition | The definition of a residue is that combination of the pesticide and its metabolites, derivatives and related compounds to which the MRL applies or which is used for dietary exposure assessment. |
| Determination system | Any system used to detect and determine the concentration or mass of the analyte. For example, GC-FPD, LC-MS/MS, LC with post-column derivatisation, ELISA, TLC with densitometry, or bioassay. |
| Level | In this document, refers to concentration (e.g. mg/kg, $\mu\text{g/ml}$) or quantity (e.g. ng, pg). |
| Lot | A quantity of a food material delivered at one time and known, or presumed, by the sampling officer to have uniform characteristics such as origin, producer, variety, packer, type of packing, markings, consignor, etc. |
| Matrix effect | An influence of one or more undetected components from the sample on the measurement of the analyte concentration or mass. The response of some determination systems (e.g. GC, LC-MS, ELISA) to certain analytes may be affected by the presence of co-extractives from the sample (matrix). |
| Procedural blank | See blank. |
| Reagent blank | See blank. |
| Response | The absolute or relative signal output from the detector when presented with the analyte. |
| Spike or spiking | Addition of analyte for the purposes of recovery determination or standard addition. |
| Standard uncertainty | Expressed as the standard deviation of an uncertainty component. |
| Unit (as part of sample) | A single fruit, vegetable, animal, cereal grain, can, etc. For example, an apple, a T-bone steak, a grain of wheat, a can of tomato soup. |
| Violative residue | A residue which exceeds the MRL or is unlawful for any other reason. |

Note (a). The definitions given are based on the following references^{1,2,3,4}. Additional definitions are given in the revised GLs on Good laboratory Practice in Residue Analysis⁵

¹ EURACHEM (2000) EURACHEM/CITAC Guide Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurements 2nd ed. <http://www.measurementuncertainty.org>

² Codex Secretariat. Recommended method of sampling for the determination of pesticide residues for compliance with MRLs, ftp://ftp.fao.org/codex/standard/en/cxg_033e.pdf

³ Willetts P, Wood R (1998) Accred Qual Assur 3: 231-236

⁴ , International Vocabulary of basic and general terms in Metrology, Geneva 1993

⁵ Report of the 35th Session of CCPR Appendix VI

APPENDIX V**DRAFT RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON
PESTICIDE RESIDUES****Advanced for adoption at Step 8****SCOPE**

1. This document addresses the respective applications of risk analysis principles by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) as the risk management body and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) as the risk assessment body and facilitates the uniform application of the Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius¹. This document should be read in conjunction with the Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius.

ROLES OF CCPR AND JMPR IN RISK ANALYSIS**Interaction between CCPR and JMPR**

2. In addressing pesticide residue issues in Codex, providing advice on risk management is the responsibility of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and CCPR while conducting risk assessment is the responsibility of JMPR.

3. CCPR and JMPR recognize that an adequate communication between risk assessors and risk managers is an essential requirement for successfully performing their risk analysis activities.

4. CCPR and JMPR should continue to develop procedures to enhance communication between the two bodies.

5. CCPR and JMPR should ensure that their respective contributions to the risk analysis process result in outputs that are scientifically based, fully transparent, thoroughly documented and available in a timely manner to members².

6. JMPR, in consultation with CCPR, should continue to explore developing minimum data requirements necessary for JMPR to perform risk assessments.

7. These requirements should be used by CCPR as a fundamental criterion as described in the Annex in preparing its Priority List for JMPR. The JMPR Secretariat should consider whether these minimum data requirements have been met when preparing the provisional agenda for meetings of JMPR.

Role of CCPR

8. CCPR is primarily responsible for recommending risk management proposals for adoption by the CAC.³

9. CCPR shall base its risk management recommendations, such as MRLs, to the CAC following JMPR's risk assessments of the respective pesticides, and considering, where appropriate, other legitimate factors such as relevant to the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair practices in food trade.

¹ ALINORM 03/26/6

² Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed; FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, 170, 2002, ISBN 92-5-104759-6

³ Reports of CCPR sessions are available from the Codex Alimentarius web site: www.codexalimentarius.net.

10. In cases where JMPR has performed a risk assessment and CCPR or the CAC determines that additional scientific guidance is necessary, CCPR or CAC may make a specific request to JMPR to provide further scientific guidance necessary for a risk management decision.

11. CCPR's risk management recommendations to the CAC shall take into account the relevant uncertainties) as described by JMPR.

12. CCPR shall consider maximum residue levels (MRLs) only for those pesticides for which JMPR has completed a full safety evaluation.

13. CCPR shall base its recommendations on the GEMS/Food diets used to identify consumption patterns on a global scale when recommending MRLs in food. The GEMS/Food diets are used to assess the risk of chronic exposure. The acute exposure calculations are not based on those diets, but available consumption data provided by members.

14. When establishing its standards, CCPR shall clearly state when it applies any considerations based on other legitimate factors in addition to JMPR's risk assessment and recommended maximum residue levels and specify its reasons for doing so.

15. CCPR shall consider the following when preparing its priority list of compounds for JMPR evaluation:

- CCPR's Terms of Reference;
- JMPR's Terms of Reference;
- The Codex Alimentarius Commission's Medium-Term Plan of Work;
- The Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities;
- The Criteria for Inclusion of Compounds on the Priority List;
- The Criteria for Selecting Food Commodities for which Codex MRLs or EMRLs should be Established;
- The Criteria for Evaluation of New Chemicals;
- The Criteria for Prioritization Process of Compounds for Evaluation by JMPR
- A commitment to provide the necessary data for the evaluation in time.

16. When referring substances to JMPR, the CCPR shall provide background information and clearly specify the reasons for the request when chemicals are nominated for evaluation.

17. When referring substances to JMPR, the CCPR may also refer a range of risk management options, with a view toward obtaining JMPR's guidance on the attendant risks and the likely risk reductions associated with each option.

18. CCPR shall request JMPR to review any methods and guidelines being considered by CCPR for assessing maximum limits for pesticides.

Role of JMPR

19. The Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) consists of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group. It is an independent

scientific expert body convened by both Director Generals of FAO and WHO according to the rules of both organizations, charged with the task to provide scientific advice on pesticide residues.

This guidance document applies to the work of JMPR in the context of Codex and in particular as it relates to advice requests from CCPR.

20. JMPR is primarily responsible for performing the risk assessments upon which CCPR and ultimately the CAC base their risk management decisions⁴. JMPR also proposes MRLs based on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)/ registered uses or in specific cases, such as EMRLs, based on monitoring data.

21. JMPR provides CCPR with science-based risk assessments that include the four components of risk assessment as defined by CAC and safety assessments that can serve as the basis for CCPR's risk-management discussions. JMPR should continue to use its risk assessment process for establishing Acceptable Daily Intakes (ADIs) and Acute Reference Doses (ARfDs) where appropriate.

22. JMPR should identify and communicate to CCPR in its assessments any information on the applicability and any constraints of the risk assessment to the general population and to particular sub-populations and will as far as possible identify potential risks to populations of potentially enhanced vulnerability (e.g. children).

23. JMPR is responsible for evaluating exposure to pesticides. JMPR should strive to base its exposure assessment and hence the dietary risk assessments on global data, including that from developing countries. In addition to GEMS/Food data, monitoring data and exposure studies may be used. The GEMS/Food diets are used to assess the risk of chronic exposure. The acute exposure calculations are not based on those diets, but on the available high percentile consumption data as provided by members.

24. JMPR should communicate to CCPR the magnitude and source of uncertainties in its risk assessments. When communicating this information, JMPR should provide CCPR a description of the methodology and procedures by which JMPR estimated any uncertainty in its risk assessment.

25. JMPR should communicate to CCPR the basis for all assumptions used in its risk assessments.

⁴ JMPR reports and evaluation monographs are available from the FAO web site: www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/Pesticid/Default.htm

ANNEX: LIST OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES USED BY CCPR

1. This part of the document addresses the risk management policy that is used by the Codex Committee on Pesticides Residues (CCPR) when discussing the risk assessments, the exposure to pesticides and the proposals for MRLs which are the outcomes of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticides Residues (JMPR).

ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLs/EMRLs

Procedure for Proposing Pesticides for Codex Priority Lists

2. CCPR has developed a policy document in relation to establishing a priority list of pesticides for evaluation or re-evaluation by JMPR⁵.

3. Before a pesticide can be considered for the Priority List, it must:

- be available for use as a commercial product; and
- not have been already accepted for consideration.

4. To meet the criteria for inclusion in the priority list, the use of the pesticide must: give rise to residues in or on a food or feed commodity moving in international trade, the presence of which is (or may be) a matter of public health concern and thus create (or have the potential to create) problems in international trade.

5. When prioritising new chemicals for evaluation by the JMPR, the Committee shall consider the following criteria:

- if the chemical has a reduced acute and/or chronic toxicity to humans compared with other chemicals in its classification;
- the data nominated;
- the date that data will be submitted; and
- where possible, allocating new chemicals to be evaluated on at least a 50:50 basis with periodic re-evaluation chemicals to be evaluated.

6. When prioritising chemicals for periodic re-evaluation by the JMPR, the Committee shall consider the following criteria:

- chemicals that have not been reviewed toxicologically for more than 15 years and/or not having a significant review of maximum residue limits;
- the year the chemical is listed in the list for Candidate Chemicals for Periodic Re-evaluation – not yet scheduled;
- the date that data will be submitted and the availability of data;
- if the intake and/or toxicity profile indicate some level of public health concern;
- whether the CCPR has been advised by a national government that the chemical has been responsible for trade disruption;

⁵ Draft Revised Criteria for Prioritization Process of Compounds for Evaluation by JMPR; ALINORM 05/28/24, Appendix XV.

- if there is a closely related chemical that is a candidate for periodic re-evaluation that can be evaluated concurrently; and
 - allocating periodic re-evaluation chemicals to be evaluated on a maximum ratio of 50:50 with new chemicals to be evaluated.
7. Once the JMPR has reviewed a chemical, three scenarios may occur:
- the data confirm the existing Codex MRL, it remains in place, or
 - a new MRL is recommended or an amendment of an existing MRL. The new or amended proposal enters at Step 3 of the Codex procedure. The existing MRL remains in place for no more than four years or
 - insufficient data have been submitted to confirm or amend an existing Codex MRL. The Codex MRL is recommended for withdrawal. However, the manufacturer or countries may provide a commitment to the JMPR and CCPR to provide the necessary data for review within four years. The existing Codex MRL is maintained for a period of no more than four years pending the review of the additional data. A second period of four years is not granted.

MRLs for Commodities of Animal Origin

8. Farm animal metabolism studies are required whenever a pesticide is applied directly to livestock, to animal premises or housing, or when significant residues remain in crops or commodities used in animal feed, in forage crops, or in plant parts that could be used in animal feeds. The results of farm animal feeding studies and residues in animal feed serve also as a primary source of information for estimating maximum residue levels in animal products.

9. If no adequate studies are available, no MRLs will be established for commodities of animal origin. MRLs for feeds (and the primary crops) should not be established in the absence of animal transfer data. Where the exposure of livestock to pesticides through feeds leads to residues at the limit of quantitation, MRLs at the LOQ must be established for animal commodities. MRLs should be established for all mammalian species where pesticides on feeds are concerned and for specific species (e.g cattle, sheep) where direct treatments of pesticides are concerned.

10. Where the recommended maximum residue limits for animal commodities resulting from direct treatment of the animal, regardless of whether they are recommended by JMPR or JECFA and from residues in animal feed do not agree, the higher recommendation will prevail.

MRLs for Processed or Ready-to-eat Foods or Feeds

11. CCPR agreed not to establish MRLs for processed foods and feeds unless separate higher MRLs are necessary for specific processed commodities. However, this policy is under discussion at the moment.

MRLs for spices

12. CCPR agreed that MRLs for spices can be established on the basis of monitoring data in accordance with the guidelines established by JMPR.

MRLs for fat-soluble pesticides

13 If a pesticide is determined as “fat soluble” after consideration of the following factors, it is indicated with the text “The residues are fat soluble” in the residue definition:

- When available, it is the partitioning of the residue (as defined) in muscle versus fat in the metabolism studies and livestock feeding studies that determines the designation of a residue as being “fat soluble”.

- In the absence of useful information on the distribution of residues in muscle and fat, residues with $\log P_{ow} > 3$ are likely to be “fat soluble”

14. For fat soluble pesticides, two MRLs are recommended if data permit: one for whole milk and one for milk fat. For enforcement purposes, a comparison can be made either of the residue in milk fat with the MRL for milk fat or of the residue in whole milk with the MRL for milk.

Establishment of MRLs

15. The CCPR is entrusted with the elaboration of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of pesticide residues in food and feed. The JMPR is using the WHO Guidelines for predicting dietary intake of pesticides residues (revised)(1997)⁶. The JMPR is recommending MRLs establishing Supervised Trial Median Residues (STMRS) for new and periodic review compounds for dietary intake purposes. In cases the intake exceeds the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) in one or more of the regional diets, the JMPR, when recommending MRLs, flags this situation indicating the type of data which may be useful to further refine the dietary intake estimate.

16. When the ADI is exceeded in one or more regional diets, then the MRLs will not advance to Step 8 pending further refinement of the intake at the international level. If further refinement is not possible then MRLs (and CXLs) are withdrawn until the remaining MRLs and CXLs give no longer rise to intake concerns. This procedure should be reviewed at regular interval.

17. The JMPR is currently routinely establishing acute reference doses (ARfDs), where appropriate, and indicates cases where an ARfD is not necessary. The 1999 JMPR for the first time calculated the short-term dietary intake estimates following an approach using the International and National Estimates of Short-term Intake (IESTI, NESTI). The procedure allows for estimating the short-term risk for relevant subgroups of the population, like children. The JMPR flags cases when the IESTI for a given commodity exceeds the acute RfD.

18. When the ARfD is exceeded for a given commodity, then the MRLs will not advance to Step 8 pending further refinement of the intake at the international level.

19. When a Draft MRL has been returned to Step 6 three times, the CCPR should ask JMPR to examine residue data from other appropriate GAPs and to recommend MRLs which cause no dietary intake concerns if possible.

20. If further refinement is not possible then MRLs (and CXLs) are withdrawn. More sophisticated methodologies such as probabilistic approaches are under investigation at the moment.

21. The estimate of the short-term dietary intake requires substantial food consumption data that currently are only sparsely available. Governments are urged to generate relevant consumption data and to submit these data to the WHO.

Utilization of Steps 5/8 for elaboration of MRLs

22. Preconditions for utilization of Step 5/8 Procedure

- New MRL circulated at Step 3
- JMPR report available electronically by early February
- No intake concerns identified by JMPR

23. Steps 5/8 Procedure

- If the preconditions listed above are met.
- If a delegation has a concern with advancing a given MRL, a concern form should be completed detailing the concern along with a description of the data that will be submitted to

⁶ Programme of Food Safety and Food Aid; WHO/FSF/FOS/97.7

substantiate the concern preferably along with responses to the CL, or at the latest, one month after the CCPR session.

- If the JMPR Secretariat or the CCPR can address that concern at the upcoming CCPR session, and the JMPR position remains unchanged, the CCPR will decide if the MRL will be advanced to Step 5/8.
- If the concern cannot be addressed at the meeting, the MRL will be advanced to Step 5 at the CCPR session and the concern will be addressed by the JMPR as soon as possible but the rest of the MRLs should be advanced to Step 5/8.
- The result of the consideration of the concern by the JMPR will be considered at the next CCPR session. If the JMPR position remains unchanged, the CCPR will decide if the MRL will be advanced to Step 8.

Establishment of EMRLs

24. The Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) refers to a pesticide residue or a contaminant arising from environmental sources (including former agricultural uses) other than the use of the pesticide or contaminant substance directly or indirectly on the commodity. It is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue that is recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission to be legally permitted or recognized as acceptable in or on a food, agricultural commodity or animal feed.

25. Chemicals for which EMRLs are most likely to be needed are persistent in the environment for a relatively long period after uses have been discontinued and are expected to occur in foods or feeds at levels of sufficient concern to warrant monitoring.

26. All relevant and geographically representative monitoring data (including nil-residue results) are required to make reasonable estimates to cover international trade. JMPR has developed a standard format for reporting pesticide residues monitoring data⁷.

27. The JMPR compares data distribution in terms of the likely percentages of violations that might occur if a given EMRL is proposed to the CCPR.

28. Because residues gradually decrease, CCPR evaluates every 5 years, if possible, the existing EMRLs, based on the reassessments of the JMPR.

29. The CCPR generally agreed at the 30th Session on the potential elements for inclusion in a set of criteria for estimation of EMRLs while it also agreed not to initiate a full exercise of criteria elaboration.

Periodic Review Procedure

30. The Committee agreed on the Periodic Review Procedure, which was endorsed by the CAC and attached to the list of MRLs prepared for each session of the CCPR. Those Codex MRLs confirmed by JMPR under the Periodic Review shall be distributed to members and interested organizations for comments.

Deleting Codex MRLs

31. Every year new compounds are introduced. These compounds are often new pesticides which are safer than existing ones. Old compounds are then no longer supported/produced by industry and existing Codex MRLs (CXLs) can be deleted.

32. If information is delivered between two sessions of CCPR, that a certain compound is no longer supported, this information will be shared during the first coming session (t=0). The proposal will be to delete the existing CXLs at the following session (t=0+1 year).

⁷ Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed; FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, 170, 2002, ISBN 92-5-104759-6

33. It may happen that compounds are no longer supported in Codex, but are supported in some selected countries. If there is no international trade in commodities where the active compounds may have been used, CCPR will not establish MRLs.

MRLs AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

34. JMPR needs data and information for their evaluations. Among these are methods of analysis. Methods should include specialized methods used in supervised trials and enforcement methods.

35. If no methods of analysis are available for enforcing MRLs for a specific compounds, no MRLs will be established by CCPR.

APPENDIX VI

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES
(Advanced to Step 5)

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 112 | Phorate | | | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.5 | 5 | |
| 216 | Indoxacarb | | | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 3 | 5 | |
| VL | 0483 Lettuce, Leaf | 15 | 5 | |
| FM | 0183 Milk fats | 2 | 5 | |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.1 | 5 | |

APPENDIX VII

MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | | <u>Step</u> |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| 2 | Azinphos-Methyl | | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 5 | | CXL-D |
| 8 | Carbaryl | | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 400 | | CXL-D |
| AF | 0651 Sorghum forage (green) | 20 | | CXL-D |
| AL | 1265 Soya bean forage (green) | 30 | | CXL-D |
| AV | 0702 Sunflower forage | 5 | | CXL-D |
| 15 | Chlormequat | | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 15 | | CXL-D |
| AF | 0647 Oat forage (green) | 100 | | CXL-D |
| AF | 0650 Rye forage (green) | 100 | | CXL-D |
| 17 | Chlorpyrifos | | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 20 | | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 20 | | CXL-D |
| AL | 0528 Pea vines (green) | 1 | | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 40 | | CXL-D |
| 20 | 2,4-D | | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 10 | | CXL-D |
| AF | 0651 Sorghum forage (green) | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| AL | 1265 Soya bean forage (green) | 0.01 | (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0659 Sugar cane forage | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| 22 | Diazinon | | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 10 | | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 5 | | CXL-D |
| 27 | Dimethoate | | | |
| VR | 0574 Beetroot | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| OR | 0305 Olive oil, Refined | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| DM | 0305 Olives, processed | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 0.1 | | CXL-D |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 1 | Po | CXL-D |
| 31 | Diquat | | | |
| AL | 1023 Clover | 50 | | CXL-D |
| 32 | Endosulfan | | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 1 | | CXL-D |
| AL | 1023 Clover | 1 | | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 1 | | CXL-D |
| AL | 1028 Trefoil | 1 | | CXL-D |
| 49 | Malathion | | | |
| VB | 0400 Broccoli | 5 | | CXL-D |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 8 | | CXL-D |
| GC | 0080 Cereal grains | 8 | Po | CXL-D |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> |
|------------|---|--------------------|-------------|
| 51 | Methidathion | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 10 | CXL-D |
| 57 | Paraquat | | |
| MO | 1280 Cattle kidney | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| OR | 0691 Cotton seed oil, Edible | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| MO | 0097 Edible offal of cattle, pigs & sheep | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| MM | 0097 Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| FI | 0351 Passion fruit | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| MO | 1284 Pig kidney | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| CM | 1205 Rice, Polished | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| MO | 1288 Sheep kidney | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.1 | CXL-D |
| OC | 0702 Sunflower seed oil, crude | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| OR | 0702 Sunflower seed oil, Edible | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| AO1 | 0002 Vegetables (except as otherwise) | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| 59 | Parathion-Methyl | | |
| FS | 0014 Plums (including prunes) | 0.01 (*) | CXL-D |
| 62 | Piperonyl Butoxide | | |
| AL | 0528 Pea vines (green) | 400 | CXL-D |
| 63 | Pyrethrins | | |
| AL | 0528 Pea vines (green) | 10 | CXL-D |
| 64 | Quintozene | | |
| AL | 1265 Soya bean forage (green) | 0.01 (*) | CXL-D |
| 74 | Disulfoton | | |
| AO3 | 1600 Forage crops (green) | 5 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 1 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0647 Oat forage (green) | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 2 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0654 Wheat forage (whole plant) | 1 | CXL-D |
| 81 | Chlorothalonil | | |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 20 | CXL-D |
| 94 | Methomyl | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 25 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 50 | CXL-D |
| AL | 0528 Pea vines (green) | 40 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0495 Rape seed forage | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0651 Sorghum forage (green) | 1 | CXL-D |
| AL | 1265 Soya bean forage (green) | 40 | CXL-D |
| 96 | Carbofuran | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 10 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0651 Sorghum forage (green) | 2 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 0.3 | CXL-D |
| 100 | Methamidophos | | |
| AV | 1051 Fodder beet leaves or tops | 30 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 30 | CXL-D |

101 Pirimicarb

| | | | | | |
|----|------|------------------------|----|--|-------|
| AL | 1021 | Alfalfa forage (green) | 50 | | CXL-D |
|----|------|------------------------|----|--|-------|

105 Dithiocarbamates

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------------------|----|--|-------|
| AV | 0596 | Sugar beet leaves or tops | 20 | | CXL-D |
|----|------|---------------------------|----|--|-------|

112 Phorate

| | | | | | |
|----|------|------------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| AM | 1051 | Fodder beet | 0.05 | | CXL-D |
| AS | 0645 | Maize fodder (dry) | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 | Maize forage | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| SO | 0697 | Peanut | 0.1 | | CXL-D |
| OC | 0697 | Peanut oil, Crude | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| OR | 0697 | Peanut oil, Edible | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 | Sugar beet leaves or tops | 1 | | CXL-D |
| VO | 0447 | Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.05 | | CXL-D |

117 Aldicarb

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------------------|-----|--|-------|
| AF | 0645 | Maize forage | 0.5 | | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 | Sugar beet leaves or tops | 1 | | CXL-D |

118 Cypermethrin

| | | | | | |
|----|------|------------------------|---|--|-------|
| AL | 1021 | Alfalfa forage (green) | 5 | | CXL-D |
|----|------|------------------------|---|--|-------|

126 Oxamyl

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------------------|-----|--|-------|
| VR | 0075 | Root and tuber vegetables | 0.1 | | CXL-D |
|----|------|---------------------------|-----|--|-------|

129 Azocyclotin

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|------|-----|-------|
| FC | 0001 | Citrus fruits | 2 | | CXL-D |
| MM | 0095 | Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| AO3 | 0001 | Milk products | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| ML | 0106 | Milks | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |

133 Triadimefon

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| AV | 1051 | Fodder beet leaves or tops | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 | Sugar beet leaves or tops | 2 | | CXL-D |

142 Prochloraz

| | | | | | |
|----|------|--------------|------|--|-------|
| SB | 0716 | Coffee beans | 0.2 | | CXL-D |
| FS | 0012 | Stone fruits | 0.05 | | CXL-D |

144 Bitertanol

| | | | | | |
|----|------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|
| AF | 0647 | Oat forage (green) | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| AF | 0650 | Rye forage (green) | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |

145 Carbosulfan

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| AF | 0645 | Maize forage | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 | Sugar beet leaves or tops | 0.05 | (*) | CXL-D |

147 Methoprene

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-------------------|------|---------|-------|
| ML | 0812 | Cattle milk | 0.05 | F | CXL-D |
| OR | 0645 | Maize oil, Edible | 0.2 | (*) PoP | CXL-D |
| CF | 1211 | Wheat flour | 2 | PoP | CXL-D |
| CF | 1212 | Wheat wholemeal | 5 | PoP | CXL-D |

149 Ethoprophos

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----------------|------|-----|-------|
| VR | 0574 | Beetroot | 0.02 | (*) | CXL-D |
| VB | 0041 | Cabbages, Head | 0.02 | (*) | CXL-D |
| VC | 0425 | Gherkin | 0.02 | (*) | CXL-D |
| FB | 0269 | Grapes | 0.02 | (*) | CXL-D |
| VL | 0482 | Lettuce, Head | 0.02 | (*) | CXL-D |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> |
|----|---|--------------------|-------------|
| GC | 0645 Maize | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AS | 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| VA | 0385 Onion, Bulb | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| SO | 0697 Peanut | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AL | 0697 Peanut fodder | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| VP | 0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds) | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| FI | 0353 Pineapple | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AM | 0353 Pineapple fodder | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0353 Pineapple forage | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AL | 0541 Soya bean fodder | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 0659 Sugar cane forage | 0.02 (*) | CXL-D |

158 Glyphosate

| | | | |
|----|--|----------|-------|
| GC | 0640 Barley | 20 | CXL-D |
| MM | 0812 Cattle meat | 0.1 (*) | CXL-D |
| ML | 0812 Cattle milk | 0.1 (*) | CXL-D |
| MO | 0812 Cattle, Edible offal of | 2 | CXL-D |
| OC | 0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| OR | 0691 Cotton seed oil, Edible | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| FI | 0341 Kiwi | 0.1 (*) | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 1 | CXL-D |
| GC | 0647 Oats | 20 | CXL-D |
| MM | 0818 Pig meat | 0.1 (*) | CXL-D |
| GC | 0649 Rice | 0.1 (*) | CXL-D |
| GC | 0651 Sorghum | 20 | CXL-D |
| VP | 0541 Soya bean (immature seeds) | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| AL | 0541 Soya bean fodder | 200 | CXL-D |
| AL | 1265 Soya bean forage (green) | 5 | CXL-D |
| AS | 0081 Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains | 100 | CXL-D |
| VO | 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.1 (*) | CXL-D |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 5 | CXL-D |
| CF | 1211 Wheat flour | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| CF | 1212 Wheat wholemeal | 5 | CXL-D |

160 Propiconazole

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-------|
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 0.5 | CXL-D |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-------|

167 Terbufos

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------|-------|
| VB | 0400 Broccoli | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| MM | 0812 Cattle meat | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| ML | 0812 Cattle milk | 0.01 (*) | CXL-D |
| MO | 0812 Cattle, Edible offal of | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| PM | 0840 Chicken meat | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| PO | 0840 Chicken, Edible offal of | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| AV | 1051 Fodder beet leaves or tops | 1 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 1 | CXL-D |
| SO | 0485 Mustard seed | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| VA | 0385 Onion, Bulb | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| SO | 0697 Peanut | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| AL | 0697 Peanut fodder | 1 | CXL-D |
| AL | 1270 Peanut forage (green) | 1 | CXL-D |
| GC | 0656 Popcorn | 0.01 (*) | CXL-D |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Step</u> |
|------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| OC | 0495 Rape seed oil, Crude | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| VD | 0541 Soya bean (dry) | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| AS | 0081 Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains | 1 | CXL-D |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 0.01 (*) | CXL-D |
| 168 | Triadimenol | | |
| AV | 1051 Fodder beet leaves or tops | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 1 | CXL-D |
| 172 | Bentazone | | |
| AL | 1021 Alfalfa forage (green) | 2 | CXL-D |
| 175 | Glufosinate-Ammonium | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 5 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 0.1 | CXL-D |
| 178 | Bifenthrin | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 0.05 (*) | CXL-D |
| AF | 0654 Wheat forage (whole plant) | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| 179 | Cycloxydim | | |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 1 | CXL-D |
| 187 | Clethodim | | |
| AL | 1030 Bean forage (green) | 5 | CXL-D |
| 188 | Fenpropimorph | | |
| AV | 1051 Fodder beet leaves or tops | 1 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 1 | CXL-D |
| 202 | Fipronil | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 0.1 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 0.2 | CXL-D |
| 203 | Spinosad | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 5 | CXL-D |
| 206 | Imidacloprid | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 0.5 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0647 Oat forage (green) | 5 | CXL-D |
| AF | 0650 Rye forage (green) | 5 | CXL-D |
| AV | 0596 Sugar beet leaves or tops | 5 | CXL-D |
| 209 | Methoxyfenozide | | |
| AF | 0645 Maize forage | 50 | CXL-D |

APPENDIX VIII

PRIORITY LIST OF CHEMICALS FOR EVALUATION AND RE-EVALUATION BY JMPR

Part 1 - Chemicals scheduled for specific meetings

2006 JMPR

| New Compounds | | New Compounds | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| aminopyralid | | aminopyralid | |
| bifenazate | | bifenazate | |
| boscalid | | Boscalid | |
| quinoxifen | | quinoxifen | |
| thiacloprid | | thiacloprid | |
| | | | |
| Periodic re-evaluations | | Periodic re-evaluations | |
| cypermethrins | 2007R | endosulfan (032) | |
| cyfluthrin/beta cyfluthrin (157) | 2007R | pirimicarb (101) | 2004T |
| cyromazine (169) | 2007R | propamocarb (148) | 2005T |
| | | triadimefon (133)/triadimenol (168) | 2004T |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |
| diazinon (022) clarification of the ADI and ARfD, requested by the JMPR secretariat. | | Acephate (095) –additional MRL for cranberries | |
| haloxyfop (194) –acute and chronic toxicity | 2001R | aldicarb (117) –review of GAPs for MRL proposal | 2002T |
| pirimiphos-methyl (086) –acute tox | 2004R | chlorpyrifos (017) – additional MRL for cranberries | |
| thiabendazole (065) – acute toxicity | 2006R | Diazinon (022) –additional MRL for cranberries | |
| thiophanate methyl (077) –acute tox | | disulfoton (074) –review of GAPs for MRL proposal | 1996T |
| temephos – toxicity evaluation for drinking water guidelines - requested by WHO | | dimethoate (027)-review of the MRL for barley | |
| | | fenamiphos (085) –review of GAPs for MRL proposal | 1997T |
| | | fludioxonil – review of GAPs for MRL proposal | 2004T |
| | | imidacloprid (206) – additional MRL for cranberries | |
| | | methoxyfenozide (209) – | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | additional MRL for cranberries | |
| | | propargite (113) | 2002R (4 year review) |
| | | propiconazole (160) – additional MRL for cranberries | |
| | | pyraclostrobin (210) | 2003T |
| | | thiabendazole (065) – additional MRLs | 2006T |
| | | Fenpropathrin (185) Additional MRL for tea | 1993 T,R |

The following are the tentative schedules to be evaluated by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues for the years 2007 through 2112

2007 JMPR

| New Compounds | | New Compounda | |
|---|-------|--|--------|
| difenoconazole | | Difenaconazole | |
| dimethomorph | | Dimethomorph | |
| pyrimethanil | | Pyrimethanil | |
| zoxamide | | Zoxamide | |
| | | | |
| Periodic Re-evaluation | | Periodic Re-evaluation | |
| azinphos-methyl (002) | 2008R | clofentazine (156) | 2005T |
| lambda cyhalothrin | 2008R | cyfluthrin/beta cyfluthrin (157) | 2006T |
| flusilazole (165) | 2007R | cypermethrins (118) | 2006 T |
| procymidone (136) | 2008R | cryomazine (169) | 2006T |
| profenofos (171) | 2007R | flusilazole(165) | 2007T |
| vinclozolin (159) | 2008R | permethrin (120) | 1999T |
| | | profenophos (171) | 2007T |
| | | propiconazole (160) | 2004T |
| | | triazophos (143) | 2002T |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |
| captan (007) –review of the ARfD | | carbaryl (008) alternative GAP and additional MRLs | |
| fenitrothion (037) –review of the ADI and ARfD | | fenitrothion (037)-review of MRLs | 2001T |
| fenpyroximate (193) – review of the ARfD | | tebuconazole (189) – additional MRLs | 1994T |
| folpet (041) – review of the ARfD | | | |
| Carbendazim - EU will submit written concerns to JMPR Secretariat | | | |
| Indoxacarb - EU will submit written concerns to JMPR Secretariat | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| atrazine - toxicity evaluation for water drinking guidelines - requested by WHO | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

2008 JMPR

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| New Compounds | | New compounds | |
| azoxystrobin | | azoxystrobin | |
| mandipropamid | | mandipropamid | |
| | | | |
| Periodic Re-evaluations | | Periodic Re-evaluations | |
| bioresmethrin (093) | 2009R | azinphos-methyl (002) | 2007T |
| buprofezin (173) | 2009R | chlorpyrifos-methyl (090) | 2008T |
| chlorpyrifos-methyl (090) | 2008R | lambda-cyhalothrin replacement of cyhalothrin | 2007T |
| hexithiazox (176) | 2009R | procymidone (136) | 2007T |
| | | vinclozolin (159) | 2007T |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |
| | | Ethoxyquin (35) For use on pears | 2005T |

2009 JMPR

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| New Compounds | | New Compounds | |
| | | | |
| Periodic Re-evaluations | | Periodic Re-evaluations | |
| bifenthrin (178) | 2010R | benalaxyl (155) | 2005T |
| cadusafos (174) | 2010R | bioresmethrin (093) | 2008T |
| chlorothalanil (081) | 2010R | buprofezin (173) | 2008T |
| cyloxydim (179) | 2010R | hexithiazox (176) | 2008T |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |
| | | | |

2010 JMPR

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| New Compounds | | New Compounds | |
| | | | |
| Periodic Re-evaluations | | Periodic Re-evaluations | |
| aldicarb (117) | 2011R | amitraz (122) | 1998T |
| dicofol (026) | 2011R | bifenthrin (178) | 2009T |
| dithianon (028) | 2011R | cadusafos (174) | 2009T |
| fenbutatin oxide (109) | 2011R | chlorothalanil (081) | 2009T |
| | | cycloxydim (179) | 2009T |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |
| | | | |

2011 JMPR

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| New Compounds | | New Compounds | |
| | | | |

| Periodic Re-evaluations | | Periodic Re-evaluations | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| dichlorvos (025) | 2012R | aldicarb (117) | 2010T |
| diquat (031) | 2012R | dicofol (026) | 2010T |
| etofenprox (184) | 2012R | diathianon (028) | 2010T |
| fenprothrin (185) | 2012R | fenbutatin oxide (109) | 2010T |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |

2012 JMPR

| New Compounds | | New Compounds | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | | |
| Periodic Re-evaluations | | Periodic Re-evaluations | |
| triforine (116) | 2012R | dichlorvos (025) | 2011T |
| | | diquat (031) | 2011T |
| | | etofenprox (184) | 2011T |
| | | fenprothrin (185) | 2011T |
| | | triforine (116) | 2012T |
| | | | |
| Evaluations | | Evaluations | |

Part 2 - Chemicals referred to the JMPR Secretariat

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| Oxydemeton-methyl | 166 | Retrospective alternative GAPs |
| Dimethoate | 27 | Retrospective alternative GAPs |
| Diphenylamine | 30 | Separate MRLs for milk and milk fat |
| Chlorpropham | 201 | Separate MRLs for milk and milk fat |
| Fenitrothion | 37 | Residue evaluation |
| Methomyl | 94 | Retrospective alternative GAPs |
| Acephate | 95 | Retrospective alternative GAPs |
| Methamidophos | 100 | Retrospective alternative GAPs - joint evaluation with acephate |
| Phosmet | 103 | Retrospective alternative GAPs for apricot, blueberries, citrus fruit, nectarine and pome fruit |
| Oxamyl | 126 | Retrospective alternative GAPs for citrus, melons, peppers |

APPENDIX IX**PROPOSAL TO UNDERTAKE NEW WORK:****EXTENDED REVISION OF THE CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS**The purpose of the scope of the revision of the Standard

The existing Codex Classification needs extensive revision and extension, because many new commodities have been proposed for inclusion in the classification. Also the grouping needs to be revised in the light of new scientific evidence and representative crops for extrapolation purposes must be selected. The present draft limited revision is not sufficient for this purpose. There is also a need for harmonization with other classification systems.

Relevance and timeliness

The Classification is essential for the elaboration and presentation of Codex residue limits for pesticides especially for new tropical and subtropical commodities from developing countries entering into international trade. It would also be used by the CCFAC for the presentation of contaminant limits.

The last revision was published in 1993 (Codex Alimentarius Volume 2, second edition, section 2) and since then it was not revised except for some minor amendments.

Main aspects to be covered

- Adding new commodities
- Proposing new crop groups or subgroups
- Updating scientific names and common names
- Checking portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies
- Making references to new Codex Standards
- Residue extrapolation aspects in a harmonized and advanced crop classification system
- When appropriate revising the coding system
- Evaluation of impact and revision of the presentation of MRLs in the Codex database
- Harmonization with FAO Food Balance Sheets.

Assessment against the criteria for the establishment of work priorities

This work is essential for consumer protection and fair practices in food trade, because of the important role of the Classification in dietary exposure assessment and in the elaboration and presentation of MRLs. The needs of developing countries are specially served by the addition of many new entries especially in the field of tropical fruits and vegetables. Specialty crops/minor crop growers will have the benefits of more easy access to crop protection by improved extrapolation from representative crops to other crops in the same crop group.

The developments in national legislations make it necessary that the Classification is accordingly revised. By this revision Codex can benefit from and contribute to ongoing revisions of other classification.

Relevance to the Codex strategic objectives

The proposed new work is in compliance with Codex Strategic objective, especially in regard protection the health of consumers and ensuring fair practice in food trade.

Information on the relation between the proposal and other existing Codex documents

The Classification is used in the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food.

Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice

This revision can be elaborated with the aid of voluntary support of a range of members and observers working on the same subject. No budget for external experts is necessary.

Identification of need for technical input to the standards from external bodies

No technical input is needed from external bodies.

Proposed time line for completing the new work

The proposal is to consider a number of specific crop groups each year, and the completion of the whole revision is envisaged to take 5 – 6 years.

APPENDIX X

**FORM FOR EXPRESSING CONCERNS WITH ADVANCEMENT OF AN MRL/OR REQUEST
FOR CLARIFICATION OF CONCERNS**

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| Submitted by: | | | |
| Date: | | | |
| Pesticide/ Pesticide Code Number | Commodity/ Commodity Code Number | MRL (mg/kg) | Present Step |
| | | | |
| <i>Is this a Request for Clarification?</i> | | | |
| <i>Is this a Concern?</i> | | | |
| <i>Is this a Continuing Concern?</i> | | | |
| <i>Concern</i> (Specific statement of reason for concern to the advancement of the proposed MRL). | | | |
| <i>Request for Clarification</i> (Specific statement of clarification requested). | | | |
| <i>Do you wish this Concern to be Noted in the CCPR Report?</i> | | | |
| <i>Data/Information</i> (Description of each separate piece of data/information which is attached or will be provided to the appropriate JMPR secretary within one month of the CCPR meeting.) | | | |

APPENDIX XI

PROPOSED DRAFT AND DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Returned to Steps 6 and 3 respectively)

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| 7 | Captan | | | | |
| FS | 0013 Cherries | 25 | | 6 | |
| DF | 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 50 | | 6 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 25 | | 6 | |
| VC | 0046 Melons, except watermelon | 10 | | 6 | |
| FS | 0247 Peach | 20 | | 6 | |
| FS | 0014 Plums (including prunes) | 10 | | 6 | |
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 15 | Po | 6 | |
| FB | 0275 Strawberry | 15 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 5 | | 6 | |
| 8 | Carbaryl | | | | |
| FS | 0013 Cherries | 20 | | 6 | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 15 | | 6 | |
| JF | 0001 Citrus juice | 0.5 | | 6 | |
| AB | 0001 Citrus pulp, Dry | 4 | | 6 | |
| DF | 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas) | 50 | | 6 | |
| JF | 0269 Grape juice | 30 | | 6 | |
| AB | 0269 Grape pomace, Dry | 80 | | 6 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 40 | | 6 | |
| FS | 0012 Stone fruits | 10 | | 6 | |
| 27 | Dimethoate | | | | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 2 | | 6 | Except for cabbage, Savoy |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 3 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0445 Peppers, Sweet | 5 | Po | 6 | |
| 37 | Fenitrothion | | | | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 0.5 | | 6 | |
| GC | 0080 Cereal grains | 10 | Po | 6 | Also cover pre-harvest use of fenitrothion. |
| MO | 0105 Edible offal (mammalian) | 0.05 | (*) | 6 | |
| PE | 0112 Eggs | 0.05 | (*) | 6 | |
| MM | 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) | 0.05 | (*) | 6 | |
| ML | 0106 Milks | 0.01 | | 6 | |
| PM | 0110 Poultry meat | 0.05 | (*) | 6 | |
| CM | 1206 Rice bran, Unprocessed | 60 | PoP | 6 | |
| CM | 0654 Wheat bran, Unprocessed | 30 | PoP | 6 | |
| 49 | Malathion | | | | |
| AL | 1020 Alfalfa fodder | 200 | | 6 | |
| AL | 1031 Clover hay or fodder | 150 | | 6 | |
| AS | 0162 Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses | 300 | | 6 | |
| AS | 0645 Maize fodder (dry) | 50 | | 6 | |
| AS | 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 50 | | 6 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| 59 | Parathion-Methyl | | | | |
| AL | 1020 Alfalfa fodder | 70 | | 6 | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 25 | | 6 | |
| OC | 0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude | 10 | | 6 | |
| OR | 0691 Cotton seed oil, Edible | 10 | | 6 | |
| AS | 0162 Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses | 5 | | 6 | |
| GC | 0645 Maize | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| CF | 1255 Maize flour | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| OC | 0645 Maize oil, Crude | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| OR | 0645 Maize oil, Edible | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| AL | 0072 Pea hay or pea fodder (dry) | 70 | | 6 | |
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| OC | 0495 Rape seed oil, Crude | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| OR | 0495 Rapeseed oil, Edible | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 5 | | 6 | |
| CM | 0654 Wheat bran, Unprocessed | 10 | | 6 | |
| CF | 1211 Wheat flour | 2 | | 6 | |
| AS | 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry | 10 | | 6 | |
| 65 | Thiabendazole | | | | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 3 | Po | 6 | |
| 72 | Carbendazim | | | | |
| FS | 0013 Cherries | 10 | Th | 6 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 3 | b, Th | 6 | |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 5 | Th | 6 | |
| FI | 0345 Mango | 5 | C | 6 | |
| FC | 0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour | 1 | B | 6 | |
| 74 | Disulfoton | | | | |
| VB | 0400 Broccoli | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| VB | 0404 Cauliflower | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| VL | 0482 Lettuce, Head | 1 | | 6 | |
| VL | 0483 Lettuce, Leaf | 1 | | 6 | |
| 85 | Fenamiphos | | | | |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 0.5 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.5 | | 6 | |
| VC | 0432 Watermelon | 0.05 | (*) | 6 | |
| 90 | Chlorpyrifos-Methyl | | | | |
| GC | 0640 Barley | 10 | Po | 6 | |
| GC | 0647 Oats | 10 | Po | 6 | |
| GC | 0649 Rice | 10 | Po | 6 | |
| 94 | Methomyl | | | | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 2 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of thiodicarb supervised field trial data. |
| VB | 0040 Brassica vegetables | 7 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of methomyl+thiodicarb supervised field trial data. |
| VS | 0624 Celery | 3 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of methomyl supervised field trial data. |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| VC | 0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits | 0.1 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of methomyl supervised field trial data. |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 7 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of methomyl supervised field trial data. |
| VL | 0053 Leafy vegetables | 30 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of methomyl+thiodicarb supervised field trial data. |
| FP | 0230 Pear | 0.3 | | 6 | Resulting from consideration of methomyl supervised field trial data. |
| 95 Acephate | | | | | |
| VB | 0042 Flowerhead brassicas | 2 | | 6 | |
| FC | 0003 Mandarins | 7 | | 6 | |
| FS | 0245 Nectarine | 2 | | 6 | |
| FS | 0247 Peach | 2 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 5 | | 6 | |
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 7 | | 6 | |
| 96 Carbofuran | | | | | |
| VC | 4199 Cantaloupe | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| VC | 0424 Cucumber | 0.3 | | 6 | |
| FC | 0206 Mandarin | 0.5 | | 6 | Based on the use of carbosulfan. |
| FC | 0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour | 0.5 | | 6 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| VC | 0431 Squash | 0.3 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| 100 Methamidophos | | | | | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 1 | | 6 | |
| VB | 0042 Flowerhead brassicas | 0.5 | Ac | 6 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate. |
| FC | 0003 Mandarins | 0.5 | Ac | 6 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate. |
| FS | 0245 Nectarine | 0.5 | Ac | 6 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate. |
| FS | 0247 Peach | 0.5 | Ac | 6 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate. |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 2 | Ac | 6 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate. |
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 0.5 | Ac | 6 | This recommendation arises from the use of acephate. |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 2 | | 6 | |
| 103 Phosmet | | | | | |
| FS | 0240 Apricot | 10 | | 6 | |
| FB | 0020 Blueberries | 15 | | 6 | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 3 | | 6 | |
| FS | 0245 Nectarine | 10 | | 6 | |
| FP | 0009 Pome fruits | 10 | | 6 | |
| 105 Dithiocarbamates | | | | | |
| VO | 0445 Peppers, Sweet | 7 | c, m, P6 | 6 | Source of data: mancozeb, metiram, propineb |
| 117 Aldicarb | | | | | |
| FI | 0327 Banana | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.5 | | 6 | |

| | <u>Commodity</u> | <u>MRL (mg/kg)</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Step</u> | <u>Note</u> |
|------------|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 126 | Oxamyl | | | | |
| FC | 0001 Citrus fruits | 3 | | 6 | |
| VC | 0424 Cucumber | 1 | | 6 | |
| VC | 0046 Melons, except watermelon | 1 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0051 Peppers | 5 | | 6 | |
| 142 | Prochloraz | | | | |
| VO | 0450 Mushrooms | 40 | | 6 | |
| 145 | Carbosulfan | | | | |
| FC | 0206 Mandarin | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| FC | 0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| 166 | Oxydemeton-Methyl | | | | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| VB | 0041 Cabbages, Head | 0.05 | (*) | 6 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| FC | 0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| 193 | Fenpyroximate | | | | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 0.3 | | 6 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 1 | | 6 | |
| 194 | Haloxifop | | | | |
| PE | 0840 Chicken eggs | 0.01 | (*) | 6 | |
| PM | 0840 Chicken meat | 0.01 | (*) | 6 | |
| PO | 0840 Chicken, Edible offal of | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| OC | 0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude | 0.5 | | 6 | |
| AM | 1051 Fodder beet | 0.3 | | 6 | |
| SO | 0697 Peanut | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| VP | 0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds) | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| VR | 0589 Potato | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| VD | 0070 Pulses | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| SO | 0495 Rape seed | 2 | | 6 | |
| OC | 0495 Rape seed oil, Crude | 5 | | 6 | |
| OR | 0495 Rapeseed oil, Edible | 5 | | 6 | |
| CM | 1206 Rice bran, Unprocessed | 0.02 | (*) | 6 | |
| CM | 0649 Rice, Husked | 0.02 | (*) | 6 | |
| CM | 1205 Rice, Polished | 0.02 | (*) | 6 | |
| OC | 0541 Soya bean oil, Crude | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| OR | 0541 Soya bean oil, Refined | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| VR | 0596 Sugar beet | 0.3 | | 6 | |
| SO | 0702 Sunflower seed | 0.2 | | 6 | |
| 204 | Esfenvalerate | | | | |
| SO | 0691 Cotton seed | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| VO | 0448 Tomato | 0.1 | | 6 | |
| GC | 0654 Wheat | 0.05 | | 6 | |
| 209 | Methoxyfenozide | | | | |
| VL | 0502 Spinach | 50 | | 6 | |
| 212 | Metalaxyl-M | | | | |
| FP | 0226 Apple | 0.02 | (*) | 6 | |
| SB | 0715 Cacao beans | 0.02 | | 6 | |
| FB | 0269 Grapes | 1 | | 6 | |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----------------|------|-----|---|
| VL | 0482 | Lettuce, Head | 0.5 | | 6 |
| VA | 0385 | Onion, Bulb | 0.03 | | 6 |
| VO | 0445 | Peppers, Sweet | 0.5 | | 6 |
| VR | 0589 | Potato | 0.02 | (*) | 6 |
| VL | 0502 | Spinach | 0.1 | | 6 |
| SO | 0702 | Sunflower seed | 0.02 | (*) | 6 |
| VO | 0448 | Tomato | 0.2 | | 6 |

194 Haloxyfop

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------|------|--|---|
| MO | 1280 | Cattle kidney | 1 | | 3 |
| MO | 1281 | Cattle liver | 0.5 | | 3 |
| MM | 0812 | Cattle meat | 0.05 | | 3 |
| ML | 0812 | Cattle milk | 0.3 | | 3 |

Recommended draft Maximum Residue Levels in/on Dried Chili Peppers

| Pesticide | Recommended MRL (mg/kg) | Step | Notes |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| (027) Dimethoate | 50 | 6 | |
| (100) Methamidophos | 20 | 6 | |
| (126) Oxamyl | 50 | 6 | |