

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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ALINORM 07/30/24 - Rev. 1

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Thirtieth Session

Roma, Italy, 2 - 7 July 2007

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

Beijing, China, 7 - 12 May 2007

Note: *This report includes Codex Circular Letter CL 2007/15-PR*

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CX 4/40.2

CL 2007/15-PR
May 2007

TO: - Codex Contact Points
- Interested International Organizations

FROM: Secretary,
Codex Alimentarius Commission
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
00153 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPORT OF THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (ALINORM 07/30/24)

The report of the Thirty-ninth Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues will be considered by the 30th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Roma, Italy, 2 - 7 July 2009).

PART A: MATTERS FOR FINAL ADOPTION BY THE 30TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION:

- 1. DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES AT STEP 8 (ALINORM 07/30/24, APPENDIX II); AND**
- 2. PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES AT STEPS 5/8 (ALINORM 07/30/24, 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, preferably by email, to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org) **before 15 June 2007.**

- 3. CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION AND FOR DISCONTINUATION OF WORK (ALINORM 07/30/24, APPENDIX V AND APPENDIX IX)**

Governments and interested international organizations wishing to comment on the proposed revocations (Appendix V) or discontinuation of work on the draft MRLs (Appendix IX) 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, 00153 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org) **before 15 June 2007.**

**PART B: MATTERS FOR PROVISIONAL ADOPTION BY THE 30TH SESSION OF THE
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION:**

**PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES AT STEP 5
(ALINORM 07/30/24, APPENDIX IV)**

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, Sixteenth Edition*) preferably by email to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 15 June 2007.**

PART C: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND INFORMATION ON:

**1. DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES AT STEP 6 (ALINORM
07/30/24, APPENDIX VII)**

Those countries and observers specified under individual compounds in the ALINORM 07/30/24 concerning matters related to the FAO Panel of the JMPR (GAP, residue evaluation, intake assessment etc.) on specific pesticide/commodity(ies) to be considered by JMPR 2007 are invited to send information or data to: **1)** Ms Yong Zhen YANG, Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153, Italy, Fax:+39 06 57053224, E-mail: YoungZhen.Yang@fao.org ; **2)** Dr Zongmao CHEN, Chairperson of the Committee, Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering, Professor, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, No.1, Yunqi Road, Hangzhou/Zhejiang 310008, P.R. CHINA, Fax: +86 571 8665 0056, Email: ccprc@agri.gov.cn ; and **3)** Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **by 15 June 2007.**

Those countries and observers specified under individual compounds in the ALINORM 07/30/24 concerning matters related to the future JMPR meetings (GAP, residue evaluation, intake assessment etc.) on specific pesticide/commodity(ies) to be considered at subsequent years by JMPR, are invited to send information or data **one year before** JMPR considers these compounds at the addresses indicated above.

The deadline for the submission of the concern form together with necessary data is **15 June 2007.**

**2. APPLICATION PRACTICES ON THE ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF
ANALYTICAL RESULTS (ALINORM 07/30/24, paras 156-160)**

While considering the above subject matter 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 this 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, 00153 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 December 2007.**

3. METHODS USED FOR SEPARATION OF MILK FAT FROM WHOLE MILK (ALINORM 07/30/24, paras 165-166)

While considering this agenda item (for details of consideration see paras above), the Committee agreed to ask information on current practices for the analytical determination of fat-soluble pesticides in milk and milk fat.

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, 00153 Rome, Italy (fax: +39 06 57054593; e-mail: codex@fao.org) **before 1 November 2007**.

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

1. 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 inventories of residue 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 Ms Yong Zhen YANG, Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary, Viale delle Terme di Caracolla, Rome 00153, Italy, Fax:+39 06 57053224, E-mail: YongZhen.Yang@fao.org before **1 September** of the year before the 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 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, at the date specified in the call for data (usually 30 November), to be published in October (see Appendix VIII of ALINORM 07/30/24).

2. RESIDUES IN FOLLOW-UP CROPS

The 2006 JMPR noted the occasional occurrence of high residues in rotational crops and since such residue levels may cause trade disruptions and may underestimate the dietary intake, JMPR had requested guidance on how this issue should be addressed. The Committee agreed to obtain information from member countries on how residues in follow-up crops, including the compound boscalid, are regulated at the national level, and that this information should be provided to JMPR for their consideration. The information should be sent to Ms Yong Zhen YANG, Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary, Viale delle Terme di Caracolla, Rome 00153, Italy, Fax:+39 06 57053224, E-mail: YongZhen.Yang@fao.org **by 30 November 2007** at the latest.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The summary and conclusions of the 39th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues are as follows:

MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 30TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

The Committee recommended to the Commission:

- adoption of the draft and draft revised MRLs at Step 8 and proposed draft MRLs at Step 5/8 (paras 44-136, Appendix II and Appendix III);
- revocation of certain existing Codex MRLs (paras 44-136 and Appendix V);
- adoption of the proposed draft MRLs for certain commodities at Step 5 (paras 44-136 and Appendix IV);

Approval of the following new work

- Priority List for the establishment of MRLs for certain pesticides (paras 180 - 202 and Appendix VIII);

Discontinuation of the following work

- The Committee decided to discontinue the work on the establishment of MRLs for several pesticide/commodity combinations (see paras 44 – 136 and Appendix IX).

MATTERS FOR ADVICE BY THE COMMISSION

While considering the issue of the use of the Codex MRLs at national level, the Committee agreed to inform the Commission of the discussion and request its guidance and advice on how the issue should be addressed (paras 169 – 179).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

The Committee:

- agreed that the list of methods for determination of pesticides would not be developed as a Codex document in the Step Procedure but would stay as repository list on the IAEA website (para. 164);
- agreed that no physical working group would be convened at the next session for the preparation of priority list of pesticides for the evaluation by the JMPR and that an electronic Working Group would be established for the preparation of Priority List of Compounds to be considered at the Plenary (paras 200 – 202); and
- agreed to consider the discussion paper on the separation of milk and milk fats and the methodology for the determination of fat soluble pesticides in milk and milk products (paras 165 – 166).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE JMPR

The Committee:

- agreed that a CL be issued in order to obtain information from member countries on how residues in follow-up crops, including the compound boscalid, are regulated at the national level, and that this information should be provided to JMPR for their consideration (para. 35);
- agreed to forward an alternative GAP procedure to JMPR for consideration and advice (paras 41-43);
- decided to retain draft MRLs for dimethoate (027) for lettuce, head and peppers, sweet at Step 7, awaiting 2008 JMPR evaluation of alternative GAP (para. 57);
- requested JMPR to reconsider the statistical calculation used to derive the MRL for thiabendazole (065) for citrus at its next meeting (para 67);
- decided to retain the draft MRLs for carbendazim (072) for cherries; grapes; lettuce, head; mango; oranges, sweet, sour at Step 7, awaiting the response from the JMPR to the concern form submitted by the Delegation of EC with respect to the ARfD established by JMPR (para. 69);
- decided to maintain the proposed draft MRLs for chlorpyrifos-methyl (090) for barley, oats and

rice at Step 7 due to intake concerns awaiting the outcome of the periodic re-evaluation by the 2009 JMPR (para. 75);

- decided to maintain the proposed draft MRLs for methomyl (094) for Brassica vegetables, celery, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, grapes and leafy vegetables at Step 7 awaiting the outcome of the 2008 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP) (para. 77);
- decided to retain the draft MRLs for acephate (095) for flowerhead brassicas and mandarins at Step 7 awaiting the outcome of the 2009 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP) (para. 78);
- decided to maintain the MRLs for carbofuran (096) for cantaloupe, cucumber, mandarin, oranges, sweet, sour; potato, squash, and sweet corn to Step 7 awaiting the evaluation by 2008 JMPR (para.80);
- decided to retain the draft MRLs for methamidophos (100) for flowerhead brassicas and mandarins at Step 7 awaiting the outcome of the 2009 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP) for acephate (095) (para. 82);
- decided to return the MRLs for phosmet (103) for apricot, blueberries, citrus fruits, nectarine and pomme fruits to Step 6 due to intake concerns waiting the evaluation by JMPR 2007 (alternative GAP) (para. 89);
- noted that three manufacturers would submit residue data to JMPR on cypermethrins (including alpha and zeta cypermethrin) for consideration by the 2008 JMPR (para. 97);
- decided to retain the draft MRLs for oxamyl (126) for citrus fruits; cucumber; melons, except watermelon and peppers at Step 7 awaiting the JMPR review (alternative GAP) in 2008 (para.99);
- decided to retain the draft MRL for prochloraz (142) for mushrooms at Step 7 due to acute intake concerns, awaiting 2009 JMPR evaluation (para. 104);
- decided to return the draft MRLs for fenproximate (193) for apple and grapes to Step 6 because of acute intake concerns, awaiting the outcome of the 2007 JMPR review of the ARfD (para. 115);
- decided to retain the proposed draft MRLs for haloxyfop (194) for cattle kidney; cattle liver; cattle meat and cattle milk at Step 4 and all draft MRLs at Step 7, awaiting the outcome of the 2009 JMPR evaluation (para. 116);
- noted that indoxacarb has been scheduled for evaluation by 2007 JMPR (alternative GAP) (para. 127);
- noted that the JMPR would re-evaluate the animal dietary burden for quinoxyfen at its 2007 meeting (para. 134);
- decided to retain the draft MRL for dimethoate (027) and oxamyl for dried chili peppers at Step 7, pending the 2008 JMPR evaluation of data on peppers (alternative GAP) (paras 137 and 139);
- agreed to refer the paper CX/PR 07/39/8 and other relevant documents such as CRD 22, to the JMPR (para. 179);
- noted that calls for data for future JMPR meetings would include requests for submission of available national and regional evaluations supporting the worksharing approach, including access to all relevant original studies (para. 216);
- agreed with proposals in order to ensure timely availability of the JMPR report and to facilitate consideration of MRLs in the Committee (para 224).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES

CCGP

In relation to the recommendation from the 24th Session of the Committee on General Principles that the MRLs Periodic Review Procedure should be reviewed in the light of more recent documents related to the MRL setting process and consider whether this procedure should be published in the Procedural Manual, the Committee noted that this matter should be discussed in more detail on the basis of a paper to be prepared for consideration at the next session of the Committee (para. 11).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
(Used in this Report)

CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCFA	Codex Committee on Food Additives
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
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
CLI	CropLife International
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EC	European Community
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System - Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings 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
HR	Highest residue in edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level in the commodity
IESTI	International Estimated of Short-Term Intake
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) held its 39th Session in Beijing, China, from 7 to 12 May 2007 at the kind invitation of the Government of China. Professor Chen Zongmao, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering chaired the Session, assisted by Dr H. J. Jeuring of the Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority of The Netherlands as Co-chairperson. The Session was attended by 199 delegates representing 52 Member Countries, 1 Member organization and 7 International Organizations. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I to this Report.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Dr Henk Bekedam, the WHO Representative in China, welcomed delegates on behalf of FAO and WHO. He stated that food safety had become a public health priority in many countries, including China. He highlighted the growing concerns of farmers and consumers over the pesticide residues and also stressed that safe use of pesticides should be promoted to prevent the risk posed by direct exposure to pesticides.

3. Mr Fan Xiaojian, Vice Minister of Agriculture, China, welcomed participants and highlighted the growing importance of China as a significant exporter and importer of food products. Mr Fan emphasized the need to protect consumers' health and to ensure fair practices in trade and also stressed the commitment of China to fulfil the responsibilities as the host country of this Committee.

Division of Competence

4. The Committee noted the division of competence between the European Community (EC) and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, as presented in CRD 2.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (AGENDA ITEM 1)¹

5. The Committee noted some proposals to rearrange the Provisional Agenda and agreed:

- to discuss the proposal by the United States on MRLs in no residue situations as contained in CRD 16 under Agenda Item 9; and
- to consider the working document CX/PR 07/39/11 prepared by the JMPR Secretariat in conjunction with the proposed process for examination of alternative GAP under Agenda Item 4a.

6. The Committee also agreed to consider the information from the Delegation of the EC about the development of their new legislation relevant to the work of the Committee under Other Business and Future Work.

7. With these amendments, the Provisional Agenda, as contained in CX/PR 07/38/1, was adopted as the Agenda for the Session.

8. The Delegation of India drew the attention of the Committee to the late availability of some working documents, which made it difficult for countries to consult with all the stakeholders and formulate positions for the meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF RAPORTEURS (AGENDA ITEM 2)

9. 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)²

10. The Committee noted that a number of matters referred from the 29th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), 57th Session of the Executive Committee and other Codex Committees, presented by the Secretariat, containing the decisions of the above bodies, were for information purposes or would be discussed in more detail by the current session of the CCPR under the relevant Agenda Items.

¹ CX/PR 07/39/1; CRD 10 (comments of India).

² CX PR 07/39/2; CX/PR 07/39/2-Add.2 (matters from the 24th Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles); CRD 11 (comments from India).

11. The Secretariat drew the attention of the Committee to the recommendation of the 24th Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles that the MRLs Periodic Review Procedure should be reviewed in the light of more recent documents related to the MRL setting process and consider whether this procedure should be published in the Procedural Manual. The Committee noted that this matter should be discussed in more detail on the basis of a paper to be prepared for consideration at the next session of the Committee.

Criteria for Prioritization of Process of Compounds for Evaluation by JMPR

12. The Delegation of India drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the 29th session of the Commission, while adopting the Draft Revised Criteria for Prioritization of Process of Compounds for Evaluation by JMPR, agreed to draw the attention of the CCPR to the question of giving priority to pesticides and commodities of interest to developing countries and reiterated their request to amend the Revised Criteria by including this provision in the text. The Committee noted that commodities could be evaluated by JMPR for pesticide residues only when relevant data were available. The Committee also noted that the Criteria for the Establishment for Work Priorities already included a general requirement that the needs of developing countries should be taken into account, and that this applied to all Codex Committees including the CCPR and therefore did not agree with the proposal of India. The Committee agreed that the existing criteria were sufficient to address the special needs of developing countries.

13. 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.”

14. 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.

15. 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.

REPORT ON ITEMS OF GENERAL CONSIDERATION BY THE 2006 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETINGS ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (AGENDA ITEM 4)³

2.1 COMPLETENESS OF DATA SUBMISSIONS

16. The JMPR Secretariat emphasized that CCPR relied upon the scientific advice provided by the JMPR when recommending international food standards for pesticide residues. To ensure maximum transparency and acceptability, and to provide state-of-the-knowledge evaluations, it is essential that JMPR can review all the available data, and it is solely for JMPR to decide which data are relevant and which are not.

2.2 RESPONSE TO CCPR REGARDING CONCERNS RAISED ABOUT THE TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DELTAMETHRIN AND INDOXACARB

17. As a consequence of the new ‘concerns form’ procedures implemented by the CCPR in 2006, the 2006 JMPR considered the concerns raised by Codex Members on the toxicological assessments of deltamethrin and of indoxacarb. The JMPR Secretariat advised that the full text of these considerations had been published in the electronic summary report and in the full report of the meeting, and that this approach would be used to report all future considerations.

18. With respect to deltamethrin, the JMPR reconsidered in detail the critical studies as well as new information and confirmed that the ARfD of 0.05 mg/kg bw established by the 2000 JMPR was still appropriate.

³ Pesticide Residues in Food 2006, Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, Report 2006, FAO Plant Production and Protection paper 187, Rome, 2006; CRD 3 (comments from the EC).

19. The Delegation of the EC indicated that while it appreciated the response from JMPR, the reconsiderations were not reported in sufficient detail and that the EC still upheld their original concern.

20. Regarding indoxacarb, the 2006 JMPR reconsidered the critical studies and the critical toxic effects and confirmed that the ADI for indoxacarb of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw established by the 2005 JMPR was still appropriate. The Delegation of the EC noted that based on the detailed information provided in the JMPR report their concern could be reconsidered.

2.3 APPLICATION OF ALTERNATIVE GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP)

21. Following the decision of the Committee at its 38th Session, JMPR applied for the first time the retrospective and prospective approach for compounds for which acute intake concerns existed. It had been decided that when the ARfD is exceeded for a particular GAP and pesticide/commodity combination, JMPR should consider alternative country GAPs with adequate supporting field trials in order to identify a GAP which could alleviate the acute intake concerns. The retrospective approach was used for three compounds and the prospective approach for one compound.

22. The Committee was informed that in all of the three retrospective evaluations the data were not adequate to propose lower MRLs that would resolve that acute intake concerns and that JMPR had suggested that the likelihood of finding an acceptable alternative GAP should be considered before a request for evaluation is made and the data are submitted to JMPR (see also Agenda Item 4 (a)).

2.4 SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKE ASSESSMENT: UNCERTAINTIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATED SHORT-TERM INTAKE (IESTI) CALCULATION AND ITS INTERPRETATION

23. The Committee received further clarification on the deterministic method used by JMPR for the calculation of the IESTI including detailed information on the variables used in the equations for the IESTI calculations and the uncertainty and variability associated with these variables.

24. With the objective to improve the estimation of the short term dietary intake of pesticides and its interpretation, JMPR recommended that an international consultation could be held to address *inter alia*:

- Uncertainty and variability of the parameters used in the estimation;
- Ways to improve the consumption, unit weight and body weight data provided to the JMPR;
- Identification of additional subgroups of the population for which the assessment should be conducted, e.g. toddlers;
- The adequacy of the IESTI equations when residues from monitoring/enforcement data are used or the need of a specific methodology for this application;
- How to improve communication between JMPR and the risk managers and the public on the output of the risk assessment.

25. The JMPR Secretariat advised that both FAO and WHO are prepared to organize such a consultation but that this would require extra-budgetary resources. The Delegation of the EC highly welcomed the recommendation to address these issues.

2.5 UPDATE OF THE AUTOMATED SPREADSHEET APPLICATIONS FOR THE CALCULATION OF DIETARY INTAKE: INTRODUCTION OF THE 13 GEMS/FOOD CONSUMPTION CLUSTER DIETS.

26. The Committee was informed that the automated spread-sheet application, adopted by the 2003 JMPR to harmonize and facilitate the calculation of dietary intake, was updated to include the 13 new WHO/GEMS/Food consumption cluster diets. The JMPR Secretariat, also on behalf of GEMS/Food, thanked the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment and the French Food Safety Authority for their assistance in this important work. The Committee was informed that there were difficulties in this process because the Codex Classification for Food and Feed does not always match FAO Food Balance Sheet data, on which the cluster diets were based and that harmonization of the two data sets would facilitate updating the cluster diets in the future. The Committee was also informed that implementation of the 13 cluster diets had resulted in increased consumption of certain foods in some diets and that there was an overall increase in food consumption. The JMPR Secretariat advised that the average body weights will have

to be updated and encouraged Members to submit available data to GEMS/Food. The Committee was informed that the Consumption Cluster diets were available on the WHO GEMS/Food website⁴ and that the spread sheet application for intake assessments would be available there shortly.

27. The Delegation of Australia welcomed the introduction of the Cluster Diets and emphasized the importance of using up-dated consumption figures in a consistent manner, and that this would be assisted if more detailed information on the spread-sheet application, were available including annotation of figures and worked examples. The Delegation of Thailand informed the Committee that the large portion consumption data have been submitted to GEMS/Food for inclusion into the data base for short-term dietary intake assessment. The Observer of CropLife International pointed out that the accuracy of the consumption data was critical for the assessment of exposure and that the data should be validated in order to avoid inconsistencies.

2.6 A TIERED TOXICITY-TESTING STRATEGY FOR PESTICIDES

28. The Committee was informed that JMPR had been advised of on-going activities relating to data requirements for evaluating the safety of pesticides through a project involving participants from academia, industry and regulatory/government agencies from various countries and welcomed such initiatives to build international consensus for a new hypothesis-driven toxicology testing paradigm.

2.7 GUIDANCE ON THE INTERPRETATION OF HEPATOCELLULAR HYPERTROPHY

29. The Committee was informed that JMPR at its 2006 meeting established guidance on the interpretation of hepatocellular hypertrophy, an endpoint commonly observed in toxicological studies, as adaptive or adverse effect, by applying a systematic weight-of-evidence approach via consideration of a series of questions. The Committee was informed that JMPR recommended development of further guidance on modest toxicological responses, such as organ or body weight changes and that this could be addressed through the WHO International Program on Chemical Safety's (IPCS) project on the harmonization of chemical risk assessment methods. The Committee was also informed that the guidance paper on liver hypertrophy had been presented to the OECD Working Group on Pesticides which would await outcome of IPCS work.

2.8 UPDATING THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF RISK ASSESSMENT: MRLs FOR PESTICIDES AND VETERINARY DRUGS

30. The Committee was informed about the JMPR responses to the relevant recommendations from the report of the FAO/WHO workshop held in November 2005⁵ with the goal to harmonize, to the extent possible, MRL derivation procedures for pesticide residues and veterinary drug residues.

31. With respect to residues in milk, the Committee was informed that JECFA had agreed to use the same approach as JMPR, to derive two MRLs, one for whole milk and one for milk fat, provided that sufficient data were available.

32. JMPR has recommended the formation of a task group from JMPR and JECFA to address harmonization issues relating to the assessment of dual-use compounds, commodity and tissue definitions and extrapolation between species.

33. The Committee agreed with the JMPR request that future calls for data would include requests for GAP information on specialty and minor crops.

34. Regarding the recommendation to expand the principle of setting group MRLs, the Committee agreed to the revised procedure recommended by JMPR for setting group MRLs, i.e.:

After dietary intake assessment, commodity group MRLs may be proposed on the following minimum conditions:

- (1) The pesticide is registered or authorized for use on the crop group; and
- (2) Relevant and adequate residue data are available for at least one major commodity of the group. (However, all relevant data for the commodities of the group should be taken into account.)

⁴ <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/gems/en/index1.html>

⁵ FAO/WHO. 2006. Updating the Principles and Methods of Risk Assessment: MRLs for Pesticides and Veterinary Drugs. http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/DOWNLOAD/bilthoven_2005.pdf

If the recommended group MRL is subsequently found to be inadequate for some commodities and their registered uses, there would be no impediment to submission of further data to amend the group MRL or to propose specific commodity MRLs.

In line with the alternative GAP proposal, if the IESTI calculations suggested that short-term intake would exceed the ARfD of the compound for one or more commodities in the group, the JMPR would examine and recommend alternative proposals including alternative GAP and single commodity MRLs.

2.9 RESIDUES IN ROTATIONAL CROPS

35. The Committee was informed that JMPR regularly reviews residues in follow-up or rotational crops and when reviewing the data for boscalid, the 2006 JMPR noted the occasional occurrence of high residues in rotational crops and since such residue levels may cause trade disruptions and may underestimate the dietary intake. JMPR had requested guidance on how this issue should be addressed. The Committee agreed that a CL be issued in order to obtain information from member countries on how residues in follow-up crops, including the compound boscalid, are regulated at the national level, and that this information should be provided to JMPR for their consideration.

2.10 USE OF STATISTICAL METHODS IN THE EVALUATION OF SUPERVISED FIELD TRIAL DATA FOR THE ESTIMATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS

36. The Committee noted that JMPR had used and compared two statistical methods for estimating MRLs using field trials data and that both statistical methods would be used in the future to assist JMPR evaluators in the estimation of MRLs. The Committee was informed that both statistical methods would be included in the revision of the “FAO Manual for the Submission and Evaluation of Pesticide Residue Data for the Estimation of MRLs in Food and Feed.

2.11 OECD GUIDANCE AND GUIDELINES FOR RESIDUE CHEMISTRY

37. JMPR welcomed the development and publication of a series of the OECD residue chemistry guidelines and guidance documents and advised that the documents would be used in the revised version of the FAO Manual with the aims of maximum harmonization and future work-sharing.

2.12 OECD TEMPLATES FOR RESIDUE SUPERVISED TRIALS DATA

38. The Committee was informed that JMPR had made concrete proposals for the revision of the draft OECD templates for reporting supervised residue field trials to improve their suitability for use by national authorities and JMPR.

2.13 OECD LIVESTOCK FEED TABLES AND POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE WORK OF JMPR

39. The Committee was advised that the OECD livestock feed tables had been evaluated by JMPR and that they would be used by future JMPR when estimating dietary burdens in livestock and would be included in the next revision of the FAO manual.

2.14 PILOT PROJECT ON WORK-SHARING FOR QUINOXYFEN

40. JMPR informed the Committee that quinoxifen was the last compound involved in the pilot project on work-sharing and that for this compound, with low toxicity, simple metabolism, clear analytical methods and a harmonized residue definition the time saved in the toxicological assessment was about 50-70% and in the residue evaluation 15-20%. The Committee noted that there was no need to conduct future pilot studies and that work sharing was now routine for JMPR. The conclusions and recommendations from the JMPR are also reflected in CX/PR 07/39/11-Rev.1 (see Agenda Item 11).

PROPOSED PROCESS FOR EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVE GAP WHEN ACUTE INTAKE CONCERNS ARE IDENTIFIED BY JMPR (AGENDA ITEM 4a)⁶

41. The Delegation of the United States introduced the document and recalled earlier discussions concerning the use of alternative GAPs. It had been proposed that when the ARfD is exceeded for a particular GAP and chemical/commodity combination, JMPR should consider alternative GAPs with adequate supporting field trials in order to identify the GAP resulting in the highest residue value for which

⁶ CX/PR 07/39/2-Add.1; CRD 3 (comments from the EC).

the IESTI is below the ARfD. The Delegation noted that this approach had been agreed by the Committee at its last session and used by JMPR in 2006. The Delegation explained that the purpose of this document was to develop clear instructions on how to implement the new alternative GAP procedure. The Delegation therefore proposed the following process:

Retrospective Analysis (Initiated at CCPR Meetings)

- 1) *The CCPR identifies pesticide/commodity combinations returned 3 times to Step 6 and refers them to the JMPR for alternative GAP analysis.*
- 2) *A CL is issued soon after CCPR identifying the pesticides for which alternative GAP information is needed.*
 - *The letter reminds submitters of the lessons learned*
 - *The submitter should be encouraged to consider the situation that has resulted in the dietary intake concern and determine, if possible, whether the available new data will make a difference before supplying the data. In cases where it cannot be determined if the new data will result in a new MRL recommendation, then the data should be submitted.*
 - *Both residue data and the corresponding labels must be submitted for the information to be useful. Generally, a label without field trial data or field trial data without a label will not suffice.*
- 3) *JMPR identifies the relevant compounds for the upcoming year in its data-call-in notice.*
 - *The Data-call again reminds the data submitters of the points noted in #2*
- 4) *Member governments, manufacturers, and interested parties submit information on the availability of relevant data for identified pesticides (#2) and actual data packages (#3) to the JMPR Secretaries (usually the FAO Secretary).*
- 5) *JMPR evaluates the alternative GAP information and makes recommendations.*
- 6) *CCPR reviews the JMPR recommendations and proceeds to withdraw MRLs where no resolution of the dietary intake concern has been possible.*

Prospective Analysis (Routinely Conducted by JMPR During Evaluation)

- 1) *During each residue evaluation where the IESTI is exceeded, JMPR should draw attention to available information on alternative GAPs and associated residue trials where the IESTI would not appear to be exceeded and recommend an MRL associated with this alternative GAP.*
 - 2) *If acceptable alternative GAP is not available the JMPR should clearly state the particular situation that exists (as described in lessons learned above). Although the JMPR did not make this recommendation, we propose adding the following to the process. The JMPR should also indicate an approximate “acceptable” Highest Residue (HR) as one of the conclusions of their analysis, i.e., a value that would yield an acceptable IESTI calculation. This information should be in the JMPR Report. This would provide a benchmark for interested parties and would help to alleviate the submission of non-relevant data to JMPR.*
 - 3) *CCPR reviews the JMPR recommendations and decides on MRLs recommended on the basis of alternative GAP.*
 - 4) *Countries, manufacturers, and interested parties are invited to give attention to the situations where there are exceedances of the acute RfD and alternative GAP were not available. This necessitates considering the particular situation as outlined in the JMPR report.*
 - 5) *Having analyzed the situation governments, manufacturers, and other interested parties should be able to supply both labels and field trial data that support an alternative GAP within the 3 year period that will have elapsed until the pesticide/commodity combination is returned 3 times to Step 6 and is referred to the JMPR for alternative GAP analysis.*
42. Some delegations indicated that they supported the prospective approach but that the retrospective approach might be more difficult to apply in practice in light of the JMPR workload and the need for updated GAP information and sufficient residue data. (See also Agenda Item 11).

43. The Committee noted that the proposed procedure included a number of activities involving JMPR, and agreed that the document would be forwarded to the 2007 JMPR for consideration and advice, and that the Committee would consider the alternative GAP procedure described above at its next session in the light of the advice received from JMPR.

DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD AND FEEDS AT STEP 7 AND 4 (AGENDA ITEM 5)⁷

GENERAL REMARKS

44. In response to a question from the EC, the JMPR Secretary advised that, in case of a change of ADI or ARfD, JMPR would, if possible, identify any CXLs which give rise to intake concerns and include this information in the JMPR Report for consideration at the following year's session of CCPR. The Committee agreed that this approach would allow risk management decisions to be taken as soon as possible.

45. The Committee noted that due to technical reason CXLs resulting from the 29th session of the CAC were not available at the website. The Codex Secretariat responded that it would be updated before 2008.

CAPTAN (007)

46. The Observer from CropLife International informed the Committee that metabolism data could be submitted to the 2007 JMPR.

47. 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 outcome of the 2007 JMPR evaluation.

CARBARYL (008)

48. The JMPR Secretariat noted that data were received from the United States, Thailand and the Netherlands for evaluation by the 2007 JMPR.

49. The Delegation of Japan indicated that the life span of the temporary MRLs had already expired and that the Committee should take decisions on them. It was decided that the background of the temporary status of these CXLs should be provided and they should be considered at the next session.

50. 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.

CHLORPYRIFOS (017)

51. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRL for cranberry to Step 5/8 as there was no intake concern identified by JMPR.

DIAZINON (022)

52. The Delegation of the EC informed the Committee that it has an ADI of 0.0002 mg/kg, which is lower than the one recommended by JMPR at 0.005mg/kg and asked why the results from the dog studies had not been considered by JMPR for the ADI setting. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the dog studies were taken into account as part of an overall toxicological evaluation, and the ADI was based on the highest NOAEL from the combined studies.

53. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRL for cranberry to Step 5/8 as no intake concern was identified by JMPR, noting the reservation of the EC on the JMPR assessment of the toxicological database.

DICOFOL(026)

54. The Committee decided to retain the existing CXL for tea, green, black at the request of the Delegation of India, waiting the submission of new data by India for evaluation by JMPR.

55. The Committee noted that the JMPR has scheduled the toxicology evaluation for dicofol for 2010 and residue evaluation for 2011.

⁷ CL 2007/2-PR; CX/PR 07/39/3; CX/PR 07/39/3-Add.1; CRD 4, 15, 17, 18, 19.

DIMETHOATE (027)

56. The Observer from CropLife International informed the Committee that data on lettuce would be submitted to the JMPR this year, data for peppers would be available in 2008 and for cabbage data would not be available until 2011. The JMPR Secretariat advised that dimethoate was on the 2008 JMPR agenda. The Delegation of Australia proposed that CCPR request JMPR to conduct intake calculations taking into account a number of MRL revocations in the past 3 years. JMPR Secretariat informed the Committee that exposure assessment could only be conducted when sufficient data are available to JMPR.

57. The Committee decided to retain draft MRLs for lettuce, head and peppers, sweet at Step 7, awaiting 2008 JMPR evaluation of alternative GAP. In view of the intake concern, the Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRL for cabbage, head and to recommend revocation of the CXL for the same commodity at the same level.

ENDOSULFAN (032)

58. Some delegations were in favour of revocation of CXLs, recommended by 2006 JMPR for withdrawal. However, the delegations of China and India proposed to retain the CXL for tea for four years under the Periodic Review Program. The Delegation of the EC expressed reservation on the advancement of MRLs for cucumber and melons, except watermelons as estimated short-term intake exceeded the ARfD in the exposure assessment conducted in the UK.

59. The Committee decided to advance draft MRLs for broccoli; celery; cherries and tomato for adoption at Step 5, and to advance draft MRLs for avocado; cacao beans; coffee beans; cotton seed; cucumber; custard apple; eggplant; eggs; hazelnuts; kidney of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep; litchi; liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep; macadamia nuts; mango; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); melons, except watermelons; milk fats; milks; papaya; persimmon; potato; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; soy bean (dry); soya bean oil, crude; squash and sweet potato for adoption at Step 5/8 as there were no acute intake concerns with these MRLs, and the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs. The Committee also decided to recommend revocation of the existing CXLs for broad bean (green pods and immature seeds); cabbage, savoy; cabbage, head; carrot; cauliflower; common bean (pods and/or immature seeds); cotton seed oil, crude; garden pea (young pods); grapes; kale; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maize; onion, bulb; oranges, sweet, sour; peach; pineapple; plums (including prunes); pome fruits; rape seed; rice; spinach; sugar beet; sunflower seed and wheat. The CXL for tea (green, black) was retained for 4 years under the Periodic Review Procedure.

FENITROTHION (037)

60. The Committee noted that the Delegation of Australia advised the Committee that manufacturer would provide data for the residue evaluation by the 2007 JMPR.

61. The Committee noted that the manufacturer had submitted the toxicology data to JMPR.

62. 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 2007 JMPR evaluation.

FENTIN (040)

63. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of all CXLs since the compound was no longer supported.

MALATHION (049)

64. The Committee decided 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, awaiting the submission of data on animal transfer studies for evaluation by JMPR. The Committee agreed to consider the withdrawal of these draft MRLs at the next session if no animal transfer data were available.

PARATHION-METHYL (059)

65. The Committee noted that all the draft MRLs for animal feed commodities had been returned twice to Step 6 due to the lack of animal transfer studies and decided to recommend the withdrawal of all the draft MRLs for animal feed and associated commodities.

THIABENDAZOLE (065)

66. The Committee noted that the 2006 JMPR had proposed an MRL of 5 mg/kg for citrus fruits, several delegations suggested based on the reported HRs of 5.2 mg/kg and statistical analysis, a more appropriate MRL would be 7.0 mg/kg.

67. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRLs for citrus fruits of 5 mg/kg for adoption at Step 5 and to request JMPR to reconsider the statistical calculation used to derive the MRL for citrus at its next meeting.

CYHEXATIN (067)

68. The committee was informed that the Codex secretariat would correct the database entries for cyhexatin to make them identical to those for azocyclotin (129), as agreed at the last session of the Committee.

CARBENDAZIM (072)

69. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for cherries; grapes; lettuce, head; mango; oranges, sweet, sour at Step 7, awaiting the response from the JMPR to the concern form submitted by the Delegation of EC with respect to the ARfD established by JMPR. Some delegations pointed that the concerns of the EC were related to a policy in relation to safety and other factors and not to a specific evaluation and that the Committee should take a decision on the MRL at its next session.

DISULFOTON (074)

70. The Committee noted that the draft MRLs had been returned three times to Step 6 due to intake concerns.

71. As the alternative GAPs did not lead to lower MRLs in the 2006 JMPR, the Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRLs for broccoli; cabbages, head; cauliflower; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf.

FENAMIPHOS (085)

72. The Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRLs for peppers; watermelon; tomato, as JMPR had concluded there were inadequate data to propose lower MRLs (based on alternative GAP) that would resolve the acute intake concerns. The Committee also decided to revoke the existing CXL for tomato (0.2 mg/kg).

73. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for melons, except watermelon for adoption at Step 5/8.

PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL (086)

74. The Committee noted the EC concern that JMPR had established higher ADI and ARfD values than those established by the EC.

CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL (090)

75. The Committee decided to maintain the proposed draft MRLs for barley, oats and rice at Step 7 due to intake concerns awaiting the outcome of the periodic re-evaluation by the 2009 JMPR.

METHOMYL (094)

76. The Committee decided to advance the MRLs for pear for adoption at Step 8 as there was no intake concern, and recommend the revocation of the existing CXL for pome fruits and to withdraw the draft MRL for apple as the use was no longer supported.

77. The Committee decided to maintain the proposed draft MRLs for Brassica vegetables, celery, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, grapes and leafy vegetables at Step 7 awaiting the outcome of the 2008 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP).

ACEPHATE (095)

78. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for flowerhead brassicas and mandarins at Step 7 awaiting the outcome of the 2009 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP).

79. The Committee decided to return for the second time the MRLs for nectarine; peach; peppers; and

pome fruits to Step 6 because of intake concerns and to advance the proposed draft MRL for cranberry for adoption at Step 5/8.

CARBOFURAN (096)

80. The Committee decided to maintain the MRLs for cantaloupe, cucumber, mandarin, oranges, sweet, sour; potato, squash, and sweet corn to Step 7 awaiting the evaluation by 2008 JMPR.

81. The Delegation of USA informed the Committee that they would re-submit new data on toxicology to JMPR for reviewing the ARfD.

METHAMIDOPHOS (100)

82. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for flowerhead brassicas and mandarins at Step 7 awaiting the outcome of the 2009 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP) for acephate (095).

83. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for nectarine; peach; peppers and pome fruits to Step 6 because of intake concern arising from the use of acephate (095).

84. The Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRL for cabbages head and tomato because of intake concern and because no data will become available to support alternative GAPs for these commodities.

85. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of CXLs for cabbages head and cucumber as recommended by the 2004 JMPR.

PIRIMICARB (101)

86. The Committee decided to advance the MRLs for artichoke globe; asparagus; berries and other small fruits; brassica vegetables; cereal grains (excluding rice); citrus fruits; edible offal, mammalian; eggs; fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (excluding edible fungi and sweetcorn); fruiting vegetable, cucurbits (except melons and watermelons); garlic; kale; legume vegetables (except soya beans); lettuce, head, lettuce, leaf; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); melons except watermelons; milks; onion bulb; pea hay or pea fodder; pome fruits, poultry meat, poultry, edible offal of; pulses (except soya bean (dry)); rape seed; root and tuber vegetable; stone fruits; straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains (except rice straw and fodder, dry); sunflower seed and sweet corn for adoption at Step 5/8 as there were no intake concerns.

87. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of all CXLs as recommended by the 2006 JMPR.

88. The Committee noted the reservation expressed by the EC for stone fruits because of intake concern.

PHOSMET (103)

89. The Committee decided to return the MRLs for apricot, blueberries, citrus fruits, nectarine and pome fruits to Step 6 due to intake concerns waiting the evaluation by JMPR 2007 (alternative GAP).

DITHIOCARBAMATES (105)

90. The Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRL for peppers, sweet, due to acute dietary intake concerns and as the use of propineb, which was the basis of this MRL, was no longer supported by the manufacturer.

PHORATE (112)

91. The Committee was informed that the manufacturers would provide additional data for processed potato in 2008 for evaluation by the 2009 JMPR. The Delegation of Chile expressed its concern over the high toxicity of the compound due to its extremely low ADI and ARfD. The Committee noted that the EC would submit a "concern form" regarding the acute intake concern associated with the MRL for potato, which would be taken into account by the 2009 JMPR.

92. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRL for potato at Step 7, awaiting 2009 JMPR evaluation.

PROPARGITE (113)

93. The Committee decided to advance the draft MRLs for beans (dry); broad bean (dry); chick-pea

(dry); lupin (dry); potato and walnuts for adoption at Step 5/8.

94. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of the CXLs for apricot; nectarine; peach and plums (including prunes), which had been replaced by the MRL for stone fruits, and the CXLs for pear and strawberry as recommended by the 2002 JMPR.

ALDICARB (117)

95. The JMPR Secretariat informed the Committee that the 2006 JMPR had concluded that there were inadequate data to propose lower MRLs (based on alternative GAPs) that would resolve the acute intake concerns for potato and banana.

96. The Committee decided to recommend withdrawal the draft MRLs for banana and potato and to revoke the existing CXL for potato.

CYPERMETHRINS (INCLUDING ALPHA- AND ZETA CYPERMETHRIN) (118)

97. The Delegation of the EC expressed the opinion that the chronic risk of the compound might be overestimated as the toxicological evaluation was based on the most toxic isomer, alpha-cypermethrin, while residues in crops, arising from its use were cypermethrin, which was less toxic and requested the JMPR to develop toxicity equivalence factors for the different isomers. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that it would require data for all isomers in order to develop these potency factors. The Committee noted that three manufacturers would submit residue data to JMPR for consideration by the 2008 JMPR.

OXAMYL (126)

98. The Delegation of Ireland informed the Committee that a “concern form” would be submitted to the JMPR with the differing assessment of toxicology data leading to a lower ARfD within the EC.

99. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for citrus fruits; cucumber; melons, except watermelon and peppers at Step 7 awaiting the JMPR review (alternative GAP) in 2008. The Committee also decided to consider revocation of the CXLs for apple and tomato at the next session as no data seemed to be available for those commodities.

METALAXYL (138)

100. The Committee noted that this compound was no longer supported and agreed to consider revocation of all CXLs at its next session.

101. The Delegation of Australia indicated that at the 37th Session of CCPR it was decided to recommend revocation of CXLs after two years and that at that time the metalaxyl-M MRLs at Step 6 would be advanced for adoption at Step 8.

102. The Committee agreed to request information from Codex members and observers regarding support for metalaxyl-M before the CCPR 40.

PROCHLORAZ (142)

103. The Committee was informed that the manufacturer would provide alternative GAP information and corresponding trial data by February 2008 to be reviewed by the 2009 JMPR.

104. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRL for mushrooms at Step 7 due to acute intake concerns, awaiting 2009 JMPR evaluation.

CARBOSULFAN (145)

105. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for mandarin; oranges, sweet, sour, and potato at Step 7 in line with the decisions on these commodities for carbofuran (096).

PROPAMOCARB (148)

106. The Committee decided to advance all the draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 with the subsequent deletion of the associated CXLs, noting the EC reservations on the MRLs for lettuce, head and lettuce cauliflower and spinach, leaf due to intake concern and the quality of the residue database (number of trials).

107. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of the CXLs for beetroot; Brussels sprouts; cabbages, head; celery; cucumber and strawberry as recommended by 2006 JMPR.

CYFLUTHRIN/BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (157)

108. The Committee noted the concerns expressed by the EC on the ADI and ARfD allocated by 2006 JMPR.

PROPICONAZOLE (160)

109. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for cranberry for adoption at Step 5/8 since there were no intake concerns.

OXYDEMETON-METHYL (166)

110. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for apple; cabbages, head; grapes; oranges, sweet, sour to Step 6 for the second time because of dietary intake concerns.

111. JMPR stressed its request for information to support for alternative GAP reviews for these commodities.

CYROMAZINE (169)

112. The EC expressed intake concerns for lettuce, head and potato.

FENPROPATHRIN (185)

113. The Committee noted the request of EC for the establishment of an ARfD for fenpropathrin in view of its toxicological properties. JMPR clarified that the compound was not yet scheduled for toxicological review by JMPR and to do so, information would be needed on the availability of data.

114. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for tea, green, black for adoption at Step 5/8.

FENPYROXIMATE (193)

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

HALOXYFOP (194)

116. The Committee decided to retain the proposed draft MRLs for cattle kidney; cattle liver; cattle meat and cattle milk at Step 4 and all draft MRLs at Step 7, awaiting the outcome of the 2009 JMPR evaluation.

ESFENVALERATE (204)

117. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRLs for cotton seed; tomato; and wheat at Step 6, awaiting information on the phasing out of fenvalerate and the subsequent revocation of its CXLs.

118. The JMPR secretariat clarified that “phase-out” meant that the relevant compound was no longer supported in Codex; therefore the existing CXLs would be proposed for revocation.

119. The Committee decided to request information from Codex Members and Observers regarding the support for fenvalerate and also for metalaxyl.

IMIDACLOPRID (206)

120. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for cranberry for adoption at Step 5/8.

METHOXYFENOZIDE (209)

121. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for cranberry for adoption at Step 5/8.

122. The Committee decided to withdraw the draft MRL for spinach as no information was available for JMPR to consider it for an alternative GAP.

PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)

123. The Committee decided to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 noting a reservation of the EC on the MRL on stone fruits in relation to intake concerns arising from the use of different variability factor from that of JMPR and to revoke the existing CXLs for cherries; peach; plums (including prunes), as recommended by 2006 JMPR.

FLUDIOXONIL (211)

124. The Committee decided to recommend revocation of the CXL for pear, as proposed by the 2006 JMPR. As the Committee decided at its last session to discontinue the work on interim MRLs, it also decided to recommend revocation of interim CXLs for soya bean (dry) and sunflower seed.

125. The Committee decided to advance the MRLs for apple pomace, dry; pome fruits for adoption at Step 5/8, as there was no intake concern.

METALAXYL-M (212)

126. The Committee decided to return all MRLs to Step 6 awaiting phasing out of metalaxyl (138) and to request information on support for metalaxyl CXLs. The Delegation of Thailand informed the Committee that metalaxyl was used in Thailand and that the phase-out of metalaxyl would cause trade problems.

INDOXACARB (216)

127. The Committee decided to return the MRL for cabbages, head to Step 6 due to short-term intake concerns and noted that indoxacarb has been scheduled for evaluation by 2007 JMPR (alternative GAPs).

128. The Committee decided to advance the MRLs for lettuce, leaf; milk fats; milks for adoption at Step 8, noting reservations of EC and Canada with respect to the JMPR toxicological evaluation. (See Agenda Item 4).

BIFENAZATE (219)

129. The Committee decided to advance the MRLs for almond hulls; cotton seed; dried grapes (=current raisins and sultanas); edible offal (mammalian); eggs; fruiting vegetables cucurbits; grapes; hops, dry; milk fats; milks; mint top; peppers, chili; peppers, sweet; pome fruits; poultry meat; poultry, edible offal of; stone fruits; strawberry; tomato; tree nuts for adoption at Step 5/8, and to advance the MRL for meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) for adoption at Step 5 and ask JMPR to address the USA concern relating to the animal dietary burden. The Committee noted that this compound is included for evaluation by 2007 JMPR.

130. The Committee also decided to recommend revocation of all the existing interim CXLs.

BOSCALID (221)

131. The Committee noted that the persistence of boscalid in soil might lead to residues in rotational crops and root and tuber crops.

132. The Committee decided to advance all the MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, as these were for perennial crops.

QUINOXYFEN (222)

133. The Committee decided to advance the MRL for meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) at Step 5 only due to concerns of Australia that the use of the dairy cattle animal burden instead of the beef cattle animal burden would lead to higher MRL for meat, and to advance all other MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8. The Committee noted that Australia would submit the concern form for meat.

134. The Committee also noted that the JMPR would re-evaluate the animal dietary burden for quinoxifen at its 2007 meeting.

THIACLOPRID (223)

135. The Committee decided to advance all the MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 as no intake concern had been identified by JMPR.

136. The Committee noted a reservation of the EC on the advancement of the MRL for pome fruits due to intake concern.

RECOMMENDED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN/ON DRIED CHILI PEPPERS AND SPICES⁸**DRIED CHILI PEPPERS****DIMETHOATE (027)**

137. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRL for dried chili peppers at Step 7, pending the 2008 JMPR evaluation of data on peppers (alternative GAP).

METHAMIDOPHOS (100)

138. The Committee decided to return the draft MRL for dried chili peppers to Step 6, in line with the decision taken for the MRL for peppers.

OXAMYL (126)

139. The Committee decided to retain the draft MRL for dried chili peppers at Step 7 awaiting the 2008 JMPR evaluation (alternative GAP for peppers).

SPICES**MEVINPHOS (053)**

140. The Committee decided to return the draft MRLs for seeds; fruits or berries and roots or rhizomes to Step 6 and to request Codex Members to provide information on the availability of monitoring data on these crops for evaluation by JMPR. If no monitoring data were available the Committee would consider withdrawal of these draft MRLs.

141. The Chairperson stressed that the deadline for the submission of the concern form together with necessary data is the 15 June 2007.

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS (AGENDA ITEM 6)⁹

142. The Committee recalled that the revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (CAC/MISC) had been discussed at several sessions of the Committee and that the last session of the Committee had agreed to start an extended revision of the document, which was subsequently approved by the 29th Session of the Commission. The Committee further recalled that it had agreed to establish an electronic working group led by the Netherlands and the United States to revise the proposal for amending the classification in line with the content of the project document .

143. The Delegation of the Netherlands, speaking as a co-chair of the Electronic Working Group, introduced the document CX/PR 07/39/6, which outlined the proposed work plan and included several recommendations for the revision of the two crop groups, “Bulb Vegetables” and “Fruiting Vegetables, other than Cucurbits”. The Committee thanked the Electronic Working Group for their considerable work.

144. The Committee noted that due to late arrival of the document, there was not enough time for countries to consider the two crop group proposals in advance and agreed not to discuss them at the current session.

145. Several delegations stated that, while not disagreeing to the further advancement of the revision, the Committee should keep in mind that the revision should be fit for the purpose of the Classification which was to facilitate the establishment and interpretation of MRLs. One delegation expressed concern over a possible lengthy list of crops while MRLs were likely to be considered for only a few of them.

146. The Committee generally supported the working methods and procedures recommended by the electronic working group and agreed that further proposals should be prepared for the revision of the classification.

147. While agreeing to the usefulness of the representative crops in establishing commodity group MRLs, several delegations stressed that their selection should be flexible in order to reflect different situation

⁸ CRD 15.

⁹ CX/PR 07/39/4; CRD 5 (comments of Canada, India, Indonesia and Thailand); CRD17 (comments of China); CRD 21 (comments of South Africa); CRD 24 (comments of European Community).

in different regions of the world. Several delegations preferred to develop principles and guidance on the selection of representative crops separately from the Classification because these issues were not directly related to the purpose of the revision. Other delegations believed that they should be discussed by the working group and included in the Classification.

148. After some discussion, the Committee agreed that principles and guidance on the selection of representative crops for the extrapolation of MRLs to commodity groups should be considered by the working group but should be developed as a separate document.

149. With regard to the time frame for the revision, some delegations pointed out that some commodity groups scheduled in 2011 were important for the work by the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods and proposed to bring them earlier in the calendar, while other delegations supported the proposed schedule in order to begin work on the commodity groups which were important for the establishment of pesticide MRLs.

150. The Committee tentatively agreed with the time table as listed in Paragraph 9 of the document, while noting that some adjustment might be necessary in the future. The Committee also agreed that the revised individual commodity groups should not be adopted until all the revisions had been completed in order to avoid problems, especially with the transfer of commodities from one group to the other. The Committee noted that the proposed revised commodity groups would be referred to relevant committees for information as appropriate. The Secretariat indicated that an electronic version of the classification in French and Spanish would be prepared.

Status of the Proposed Draft Revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (N11-2004)

151. The Committee agreed to return the proposed draft revision of the two commodity groups, “Bulb Vegetables” and “Fruiting Vegetables, other than Cucurbits” in the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds to Step 3 and to circulate them for comments and further discussion at the next session.

152. The Committee agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group led by the Netherlands and the United States, working in English and open to all the Members and Observers, which would prepare:

- Revised commodity groups for “Bulb Vegetables” and “Fruiting Vegetables, other than Cucurbits”, if necessary, taking into account the comments received in response to the Circular Letter;
- proposals for other commodity groups according to the agreed time table; and
- a draft document outlining the principles of and guidance on the selection of representative crops for the purposes of extrapolation of MRLs.

ALLOCATION OF FOOD CLASSIFICATION CODES FOR CERTAIN SPICES¹⁰

153. The Committee noted that at its 28th Session (2005) the Codex Alimentarius Commission had adopted a number of MRLs for spices and dried chili peppers and that it was necessary to allocate codes and numbers not only for spice groups but also for subgroups. The Committee agreed to allocate the following code numbers to these spice subgroups and dried chili peppers:

HS 190 – Spices, Seeds

HS 191 – Spices, Fruits and Berries

HS 193 – Spices, Roots and Rhizomes

HS 444 - Dried chili peppers

154. The Delegation of India proposed the allocation of code numbers for several additional spices subgroups. The Committee noted that while these might be needed at a later stage, codes should be allocated only for subgroups for which Codex MRLs existed or were being elaborated.

¹⁰ CX/PR 07/39/4-Add.2; CRD 5 (comments from Canada, India).

MATTERS RELATED TO METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES (AGENDA ITEM 7)¹¹

155. The Chair of the Working Group held during the session, Dr Josef Brodesser (IAEA) presented the main discussions and recommendations of the Working Group.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON APPLICATION OF PRACTICES ON THE ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF RESULTS (AGENDA ITEM 7a)¹²

156. The Committee recalled that the 29th Session of the Commission had adopted the Guidelines on the Estimation of Uncertainty of Results. Following the decision of the last session of the Committee, the Working Group had considered the replies to the Circular Letter requesting information on the application of measurement uncertainty, which had allowed useful discussions on the approach taken in several countries at the national level.

157. The Chair of the working group, referring to the discussion paper prepared by IAEA, highlighted the difficulties associated with the statistical approach to the estimation of measurement uncertainty, as the large number of pesticide/commodities combinations and the wide range of analytical methods used in pesticide analysis made it practically impossible in terms of workload to estimate individual uncertainty components. It was proposed to develop a simplified guidance document based on proficiency testing schemes, method validation studies, quality control and the Horwitz approach.

158. Several delegations expressed the view that as the concept of measurement uncertainty was not always well understood by official laboratories at the national level, it would be useful to develop simple and practical guidance on how to address measurement uncertainty, and therefore supported further work in this area.

159. The Committee noted a proposal to consider sampling aspects in view of the impact on the uncertainties of analytical results. Some delegations, however, pointed out that measurement uncertainty in the present context of the paper was limited to analytical methods and did not cover uncertainties associated with sampling issues.

160. The Committee agreed to re-establish an electronic working group coordinated by the Representative of IAEA, open to all interested members and Observers, and working in English, with the mandate to develop a guidance document on the estimation of uncertainty of results for the determination of pesticide residues. The Committee agreed that although it was premature to request the Commission's approval for new work at this stage, a discussion paper containing an outline of a guidance document should be developed and that the Committee would decide whether to undertake new work at its next session.

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE LIST OF METHODS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUE ANALYSIS (AGENDA ITEM 7b)¹³

161. The Committee expressed its thanks to the delegations who had provided information on the methods of analysis for pesticide residues used at the national level and noted that this would allow an expansion of the current list, and that the corrections to some specific methods provided by some delegations would be inserted.

162. The Delegation of the EC informed the Committee that EC laboratories put their method validation data base on the website for Codex members¹⁴.

163. The Representative of IAEA confirmed that the FAO/IAEA Joint Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture would continue to provide the repository for methods for pesticide analysis proposed by members and considered by the Committee, and that the list of methods would be available on the IAEA website¹⁵.

¹¹ CL 2006/9-PR; CRD 26 (Report of the Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling).

¹² CX/PR 07/39/5.

¹³ CX/PR 07/39/6, CX/PR 07/39/6-Add.1 (comments of Kenya & Republic of Korea), CRD 6 (comments of EC and Indonesia), CRD 13 (comments of Argentina), CRD 17 (comments of China), CRD21 (comments of South Africa).

¹⁴ <http://www.crl-pesticides-datapool.eu>

¹⁵ <http://www-infocris.iaea.org/Download/Methods-Main.pdf>

164. The Committee agreed that the list of methods would not be developed as a Codex document in the Step Procedure but would stay as repository list on the IAEA website.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR FAT-SOLUBLE PESTICIDES IN WHOLE MILK AND MILK FAT (AGENDA ITEM 7C)¹⁶

165. The Committee recalled that the Circular Letter CL 2006/9-PR had requested information on current practices for the analytical determination of fat-soluble pesticides in milk and milk fat. It was noted that in Australia different procedures were used by laboratories for the separation of fat from whole milk, and that in the United States fat was not separated from whole milk for the determination and monitoring of pesticides. As few replies had been received to the Circular Letter, it was proposed to ask for further information on current practices. The Delegation of Australia expressed the view that authoritative guidance on a reliable procedure for the physical separation of milk fat from whole milk was necessary and supported further work in this area.

166. The Committee agreed that a Circular Letter would be sent to request information on current practices for the analytical determination of fat-soluble pesticides in milk and milk fat, for further consideration at the next session.

Other matters

167. The Delegation of Morocco recalled its concern with the methods for the determination of dithiocarbamates due to false positives which might occur in some commodities, and especially capers, and indicated that the method submitted at the last session by the Republic of Korea could solve these problems. The Committee noted that the Republic of Korea would be preparing the method for the determination of dithiocarbamates for publication, including the data on its validation. The Delegation Republic of Korea expressed its will to cooperate with Morocco on the issue of falls positive results.

168. The Committee expressed its appreciation to Dr Brodesser and to the Working Group for their excellent work and agreed that the Working Group would be reconvened under his chairmanship in conjunction with the next session to consider all issues related to methods of analysis and sampling included in the Agenda for the Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLS FOR PROCESSED AND READY-TO-EAT FOODS (AGENDA ITEM 8)¹⁷

169. The Committee recalled that its last session had agreed that the Delegation of the EC with the assistance of other interested delegations and Observers would prepare a paper on the use of processing studies and the establishment of MRLs for processed foods.

170. The Committee also recalled that the current policy of the Committee was not to establish MRLs for processed foods unless separate higher MRLs were necessary for specific processed commodities.

171. The Delegation of the EC introduced the document containing a summary of national policies used by member governments when dealing with the establishment of MRLs for processed and ready-to-eat foods and listing a number of recommendations on how to proceed with further work in this area. The Delegation indicated that, in most of the responding countries, studies were required and evaluated on the magnitude of residues in processed commodities in order to quantify levels of residues in these commodities, and that national policies differed on whether CXLs for raw agricultural commodities (RAC) were also applied to some processed commodities.

172. The Delegation of the United States emphasized that the list of commodities for which processing studies were required should be flexible and open-ended and clarified that in the USA, generic processing factors were used only for dietary exposure assessment.

173. The Observer from CropLife International was of the view that processing studies should only be required where the MRL/tolerance in the RAC exceeded the limit of quantification of the enforcement method and significant increase of the residues during processing was anticipated; indicated that OECD was

¹⁶ CX/PR 07/39/7.

¹⁷ CX/PR 07/39/8; CRD 9 (comments of India and Thailand); CRD 20 (comments of Crop Life International); CRD 22 (comments of the United States of America).

finalizing a guideline containing requirements for conducting processing studies and reporting data as well as details on core processing types for relevant agricultural commodities and options for extrapolation; and proposed that once available, the OECD guidelines be considered by the CCPR and JMPR.

174. Several delegations supported the recommendations proposed in the document as a way forward in this important area, stressing that clear criteria and guidance on the application of processing factors should be developed.

175. The JMPR Secretariat proposed that the term “and ready-to-eat” should be removed from the title of the document as the Committee does not establish MRLs for ready-to-eat foods. The Secretariat noted that the recommendations in the document had implications for the work of the JMPR and that they could be considered at this year’s JMPR.

176. The Delegation of Australia indicated that it continues to support the policy reaffirmed by the 2003 JMPR that specific MRLs only be estimated for processed commodities in which residue is concentrated during the processing procedure. In all other cases, the MRL for raw agricultural commodity should apply to the processed food.

177. The Delegation of Argentina supported establishing MRLs for each of the main processed and ready-to-eat products traded internationally, which have been elaborated on the basis of a basic agricultural product for which an MRL has been fixed, but only when variations due to processing exceeds 150%.

178. The Delegation of Germany informed the Committee about a data base on the internet¹⁸, which is a collection of all public available processing factors and it can be searched for an active substance and/or for commodity.

179. The Committee was informed of the ongoing work of OECD on additional Test Guideline related to processing and the need for coordination with their work.

180. The Committee agreed to refer the paper CX/PR 07/39/8 and other relevant documents such as CRD 22, to the JMPR with the understanding that the comments of JMPR would be considered at the next session of the Committee in 2008 where the Committee would decide whether to develop guidelines on the application of processing factors. The Committee noted that the outcome of the consideration by JMPR and CCPR would be incorporated into the revision of the FAO Manual on the Submission and Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Data for the Estimation of Maximum Residue Levels in Food and Feed, and could lead to amendments to the Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Committee on Pesticide Residues.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CODEX PRIORITY LIST (AGENDA ITEM 9)¹⁹

181. The report of the ad hoc Working Group on Priorities was presented by Mr. Ian Reichstein (Australia), who highlighted the main issues discussed and the amendments proposed to the tentative list of scheduled compounds.

Scheduling of compounds

182. With respect to the requests for evaluation of new compounds for both toxicology and residues, the Working Group made the following proposals:

183. Spinetoram and mandipropamid were tentatively scheduled for 2008.

184. Regarding the late nominations for new compounds, spirotetramate, prothioconazole and chlorantraniliprole (Renaxapyr/EZY45), were tentatively scheduled for 2008.

185. Spirodiclofen, fluopicolide and pyroxsulam were tentatively scheduled for 2009 and dicamba was tentatively scheduled for 2010.

186. With respect to chemicals scheduled for re-evaluation, the Committee took note of the following changes to the 2007 schedule and agreed to the following changes to the 2008 schedule, reflected in the list in Appendix VIII.

¹⁸ <http://www.bfr.bund.de>

¹⁹ CL 2006/9-PR; ALINORM 06/29/24, Appendix VIII; CX/PR 07/39/9; CRD 1-Rev.1 (Report of the ad hoc Working Group); CRD 8 (comments of the EC, India, Thailand); CRD 23 (comments of South Africa); CRD 25 (comments of the USA).

187. Cypermethrins (118) is tentatively confirmed for residue re-evaluation in 2008 instead of 2007 pending clarification of completeness of data submissions. Periodic residue evaluation of profenofos (171) was also deferred to 2008 due to the full schedule for 2007.

188. Since the manufacturer no longer supported vinclozolin (159) for the establishment of Codex MRLs, the compound has been removed from the JMPR schedule.

189. Regarding residue evaluations for carbaryl (8), the Delegation of Thailand clarified that the request for an additional MRL related to chili peppers, not dried chili peppers, and the Delegation of USA requested consideration of an additional MRL for cranberry.

190. It was proposed to have the periodic residue evaluation for chlorpyrifos-methyl (90) moved from 2008 to 2009. In order to follow the previous recommendation of the committee to align toxicological and residue evaluation, both were confirmed on the 2009 schedule.

191. Bifenazate (219) is scheduled for residue evaluation in 2008 and the manufacturer was requested to provide written clarification on additional MRLs.

192. For azinphos-methyl (2), the manufacturer had indicated that data would not be available in time for the 2008 periodic re-evaluation of residue data and this was therefore confirmed for 2010 JMPR.

193. The JMPR secretariat indicated that the tentative 2008 schedule for residue evaluation was too full and requested to defer one full evaluation. After some discussion, the Committee agreed to defer the periodic re-evaluation of residue data of procymidone (136) to 2009.

194. Additional toxicological evaluations were requested during discussion of proposed MRLs under Agenda Item 5: review of ARfD for carbofuran (96), based on new data, and the clarification of the ARfD for oxamyl (126) requested by the EU. These were tentatively scheduled for 2008, pending timely provision of relevant data.

195. Regarding the requests for additional residue evaluations, the Committee agreed to add the following to the priority list:

- Boscalid (221) – additional MRLs for hops, kiwifruit, tentatively scheduled for 2008
- Buprofenzin (173) – additional MRLs for grapes, dried grapes, would be considered as part of the periodic re-evaluation scheduled for 2009
- Phorate (112) – processing data for potatoes, scheduled for 2009
- Diphenylamine (030) - scheduled for review of MRLs for whole milk and milk fat MRLs in 2008
- Chlorpropham (201) - scheduled for review of MRLs whole milk and milk fat in 2008
- Clethodim (187), imidacloprid (206), methoxyfenozide (209) and spinosad (203) were proposed by the Delegation of the United States with data availability confirmed for February 2008. These compounds have been tentatively scheduled for additional MRLs: imidacloprid (206) spinosad (203) for 2008 and methoxyfenozide (209) for 2009. Clethodim(187) was not scheduled for additional MRLs and the Committee noted that this compound is awaiting periodic review.

196. On request of the Delegation of Thailand spices were included in the 2009 schedule for additional MRLs.

197. The Committee discussed in detail the draft priority list of chemicals as attached to CRD 1-Rev 1. The Committee agreed with the proposals of the Working Group and the amended schedule as listed in Appendix VIII. The Committee also agreed to forward this Appendix to the 30th Session of the Commission for approval as new work.

Fifteen-Year Rule for Periodic Re-evaluation

198. The Chair of the Working Group informed the Committee about the discussion of the Working Group to update the list of compounds eligible for periodic re-evaluation under the fifteen year rule. The Chair of the Working Group noted that Australia had provided a draft list of compounds falling under the fifteen year rule but not yet scheduled for periodic re-evaluation. The Committee agreed to the proposal of the Working Group to circulate this list for comments and advice from members and Observers on ongoing support for compounds and for data availability, and to consider a revised list of eligible compounds at the

next session for scheduling within the Periodic Review Program.

199. The Delegation of the EC drew the Committee's attention to a list provided by the EC to the Priorities Working Group on compounds important for agricultural products in trade from developing countries and requested governments and pesticide manufacturers to consider this list and to support these compounds through the Codex system. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that some of the compounds had already been evaluated by JMPR. The Delegation of the EC also drew the attention to a list of 55 substances fully evaluated in the EC which do not have Codex MRLs yet and which have not been scheduled for evaluation by the JMPR yet. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that some of the compounds had not already been evaluated by JMPR.

Modification of the Prioritization Criteria

200. The Chair of the Working Group informed the Committee that the Working Group had discussed a proposal by the US presented in CRD 25²⁰ to amend the prioritization criteria to reflect that some new low hazard chemicals although not leading to detectable residues in agricultural products, might still need JMPR assessments in order to establish Codex MRLs. After some discussion the Committee agreed not to amend the criteria at this session, but give further consideration to the potential need for amendment at its next session.

Scheduling of the *ad hoc* Working Group Considerations

201. The Chair of the Working Group informed the Committee about the working group's discussion regarding the time-frame and scheduling of the working group activities. In his introduction, the Chair of the Working Group emphasized that Australia confirmed its willingness to continue providing stewardship of the prioritization process. However, more strict time-lines and rules need to be implemented in order to make the process more efficient, transparent and better managed. Also, the introduction of new processes of CCPR, namely the filing of concern forms and considerations of alternative GAPs requested when considering MRLs, requires a modification of the current process. The Delegation of Australia made a detailed proposal to establish strict timeframes for the nomination of pesticides to the priority list and to discuss the priority list at the plenary rather than at the working group held prior to each session. Although concerns were raised in regard to the practicalities of the proposal, the consensus of the Working Group was that a more rigorous process was necessary and the Working Group had agreed to recommend the following procedure to the Committee.

202. The Committee agreed that no physical Working Group would be convened at the next session and that an electronic Working Group would be established with the mandate specified in point f) below. The Working Group would be chaired by Australia, work in English only, and operate in conformity with the Guidelines on Electronic Working Groups.

203. After some discussion and minor amendments, the Committee agreed to the new procedure as follows:

- a. Manufacturers, when sending a request for evaluation to a nominating country, should copy this request to the Chair of the priorities electronic working group and to the FAO and WHO JMPR Secretariats. The JMPR Secretariat also requested to have an indication on the number of crops for which residue evaluations are requested.
- b. Country-sponsored submissions should be lodged with the Chair of the electronic working group on priorities and the JMPR Secretariat by 30 November.
- c. Submissions should indicate the current status of national registrations for the compound along with a clear indication of availability of data and national evaluations.
- d. The Chair will consult closely with the JMPR Secretariat prior to drafting a revised schedule. Submissions should include a commitment regarding the date that data will be available to JMPR.
- e. The Chair will draft a revised Priority List of Compounds for circulation via the Codex Secretariat through a Circular Letter with a two month comment period. The due date for comments and

²⁰ iv. 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; or may give rise to residues that are not detectable for which it is deemed appropriate to establish Codex standards which demonstrate that no residues are expected (to avoid the potential for creating problems in international trade as the result of the lack of a standard)

- proposed amendments to the Priority List is 1 March. These comments should be forwarded directly to the Chair of the Electronic Working Group and JMPR Secretariat.
- f. Following consideration of comments and amendments, the final Priority List of Compounds will be prepared for circulation to member countries during March. This will be the agenda paper for discussion in CCPR plenary.
 - g. Should a late country-sponsored nomination be necessary, it may be considered by the Chair and the JMPR Secretariat. The Chair will provide notice of a late nomination to member countries via email correspondence or by means preferred by Codex Secretariat.
 - h. By the time the Priority List of Compound is considered in plenary, member countries will all have had an opportunity to seek amendment or provide comment, and will still have the CCPR agenda paper well in advance of the meeting.
 - i. Major discussions on the priority list should be handled in plenary.
 - j. Plenary discussion would cover amendments resulting from considerations of the MRLs and any final changes to the priority list which may be considered necessary.
 - k. Plenary discussions would provide full transparency and inclusivity.
 - l. Discussions and the final Priority List of Compounds will be recorded in the draft CCPR report and adopted by the Committee.

DISCUSSION PAPER ABOUT ENFORCEMENT OF CODEX MRLs (AGENDA ITEM 10)²¹

204. The Committee recalled that its last session had discussed the issue relating to the enforcement of MRLs at the national level and welcomed the proposal of the former Chairperson (Co-chairperson of the current session) to prepare a discussion paper for this session on how Codex MRLs are used at the national level for consideration.

205. The Co-chairperson, referring to the Discussion Paper (CX/PR 07/39/10), stressed that, while noting that every country has the right to establish its own legislation, including the establishment of pesticide MRLs, enforcement of national MRLs that were stricter than Codex MRLs could create a trade problem. The Co-chairperson also suggested that because this same problem may occur with other Codex Standards, it might be worthwhile to bring this matter to the attention of the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification System (CCFICS).

206. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the preparation of this paper and agreed that this was a very important issue that impacted on the value of the work done by CCPR, the purpose of which was to establish MRLs in order to protect the consumers' health and ensure fair practices in food trade.

207. Many delegations stressed the importance of this matter and referred to the trade problems arising when importing countries applied national or regional MRLs which were lower than Codex MRLs. These delegations supported the recommendation in the Discussion Paper to collect information on how many national MRLs were set at a lower level than Codex MRLs with a view to further consideration by the Committee. Some other delegations were of the view that this issue should be referred to the SPS Committee.

208. Some delegations expressed the view that MRLs should be based on scientific risk assessment and also drew the attention of the Committee to problems arising from the use of analytical methods in the determination of pesticide MRLs.

209. The Delegation of the EC referred to its written comments and explained the procedure on how Codex MRLs are taken into account in the EC legislation. The Delegation drew the attention of the Committee to the Terms of Reference of the Committee, which did not cover the issue under discussion, and stated that the proposal to refer this matter to the CCFICS should be carefully considered as its Terms of Reference did not seem to cover this issue.

210. The Codex Secretariat pointed out that the Acceptance Procedure of the Codex standards had been abolished and therefore no notification of country acceptance was considered in the framework of Codex, and that all the matters related to trade concern could be raised by WTO members at the SPS Committee.

²¹ CX/PR 07/39/10; CRD 7 (comments of the EC, India, Indonesia and Thailand); CRD14 (comments of Argentina); CRD17 (comments of China); CRD 21 (comments of South Africa), CRD 27 (comments of Brazil).

The Codex Secretariat recalled that the role of the Committee was to establish MRLs and other documents on pesticide residues, and that any further action should be consistent with the mandate of the Committee and of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

211. After a very intensive discussion, the Committee agreed to inform the Commission of the discussion and request its guidance and advice on how the issue should be addressed.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (AGENDA ITEM 11)

PAPER FROM THE JOINT FAO/WHO JMPR SECRETARIAT ON SEVERAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JMPR AND CCPR (AGENDA ITEM 11)²²

212. The JMPR Secretariat introduced the paper and referred to the initiatives taken in recent years to accelerate the discussion and adoption process of Codex MRLs. The document made several recommendations relating to the working relationship between JMPR and CCPR, in order to facilitate the implementation of the decisions taken earlier by this Committee and by the Committee on General Principles.

Work Sharing

213. The JMPR Secretariat informed the Committee of the experience gained with work sharing pilot projects, and noted that the pilot phase had been concluded and that work sharing was now routine, with national evaluations being useful in the preparation of compound evaluations.

214. In reply to a question on the ongoing evaluation of the efficiency of work sharing, the JMPR Secretariat indicated that the pilot project had been evaluated (see Agenda Item 4) and that a detailed quantitative assessment would be time consuming but indicated that qualitative comparisons could be considered and presented in a summary form in the future.

215. The Committee generally supported the use of work sharing and agreed to revise the document entitled “Pesticide Information for CCPR Working Group on Priorities” adding a new entry about availability of evaluations from national and regional authorities.

216. The Committee noted that calls for data for future JMPR meetings would include requests for submission of available national and regional evaluations supporting the worksharing approach, including access to all relevant original studies. Codex members and Observers were asked to arrange for the submission in a timely manner.

Criteria for prioritisation

217. The Committee noted the explanations provided in paragraphs 11 to 14 relating to the amended procedures for requesting additional MRLs or a review of an existing MRL, as described in the Explanatory Note at the end of the revised *Criteria for Prioritisation Process of Compounds for Evaluation by JMPR*.

Concerns regarding MRLs

218. The JMPR Secretariat advised that the Committee had agreed at its last session that governments could submit a concern form detailing their scientific concerns about the advancement of a specific MRL, and the paper explained how these concern forms would be handled and established timeframes for consideration of the concerns. It was clarified that the concern form was intended for JMPR not for CCPR, and that it was important that detailed justification and relevant scientific data were provided to allow JMPR to respond to the concern.

219. The Delegation of Morocco sought clarification as to languages in which the data could be submitted and whether it would be translated. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that JMPR worked only in English and that the data submitted in other Codex languages would be considered but would need to be translated so that it could be used in JMPR.

220. The Committee agreed that at each meeting, the CCPR Chair would announce the specific deadline that applied for the submission of concerns forms. If possible, depending on the JMPR workload, these concerns would be addressed in the same year but in some cases that might need to be scheduled for subsequent JMPR meetings. When a concern form was not submitted within the specified deadline, the

²² CX/PR 07/39/11-Rev.1; CRD 12 (comments of India).

JMPR would consider the concerns at a future meeting and the CCPR would subsequently decide on the status of the MRL.

221. The Committee noted that future JMPR reports would contain a special section including all requests received and provide answers where possible. The section would also identify those concerns to be addressed at subsequent meetings or for which no forms had been submitted.

222. Some delegations expressed the view that if the concern forms were not submitted in time, the proposed MRLs would be advanced to Step 8 at the following session of the CCPR. The Codex Secretariat advised that whether the MRL was forwarded to Step 8 would depend on the consensus reached in the Committee.

Availability of JMPR reports

223. The JMPR Secretariat recalled that an important condition for using the procedure to advance proposed draft MRL to Steps 5/8 was the publication of the JMPR report by early February and suggested the following deadlines to ensure that the report would be available in time:

- a) The Data Directory for residue data of the compound should be available by 1 September (starting in 2008 for the 2009 JMPR), i.e., the Residue Data Directory will be made available one year in advance of JMPR;
- b) The full submission of all residue data is required by 30 November (starting in 2010 for the 2011 JMPR);
- c) It was also noted JMPR would also welcome submissions earlier than the above deadlines.

224. The Committee agreed with these proposals in order to ensure timely availability of the JMPR report and to facilitate consideration of MRLs in the Committee.

Consideration of Alternative GAPs

225. The Committee noted that this issue was related to the document prepared by the United States which was considered under Agenda Item 4(a)²³. Both items were discussed together.

226. The JMPR Secretariat recalled that the JMPR had identified two approaches to recommending an MRL relating to the highest residues from a national GAP: 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 the IESTI exceeds the ARfD. The 38th Session of the CCPR had agreed that the retrospective approach was mainly applicable for old compounds, and that the prospective approach would become the routine approach. On the basis of the experience gained with these approaches at the 2006 JMPR, the JMPR Secretariat proposed that, in future, requests for retrospective GAPs be removed from the agenda of JMPR if no updated information was submitted (including information on current GAP which is always needed) and no support for such an evaluation was provided by sponsors or Codex Members at a session of the CCPR.

227. The Committee agreed with the approach proposed by JMPR. The Committee noted that the question of alternative GAPs would be reconsidered at the next session when JMPR comments on document CX/PR 07/39/2-Add.1 presented under Agenda Item 4 (a) would be available. The Committee also agreed that there might be a need to revise the Risk Analysis Principles applied by the CCPR in the future to include the alternative GAP procedure.

UPDATE OF EC LEGISLATION

228. The Delegation of the EC informed the Committee that currently approximately 50% of the pesticide MRLs were harmonized in the EC while the remaining MRLs were set at the national level and might differ from country to country, and that the legislation on pesticide MRLs was expected to be completely harmonized following publication of the new Regulation 396/2005. One of the 4 annexes in the Regulations relates to MRLs that were not previously harmonized. The Committee was informed that finalisation of this list was currently the priority within the European Commission, the Member States and the EFSA and the work it is likely to be completed in 2007. The Delegation explained that the development of this annex has involved the collection of all member state MRLs and Codex MRLs in order to select candidate EU MRLs. EFSA opinions on these candidate MRLs are available on the EFSA website. Further work on these MRLs is ongoing in the EFSA, the Commission and the Member States on the basis of

²³ CX/PR 07/39/2-Add.1

available information, such as residue trials and toxicology data.

229. For some substances available information did not allow to set an EU MRLs. In the absence of an EU MRL, the default MRL set at 0.01 mg/kg would apply. However, in order to avoid technical barriers to trade at the import stage, the EC would consider setting import tolerances for these cases and for this purpose was gathering relevant information from countries outside the EU, especially from exporting countries.

230. The new system was intended for application throughout the whole territory of the EC, and would enter into force on publication of all the annexes to the Regulation. The EC would notify the SPS Committee of all the substances which were not used in the EU and for which import tolerances could be set.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (AGENDA ITEM 12)

231. The Committee was informed that its 40th Session was tentatively scheduled to be held in Beijing, China, from 14 through 19 April 2008, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariat.

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

Subject	Step	Action by	Reference
Draft and Revised Draft MRLs	8	Governments, 30 th CAC	Paras 44 - 136 and Appendix II
Proposed Draft and Revised Draft MRLs	5/8	Governments, 30 th CAC	Paras 44 - 136 and Appendix III
Proposed Draft MRLs	5	30 th CAC, Governments, CCPR 40	Paras 44 – 136 and Appendix IV
Codex Maximum Residue Limits Recommended for Revocation		Governments, 29 th CAC	Paras 44- 136 and Appendix V
Proposed Draft and Draft MRLs Retained at Steps 7 and 4	7/4	JMPR, Governments, CCPR (depending on the year of the JMPR clarification)	Paras 44 – 136 and Appendix VI and Appendix VII
Draft MRLs Returned to Step 6	6	Governments, JMPR, 40 CCPR	Paras 47 - 142 and Appendix VII
Proposed Draft Revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds	2/3	Netherlands ²⁴ , Governments, 40 th CCPR	Paras 142 - 152
Discussion papers:			
Estimation of Uncertainty of Results for the determination of Pesticide Residues		EWG lead by IAEA, 40 th CCPR	Paras 156 - 160
Procedure for Separation of Milk Fat from Whole Milk		Governments, IAEA, 40 th CCPR	Paras 165 - 166
New work:			
Priority List of Pesticides (New Pesticides and Pesticides under Periodic Review)	1	30 th session of the CAC, Governments, Australia, 40 th CCPR	Paras 180 – 202 and Appendix VIII
Discontinuation of work:			
Discontinuation of Work on the Proposed Draft and Draft Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides		Governments, 30 th session of the CAC	Paras 44 – 136 and Appendix IX

²⁴ USA, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand and interested members and observers and the Representatives of FAO and WHO.

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Recommended for adoption at Step 8)

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
94	Methomyl				
	FP 0230 Pear	0.3		8	
216	Indoxacarb				
	VL 0483 Lettuce, Leaf	15		8	
	FM 0183 Milk fats	2		8	
	ML 0106 Milks	0.1		8	

APPENDIX III

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

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

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
17	Chlorpyrifos			
FB	0265 Cranberry	1	5/8	
22	Diazinon			
FB	0265 Cranberry	0.2	5/8	
32	Endosulfan			
FI	0326 Avocado	0.5	5/8	
SB	0715 Cacao beans	0.2	5/8	
SB	0716 Coffee beans	0.2	5/8	
SO	0691 Cotton seed	0.3	5/8	
VC	0424 Cucumber	1	5/8	
FI	0322 Custard apple	0.5	5/8	
VO	0440 Egg plant	0.1	5/8	
PE	0112 Eggs	0.03	(*)	5/8
TN	0666 Hazelnuts	0.02	(*)	5/8
MO	0098 Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.03	(*)	5/8
FI	0343 Litchi	2	5/8	
MO	0099 Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	0.1	5/8	
TN	0669 Macadamia nuts	0.02	(*)	5/8
FI	0345 Mango	0.5	5/8	
MM	0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2	(fat) 5/8	
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	2	5/8	
FM	0183 Milk fats	0.1	5/8	
ML	0106 Milks	0.01	5/8	
FI	0350 Papaya	0.5	5/8	
FI	0352 Persimmon	2	5/8	
VR	0589 Potato	0.05	(*)	5/8
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.03	(*)	5/8
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.03	(*)	5/8
VD	0541 Soya bean (dry)	1	5/8	
OC	0541 Soya bean oil, Crude	2	5/8	
VC	0431 Squash	0.5	5/8	
VR	0508 Sweet potato	0.05	(*)	5/8
85	Fenamiphos			
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	0.05	5/8	
95	Acephate			
FB	0265 Cranberry	0.5	5/8	
101	Pirimicarb			
VS	0620 Artichoke, Globe	5	5/8	
VS	0621 Asparagus	0.01	(*)	5/8
FB	0018 Berries and other small fruits	1	5/8	Excludes strawberries and grapes

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
VB	0040 Brassica vegetables	0.5	5/8	
GC	0080 Cereal grains	0.05	5/8	Except rice
FC	0001 Citrus fruits	3	5/8	
MO	0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PE	0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VO	0050 Fruiting vegetables other than Cucurbits	0.5	5/8	Excludes edible fungi and sweet-corn-on-the-cob
VC	0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	1	5/8	Excludes melons and water melons
VA	0381 Garlic	0.1	5/8	
VL	0480 Kale	0.3	5/8	
VP	0060 Legume vegetables	0.7	5/8	Excludes soya bean (dry)
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	5	5/8	
VL	0483 Lettuce, Leaf	5	5/8	
MM	0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	0.2	5/8	
ML	0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VA	0385 Onion, Bulb	0.1	5/8	
AL	0072 Pea hay or pea fodder (dry)	60	5/8	
FP	0009 Pome fruits	1	5/8	
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VD	0070 Pulses	0.2	5/8	
SO	0495 Rape seed	0.05	5/8	
VR	0075 Root and tuber vegetables	0.05	5/8	
FS	0012 Stone fruits	3	5/8	
AS	0081 Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	0.3	5/8	Excludes rice straw and fodder (dry)
SO	0702 Sunflower seed	0.1	5/8	
VO	1275 Sweet corn (kernels)	0.05	5/8	

113 Propargite

VD	0071 Beans (dry)	0.3	5/8	
VD	0523 Broad bean (dry)	0.3	5/8	
VD	0524 Chick-pea (dry)	0.3	5/8	
VD	0545 Lupin (dry)	0.3	5/8	
VR	0589 Potato	0.03	5/8	
TN	0678 Walnuts	0.3	5/8	

148 Propamocarb

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
VB	0404 Cauliflower	0.2	5/8	
MO	0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VO	0440 Egg plant	0.3	5/8	
PE	0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VC	0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	5	5/8	
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	100	5/8	
VL	0483 Lettuce, Leaf	100	5/8	
MM	0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
ML	0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
VO	0445 Peppers, Sweet	3	5/8	
VR	0589 Potato	0.3	5/8	
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	5/8	

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>		<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01	(*)	5/8	
VR	0494 Radish	1		5/8	
VL	0502 Spinach	40		5/8	
VO	0448 Tomato	2		5/8	
VS	0469 Witloof chicory (sprouts)	2		5/8	
160 Propiconazole					
FB	0265 Cranberry	0.3		5/8	
185 Fenpropathrin					
DT	1114 Tea, Green, Black	2		5/8	
206 Imidacloprid					
FB	0265 Cranberry	0.05	(*)	5/8	
209 Methoxyfenozide					
FB	0265 Cranberry	0.7		5/8	
210 Pyraclostrobin					
FP	0226 Apple	0.5		5/8	
VB	0402 Brussels sprouts	0.3		5/8	
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	0.2		5/8	
VC	4199 Cantaloupe	0.2		5/8	
SB	0716 Coffee beans	0.3		5/8	
VC	0424 Cucumber	0.5		5/8	
VO	0440 Egg plant	0.3		5/8	
VB	0042 Flowerhead brassicas	0.1		5/8	
DH	1100 Hops, Dry	15		5/8	
VL	0480 Kale	1		5/8	
VA	0384 Leek	0.7		5/8	
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	2		5/8	
VP	0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.02	(*)	5/8	
VO	0051 Peppers	0.5		5/8	
FB	0272 Raspberries, Red, Black	2		5/8	
VD	0541 Soya bean (dry)	0.05		5/8	
GC	4673 Spelt	0.2		5/8	
FS	0012 Stone fruits	1		5/8	
SO	0702 Sunflower seed	0.3		5/8	
211 Fludioxonil					
AB	0226 Apple pomace, Dry	20		5/8	
FP	0009 Pome fruits	5	Po	5/8	
219 Bifenazate					
AM	0660 Almond hulls	10		5/8	
SO	0691 Cotton seed	0.3		5/8	
DF	0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	2		5/8	
MO	0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	(*)	5/8	
PE	0112 Eggs	0.01	(*)	5/8	
VC	0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.5		5/8	

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
FB	0269 Grapes	0.7	5/8	
DH	1100 Hops, Dry	20	5/8	
FM	0183 Milk fats	0.05	5/8	
ML	0106 Milks	0.01 (*)	5/8	
HH	0738 Mint top	40	5/8	
VO	0444 Peppers, Chili	3	5/8	
VO	0445 Peppers, Sweet	2	5/8	
FP	0009 Pome fruits	0.7	5/8	
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.01 (*)	(fat) 5/8	
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01 (*)	5/8	
FS	0012 Stone fruits	2	5/8	
FB	0275 Strawberry	2	5/8	
VO	0448 Tomato	0.5	5/8	
TN	0085 Tree nuts	0.2	5/8	

221 Boscalid

AM	0660 Almond hulls	15	5/8	
FP	0226 Apple	2	5/8	
FI	0327 Banana	0.2	5/8	
FB	0018 Berries and other small fruits	10	5/8	
SB	0716 Coffee beans	0.05 (*)	5/8	
DF	0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	10	5/8	
FB	0269 Grapes	5	5/8	
TN	0675 Pistachio nuts	1	5/8	
FS	0012 Stone fruits	3	5/8	
TN	0085 Tree nuts	0.05 (*)	5/8	

222 Quinoxifen

GC	0640 Barley	0.01 (*)	5/8	
FS	0013 Cherries	0.4	5/8	
FB	0278 Currant, Black	1	5/8	
MO	0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01 (*)	5/8	
PE	0112 Eggs	0.01 (*)	5/8	
FB	0269 Grapes	2	5/8	
DH	1100 Hops, Dry	1	5/8	
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	8	5/8	
VL	0483 Lettuce, Leaf	20	5/8	
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	0.1	5/8	
FM	0183 Milk fats	0.2	5/8	
ML	0106 Milks	0.01	5/8	
VO	0051 Peppers	1	5/8	
VO	0444 Peppers, Chili	10	5/8	
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.02	(fat) 5/8	
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01	5/8	
FB	0275 Strawberry	1	5/8	
VR	0596 Sugar beet	0.03	5/8	
GC	0654 Wheat	0.01 (*)	5/8	

223 Thiacloprid

AM	0660 Almond hulls	10	5/8	
FB	0018 Berries and other small fruits	1	5/8	
SO	0691 Cotton seed	0.02 (*)	5/8	
VC	0424 Cucumber	0.3	5/8	
MO	0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	5/8	

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
VO	0440 Egg plant	0.7	5/8	
PE	0112 Eggs	0.02 (*)	5/8	
FI	0341 Kiwi	0.2	5/8	
MM	0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	5/8	
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	0.2	5/8	
ML	0106 Milks	0.05	5/8	
SO	0485 Mustard seed	0.5	5/8	
VO	0445 Peppers, Sweet	1	5/8	
FP	0009 Pome fruits	0.7	5/8	
VR	0589 Potato	0.02 (*)	5/8	
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.02 (*)	5/8	
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.02 (*)	5/8	
SO	0495 Rape seed	0.5	5/8	
GC	0649 Rice	0.02 (*)	5/8	
FS	0012 Stone fruits	0.5	5/8	
VO	0448 Tomato	0.5	5/8	
TN	0085 Tree nuts	0.02	5/8	
VC	0432 Watermelon	0.2	5/8	
GC	0654 Wheat	0.1	5/8	
AS	0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	5	5/8	

APPENDIX IV

PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Recommended for adoption at Step 5)

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
32	Endosulfan			
	VB 0400 Broccoli	3		5
	VS 0624 Celery	7		5
	FS 0013 Cherries	2		5
	VO 0448 Tomato	1		5
65	Thiabendazole			
	FC 0001 Citrus fruits marine mammals)	5	Po	5
219	Bifenazate			
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(fat)	5
222	Quinoxifen			
	MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02	(fat)	5

APPENDIX V

CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>
27	Dimethoate		
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	2	CXL-D
32	Endosulfan		
VP	0522 Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	0.5	CXL-D
VB	0403 Cabbage, Savoy	2	CXL-D
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	1	CXL-D
VR	0577 Carrot	0.2	CXL-D
VB	0404 Cauliflower	0.5	CXL-D
VP	0526 Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.5	CXL-D
OC	0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude	0.5	CXL-D
VP	0528 Garden pea (young pods)	0.5	CXL-D
FB	0269 Grapes	1	CXL-D
VL	0480 Kale	1	CXL-D
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	1	CXL-D
VL	0483 Lettuce, Leaf	1	CXL-D
GC	0645 Maize	0.1	CXL-D
VA	0385 Onion, Bulb	0.2	CXL-D
FC	0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.5	CXL-D
FS	0247 Peach	1	CXL-D
FI	0353 Pineapple	2	Po CXL-D
FS	0014 Plums (including prunes)	1	CXL-D
FP	0009 Pome fruits	1	CXL-D
SO	0495 Rape seed	0.5	CXL-D
GC	0649 Rice	0.1	CXL-D
VL	0502 Spinach	2	CXL-D
VR	0596 Sugar beet	0.1	CXL-D
SO	0702 Sunflower seed	1	CXL-D
GC	0654 Wheat	0.2	CXL-D
40	Fentin		
DH	1100 Hops, Dry	0.5	CXL-D
VR	0589 Potato	0.1	CXL-D
GC	0649 Rice	0.1	(*) CXL-D
VR	0596 Sugar beet	0.2	CXL-D
85	Fenamiphos		
VO	0448 Tomato	0.2	CXL-D
94	Methomyl		
FP	0009 Pome fruits	2	CXL-D
100	Methamidophos		
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	0.5	CXL-D
VC	0424 Cucumber	1	CXL-D

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>		<u>Step</u>
101	Pirimicarb			
AL	1020 Alfalfa fodder	20		CXL-D
GC	0640 Barley	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VP	0062 Beans, Shelled	0.1		CXL-D
VR	0574 Beetroot	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VB	0400 Broccoli	1		CXL-D
VB	0402 Brussels sprouts	1		CXL-D
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	1		CXL-D
VB	0404 Cauliflower	1		CXL-D
VS	0624 Celery	1		CXL-D
FC	0001 Citrus fruits	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VP	0526 Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	1		CXL-D
SO	0691 Cotton seed	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VC	0424 Cucumber	1		CXL-D
FB	0278 Currant, Black	0.5		CXL-D
VO	0440 Egg plant	1		CXL-D
VL	0476 Endive	1		CXL-D
VC	0425 Gherkin	1		CXL-D
VB	0405 Kohlrabi	0.5		CXL-D
VA	0384 Leek	0.5		CXL-D
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	1		CXL-D
ML	0106 Milks	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
GC	0647 Oats	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VA	0385 Onion, Bulb	0.5		CXL-D
FC	0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.5		CXL-D
HH	0740 Parsley	1		CXL-D
VR	0588 Parsnip	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
FS	0247 Peach	0.5		CXL-D
VP	0063 Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.2		CXL-D
TN	0672 Pecan	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VO	0444 Peppers, Chili	2		CXL-D
VO	0445 Peppers, Sweet	1		CXL-D
FS	0014 Plums (including prunes)	0.5		CXL-D
VR	0589 Potato	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VR	0494 Radish	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
FB	0272 Raspberries, Red, Black	0.5		CXL-D
VL	0502 Spinach	1		CXL-D
FB	0275 Strawberry	0.5		CXL-D
VR	0596 Sugar beet	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VO	0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VO	0448 Tomato	1		CXL-D
VR	0506 Turnip, Garden	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
VL	0473 Watercress	1		CXL-D
GC	0654 Wheat	0.05	(*)	CXL-D
113	Propargite			
FS	0240 Apricot	7		CXL-D
FS	0245 Nectarine	7		CXL-D
FS	0247 Peach	7		CXL-D

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>
FP	0230 Pear	5	CXL-D
FS	0014 Plums (including prunes)	7	CXL-D
FB	0275 Strawberry	7	CXL-D
117	Aldicarb		
VR	0589 Potato	0.5	CXL-D
148	Propamocarb		
VR	0574 Beetroot	0.2	CXL-D
VB	0402 Brussels sprouts	1	CXL-D
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	0.1	CXL-D
VS	0624 Celery	0.2	CXL-D
VC	0424 Cucumber	2	CXL-D
FB	0275 Strawberry	0.1	CXL-D
210	Pyraclostrobin		
FS	0013 Cherries	1	CXL-D
FS	0247 Peach	0.5	CXL-D
FS	0014 Plums (including prunes)	0.3	CXL-D
211	Fludioxonil		
FP	0230 Pear	0.7	CXL-D
SO	4723 Soya bean (dry), see Group 07: Pulses	0.01	CXL-D
SO	0702 Sunflower seed	0.01	CXL-D
219	Bifenazate		
AB	1230 Apple pomace, wet	2	CXL-D
SO	0691 Cotton seed	1	CXL-D
VC	0424 Cucumber	0.5	CXL-D
DF	0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	2	CXL-D
MO	0105 Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	CXL-D
VO	0440 Egg plant	2	CXL-D
PE	0112 Eggs	0.01	CXL-D
FB	0269 Grapes	1	CXL-D
DH	1100 Hops, Dry	15	CXL-D
MM	0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	(fat) CXL-D
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	0.3	CXL-D
ML	0106 Milks	0.01	CXL-D
HH	0738 Mint top	25	CXL-D
FS	0245 Nectarine	2	CXL-D
VO	0442 Okra	2	CXL-D
FS	0247 Peach	2	CXL-D
VO	0051 Peppers	2	CXL-D
VO	0444 Peppers, Chili	2	CXL-D
FS	0014 Plums (including prunes)	0.3	CXL-D
FP	0009 Pome fruits	1	CXL-D
PM	0110 Poultry meat	0.01	CXL-D
PO	0111 Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01	CXL-D
VC	0431 Squash	0.7	CXL-D
FB	0275 Strawberry	2	CXL-D
DT	1114 Tea, Green, Black	2	CXL-D
VO	0448 Tomato	1	CXL-D
TN	0085 Tree nuts	0.2	CXL-D
VC	0432 Watermelon	0.3	CXL-D

APPENDIX VI

PROPOSED DRAFT AND DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Retained to at Steps 7 and 4 respectively)

<u>Commodity</u>		<u>MRL (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
MRLs returned to Step				7	
27 Dimethoate					
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	3			7
VO	0445 Peppers, Sweet	5	Po		7
72 Carbendazim					
FS	0013 Cherries	10		Th	7
FB	0269 Grapes	3		b, Th	7
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	5		Th	7
FI	0345 Mango	5		C	7
FC	0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour	1		B	7
90 Chlorpyrifos-Methyl					
GC	0640 Barley	10	Po		7
GC	0647 Oats	10	Po		7
GC	0649 Rice	10	Po		7
94 Methomyl					
VB	0040 Brassica vegetables	7			7
VS	0624 Celery	3			7
VC	0045 Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.1			7
FB	0269 Grapes	7			7
VL	0053 Leafy vegetables	30			7
95 Acephate					
VB	0042 Flowerhead brassicas	2			7
FC	0003 Mandarins	7			7
96 Carbofuran					
VC	4199 Cantaloupe	0.2			7
VC	0424 Cucumber	0.3			7
FC	0206 Mandarin	0.5			7
FC	0004 Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.5			7
VR	0589 Potato	0.2			7
VC	0431 Squash	0.3			7
VO	0447 Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.1			7
100 Methamidophos					
VB	0042 Flowerhead brassicas	0.5	Ac		7
FC	0003 Mandarins	0.5	Ac		7
112 Phorate					
VR	0589 Potato	0.5			7
126 Oxamyl					
FC	0001 Citrus fruits	3			7
VC	0424 Cucumber	1			7
VC	0046 Melons, except watermelon	1			7
VO	0051 Peppers	5			7

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
142 Prochloraz				
VO	0450	Mushrooms	40	7
145 Carbosulfan				
FC	0206	Mandarin	0.1	7
FC	0004	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.1	7
VR	0589	Potato	0.05	7
194 Haloxyfop				
PE	0840	Chicken eggs	0.01	(*) 7
PM	0840	Chicken meat	0.01	(*) 7
PO	0840	Chicken, Edible offal of	0.05	7
SO	0691	Cotton seed	0.2	7
OC	0691	Cotton seed oil, Crude	0.5	7
AM	1051	Fodder beet	0.3	7
SO	0697	Peanut	0.05	7
VP	0063	Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.2	7
VR	0589	Potato	0.1	7
VD	0070	Pulses	0.2	7
SO	0495	Rape seed	2	7
OC	0495	Rape seed oil, Crude	5	7
OR	0495	Rapeseed oil, Edible	5	7
CM	1206	Rice bran, Unprocessed	0.02	(*) 7
CM	0649	Rice, Husked	0.02	(*) 7
CM	1205	Rice, Polished	0.02	(*) 7
OC	0541	Soya bean oil, Crude	0.2	7
OR	0541	Soya bean oil, Refined	0.2	7
VR	0596	Sugar beet	0.3	7
SO	0702	Sunflower seed	0.2	7

MRLs retained at Step 4

194 Haloxyfop

MO	1280	Cattle kidney	1	4
MO	1281	Cattle liver	0.5	4
MM	0812	Cattle meat	0.05	4
ML	0812	Cattle milk	0.3	4

APPENDIX VII

PROPOSED DRAFT AND DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(Returned to Step 6)

	<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	Except cherries.
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	
95	Acephate				
FS	0245 Nectarine	2		6	
FS	0247 Peach	2		6	
VO	0051 Peppers	5		6	
FP	0009 Pome fruits	7		6	
100	Methamidophos				
FS	0245 Nectarine	0.5	Ac	6	
FS	0247 Peach	0.5	Ac	6	

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Note</u>
VO	0051 Peppers	2	Ac	6	
FP	0009 Pome fruits	0.5	Ac	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	
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	
204 Esfenvalerate					
SO	0691 Cotton seed	0.05		6	
VO	0448 Tomato	0.1		6	
GC	0654 Wheat	0.05		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	
216 Indoxacarb					
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	3		6	
MRLs FOR SPICES					
53 Mevinphos					
	Spices, grains	5		6	
	Spices, fruits and berries	0.2	(*)	6	
	Spices, roots and rhizomes	1		6	

APPENDIX VIII

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

The following are the tentative schedules to be evaluated by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticides Residues from 2007 to 2012.

2007 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residues evaluations	
New Compounds		New Compounds	
difenoconazole		difenoconazole	
dimethomorph		dimethomorph	
pyrimethanil		pyrimethanil	
zoxamide		zoxamide	
Periodic re-evaluations		Periodic re-evaluations	
azinphos-methyl (002)	2008R	clofentezine (156)	2005T
lambda cyhalothrin	2008R	cyfluthrin/beta cyfluthrin (157)	2006T
		cyromazine (169)	2006T
flusilazole (165)		flusilazole (165)	
procymidone (136)	2009R	propiconazole (160)	2004T
profenofos (171)	2008R	triadimefon(133)/ triadimenol (168)	2004T
		triazophos (143)	2002T
Evaluations		Evaluations	
aminopyralid (220) - finalisation of evaluation pending complete data submission		aminopyralid (220) finalisation of evaluation pending complete data submission	

atrazine – toxicity evaluation for water drinking guidelines – requested by WHO		carbaryl (008) – retrospective alternative GAP, cherries, citrus fruits, citrus juice, citrus pulp, dry; dried grapes and stone fruits; and additional MRLs for cranberry and chili peppers.	2001T, 2002R
captan (007) -review of ARfD		fenitrothion (037) –apple; cereal grains; edible offal (mammalian); eggs; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); milks; poultry meat; rice bran, unprocessed; wheat bran unprocessed.	
carbendazim (072) – EU will submit written concern to the JMPR Secretariat		phosmet (103) –retrospective alternative GAPs for apricot, blueberries, citrus fruit , nectarine and pome fruit.	
fenitrothion (037) -review of ADI and ARfD		tebuconazole (189)– additional MRLs for citrus fruit, pome fruit, plum, elderberry, mango, papaya, leek, onion, garlic, head cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, melon, watermelon, tomato, lettuce, bean, soya, carrot, artichoke, celery, barley, rice, maize, rape, coffee, hops.	1994T
fenpyroximate (193) – review of the ARfD		MRLs for dried chilli pepper -azinphos-methyl (068), diazinon (022), imidacloprid (206), metalaxyl(138), methomyl (094), methoxyfenozide (209) and carbaryl (8)	
folpet (041) – review of the ARfD.		indoxacarb(216)-for alternative GAP for cabbage head	

		quinoxifen(223) (meat MRL)	
		bifenazate(219) (meat MRL)	
		thiabendazole(065) (citrus fruit MRL)	

2008 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residue Evaluations	
New Compounds		New Compounds	
azoxystrobin		azoxystrobin	
chlorantraniliprole		chlorantraniliprole	
mandipropamid		mandipropamid	
prothioconazole		prothioconazole	
spinetoram		spinetoram	
spirotetramate		spirotetramate	
Periodic re-evaluations		Periodic re-evaluations	
bioresmethrin (093)	2009R	lambda-cyhalothrin replacement of cyhalothrin	2007T
buprofezin (173)	2009R	cypermethrins (118)	2006T
hexythiazox (176)		permethrin (120)	1999T
		profenofos (171)	2007T
Evaluations		Evaluations	
carbofuran (096) - review of ARfD (new data available,US)		bifenazate (219)- additional MRLs for citrus fruit, egg plant, tea, watermelon.	
oxamyl (126)- clarification of ARfD (Concern from EC)		boscalid (221)- additional MRLs for hops and kiwifruit	
		chlorpropham (201)- whole milk and milk fat for MRL evaluation	

		dimethoate(027) –retrospective alternative GAPs for lettuce head; peppers sweet, update dietary risk assessment	
		diphenylamine (030)-whole milk and milk fat for MRL evaluation	
		imidacloprid(206)-additional MRLs for avocado, banana, blueberry, cranberry, carrot, coffee, pea, peanut, pomegranate, strawberry, sugar apple, sunflower, tree nuts	
		methomyl (094) - retrospective alternative GAPs for cucumber, pear, melons, tomato, grapes and zucchini	
		oxamyl (126) – retrospective alternative GAPs for citrus fruits, cucumber, melon, pepper	
		spinosad(203)– additional MRLs for banana, cranberry, hops	

2009 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residue Evaluations	
New Compounds		New Compounds	
fluopicolide		fluopicolide	
spirodiclofen		spirodiclofen	
pyroxsulam		pyroxsulam	
Periodic re-evaluations		Periodic re-evaluations	
bifenthrin (178)	2010R	benelaxyl (155)	2005T
cadusafos (174)	2010R	bioresmethrin (093)	2008T
chlorothalanil (081)	2010R	buprofezin (173)	2008T
chlorpyrifos-methyl (090)		chlorpyrifos-methyl (090)	
		haloxyfop (194)	

cycloxydim (179)	2010R	hexythiazox (176)	2008T
		procymidone (136)	2007T
Evaluations		Evaluations	
		acephate – alternative GAP (mandarine, flower head brassicas)	Further information for additional commodities expected from manufactures
		fenbuconazole (197) – re-evaluation of the pome fruits CXL; additional CXLs for almonds, blueberries, citrus, cranberries, plums and prunes	
		methoxyfenozide (209) – additional MRLs for bean, blueberry, citrus, cucumbers, papaya, pea, peanut, root crops, strawberry, sweet potato	
		phorate (112) - acute intake for potatoes	
		prochloraz (142) – acute intake for mushroom	
		spices – additional MRLs	

2010 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residue Evaluations	
New Compounds		New Compounds	
dicamba		dicamba	
Periodic re-evaluations		Periodic re-evaluations	
aldicarb (117)	2011R	amitraz (122)	1998T
dicofol (026)	2011R	azinphos-methyl (002)	2007T
dithianon (028)	2011R	bifenthrin (178)	2009T
fenbutatin oxide (109)	2011R	cadusafos (174)	2009T

		chlorothalanil (081)	2009T
		cycloxydim (179)	2009T
Evaluations		Evaluations	

2011 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residues evaluations	
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	dithianon (028)	2010T
fenpropathrin (185) - maybe earlier, pending data availability	2012R	fenbutatin oxide (109)	2010T
Evaluations		Evaluations	

2012 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residues evaluations	
New Compounds		New Compounds	
Periodic re-evaluations		Periodic re-evaluations	
		dichlorvos (025)	2011T
		diquat (031)	2011T
		etofenprox (184)	2011T
		fenpropathrin (185) – maybe earlier, pending data availability	2011T
triforine (116)		triforine (116)	

APPENDIX IX

DISCONTINUATION OF WORK ON THE DRAFT CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR
PESTICIDES

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>		<u>Step</u>
27	Dimethoate			
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	2		W
59	Parathion-Methyl			
AL	1020 Alfalfa fodder	70		W
SO	0691 Cotton seed	25		W
OC	0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude	10		W
OR	0691 Cotton seed oil, Edible	10		W
AS	0162 Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses	5		W
GC	0645 Maize	0.1		W
CF	1255 Maize flour	0.05		W
OC	0645 Maize oil, Crude	0.2		W
OR	0645 Maize oil, Edible	0.1		W
AL	0072 Pea hay or pea fodder (dry)	70		W
AL	0528 Pea vines (green)	40		W
SO	0495 Rape seed	0.05		W
OC	0495 Rape seed oil, Crude	0.2		W
OR	0495 Rapeseed oil, Edible	0.2		W
GC	0654 Wheat	5		W
CM	0654 Wheat bran, Unprocessed	10		W
CF	1211 Wheat flour	2		W
AS	0654 Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	10		W
65	Thiabendazole			
FC	0001 Citrus fruits	3	Po	W
74	Disulfoton			
VB	0400 Broccoli	0.1		W
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	0.2		W
VB	0404 Cauliflower	0.5		W
VB	0404 Cauliflower	0.05		W
VL	0482 Lettuce, Head	1		W
VL	0483 Lettuce, Leaf	1		W
85	Fenamiphos			
VO	0051 Peppers	0.5		W
VO	0448 Tomato	0.5		W
VC	0432 Watermelon	0.05	(*)	W
94	Methomyl			
FP	0226 Apple	2		W
100	Methamidophos			
VB	0041 Cabbages, Head	1		W
VO	0448 Tomato	2		W
105	Dithiocarbamates			
VO	0445 Peppers, Sweet	7		W
117	Aldicarb			
FI	0327 Banana	0.2		W
VR	0589 Potato	0.5		W

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Step</u>
209 Methoxyfenozide		
VL 0502 Spinach	50	W