JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

41st Session
Rome, Italy
2 – 6 July 2018

REPORT OF THE 50th SESSION OF THE
CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Haikou, P.R. China, 9 - 14 April 2018
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<td>ADI</td>
<td>Acceptable Daily Intake</td>
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<td>ALINA</td>
<td>The Latinamerican Association of the National Agrochemical Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARfD</td>
<td>Acute Reference Dose</td>
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<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>CAC</td>
<td>Codex Alimentarius Commission</td>
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<td>Executive Committee</td>
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<td>cGAP</td>
<td>Critical GAP</td>
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<td>CLI</td>
<td>CropLife International</td>
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<td>CRD</td>
<td>Conference Room Document</td>
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<td>CXL</td>
<td>Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide (as adopted by CAC)</td>
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<td>DIE</td>
<td>Daily Intake Estimate</td>
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<td>EDCs</td>
<td>Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals</td>
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<td>EFSA</td>
<td>European Food Safety Authority</td>
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<td>EHC</td>
<td>Environmental Health Criteria</td>
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<td>EMRL</td>
<td>Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>Electronic Working Group</td>
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<td>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>GAP</td>
<td>Good Agricultural Practice (in the use of pesticides)</td>
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<td>GEMS/Food</td>
<td>Global Environment Monitoring System - Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Program</td>
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<td>Good Laboratory Practices</td>
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<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<td>International Estimated Daily Intake</td>
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<td>IESTI</td>
<td>International Estimate of Short-Term Intake</td>
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<td>IGG</td>
<td>FAO Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea</td>
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<td>LOQ</td>
<td>Limit of Quantification</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>NHF</td>
<td>National Health Federation</td>
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<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>No Observed Adverse Effect Level</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<td>PAD</td>
<td>Pesticide Attributes Database</td>
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<td>Physical Working Group</td>
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<td>National Institute for Public Health and the Environment</td>
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<td>Standard Deviation</td>
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<td>Tertiary butylphenylethanol</td>
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<td>Tolerable Daily Intake</td>
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<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>TTC</td>
<td>Threshold of Toxicological Concern</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>WG</td>
<td>Working Group</td>
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<td>World Health Organization</td>
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INTRODUCTION

1. The 50th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) was held in Haikou, China, from 9 to 14 April 2018 at the kind invitation of the Government of the People’s Republic of China. Professor Xiongwu QIAO, Director of the Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Science chaired the Session, assisted by Dr. Guibiao YE, Director of CCPR Secretariat, Institute for Control of Agrochemicals, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs the People’s Republic of China. Representatives from 52 Member countries, one Member organization, and 10 international organizations attended the Session. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Mr. Aiguo MA, General Agronomist of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, opened the Session, congratulated CCPR on its achievements over the past 50 years; underscored the importance of setting robust and practical standards in order to achieve global harmonization; and expressed the Chinese Government commitment to continue supporting Codex activities. Ms Caixiang FU, Vice Governor of Hainan Province, addressed the Committee and extended their warmest welcome to all participants.

3. Mr Guilherme Costa, Chairperson of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Mr. Zhongjun ZHANG, Deputy Representative of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Representation in China, also addressed the Committee. Mr Tom Heilandt, Secretary of the Codex Alimentarius Commission addressed the meeting through a pre-recorded video message.

Division of Competence

4. CCPR noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)

5. CCPR adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session with the following additions under Agenda Item 11, Other Business:

   (i) Biopesticides (Chile);
   (ii) Participation of JMPR in an international joint review of a new compound (Canada);
   (iii) Uniform risk management approach to address the issue of endocrine disrupting chemicals in food (India);
   (iv) Revision of the Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56-2005); and
   (v) Information by Japan on the current situation of the proposed new MRLs for Fosetyl-Al.

6. CCPR agreed to establish in-session working groups on the following topics, open to all members and observers and working in English:

   (i) Classification of Food and Feed – To consider key issues related to the revision of the Classification (CXM 4-1989) and examples of representatives commodities (CXG 84-2012) (Agenda Item 7) (chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by The Netherlands);
   (ii) IESTI equations – To consider key points raised in the discussion paper on the review of the IESTI equations (Agenda Item 8) (chaired by The Netherlands and co-chaired by Australia and Uganda).

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (Agenda Item 2)

7. CCPR appointed Mr. David LUNN (New Zealand) and Mr Kevin BODNARUK (Australia) to act as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND/OR OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda Item 3)

8. CCPR noted that some matters were for information only, and that matters for action would be considered under the relevant agenda items.

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1  CRD34 (Remarks delivered at the opening ceremony)
2  CRD01
3  CX/PR 18/50/01
4  CX/PR 18/50/02; CRD03 (Chile); CRD04 (EU, Kenya); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD20 (Paraguay); CRD21 (Mali); CRD26 (Senegal); CRD28 (Nicaragua); CRD29 (Nigeria)
Closer collaboration between CCPR and CCRVDF

9. Delegations supported the need to evolve innovative ways for better collaboration between JMPR/JECFA (see Agenda Item 4a) and CCPR/CCRVDF, for optimal evaluation of dual use compounds, and proposed that these could include:
   - Improved collaboration between JMPR/JECFA e.g. harmonized MRLs, residue definitions, etc.
   - Regular communication between delegations to CCPR and CCRVDF as well as within the Codex Secretariat itself.
   - Improved synchronization of work between the CCPR and CCRVDF WG on Priorities.

CCPR agreed to further consider this matter under Agenda Item 9 (paragraph 152).

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda Item 4a)6

10. CCPR noted matters of interest arising from FAO and WHO relevant to the work of the Committee as follows:
   - Improvement of chronic dietary exposure assessment.
   - Acute probabilistic dietary exposure assessment for pesticides.
   - Global food consumption databases and ongoing activities to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes.

11. The Representative of WHO provided relevant information to CCPR on the FAO/WHO scientific advice in particular:
   - The establishment of a joint JECFA and JMPR Expert working group on assessment of chronic dietary exposure for pesticides and veterinary drugs.
   - The alignment of methodologies to assess compounds used both as pesticides and veterinary drugs.
   - The progress on the performance of a probabilistic assessment based on the acute exposure for 47 pesticides having an acute reference dose.
   - Ongoing efforts to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes.

12. The Representative of FAO reported on the outcome of the FAO survey on the use of antibiotics in crops conducted after CCPR49. Overall, the survey indicated that antibiotics and antimicrobials that specifically inhibit or kill bacteria are approved for use to treat plant diseases in at least 20 countries. The regulations and oversight of antibiotic use are strong and residues present on foods of plant origin are minimal. In contrast, the amounts and types of antimicrobials used, the crops treated and the potential for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) are unknown. In order to develop science-based recommendations to mitigate the negative public health impacts of AMR, the use of antimicrobials in plant production resulting in occupational exposure, food, and environmental contamination need to be assessed. FAO will continue to work on this area together with WHO and OIE.

13. CCPR noted that the work priorities of FAO and WHO related to the work of the Committee should include:
   - The impact of the use of antimicrobial compounds in plant protection (food and feed).
   - Close cooperation between scientific bodies (in particular JMPR and JECFA).
   - Capacity building to enhance participation of Codex members in the work of JMPR and CCPR.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Agenda Item 4b)6

14. CCPR noted information provided by IAEA and OECD on their activities relevant to the work of CCPR.

REPORT ON ITEMS OF GENERAL CONSIDERATION BY THE 2017 JMPR (Agenda Item 5a)7

15. CCPR noted the information provided by the JMPR Secretariat on the following matters:
   - Special studies on microbiological effects of pesticide residues in foods.
   - Use of historical control data.
   - Further consideration of the process for establishing group MRLs - update on the use of the revised commodity classification for vegetables.
   - Field use pattern anticipated residue comparison model.
   - Update of the IESTI model used for the calculation of dietary intake - new large portion data.

16. CCPR further noted comments of delegations in regard to the following matters:

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6 CX/PR 18/50/03; CRD05 (EU, Kenya); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD21 (Mali); CRD26 (Senegal)
7 Section 2 of the 2017 JMPR Report; CRD06 (China, EU, Kenya); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD21 (Mali)
Special studies on microbiological effects of pesticide residues in foods

17. Delegations welcomed the initiative of JMPR to carry out when appropriate assessments of the adverse chronic and acute effects of pesticide residues on the microorganisms in the human gastrointestinal tract in line with those routinely done by JECFA for veterinary drug residues.

Establishment group MRLs with the revised Classification of Food and Feed (CXM 4-1989)

18. In relation to the establishment of group MRLs using the revised Classification (in particular the revised Type 02), delegations expressed concerns on the JMPR exclusion of certain commodities (in particular minor crops) from their recommended group MRLs. It was recalled that one of the key points for the revision of the Classification was the establishment of group MRLs that cover minor crops which otherwise would be difficult to establish.

19. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that JMPR had identified several cases where there was insufficient information to support a conclusion that a group MRL would be sufficient to accommodate potential residues in all commodities in the group. Where the morphology and crop production practices suggested that potential residues could be significantly different from those in the representative commodity, JMPR agreed that the best science-based decision was to make the recommendations for a subgroup rather than for a group as this would be more scientifically sound. JMPR welcomed additional information comparing residues in the various commodities of the crop grouping including guidance from CCPR on the acceptable variation of residues between members of a group or sub-group.

20. The JMPR Secretariat agreed that JMPR would revisit those recommendations in 2018 to exclude peppers (subgroup) (except martynia, okra and roselle) from the MRL recommendations for the subgroup of peppers (Oxamyl (126), Fenpyroximate (193), Spinetoram (233) and Fluopyram (243)) based on the information to be submitted by EU and Canada.

Field use pattern anticipated residue comparison model/tool

21. Delegations noted that this tool would allow JMPR to make use of data from trials not reflecting the cGAP. The tool was a pragmatic approach to decide if the results of supervised trials with several parameters not matching cGAP could be used to recommend MRLs.

22. Delegations supported this approach in general. However, CCPR considered that there was a need to validate the tool to ensure that the residue data sets were suitable for estimating MRLs. Therefore, the tool should be tested for different pesticide / commodity combinations comparing the outcome of assessments based on trials that match the GAP, with the outcome of assessments based on residue trials that deviate in different parameters from the GAP to gain experience in the application of the tool and to increase confidence amongst users.

Update of the IESTI model used for the calculation of dietary intake: New large portion data

23. Delegations noted the following:

- It would be useful to explore mechanisms to support developing countries to generate / provide large portion data in order to make the risk assessment more accurate and the MRLs more globally accepted.
- The database should be updated regularly and should take into consideration the outcome of the international workshop on the IESTI equations in relation to consumption data to be expressed as a function of actual body weights.
- A new revision of the European model for pesticide risk assessment had been published and contained updated EU consumption data that could be taken into account for the IESTI model used by JMPR.

REPORT ON JMPR RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC CONCERNS RAISED BY CCPR (Agenda Item 5b)

24. CCPR noted that specific concerns on compounds raised by CCPR would be addressed when discussing the relevant compounds under Agenda Item 6.

25. In addition, CCPR noted information provided by the JMPR Secretariat on the following matters:

- Update from JECFA
- Harmonization of the dietary exposure methodologies for compounds used both as pesticides and veterinary drugs – Harmonizing/combining exposure from veterinary drug and pesticide use
- Pesticides for vector control – New pesticide active ingredients developed initially for vector control: Use of JMPR WHO Core Assessment Group for Pesticides (new pesticide active ingredients developed initially for vector control may be included in future JMPR meetings)
- Update from the IPCS
- Harmonization of the residue definition – determining the level of interest in a pilot project to achieve more harmonized residue definitions

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8 Section 3 of the 2017 JMPR Report; CRD06 (Kenya); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD21 (Mali)
MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD AND FEED AT STEPS 7 AND 4 (Agenda Item 6)  

General Remarks

26. The EU advised CCPR that they would be introducing reservations for a number of proposed draft and draft MRLs during the discussions on the individual compounds and that the reasons for these reservation were outlined in CRD06.

27. The EU explained to CCPR that it was current EU policy to align EU MRLs with Codex MRLs (CXLs) if three conditions were fulfilled:
   (i) that EU sets MRLs for the commodity under consideration;
   (ii) that the current EU MRL is lower than the CXL; and
   (iii) that the CXL is acceptable to EU with respect to aspects such as consumer protection, supporting data, and extrapolations.

28. In the interest of transparency EU advised CCPR that they would be making reservations during the discussions on the individual compounds where they considered the third criterion had not been met (CRD06).

29. Norway and Switzerland advised CCPR that they supported all EU reservations, as their residue risk assessment approach was the same as that of the EU.

30. CCPR agreed to note these reservations in the report where relevant.

31. The EU also explained that the MRLs and the currently taken positions for Difenoconazole (224), Propiconazole (160), Prothioconazole (232) and Tebuconazole (189) might be revised in future, pending an evaluation of triazole derivative metabolites in the EU.

CAPTAN (7)

32. CCPR noted that JMPR could not propose a maximum residue level for ginseng due to unreliable analytical results.

CHLORMEQUAT (15)

33. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 and the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs. CCPR also agreed to revoke the CXLs for maize fodder (dry); rapeseed; rapeseed oil, crude; rye flour; and wheat, wholemeal.

2,4-D (20)

34. In response to the concern from USA relating to the 2017 JMPR lack of a recommended maximum residue level for cotton seed, the JMPR Secretariat explained that there were questions about the storage stability of 2,4-D and 2,4-DCP residue in cotton seed and that the results of the storage stability studies for soya bean were not able to be extrapolated to cotton seed. The JMPR Secretariat advised that this concern would be considered by the 2018 JMPR.

DIQUAT (31)

35. CCPR noted that diquat was scheduled for evaluation by the 2018 JMPR.

CARBENDAZIM (72) + THIOPHANATE-METHYL (77)

36. CCPR was informed that the 2017 JMPR could not recommend maximum residue levels for Thiophanate-methyl (77) and Carbendazim (72) because of insufficient toxicological data for carbendazim (arising from the use of thiophanate-methyl). CCPR agreed to maintain all CXLs awaiting the outcome of the 2022 JMPR re-evaluation based on toxicological data to be submitted for carbendazim.

OXAMYL (126)

37. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for cucumber and summer squash due to acute health risks for a group of EU consumers.

38. Canada, Germany, Uganda and Kenya suggested CCPR and JMPR to keep martynia, okra and roselle in the peppers (subgroup) and wait for the submission of more information for consideration by the 2018 JMPR.

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9 CL 2018/11-PR; CX/PR 18/50/05; CX/PR 18/50/05-Add.1 (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt); CRD07 (China, EU, Kenya, USA); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD20 (Paraguay); CRD25 (Morocco); CRD29 (Nigeria); CRD31 (El Salvador)
39. In light of the discussions on crop group extrapolation (Agenda Item 5a, paragraph 22), CCPR decided to keep the proposed draft MRLs for pepper chili (dried) and for peppers (subgroup) (includes all commodities in this subgroup, except martynia, okra and roselle) at Step 4. CCPR further decided to advance all the remaining proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

40. CCPR also agreed to revoke the CXLs for citrus fruit; cotton seed; eggs; peanut; peanut fodder; poultry meat; poultry edible offal; spices, fruits and berries; spices, roots and rhizomes. CCPR further agreed to withdraw the draft MRLs for citrus fruit (at 3 mg/kg); cucumber (at 1 mg/kg); melons, except watermelon (at 1 mg/kg); and peppers (subgroup) (at 5 mg/kg).

**PROPICONAZOLE (160)**

41. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for all commodities because they could not finalize their consumer risk assessment due to toxicological concerns with certain metabolites and the ongoing review of triazole metabolites.

42. CCPR also noted the proposal from EU, Norway and Switzerland that, more refined MRL recommendations are possible for post-harvest treatment (using the mean residue+4SD) and that the metabolism studies for post-harvest uses are required. CCPR agreed to keep all the proposed draft MRLs at Step 4 awaiting JMPR re-evaluation in 2018.

**ABAMECTIN (177)**

43. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that the new toxicology studies for this compound confirmed the ADI of 0-0.001 mg/kg bw established by the 2015 JMPR.

44. CCPR noted that no alternative GAP was available for spinach and agreed to withdraw the proposed draft MRL for spinach.

**BIFENTHRIN (178)**

45. CCPR noted that the 2019 JMPR would evaluate this compound.

**FENPROPMORPH (188)**

46. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for banana because of their acute consumer risk concern.

47. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**TEBUCONAZOLE (189)**

48. CCPR noted that EU, Norway and Switzerland reserved their positions on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for beans with pods (subgroup) pending the outcome of the ongoing periodic re-evaluation in EU.

49. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed draft MRL for the subgroup of beans with pods for adoption at Step 5/8 and to withdraw the draft MRL for common bean (pods and/or immature seeds).

**FENPYROXIMATE (193)**

50. CCPR noted that EU, Norway and Switzerland reserved their position on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for pear; cucumbers; and melon, except watermelons pending completion of their review of this compound. In addition, they had reservations on the advancement of the draft MRLs for the peppers (subgroup) (except martynia, okra and roselle) and coffee beans, as these were based on residues of parent compound only. They also had reservations for citrus fruit, due to different extrapolation policies as well as for Meat (from mammals, other than marine mammals); edible offal (mammalian) and mammalian fats (except milk fats) due to the different enforcement residue definitions for animal commodities.

51. CCPR agreed to keep the proposed draft MRLs for apricot; cherries (subgroup); cherry tomato; peach; plums (subgroup); watermelon; and tomato at Step 4, awaiting evaluation of the additional toxicological data by the 2020 JMPR.

52. CCPR agreed to advance all other proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs and to revoke the CXL for pome fruit.

**IMIDACLOPRID (206)**

53. CCPR noted that while the 2017 JMPR evaluated this compound, no maximum residue levels were proposed for pistachio nuts, since no trials matched GAP.
54. CCPR noted the reservation of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for pomegranate due to uncertainty over the relevance of the foliar metabolism study used to support a post-harvest use and because more refined MRL recommendations are possible for post-harvest treatments (using the mean residue + 4SD).

55. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that JMPR would reconsider the available metabolism data and the MRL calculation at the 2018 JMPR.

56. CCPR agreed to keep the proposed draft MRL for pomegranate at Step 4 awaiting the outcome of the 2018 JMPR.

57. CCPR agreed to advance all other proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**TRIFLOXYSTROBIN (213)**

58. CCPR noted the reservation of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for Cabbages head, due to the different policies on commodity definition for risk assessment.

59. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**DIFENOCONAZOLE (224)**

60. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for pome fruit due to acute and chronic exposure concerns for European consumers, and for rice due to the lack of a processing study and a different approach to establishing MRLs for rice.

61. The JMPR Secretariat commented that as no data was available to derive a processing factor for husked rice, the 2017 JMPR was not able to recommend any maximum residue level for husked rice.

62. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**AZOXYSTROBIN (229)**

63. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

**PROTHIOCONAZOLE (232)**

64. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**SPINETORAM (233)**

65. CCPR noted the reservation of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for avocado due to the limited number of trials matching the critical GAP and uncertainty over the calculation of the scaling factor by the 2017 JMPR. For milks; meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); edible offal (mammalian) and mammalian fats (except milk fats) as cabbage/kale was not included in the livestock dietary burden calculations. For persimmons as the critical GAP differs from other pome fruits. For plums (subgroup) since the inclusion of 11 additional trials that were scaled because the trials did not match the GAP resulted in a higher MRL.

66. The JMPR Secretariat commented that it was the general principle for JMPR to make use of the available data as much as possible. Since residues in persimmons were less than those in pome fruits, JMPR noted that the group MRL for pome fruits accommodated the cGAP for persimmons. According to the monograph, in the livestock dietary burden, the residue contribution from kale was not significant.

67. CCPR agreed to advance all the other proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs (see paragraph 22).

**FLUOPYRAM (243)**

68. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for milks due to chronic intake concerns, for rice because of a lack of processing factors, and for dry peas (subgroup) as the number of residue trials available was considered insufficient.

69. The JMPR Secretariat indicated that processing factor data were available to derive a MRL recommendation for husked and polished rice. JMPR agreed to the recommendation for husked rice and polished rice in 2018. For dried peas, the five residue trials were considered in conjunction with nine data sets for dry beans in deriving a maximum residue level recommendation.
70. CCPR agreed to withdraw the propose draft MRLs for peppers chili, dried and peppers (subgroup) currently held at Step 4 and advance all other proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**ACETAMIPRID (246)**

71. CCPR noted that the 2017 JMPR could not recommend a maximum residue level for pistachio as the submitted residue trials did not match the GAP. Iran would provide alternative GAP to match the trials for consideration by the 2019 JMPR.

72. CCPR agreed to withdraw the proposed draft MRL for mustard greens as no data were submitted for the evaluation of an alternative GAP by the 2017 JMPR.

**ISOPYRAZAM (249)**

73. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8, with the subsequent revocation of the associated CXLs.

**PROPYLENE OXIDE (250)**

74. The JMPR Secretariat informed CCPR that no MRLs could be proposed for tree nuts due to further clarifications required on the analytical method.

**SAFLUFENACIL (251)**

75. CCPR noted the reservation from EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for mustard seed and linseed due to the different residue definition for enforcement.

76. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for mustard seed and linseed to Step 5/8.

**SULFOXALOR (252)**

77. CCPR noted the reservations from EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for tree nuts at Step 4 awaiting evaluation by the 2019 JMPR.

**PICOXYSTROBIN (258)**

78. CCPR noted the reservations from EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for all fresh food commodities of plant and animal origin because of toxicological concerns.

79. In response to the concern from USA relating to the lack of a recommended maximum residue level for rape oilseed, the JMPR Secretariat advised that the 2018 JMPR would consider this concern.

80. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8.

**FENAMIDONE (264)**

81. CCPR noted that there was no alternative GAP information available for mustard greens and spinach, and agreed to withdraw the draft MRLs (currently at Step 4) for these two commodities.

**IMAZAPYR (267)**

82. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for barley due to this compound being under review in EU and because of a potentially different residue definition for enforcement.

83. CCPR agreed to forward the proposed draft MRLs for barley and barley straw and fodder (dry) for adoption at Step 5/8.

**IMAZAMOX (276)**

84. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for barley due to this compound being under review in EU and because of a potentially different residue definition for enforcement.

85. CCPR agreed to forward the proposed draft MRLs for barley and barley straw and fodder (dry) for adoption at Step 5/8.

**FLONICAMID (282)**

86. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs due to a different residue definition for enforcement.

87. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for all commodities for adoption at Step 5/8.
FLUPYRADIFURONE (285)

88. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for cherries, peaches and plums (subgroups) because of a different residue definition for enforcement.

89. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

QUINCLORAC (287)

90. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for rape seed due to the exclusion of the more toxic methyl ester metabolite from the residue definition for enforcement; for husked rice due to the use of an indicative conversion factor to estimate total residues, a different commodity definition and insufficient data to derive a robust processing factor; and for all animal commodities because the livestock dietary burden was derived from the residue contributions from rape seed and rice.

91. In response, the JMPR Secretariat advised that the 2017 JMPR had reviewed the residue definition for enforcement and had confirmed its previous recommendation and that for rice, the low level of risk supported the use of an indicative conversion factor. However, noting that a number of countries had included the methyl ester metabolite in their enforcement residue definitions, the JMPR Secretariat agreed that JMPR should revisit this issue in 2018 or 2019.

92. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

BICYCLOPYRONE (295)

93. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for edible offal (mammalian) due to an intake concern for EU consumers.

94. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

CYCLANILIPROLE (296)

95. CCPR noted the reservation of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRLs for fresh food commodities as a consumer risk assessment could not be completed due to the toxicological data gaps.

96. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that the toxicity of the main plant metabolite NK-1375 was lower than the parent compound, and showed no genotoxicity potential.

97. A number of delegations commented that JMPR had used a model to estimate MRLs for most plant commodities, and that the model needed validation to ensure that the derived MRL proposals were appropriate (see paragraphs 23-24).

98. The JMPR Secretariat responded that the submitted data did not match GAP and that in the past no MRL recommendations would had been made. Therefore, JMPR applied the model (paragraphs 23-24) to the data to derive the proposed draft MRLs (see Agenda Item 5a, paragraph 22).

99. CCPR agreed to keep all the proposed draft MRLs at Step 4 pending the evaluation of new data and revised GAP information by the 2019 JMPR. CCPR also invited JMPR to engage with national regulators to continue validation of the model.

FENAZAQUIN (297)

100. CCPR noted the reservations of EU, Norway and Switzerland on the advancement of the proposed draft MRL for cherries (subgroup) and hops (dry) because different toxicological reference values had been established in EU, with the metabolite TBPE identified as being of higher toxicity than parent; and that no residue data relating to TBPE were reported by JMPR.

101. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that JMPR had evaluated the toxicity of TBPE, and that the NOAEL of TBPE was set higher than the parent compound. The EU indicated that an additional uncertainty factor had been used to obtain the reference dose for TBPE.

102. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

FENPYRAZAMINE (298)

103. In response to comments from EU, Norway and Switzerland, the JMPR Secretariat confirmed that the proposed MRLs for grapes should be 3 mg/kg, and 9 mg/kg for dried grapes.

104. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.
ISOPROTHIOLANE (299)

105. CCPR agreed to advance the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

NATAMYCIN (300)

106. The JMPR Secretariat noted that no ADI or ARfD had been established by the 2017 JMPR due to an inadequate database.

PHOSPHONIC ACID (301)

107. The JMPR Secretariat advised that the ADI of 0-0.1 mg/kg bw established for Fosetyl-aluminium (302), while derived from toxicological studies on fosetyl-aluminium, also applied directly to phosphonic acid.

108. CCPR agreed to revise the expression of the ADI to more explicitly indicate this advice.

109. The proposed MRLs are listed under fosetyl-aluminium.

FOSETYL-ALUMINIUM (302)

110. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

TRIFLUMEZOPYRIM (303)

111. CCPR agreed to advance all the proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8.

Conclusion

112. CCPR:

(i) Agreed to forward to CAC41:

- Proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix II)
- Codex MRLs (CXLs) for revocation (Appendix III)

(ii) Noted that:

- Draft and proposed draft MRLs retained at Steps 7 and 4 are attached as Appendices (IV and V)
- Draft and proposed draft MRLs withdrawn are attached as Appendix (VI)

REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED (CXM 4-1989)

113. The United States of America and the Netherlands, as Chair and co-Chair of the EWG on the revision of the Classification, presented the report of the in-session WG and noted that:

- the priorities were to address unresolved issues involved with the crop grouping and the tables on representative commodities associated with Types 04 and 05;
- the crop grouping for the feed commodities; and
- the approach for crops that do not meet the criteria for crop grouping (i.e. Options 1 and 2).

114. CCPR recalled the decision10 taken at CCPR49 on the approach to the revision of the Classification to include a commodity only in one group or subgroup to avoid confusion of having two different CXLs for the same commodities and based on this took decisions in relation to the allocation of commodities in certain groups and subgroups.

115. CCPR further noted that additional commodities for inclusion in different groups in Types 04 and 05 as well as editorial corrections had been included based on the written comments submitted to this session.

116. CCPR considered the recommendation on Agenda Items 7 (a-e) as follows:

- REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION: CLASS A - PRIMARY COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN - TYPE 04 NUTS, SEEDS AND SAPS (AT STEPS 7 AND 4) (Agenda Item 7a)11

117. CCPR recalled that Type 04 included: Group 022 Tree nuts (Step 7); Group 023 Oilseeds and oilfruits (Step 7); Group 024 Seed for beverages and sweets (Step 7); and Group 025 Sap producing trees (Step 4) and endorsed the recommendations to:

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10 REP17/PR, para. 112
11 CL 2018/12-PR; CL 2018/13-PR; CX/PR 18/50/06; CX/PR 18/50/06-Add.1 (Canada, China, Egypt, EU, Kenya); CRD08 (Thailand); CRD14 (AU); CRD16 (Japan); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD20 (Paraguay); CRD21 (Mali); CRD22 (Ecuador); CRD29 (Nigeria); CRD31 (El Salvador); CRD33 (Report of the in-Session WG of the Classification)
Include Chilean hazelnut in Group 022 Tree nuts.

Maintain perilla seed in Group 023 Oilseeds and not to transfer it to Group 028 Spices as most perilla seed is used for oil and it will be difficult to distinguish between the different varieties in trade used as oilseed or spices.

Include coconut, inflorescence sap and Palmyra palm, inflorescence sap in Group 025 Tree saps, without the creation of separate subgroups and modify the commodity descriptor to indicate that sap can also be collected from the inflorescence of the trees.

Remove specific provisions for chestnuts in the portion of the commodity to which the MRLs applies (and which is analyzed) in Group 022 Tree nuts as the general provision for tree nuts is also applicable to this commodity.

Not to include (i) soya bean as already included in other groups in Type 02 and (ii) cupuaçú (*Theobroma grandiflorum*) as already included in Group 006B (Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits)

Maintain Subgroup 023D “Other Oilseeds” in Group 023 Oilseeds and oilfruits and not transfer them into the miscellaneous group.

Not to include additional synonym scientific names for shea nut because these are synonyms rather than the accepted name in GRIN, which is the generally used authority for scientific names in the code system of the classification.

### Conclusion

118. CCPR agreed to forward all groups in Type 04 (Groups 022, 023, 024 and 025) to CAC41 for adoption at Steps 8 and 5/8 (Appendix VII)

### REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION: CLASS A - PRIMARY COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN - TYPE 05 HERBS AND SPICES (AT STEP 7) (Agenda Item 7b)\(^\text{12}\)

119. CCPR noted that Type 05 includes Group 027 Herbs and Group 028 Spices and endorsed the recommendations to:

(i) Maintain the subgroups of 028I Dried chili peppers and 028H Citrus peel in Class A Primary commodities of plant origin and not to relocate them into Class D Processed food.

(ii) Maintain Milk thistle in Group 028 Spices and not include it in Group 023 Oilseeds as milk thistle is primarily used for herbicidal / medicinal uses with little use for oil.

(iii) Include caraway seed in Subgroup 028A Spices, seeds, as they are similar to other seeds of the *Apiaceae* in this group.

(iv) Change the entries for oregano and Marjoram to consolidate the entries for marjoram and to cross-reference oregano to marjoram.

### Conclusion

120. CCPR agreed to forward all groups in Type 05 (Groups 027 and 028) to CAC41 for adoption at Step 8 (Appendix VIII)

### REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION: IMPACT OF THE REVISED COMMODITY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS IN TYPE 03, TYPE 04 AND TYPE 05 ON THE CXLs (Agenda Item 7c)\(^\text{13}\)

121. CCPR agreed with the recommendations on the impact of the revised commodity groups and subgroups in Type 03 Grasses, Type 04 Nuts, seeds and saps and Type 05 Herbs and spices on the CXLs as described in Appendix IX.

### REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION: CLASS C – PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES TYPE 11 - PRIMARY FEED COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN (AT STEP 4) (Agenda Item 7d)\(^\text{14}\)

122. CCPR endorsed the recommendations to:

(i) Align the structure of Class C based on the water content of feeds (high water content versus low water content) so as to facilitate crop grouping and extrapolation of MRLs.

(ii) Group all feed commodities under Class C and consequently transfer processed feed commodities from Class D (Processed Food of Plant Origin) to Class C.

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\(^{12}\) CL 2018/20-PR; CX/PR 18/50/07; CX/PR 18/50/07-Add.1 (Canada, China, Egypt, EU, Kenya, Paraguay, Turkey); CRD08 (Japan, Thailand); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD20 (Paraguay); CRD21 (Mali); CRD22 (Ecuador); CRD25 (Morocco); CRD29 (Nigeria); CRD30 (Republic of Korea); CRD31 (El Salvador); CRD33 (Report of the in-Session WG of the Classification)

\(^{13}\) CX/PR 18/50/08; CRD 08 (Canada, EU, Kenya); CRD 14 (AU); CRD16 (Japan); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD21 (Mali); CRD29 (Nigeria); CRD33 (Report of the in-Session WG of the Classification)

\(^{14}\) CL 2018/14-PR; CX/PR 18/50/09; CX/PR 18/50/09-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, Egypt, EU, Kenya, Republic of Korea, USA); CRD08 (Thailand); CRD14 (AU); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD21 (Mali); CRD33 (Report of in-Session WG of the Classification)
CCPR agreed that the structure based on water content would allow the allocation of different type of feeds, e.g. forage, fodder, silage, etc. under the relevant groups and subgroups.

**Conclusion**

CCPR agreed with the structure for Class C – Animal Feed Commodities and that commodities to be included in the groups and subgroups would be further discussed in the EWG for consideration at CCPR51 (Appendix X).

**TABLES ON EXAMPLES OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR COMMODITY GROUPS IN TYPE 04 AND TYPE 05 (FOR INCLUSION IN THE PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE FOR THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR COMMODITY GROUPS (CXG 84-2012) (AT STEP 4) (Agenda Item 7e))**

Table 4 (examples of representative commodities for Type 04)

CCPR endorsed the recommendations to:

(i) Change the representative commodities for tree nuts to provide more guidance by adding specific examples for almonds, chestnuts, pecan, pistachios and walnuts (coconut is excluded as a representative commodity for this group).

(ii) Add new commodities in groups 022 to 025 based on written comments submitted to this session.

(iii) Bring the crops in Table 4 in line with the crops of the groups 022 to 025.

(iv) Agreed that it is not possible to set a Group CXL for the whole Group 023 as crops in Subgroup 023D Other oilseeds vary broadly and it is not possible to identify representative commodities.

Table 5 (examples of representative commodities for Type 05)

CCPR endorsed the recommendations to:

(i) **Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants):** Replace the conjunction “and” with “or” to allow for flexibility when selecting commodities within the subgroup.

(ii) **Subgroup 028D Spices, roots or rhizomes:** To apply the appropriate concentration factors when considering residue data from representative commodities from roots and tuber vegetables identified for this subgroup.

**Conclusion**

CCPR agreed to forward Table 4 (examples of representative commodities for Type 04) and Table 5 (examples of representative commodities for Type 05) to CAC41 for adoption at Step 5/8 and inclusion in the Principles and Guidance for the selection of representative commodities for the extrapolation of maximum residue limits for pesticides for commodity groups (CXG 84-2012) (Appendices VII and VIII).

**DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM WITHIN THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED TO PROVIDE CODES FOR COMMODITIES NOT MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR CROP GROUPING (Agenda Item 7f)**

CCPR endorsed the recommendation to adopt Option 1 namely “to create a separate Type within each Class of the Classification to provide a list of commodities and codes that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in a crop group” as a system within the Classification to provide codes for commodities that do not meet the criteria for grouping.

**OTHER MATTERS**

CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by The Netherlands, working in English with the following TOR:

(i) Continue the work on the revision of Class C, Animal Feed Commodities, based on the structure provided in Appendix X.

(ii) Consider the proposal to add subgroups to the groups that would include processed commodities. This may involve the relocation of commodities from Class D.

(iii) Consider new commodities for Class C.

(iv) Initiate work on Type 12 Secondary food commodities of plant origin in Class D

(v) Assign codes to miscellaneous commodities.

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15 CL 2018/15-PR; CX/PR 18/50/10; CX/PR 18/50/10-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, EU, Kenya, USA); CRD08 (Japan, Thailand); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD21 (Mali); CRD22 (Ecuador); CRD25 (Morocco); CRD33 (Report of the in-Session WG of the Classification)

16 CL 2018/21-PR; CX/PR 18/50/11; CX/PR 18/50/11-Add.1 (Australia, Canada, China, Egypt, EU, Kenya, USA); CRD08 (Japan); CRD14 (AU); CRD21 (Mali); CRD22 (Ecuador); CRD33 (Report of the in-Session WG of the Classification)
DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE REVIEW OF THE IESTI EQUATIONS (Agenda Item 8)\textsuperscript{17}

130. The Netherlands, as Chair of the In-session WG on the review of the IESTI equations, informed CCPR that the comments submitted in CRDs on TOR (i) - (iii) of the EWG had been considered and recommendations were made for consideration by CCPR as follows.

**TOR (i) Recommendation related to information on history, background and use of the IESTI equations:**

131. CCPR considered (i) whether the information on history, background and use of the IESTI equations was complete and met the requirements of related TOR (i) of the EWG and (ii) where to publish the information to make it more visibly available to Codex members, observers and other interested stakeholders i.e. as an appendix to the report or as an information document on a dedicated place on the Codex website.

132. CCPR noted the following views expressed by delegations:

(i) The document compiles factual information therefore there are no conflicting information in the document, and can be posted on the Codex website as an information document.

(ii) Member countries need more time to read the information provided in the document as it was available late.

(iii) It was premature to post the document as an information document on the Codex website as the information as currently presented may change in future.

(iv) The information provided was to support discussion in the EWG as per TOR (ii) and (iii)\textsuperscript{18} and did not meet the criteria for information document as agreed by CAC.

(v) The information could be published when work on the review of the IESTI equations is complete thus, decision on\textsuperscript{19} this matter should be postponed.

**Conclusion**

133. CCPR agreed to make available the “information document on history, background and use of the IESTI” as an Appendix to this report (Appendix XI).

**TOR (ii) Advantages and disadvantages that arise from the current IESTI equations and their impact on risk management, risk communication, consumer protection goals and trade**

134. CCPR agree to continue the review of the current IESTI equations and their impact on risk management, risk communication, consumer protection goals and trade (including illustrative comments and advantages and challenges).

**TOR (iii) Information on blending and bulking**

135. CCPR agreed to delete the reference to “Table 3 Appendix 2 of CX/PR 17/49/12” to ensure a more focused Scope and manageable work for the EWG.

136. CCPR noted the relevance of the issues outlined in Table 3 Appendix 2 of CX/PR 17/49/12 and considered that although they are predominantly within the remit of FAO/WHO and/or JMPR, they are important for the holistic consideration of the IESTI equation. CCPR determined for it to be appropriate to return to this table at a future Session of the Committee (Appendix XII).

**Conclusion**

137. CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG on IESTI, chaired by the Netherlands and co-chaired by Brazil and Uganda working in English, with the following mandate:

(i) To review and provide illustrative comments on advantages and challenges that arise from the current IESTI equations and their impact on risk management, risk communication, consumer protection goals and trade.

(ii) To gather relevant information on bulking and blending, in order to feed into the risk assessors work through the JMPR Secretariat (Items 4 and 13 on the table noted in Appendix XII).

(iii) Based on the above considerations develop a discussion paper providing recommendations for consideration at CCPR 51.

(iv) To append the information on the history, background and use of the IESTI equations as part of the CCPR report (Appendix XII).

(v) To append the table on technical / risk assessment challenges that either arise from the possible revision of the current IESTI equations or are current challenges as well as part of the CCPR (Appendix XII).

\textsuperscript{17} CX/PR 18/50/12; CRD09 (Review of the IESTI equations – reading guide for TOR (ii) and (iii)); CRD10 (China, EU, Kenya, AgroCare); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD20 (Paraguay); CRD23 (CropLife); CRD24 (USA); CRD27 (Netherlands)

\textsuperscript{18} REP17/PR, para. 161

\textsuperscript{19} REP14/CAC, para. 105 and REP14/GP, para. 86
ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 9) 20

138. Australia, as Chair of the EWG on Priorities, opened the discussion on Codex Schedules and Priorities and thanked EWG members, the co-chair from Germany and the United States of America for assistance in the preparation of the proposed 2019 schedule.

139. The EWG Chair indicated two key discussion points i.e. the proposed 2019 Schedule of JMPR evaluations and consideration of future management of unsupported older compounds both noted in CRD02.

2019 Schedule for JMPR evaluations

140. The EWG Chair provided the list of seven new compounds to be scheduled for JMPR evaluation plus one reserve compound.

141. The EWG Chair advised CCPR that there were 19 confirmed new uses and other evaluations listed in the proposed Schedule of new uses and other evaluations for the 2019 extraordinary meeting. One further nomination was presented making the full quota of 20. Four of these were confirmed as also requiring toxicological review. The JMPR Secretariat confirmed that ‘data call-in’ would occur in May 2018.

142. The EWG Chair advised CCPR that there were 13 confirmed new use and other evaluations listed in the proposed 2019 Schedule of new uses and other evaluations (normal meeting) and four unconfirmed nominations, the latter four given a reserve status. In addition, 13 compounds were listed for evaluation of monitoring data in support of spice MRLs. The sponsor of the compound Cyclaniliprole (263) indicated that revised labels would be provided in support of a re-evaluation of residue data initially undertaken in 2017. The revised labels would be included in the existing new use and other evaluation nomination for Cyclaniliprole (296).

143. During discussions on the new use and other evaluation schedules, CCPR reconfirmed the principle of avoiding nominations for the same compound on two or more consecutive years. CCPR further confirmed that consecutive nominations would only be allowed where Schedule quota was not full. Where the Schedule quota was full, nominators would be asked to consider consolidating consecutive nominations into one.

144. The EWG Chair advised that there were 10 compounds in the proposed 2019 Schedule of periodic reviews with only four supported by a sponsor. The EWG Chair indicated that the six remaining compounds were unsupported and were the subject of a public health concern. No data package was presented in support of the compound, Bromopropylate (70) for the 2018 periodic review and as such was added to the list of unsupported compounds.

145. CCPR indicated that a commitment of members/observers to provide support/data for the periodic review of the seven unsupported compounds was required prior to CCPR51. If this was the case, the 4-year rule may apply. If not, a recommendation would be put to CCPR to remove the seven compounds from the Codex Pesticide List and all CXLs revoked.

146. CCPR confirmed the 2019 Schedule of JMPR evaluations.

Periodic review and unsupported compounds

147. The EWG Chair opened discussion on unsupported compounds in the periodic review. It was noted that in addition to the seven unsupported compounds in the 2019 Schedule of periodic evaluations, approximately 20 unsupported compounds were listed in Tables 2A and 2B.

148. CCPR noted two key situations, which arose in the periodic review: unsupported compounds and unsupported compounds with public health concerns.

149. The JMPR Secretariat advised that the public health concerns lodged against the six unsupported compounds namely Aldicarb (177), Amitraz (122), Azinphos-methyl (002), Dicloran (83), Fenarimol (192) and Phosalone (60) in the 2019 Schedule of periodic evaluations would be reviewed by the WHO in 2019. The Representative of FAO advised that countries should envisage immediate strategies e.g. alternative GAPs to reduce the exposure when possible or phase out those highly hazardous pesticides.

150. Several members indicated the need for the preparation of a discussion paper to consider strategies for the management of unsupported compounds.

151. CCPR indicated that the EWG on Priorities would utilize the Codex IT Portal to continue maintenance of the CCPR schedules and priority lists, and to prepare a discussion paper on the management of unsupported compounds. All EWG members would be able to participate in both activities.

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20 CL 2018/16-PR; CX/PR 18/50/13; CRD02 (Revised schedules and priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR); CRD12 (China, EU, Kenya, AgroCare); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD21 (Mali)
Compounds with only external animal use

152. CCPR:
   (i) noted that the compound Flumethrin (195) has animal product CXLs related only to external animal use. This compound would be forwarded to JECFA for evaluation and consideration of CCRVDF.
   (ii) indicated that all compounds for which the existing CXLs are related to similar uses, i.e. external animal use only, will be identified prior to the next session of CCPR by the EWG Priorities.
   (iii) The Codex Secretariat will duly inform the JECFA Secretariat and the CCRVDF about the identified compounds and related existing CXLs.
   (iv) CXLs for flumethrin currently available on the Codex database for MRLs for pesticides will remain as such until the establishment of CXLs as veterinary drugs.

Conclusion

153. CCPR agreed:
   (i) To forward the proposed Schedule of pesticides for evaluation by the 2019 JMPR to CAC41 for approval (Appendix XIII).
   (ii) To re-convene the EWG on Priorities, chaired by Australia and co-chaired by Canada, Chile and Kenya working in English. The EWG is tasked with providing a report on the schedules and priority list (Australia), and a discussion paper on the management of unsupported compounds (Kenya, Chile, Canada), for consideration by CCPR51.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION DATABASE OF PESTICIDES (Agenda Item 10)21

154. Germany, as co-Chair of the EWG on Priorities, introduced the work on the National Registration Database of Pesticides and highlighted key points raised in the discussion paper as follows:

- The exercise showed that there was a need to refine the excel worksheet to better facilitate inputs from member countries.
- The preferable time interval would be 5 years-time with 20-30 compounds added to the database each year – however further confirmation from CCPR would be required in this regard.
- The replies did not account for wide geographical coverage nevertheless, they give an indication of the registered uses of pesticides e.g. most of the replies indicated registered uses while few replies indicated non or very limited registered uses for certain compounds.

155. Delegations generally supported further development of a national registration database of pesticides and provided the following views:

- The information requested in the excel worksheet should fit the purposes of the database (see paragraph 154).
- The information required should be simplified in order not to create unnecessary burden on Codex member countries;
- The need to indicate registration of compounds for non-food uses should be further clarified;
- The issue of how to report mixtures of active compounds in the excel worksheet should be explored;
- There is a need to facilitate access to the repository of excel worksheets as well as their uploading and downloading onto the Codex website to facilitate inputs, updating and data analysis – the Codex Secretariat noted that this issue would be further examined with the FAO IT division and the EWG Chair.
- Some members indicated that the number of compounds to be added to the database should be no more than 5-10 (instead of the proposed 20-30 active substances). In addition, the time cycle for updating registered uses should be 2-3 years rather than 5 years as this exercise could be resource-intensive and changes in the registration status that may occur during the year(s).

156. The EWG Priorities Chair reconfirmed the key objectives of the registration database, which were to provide members with a data source to facilitate support of commodities no longer supported in a periodic re-evaluation and to determine the global registration status of unsupported compounds. The EWG Chair indicated that the complexity of the project warranted a separate EWG. CCPR supported this view.

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21 CL 2018/17-PR; CX/PR 18/50/14; CRD13 (Colombia, EU, Kenya); CRD14 (AU); CRD17 (Ghana); CRD20 (Paraguay); CRD21 (Mali); CRD25 (Morocco)
Conclusion

157. CCPR agreed:

(i) to establish an EWG to continue to develop this project chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia working in English; and

(ii) that the Codex Secretariat will issue a CL inviting members:

- to lodge proposals to simplify and improve the excel worksheet including other data / information relevant to the further development of the database;
- to provide comments on the range of active substances that should be added to the database and the time interval to submit updated information; and
- to report back on the findings to the next session of CCPR.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 11)\(^2\)

Discussion paper on biopesticides

158. Chile presented a proposal for new work on biopesticides and observed that in Codex there were no specific guidelines on biopesticides and countries were beginning to develop national regulations with different approaches, which could lead to repercussions in international trade. Chile noted that the work on biopesticides was within the remit of CCPR, and proposed that CCPR consider work on elaboration of guidelines for biopesticides, which would support the harmonization of national regulations on biopesticides. The guidelines would cover aspects such as definitions, classification, a list of compounds that are considered to be exempted from MRLs or that do not give rise to residues, etc. Codex harmonized guidelines would help national risk management authorities in the decision making process in countries where specific regulations on biopesticides were lacking. Chile proposed to establish a EWG to assist in undertaking the preliminary work.

159. CCPR generally supported the proposal on biopesticides. The Committee noted that this was a new area, which lacked internationally harmonized guidelines and yet was increasing growth in the use of biopesticides globally and therefore it merited exploring. A concern was raised on the use of the prefix “bio” as in some regions its use was associated to organic production, and alternative option could be “guidelines for compounds of low public health concerns that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs”.

Conclusion

160. CCPR endorsed Chile’s proposal and agreed to establish a EWG, chaired by Chile, and co-chaired by India and the United States of America and working in English and Spanish, with the following mandate:

(i) Provide background (such as trade problems and possible risk to human health) for justifying new work under the mandate of CCPR.

(ii) To develop a proposal for guidelines to harmonize concepts to recognize biological and mineral compounds used as pesticides of low public health concern which are or should be exempted of CXLs and/or that do not give rise to residues.

(iii) Provide classification of such compounds and possible lists or criteria, etc.

(iv) Provide a revised project document scoping the work.

(v) Based on the above considerations, present a proposal on future work for consideration at CCPR51.

Discussion paper on the uniform management approach to address the issue of endocrine disrupting chemicals in food

161. India presented a proposal for new work on guidelines for “Uniform Risk Management Guidelines to address Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals as Pesticides in Food”, and stressed that there was a lack of harmonized guidance on regulating endocrine disrupting chemicals, which has emerged as a major concern among countries. The absence of this may result, not only in possible removal of many crop protection chemicals from the market, which could create major trade concerns in near future, despite their previously established safety in use. India requested CCPR to endorse new work on the development of uniform risk management guidelines to address the issue of EDCs as pesticides in food.

162. CCPR deliberated on the proposal and recognized the importance of this issue, however noted that there was no evidence that trade disruption, arising from the presence or withdrawal of CXLs, had occurred. CCPR also pointed out that EDCs comprise a wide spectrum of chemical that could arise from a wide range of sources hence the issue was broad and went beyond the mandate of CCPR.

\(^2\) CRD03 (Chile); CRD11 (Canada); CRD15 (Iran); CRD18 (India)
Conclusion

163. CCPR could not recommend starting the proposed new work at this time. CCPR also noted that India could raise the concern to CAC on its own, as a member of CAC.

Revision of the Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56-2005)

164. Iran presented a proposal for new work on the revision of CXG 56-2005 and highlighted the gaps in the guidelines that required addressing e.g. the title of the guidelines does not match the content; CXG focuses on confirmation test only; apparent editorial mistakes in the text; CXG 56 covers mass spectrometry in general which requires more detail guidance, etc.

165. CCPR acknowledged the relevance of the issue and emphasized the need for CXG 56 to be harmonized with the Guidelines on Performance Criteria for Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed (CXG 90-2017).

Conclusion

166. CCPR endorsed Iran's proposal and agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by Iran, and co-chaired by Costa Rica working in English with the following TOR:

(i) To prepare a discussion paper on the background, issues and potential solutions to gaps identified in the guidelines including a project document and an outline of the proposed revision of CXG 56 for consideration at CCPR51.

(ii) To harmonize CXG 56 with CXG 90 and other relevant Codex documents

Consideration of opportunities and challenges related to the participation of JMPR in an international joint review of a new compound

167. Canada introduced a proposal to conduct an assessment of the benefits, challenges and proposed possible solutions to the participation of JMPR in an international joint review of a new compound. Specifically, Canada suggested the creation of an EWG that would perform the assessment and develop a discussion paper to be presented for discussion at CCPR51.

Conclusion

168. CCPR endorsed Canada's proposal and agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by Canada, and co-chaired by Costa Rica and Kenya and working in English with the following TOR:

(i) To identify and assess the benefits, challenges and proposed solutions to the participation of JMPR in an international joint review of a new compound, using previous national and international experience to inform the assessment, such as the sulfoxaflor pilot project;

(ii) This assessment of benefits, challenges and proposed solutions will include but will not be limited to considerations such as resource efficiencies, timelines, enhanced communication and cooperation between competent authorities and the JMPR Secretariat, and science policy issues; and,

(iii) Based on the above considerations, to develop a discussion paper for discussion at CCPR51.

169. CCPR encouraged all delegations and the JMPR Secretariat to actively participate in the EWG and engage in an open and transparent discussion on the aforementioned topic.

Information by Japan on new MRLs for Fosetyl-Al

170. Japan shared information with the Committee on the current situation of the proposed new MRLs for fosetyl-Al with the residue definition of fosetyl and phosphonic acid, expressed as fosetyl, in response to concerns or interests of a number of countries. Japan further informed that analytical methods for rice, barley and wheat were being developed and called for sharing of analytical methods.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 12)

171. The Committee noted that its 51st session was tentatively scheduled to be held in China, in one-year time, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country and the Codex Secretariats.
APPENDIX I

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### PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

*(Recommended for adoption at Step 5/8)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>MRL (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlormequat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC 0640 Barley</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0640 Barley straw and fodder, dry</td>
<td>50 (dw)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 0691 Cotton seed</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE 0112 Eggs</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB 0269 Grapes</td>
<td>0.04 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC 0647 Oats</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0647 Oat straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<td>PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF 0111 Poultry fats</td>
<td>0.04 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0650 Rye</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM 0650 Rye bran, Unprocessed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0650 Rye straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 1251 Rye wholemeal</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0653 Triticale</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0653 Triticale straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CM 0654 Wheat bran, unprocessed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxamyl</td>
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<tr>
<td>VB 0402 Brussels sprouts</td>
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<tr>
<td>VR 0577 Carrot</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 2700 Cherry tomato</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0424 Cucumber</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 2046 Eggplants, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC 0046 Melons, except watermelon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<td>VR 0588 Parsnip</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR 0589 Potato</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0431 Squash, summer</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR 0596 Sugar beet</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0448 Tomato</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0432 Watermelon</td>
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<td>Fenpropimorph</td>
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<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>MRL (mg/kg)</td>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Note</td>
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<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
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<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0647 Oats</td>
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<td>AS 0647 Oat straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>PF 0111 Poultry fats</td>
<td>0.005 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
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<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0650 Rye</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VR 0596 Sugar beet</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 0596 Sugar beet pulp, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0653 Triticale</td>
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<td>AS 0653 Triticale straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0654 Wheat</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 1210 Wheat germ</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 1212 Wheat wholemeal</td>
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<tr>
<td>189 Tebuconazole</td>
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<tr>
<td>VP 2060 Beans with pods, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>193 Fenpyroximate</td>
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<tr>
<td>FP 0226 Apple</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>FI 0326 Avocado</td>
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<tr>
<td>DF 0226 Apples, dried</td>
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<td>VP 2060 Beans with pods, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<td>FC 0001 Citrus fruit, group of (includes all commodities in this group)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 0716 Coffee beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0424 Cucumber</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF 0269 Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<td>VO 2046 Eggplants, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0269 Grapes</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>DH 1100 Hops, dry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.1 (fat)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0051 Peppers, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td>(except martynia, okra and roselle)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VR 0589 Potato</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0272 Raspberries, Red, Black</td>
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<td>TN 0085 Tree nuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR 0001 Citrus oil, edible</td>
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<td>Commodity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyprodinil</td>
<td>VS 0620</td>
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<td>VP 0260</td>
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<td>Carrot</td>
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<td>VS 0621</td>
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<td>Celery</td>
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<td>TN 0085</td>
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<td>Ginseng</td>
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<td>Spinach</td>
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<td>Difenconazole</td>
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<td>FB 0020</td>
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<td>Blueberries</td>
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<td>Coffee beans</td>
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<td>Dry beans, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup) (except soya bean)</td>
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<td>Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits</td>
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<td>Ginseng, dried including red ginseng</td>
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<td>VO 0444</td>
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<td>Peppers Chili</td>
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<td>HS 0444</td>
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<td>Peppers Chili, dried</td>
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<td>Maize</td>
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<td>Peppers chill, dried</td>
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<td>Poultry, edible offal of</td>
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<td>Poultry meat</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td>Sweet corn fodder</td>
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<td>GC 0447</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td>Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)</td>
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<td>FT 0305</td>
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**Fluopyram**

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<td>Barley</td>
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<td>Barley straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<td>Basil</td>
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<td>DH 0722</td>
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<td>Bean fodder</td>
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<td>Bush berries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>FB 2005</td>
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<td>Cane berries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td>Cherries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>Cherry tomato</td>
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<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mamalian)</td>
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<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
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<td>GC 0647 Oats</td>
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<td>AL 0697 Peanut fodder</td>
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<td>(except martynia, okra, roselle)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0640 Barley straw and fodder, dry</td>
<td>7 (dw)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VD 2065 Dry beans, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VD 2066 Dry peas, subgroup of commodities in this subgroup) (includes all)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE 0112 Eggs</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC 0645 Maize</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0645 Maize fodder, dry</td>
<td>20 (dw)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR 0645 Maize oil, edible</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0647 Oats</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0647 Oat straw and fodder, dry</td>
<td>7 (dw)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL 0072 Pea hay or pea fodder, dry</td>
<td>150 (dw)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0656 Popcorn</td>
<td>0.015</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF 0111 Poultry fats</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>MRL (mg/kg)</td>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Note</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0650 Rye</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0650 Rye straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL 0541 Soya bean fodder</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR 0541 Soya bean oil, refined</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0447 Sweet corn (Corn on the cob)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(kernels plus cob with husk removed)</td>
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<td>GC 0653 Triticale</td>
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<td>AS 0653 Triticale straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0654 Wheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 0654 Wheat bran, Processed</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 1210 Wheat germ</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, dry</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(dw)</td>
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<td>AS 0640 Barley</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0640 Barley straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<td>(dw)</td>
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<td>GC 0640 Barley</td>
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<td>(except soya bean (succulent seeds in pods))</td>
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<td>(except soya bean (dry))</td>
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<td>VP 2061 Peas with pods, subgroup of</td>
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<td>FS 2001 Peaches, subgroup of (including Apricots and Nectarine) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE 0112 Eggs</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>(fat)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF 0111 Poultry fats</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
<td>(fat)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of</td>
<td>0.05 (*)</td>
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<td>SO 0495 Rape seed</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>AS 0649 Rice straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<td>CM 0649 Rice, husked</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM 1205 Rice, polished</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>MRL (mg/kg)</td>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Note</td>
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<td><strong>Bicyclopyrone</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105  Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE 0112  Eggs</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC 0640  Barley</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF 0640  Barley bran, processed</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0640  Barley straw and fodder, dry</td>
<td>0.8 (dw)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC 0645  Maize</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100  Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095  Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106  Milks</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0645  Maize fodder, dry</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC 0654  Wheat</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO 0111  Poultry, edible offal</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF 0111  Poultry fats</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 0110  Poultry meat</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS 0659  Sugar cane</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 0654  Wheat bran, processed</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF 1210  Wheat germ</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0654  Wheat straw and fodder, dry</td>
<td>0.8 (dw)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 0447  Sweet corn fodder</td>
<td>0.5 (dw)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0447  Sweet corn (corn on the cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fenazaquin</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0013  Cherries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH 1100  Hops, dry</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fenpyrazamine</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 0660  Almonds</td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 2005  Cane berries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 0013  Cherries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 4275  Cherry tomato</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0424  Cucumber</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF 0269  Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105  Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VR 0604  Ginseng</td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0269  Grapes</td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0482  Lettuce, head</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0483  Lettuce, leaf</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100  Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095  Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106  Milks</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 2001  Peaches, subgroup of (including Apricots and Nectarine) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO 0445  Peppers, Sweet (including pimento or pimiento)</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0014  Plums, subgroup of (including fresh Prunes) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>MRL (mg/kg)</td>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0275</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO 0448</td>
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299  
**Isoprothiolane**  
<table>
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<th>MRL (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Step</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MO 0105</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML 0106</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM 0649</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM 1205</td>
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302  
**Fosetyl-Al**  
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB 0269</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH 1100</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>FB 0275</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO 0448</td>
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303  
**Triflumezopyrim**  
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<th>MRL (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Step</th>
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<td>MO 0105</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>PE 0112</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM 0095</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM 0183</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>ML 0106</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO 0111</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF 0111</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 0110</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF 1250 Rye flour</td>
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<td>CF 1251 Rye wholemeal</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CF 1212 Wheat wholemeal</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VC 0046 Melons, except watermelon</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0448 Tomato</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of</td>
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<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals</td>
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**Fluopyram**

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<th>Step</th>
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<td>VD 0071 Beans (dry)</td>
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<td>FS 0013 Chick-pea (dry)</td>
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<td>MO 0099 Liver of cattle, goats, pigs &amp; sheep</td>
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<tr>
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<td>SO 0697 Peanut</td>
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<td>CXL-D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR 0589 Potato</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0272 Raspberries, Red, Black</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>VD 4521 Soybean (dry)</td>
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<td>VO 0448 Tomato</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>VD 4523 Soybean (dry)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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**Isopyrazam**

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<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>MRL (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Note</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC 0640 Barley</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0640 Barley straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>CXL-D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO 0106 Milks</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td>CXL-D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM 0183 Milk fats</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0650 Rye straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0650 Rye</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0653 Triticale</td>
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<td>AS 0653 Triticale straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>GC 0654 Wheat</td>
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<td>AS 0654 Wheat straw and fodder, dry</td>
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<td>Commodity</td>
<td>MRL (mg/kg)</td>
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<td>Step</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bifenthrin</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0442 Okra</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>Metalaxyl-M</td>
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<td>FP 0226 Apple</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
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<td>SB 0715 Cacao beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0269 Grapes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VL 0482 Lettuce, Head</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>VA 0385 Onion, Bulb</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0445 Peppers, Sweet (including pimento or pimiento)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>VR 0589 Potato</td>
<td>0.02 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0502 Spinach</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO 0702 Sunflower seed</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0448 Tomato</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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## PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

*(Retained at Step 4)*

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<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<td><strong>Diquat</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0071 Beans (dry)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PE 0112 Eggs</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
<td>0.001 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM 0110 Poultry meat</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oxamyl</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0051 Peppers, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>(except martynia, okra and roselle)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Propamocarb</strong></td>
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<td>VB 0041 Cabbages, Head</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0480 Kale (including among others: Collards, Curly kale, Scotch kale, thousand-headed kale; not including Marrow-stem kale)</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td><strong>Propiconazole</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0013 Cherries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Po</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC 0002 Lemons and limes (including citron) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Po</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC 0003 Mandarins, subgroup of (including mandarin-like hybrids) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Po</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR 0004 Orange oil, edible</td>
<td>2800</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC 0004 Oranges, sweet, sour, subgroup of (including orange-like hybrids) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Po</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0247 Peach</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Po</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FI 0353 Pineapple</td>
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<td>Po</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0014 Plums, subgroup of (including fresh prunes) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Po</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC 0005 Pummelo and grapefruits, subgroup of (including Shaddock-like hybrids, among others grapefruit)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bifenthrin</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VS 0624 Celery</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>VL 0482 Lettuce, Head</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0275 Strawberry</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fenpyroximate</strong></td>
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<td>FS 0240 Apricot</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>FS 0013 Cherries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 2700 Cherry tomato</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0247 Peach</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0014 Plums, subgroup of (including fresh Prunes) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0448 Tomato</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0432 Watermelon</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cyprodinil</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FI 0355 Pomegranate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Po</td>
<td>4</td>
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*Note: (*) indicates a residue limit.*
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<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfoxaflor</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 0085 Tree nuts</td>
<td>0.015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyclaniliprole</td>
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<td>FS 0013 Cherries, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 2700 Cherry tomato</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 2046 Eggplants, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VB 0042 Flowerhead brassicas, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 2039 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits - cucumbers and summer squashes, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 2040 Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – melons, pumpkins and winter squashes (subgroup of) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>FB 0269 Grapes</td>
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<td>VB 2036 Head brassicas, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>VL 0054 Leaves of Brassicaceae, subgroup of, (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MF 0100 Mammalian fats (except milk fats)</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)</td>
<td>0.01 (*) (fat)</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FM 0183 Milk fats</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ML 0106 Milks</td>
<td>0.01 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 2001 Peaches, subgroup of (including Apricots and Nectarine) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>HS 0444 Peppers chili, dried</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO 0051 Peppers, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(except martynia, okra and roselle)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS 0014 Plums, subgroup of (including fresh Prunes) (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>FP 0009 Pome fruits, group of (includes all commodities in this group)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DF 0014 Prunes, dried</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 0081 Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains</td>
<td>0.45 (dw)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0448 Tomato</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>DV 0448 Tomato, dried</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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# Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides

*(Withdrawn by CCPR)*

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<th>Step</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>126 Oxamyl</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0051</td>
<td>Peppers, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0046</td>
<td>Melons, except watermelon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td>VC 0424</td>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC 0001</td>
<td>Citrus fruit, group of (includes all commodities in this group)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>177 Abamectin</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0502</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>189 Tebuconazole</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VP 0526</td>
<td>Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>243 Fluopyram</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VO 0051</td>
<td>Peppers, subgroup of (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td>HS 0444</td>
<td>Peppers chili, dried</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>246 Acetamiprid</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0485</td>
<td>Mustard greens</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td><strong>264 Fenamidone</strong></td>
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<td>VL 0502</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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<tr>
<td>VL 0485</td>
<td>Mustard greens</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>MRL-W</td>
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DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:

CLASS A: PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

TYPE 04: NUTS, SEEDS AND SAPS

(For adoption at Steps 8 and 5/8)

Tree nuts Group 022 Group Letter Code TN

Group 022, Tree nuts are the seeds of a variety of trees and shrubs, which are characterized by an inedible shell enclosing an oily seed.

The seed is protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by the shell and other parts of the fruit.

The edible portion of the nut is consumed in natural, dried or processed forms.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity after removal of shell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
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<td>TN 0085</td>
<td>Group of Tree nuts (includes all commodities in this group)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 3100</td>
<td>African nut Ricinodendron heudelotii (Baill.) Heckel</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 3101</td>
<td>Araucaria nut Araucaria bidwillii Hook; A. angustifolia (Bertol.) Kuntze; A. araucana (Molina) K. Koch</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 0661</td>
<td>Beech nut Fagus sylvatica L.; F. grandifolia Ehrh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 3102</td>
<td>Betel nut Areca catechu L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN 0662</td>
<td>Brazil nut Bertholletia excelsa Humb. &amp; Bonpl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brazilian pine, see Araucaria nut, TN 3101 Araucaria angustifolia (Bertol.) Kuntze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bunya, see Araucaria nut, TN 3101 Araucaria bidwillii Hook</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bur oak, see Oak nut, TN 3107 Quercus macrocarpa Michx.</td>
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<td>Bush nut, see Macadamia nut, TN 0669</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN 0663</td>
<td>Butter nut Juglans cinerea L.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cajou, see Cashew nut, TN 0295 Anacardium giganteum Hancock ex Engl.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TN 3111  Canarium nut/galip nut
   Canarium harveyi

TN 3103  Candle nut
   Aleurites moluccanus (L.) Willd.

TN 0295  Cashew nut
   Anacardium occidentale L.; Anacardium giganteum Hancock ex Engl.

   - Castanha-do-maranhão, see Pachira nut, TN 0670
     Pashira glabra Pasq.
     syn: Bombacopsis glabra (Pasq.) A. Robyns

TN 0664  Chestnut
   Castanea spp.

TN 3112  Chilean hazelnut
   Gevuina avellana Molina

   - Chinquapin, see Chestnut, TN 0664
     Castanea pumila (L.) Mill.

TN 0665  Coconut
   Cocos nucifera L.

TN 3104  Dika nut
   Irvingia gabonensis (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.

   - Filberts, see Hazelnut, TN 0666
     Corylus maxima Mill.

TN 3105  Ginkgo
   Ginkgo biloba L.

   - Guiana chestnut, see Pachira nut, TN 0670
     Pachira aquatica Aubl.

   - Heartnut, see Walnut, TN 0678
     Juglans ailantifolia var. cordiformis (Makino) Rehder

TN 0666  Hazelnut
   Corylus avellana L.; C. maxima Mill.;
   C. americana Marschall; C. californica (A. DC.) Rose

TN 0667  Hickory nut
   Carya ovata (Mill.) K. Koch.; C. glabra (Mill.) Sweet;
   other sweet Carya species

TN 0668  Japanese horse-chestnut
   Aesculus turbinata Blume;

   - Java almond, see Pili nut, TN 0674
     Canarium vulgare Leenh.; C indicum L.

TN 0669  Macadamia nut
   Macadamia ternifolia F. Muell.; M. tetraphylla L.A.S. Johnson;
   M.intregifolia Maiden & Betch
TN 3106 Mongongo
   *Schinziophyton rautanenii* Schinz) Radcl.-Sm

- Monkey-pot, see Sapucaia nut, TN 0676
   *Lecythis pisonis* Cambess.

- Monkey-puzzle, see Araucaria nut, TN 3101
   *Araucaria araucana* (Molina) K. Koch

TN 3107 Oak nut
   *Quercus* spp.

TN 3108 Okari nut
   *Terminalia kaembachii* Warb.

TN 0670 Pachira nut
   *Pachira insignis* Savigny; *Pashira glabra* Pasq.; *Pachira aquatica* Aubl.

- Paradise nut, see Sapucaia nut TN 0676
   *Lecythis zabucajo* Aubl.

TN 0672 Pecan
   *Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch

TN 3109 Pequi seed
   *Caryocar brasiliense* Cambess.

- Pignolia or Pignoli, see Pine nut, TN 0673

TN 0674 Pili nut
   *Canarium ovatum* Engl.; *C. luzonicum* A Gray; *C. vulgare* Leenh.;
   *C. indicum* L.

TN 0673 Pine nut
   Mainly *Pinus pinea* L.; also *P. cembra* L.; *P. edulis* Engelm.; *P. sibirica* Du Tour; *P. Koraiensis* Siebold & Zucc.; *P. Gerardiana* Wall. Ex D. Don; *P. Monophylla* Torr & Frém. and other *Pinus*
   species, except *P. armandii* Franch. and *P. massoniana* Lamb.

- Pinocchi, see Pine nut, TN 0673

- Piñon nut, see Pine nut, TN 0673

TN 0675 Pistachio nut
   *Pistachio vera* L.

- Queensland nut, see Macadamia nut, TN 0669

TN 0676 Sapucaia nut
   *Lecythis zabucajo* Aubl.; *L. minor* Jacq.; *L. ollaria* Loefl.; *L. pisonis* Cambess

TN 0677 Tropical almond
   *Terminalia catappa* L.

TN 0678 Walnut
   *Juglans regia* L.; *J. nigra* L. *J. hindsii* Jeps. Ex R.E. Sm.; *J. microcarpa* Berland var.
   *microcarpa*; *Juglans ailantifolia* var. *cordiformis* (Makino) Rehder

- Walnut, Black, see Walnut, TN 0678
   *Juglans nigra* L.; *J. hindsii* Jeps. Ex R.E. Sm.; *J. microcarpa* Berland var.
   *microcarpa*

- Walnut, English; Walnut, Persian, see Walnut, TN 0678
   *Juglans regia* L.

TN 3110 Yellow-horn
   *Xanthoceras sorbifolium* Bunge
GROUP 023 OILSEEDS AND OILFRUITS

Class A
Type 4 Nuts, seeds and saps Group 023 Group Letter Code SO

Oilseed consists of seeds from a variety of plants used in the production of edible vegetable oils, seed meals and cakes for animal feed. Some important vegetable oil seeds are by-products of fibre or fruit crops (e.g. cotton seed, olives).

Some of the oilseeds are, directly or after slight processing (e.g. roasting), used as food (e.g. peanuts) or for food flavouring (e.g. poppy seed, sesame seed).

Oilseeds are protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by the shell or husk of fruit flesh.

The group Oilseeds and oilfruits is divided into five subgroups:

023A Small seed oilseeds
023B Sunflower seeds
023C Cottonseed
023D Other oilseeds
023E Oilfruits

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Oilseeds: Unless otherwise specified, seed or kernels, with shell or husk. Oilfruits: whole commodity

Group 023 Oilseeds and oilfruits

Code No. Commodity
SO 0088 Group of Oilseeds and oilfruits (rape seeds, sunflower seeds, cotton seeds and other oilseeds and oilfruits) (includes all commodities in this group)
SO 0089 Subgroup of Oilseeds and oilfruits, except peanut (includes all commodities in this group except peanuts)
SO 0091 Subgroup of Oilseeds, (includes all commodities from the groups small seed oilseeds, sunflower seeds, cotton seeds)
SO 0092 Subgroup of Small seed oilseeds, Sunflower seeds, Cotton seeds and Oilfruits

Subgroup 023A Small seed oilseeds

Code No. Commodity
SO 2090 Subgroup of small seed oilseeds (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
SO 0090 Subgroup of Mustard seeds (Mustard seed; Mustard seed, Field; Mustards seed, Indian)
SO 3140 Borage seed
   Borago officinalis L.
   - Colza, see Rape seed, SO 0495
   - Colza, Indian, see Mustard seed, Field, SO 0694
SO 3162 Corn gromwell seed
   Buglossoides arvensis; syn: Lithospermum arvense
   - Canola, see Rape seed, SO 0495
SO 3163 Evening primrose seed
   Oenothera biennis
   - Flax-seed, see Linseed, SO 0693
SO 3141 Gold of pleasure seed
   Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz
SO 3142  Hare's ear mustard seed  
\textit{Congrtingia orientalis} (L.) Dumort

SO 3164  Honesty seed  
\textit{Lunaria annua}

SO 3143  Lesquerella seed (gaslight blodderpod)  
\textit{Lesquerella recurvata} (Engelm. ex. A. Gray) S. Watson

SO 0693  Linseed  
\textit{Linum usitatissimum} L.

SO 3144  Meadow foam seed  
\textit{Limnanthes alba} Hartw. ex Benth.

SO 0485  Mustard seed  
\textit{Brassica nigra} (L.) Koch; \textit{Sinapis alba} L.  
Synonym: \textit{Brassica hirta} Moench.

SO 0694  Mustard seed, Field  
\textit{Brassica campestris} L., var. \textit{sarson} Prain; \textit{B. campestris} L., var. \textit{toria} Duthie & Fuller

SO 0478  Mustard seed, Indian  
\textit{Brassica Juncea} (L.) Czern. & Coss.

SO 3145  Perilla seed  
\textit{Perilla frutescens} (L.) Britton var. \textit{frutescens}

SO 0698  Poppy seed  
\textit{Papaver somniferum} L.

SO 3165  Purple viper's bugloss seed  
\textit{Echium plantagineum}

SO 3166  Radish seed  
\textit{Raphanus sativus} \textit{convar. Oleifer}

SO 0495  Rape seed  
\textit{Brassica napus} L.  
- \textit{Rape seed, Indian}, see Mustard seed, Field, SO 0694  
\textit{Brassica campestris} L., var. \textit{toria} Duthie & Fuller

SO 0700  Sesame seed  
\textit{Sesamum indicum} L.  
Synonym: \textit{S. orientale} L.

SO 3167  Turnip rape seed  
\textit{Brassica rapa} \textit{subsp. Oleifera}

Subgroup 023B Sunflower seeds

**Code No.**  \textbf{Commodity}  
SO 2091  Subgroup of Sunflower seeds  
(includes all commodities in this subgroup)

SO 3146  Jojoba seed  
\textit{Simmondsia chinensis} (Link) C. K. Schneid.

SO 0695  Niger seed  
\textit{Guizotia abyssinica} (L.) Cass.
SO 0699  Safflower seed
         *Carthamus tinctorius* L.

SO 0702  Sunflower seed
         *Helianthus annuus* L.

SO 3147  Tallowwood nut
         *Ximenia americana* L.

SO 3148  Tea oil plant seed
         *Camellia oleifera* C. Abel

Subgroup 023C Cottonseed
SO 0691  Cottonseed
         *Gossypium* spp.; several species and cultivars

Subgroup 023D Other oilseeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO 3150</td>
<td>American oil palm seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3169</td>
<td>Argan nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3151</td>
<td>Babassu seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 0690</td>
<td>Ben Moringa seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3170</td>
<td>Castor bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3152</td>
<td>Coyoli palm seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3153</td>
<td>Grape seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3154</td>
<td>Hempseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 0692</td>
<td>Kapok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 3155</td>
<td>Melon seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 0690</td>
<td>Groundnut, see Peanut, SO 0697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Coconut, see Group 022: Tree nuts, TN 0665
- Drumstick tree seed, see Ben Moringa seed, SO 0690
- Horseradish tree seed, see Ben Moringa seed, SO 0690
- Karite nuts, see Shea nuts SO 0701
- Maize, see Group 020: Cereal grains
- Palm kernel, see Palm nut, SO 0696
SO 0696  Palm nut
   *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.

SO 0697  Peanut
   *Arachis hypogaea* L.

SO 0703  Peanut, whole, see Peanut, SO 0697

SO 3156  Pumpkin seed
   *Cucurbita pepo* L. supsp. *pepo*

SO 3171  Sea buckthorn/sallow thorn seed
   *Hippophaë rhamnoides*

SO 0701  Shea nuts
   *Butyrospermum paradoxum* (Gaertn.) Hepper, subsp. *parkii* (G. Don.) Hepper
   Synonym: *B. parkii* (G. Don.) Kotsky
   - Soya bean (dry), see Group 015: Pulses, VD 0541
   - Soybean (dry), see Soya bean (dry)

Subgroup 23 E Oilfruits

**Code No.**  **Commodity**

SO 2093  Subgroup of Oilfruits
   (includes all commodities in this subgroup)

SO 3158  American oil palm fruit
   *Elaeis oleifera* (Kunth) Cortés
   - Desert date, see Group 005: Assorted topical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel, FT 0296

SO 3159  Maripa palm fruit
   *Attalea maripa* (Aubl.) Mart

SO 0305  Olives for oil production
   *Olea europeaea* L., var, *euroaea*
   - Olives (Table olives), see Group 005: Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel

SO 3160  Palm fruit (African oil palm)
   *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.
   - Peach palm, see Group 005: Assorted topical and sub-tropical fruits - edible peel,
   *Bactris gasipaes* Kunth var. *gasipaes*.

SO 3161  Tucum fruit
   *Bactris setosa* Mart.
GROUP 024 SEEDS FOR BEVERAGES AND SWEETS

Seeds for beverages and sweets Group 024 Group Letter Code SB

The seeds for beverages and sweets are derived from tropical and sub-tropical trees and shrubs. After processing the seeds are used in the production of beverages and sweets.

These seeds are protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by the shell or other parts of the fruit.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Unless otherwise specified, seed only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB 0091</td>
<td>Group of seeds for beverages (includes all commodities in this group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 0715</td>
<td>Cacao bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Theobroma cacao</em> L.; several ssp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 0716</td>
<td>Coffee bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>among others <em>Coffea arabica</em> L.; <em>C. canephora</em> Pierre ex Froehner <em>C. liberica</em> Bull ex Hiern.; ssp. and cultivars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 0717</td>
<td>Cola nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kola, see <em>Cola nut</em>, SB 0717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 0718</td>
<td>Senna seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Senna obtusifolia</em> (L.) H. S. Irwin &amp; Barneby.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP 025 TREE SAPS

Tree saps

Tree saps are collected by drilling holes into appropriate tree trunks and collecting the exuded sap, or the sap can be collected from the inflorescence of the trees. The sap is concentrated to syrup by heating to evaporate much of the water. Syrup is used as a sweetener on foods, used as an ingredient in baking and as a sweetener or flavouring agent.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): **Unless specified, the fresh sap**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST 2095</td>
<td><strong>Group of tree saps</strong> (includes all commodities in this group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3400</td>
<td>Birch, tree sap <em>Betula</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3401</td>
<td>Coconut, inflorescence sap <em>Cocos nucifera</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3402</td>
<td>Hophornbeam, tree sap <em>Ostrya</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3403</td>
<td>Manna, tree sap <em>Fraxinus</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3404</td>
<td>Maple, tree sap <em>Acer</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3405</td>
<td>Nut, tree sap <em>Juglans</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3406</td>
<td>Palm, tree sap <em>Jubea</em> spp. and <em>Phoenix</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3407</td>
<td>Palmyra Palm, inflorescence sap <em>Borassus flabellifer</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST 3408</td>
<td>Sycamore, tree sap <em>Platanus</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII

### PART B

**PROPOSED DRAFT TABLE 4 ON EXAMPLES OF SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES**

**Type 04 Nuts, Seeds and Saps**

(For inclusion in the *Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides for Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)*

(For adoption at Step 5/8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group / Subgroup</th>
<th>Examples of representative commodities ¹)</th>
<th>Extrapolation to the following commodities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group 022 Tree nuts</strong></td>
<td>Two commodities from Almonds, Chestnuts, Pecan, Pistachio and Walnuts; Coconut is not an acceptable representative commodity</td>
<td>Tree nuts (TN 0085): African nut; Almond; Araucaria nut; Beech nut; Betel nut; Brazil nut; Butter nut; Canarium nut; Candle nut; Cashew nut; Chestnut; Chilean hazelnut; Coconut; Dika nut; Ginkgo; Hazelnut; Hickory nut; Japanese horse chestnut; Macadamia nut; Mongongo; Oak nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; Pecan; Pequi seed; Pili nut; Pine nut; Pistachio nut; Sapucaia nut; Tropical almond; Walnut; Yellow-Horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group 023 Oilseeds and oilfruits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 023A Small seed oilseeds</td>
<td>Rapeseed</td>
<td>Small seed oilseeds (SO 2090): Borage seed; Corn gromwell seed; Evening primrose seed; Gold of pleasure seed; Hare’s ear mustard seed; Honesty seed; Lesquerella seed; Linseed; Meadow foam seed; Mustard seed; Mustard seed, field; Mustard seed, Indian; Perilla seed; Poppy seed; Purple viper’s bugloss seed; Radish seed; Rape seed; Sesame seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 023B Sunflower seeds</td>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
<td>Sunflower seeds (SO 2091): Jojoba seed; Niger seed; Safflower seed; Sunflower seed; Tallowwood nut; Tea oil plant seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 023C Cotton seed</td>
<td>Cotton seed</td>
<td>Cotton seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 023D Other oilseeds</td>
<td>²)</td>
<td>American oil palm seed; Argan nut; Babassu seed; Ben Moringa seed; Castor bean; Coyoli palm seed; Grape seed; Hempseed; Kapok; Melon seed; Palm nut; Peanut; Pumpkin seed; Sea buckthorn seed; Shea nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 023E Oilfruits</td>
<td>Olives for oil production</td>
<td>Oilfruits (SO 2093): American oil palm fruit; Maripa palm fruit; Olives for oil production; Palm fruit (African oil palm); Tucum fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group 024 Seeds for beverages and sweets</strong></td>
<td>Cacao bean and Coffee bean</td>
<td>Seed for beverages (SB 0091): Cacao bean; Coffee bean; Cola nut; Senna seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group / Subgroup</td>
<td>Examples of representative commodities (^1)</td>
<td>Extrapolation to the following commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group 025 Tree saps</strong></td>
<td>Any commodity in this subgroup</td>
<td><strong>Tree saps</strong> (ST 2095): Birch sap; Coconut, inflorescence sap; Hophornbeam sap; Manna sap; Maple sap; Nut sap; Palm sap; Palmyra palm, inflorescence sap; Sycamore sap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production

\(^2\) It is not possible to set a group-CXL for this subgroup because of the broad range of crops in this subgroup.
APPENDIX VIII
PART A

DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD AND FEED:

CLASS A: PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN

TYPE 05: HERBS AND SPICES

(For adoption at Steps 8 and 5/8)

Type 5 Herbs and spices Group 027 Group Letter Code HH

Group 27. Herbs consist of leaves, flowers, stems and roots from a variety of (herbaceous) plants, used in relatively small amounts as condiments to flavour foods or beverages. They are used either in fresh or naturally dried form.

Herbs are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season. Post-harvest treatments are often carried out on dried herbs.

Herbs are consumed as components of other foods in succulent and dried forms or as extracts of the succulent products.

The group Herbs is divided into three subgroups:

027A Herbs (herbaceous plants)
027B Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees)
027C Edible flowers

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analysed): Whole commodity as marketed, mainly in the fresh form.

Group 027 Herbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HH 0092</td>
<td>Group of Herbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(includes all commodities in this group)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HH 2095</td>
<td>Subgroup of Herbs (herbaceous plants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH 3190</td>
<td>Agrimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Agrimonia eupatoria</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH 0720</td>
<td>Angelica, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Angelica archangelica</em> L.; <em>A. sylvestris</em> L. <em>A. dahurica</em> (Hoffm.) Benth &amp; Hook. F. ex Franch. &amp; Sav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angelica, fragrant, see Angelica, HH 0720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH 3191</td>
<td>Anise, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pimpinella anisum</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Applemint, see Mints, HH 0738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mentha suaveolens</em> Ehrh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH 3192</td>
<td>Avarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Senna auriculata</em> (L.) Roxb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH 3193</td>
<td>Aztec sweet herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lippia dulcis</em> Trevir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH 3194</td>
<td>Balloon pea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lessertia frutescens</em> (L.) Goldblatt &amp; J. C. Manning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HH 0721  Balm, leaves
          Melissa officinalis L.

HH 3195  Barrenwort
          Epimedium grandiflorum C. Morren

HH 0722  Basil, leaves
          Ocimum basilicum L.; Ocimum x citrodorum Vis.; O. minimum L.;
          O. americanum L.; O. gratissimum L.; O. tenuiflorum L.

HH 3196  Bisongrass
          Anthoxanthum nitens (Weber) Y. Schouten & Veldkamp

HH 3197  Blue mallow
          Malva sylvestris L.

HH 3198  Boneset
          Eupatorium perfoliatum L.

HH 0724  Borage
          Borago officinalis L.

HH 3199  Borage, Indian
          Plectranthus amboinicus (Lour.) Spreng.

-  Buchi

          See Yellow gentian, HH 3260

HH 0725  Burnet
          Sanguisorba officinalis L.; Sanguisorba minor Scop.

HH 3200  Calamint
          Calamintha grandiflora (L.) Moench; Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi

HH 3201  Calendula, leaves
          Calendula officinalis L.

HH 3202  Caltrop
          Tribulus terrestris L.

HH 3203  Caraway, leaves
          Carum carvi L.

HH 0726  Catmint
          Nepeta cataria L.

-  Catnip, see Catmint, HH 0726

HH 3204  Catnip, Japanese
          Schizonepeta multifida (L.) Briq. L.) Briq

HH 3205  Celandine, greater
          Chelidonium majus L.

HH 3206  Celandine, lesser
          Ficaria verna Huds.

HH 0624  Celery, leaves
          Apium graveolens L.; var. seccalimum (Alef) Mansf.
HH 3207  **Centaur**
   *Centaurium erythraea* Rafn.

HH 3208  **Chaste tree**
   *Vitex agnus-castus* L.

- **Chervil, leaves**, see Group 013: Leafy vegetables, VL 0465
- **Chives**, see Group 009: Bulb vegetables, VA 2605
- **Cilantro**, see Coriander leaves HH 3209
- **Clary**, see Sage (and related Salvia species), HH 0743
   *Salvia sclarea* L.

HH 3209  **Coriander, leaves**
   *Coriandrum sativum* L.

HH 3210  **Coriander, Bolivian**
   *Porophyllum ruderale* (Jacq.) Cass.

HH 3211  **Coriander, Vietnamese**
   *Persicaria odorata* (Lour.) Sojak.

HH 0748  **Costmary**
   *Tanacetum balsamita* L.;

HH 3212  **Cover fern**
   *Marsilea crenata* C. Presl.

- Creeping thyme, see Thyme HH 0750
- *Thymus serpyllum* L.

HH 3213  **Culantro, leaves**
   *Eryngium foetidum* L.

HH 3214  **Curry plant**
   *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth.) G. Don

- **Cut leaf**
   See Native mint, HH 3235

- **Daylily, flowers**, see Edible flowers, HH 3200
- **Daylily, leaves**, see Group 013, Leafy vegetables, VL 2600

HH 0730  **Dill, leaves**
   *Anethum graveolens* L.

HH 3215  **Dokudami**
   *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb.

HH 3216  **Epazote**
   *Dysphania ambrosioides* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants

- **Estragon**, see Tarragon, HH 0749

HH 3217  **Evening primose**
   *Oenothera biennis* L.

HH 0731  **Fennel, leaves**
   *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.;
HH 3218  Fennel, Spanish  
*Nigella hispanica* L. and *Nigella damascena* L.

HH 3219  Fenugreek, leaves  
*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.

HH 3220  Feverfew  
*Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch. Bip.

HH 3221  Field pennycress  
*Thlaspi arvense* L.

HH 3222  Fumitory  
*Fumaria officinalis* L.

HH 3223  Gambir  
*Uncaria gambir* (W. Hunter) Roxb.

HH 3224  Geranium, leaves  
*Pelargonium crispum* (P.J. Bergius) L’Her and *Pelargonium graveolens* L’Her; *Pelargonium tomentosum* Jacq.; *Pelargonium quercifolium* (L.f.) L’Hér. ex Aiton and other scented varieties

HH 3225  Germander, golden  
*Teucrium polium* L.

HH 3226  Greater burnet-saxifrage  
*Pimpinella major* (L.) Huds.

HH 3227  Gypsywort  
*Lycopus europaeus* L.

HH 3228  Heal-all  
*Prunella vulgaris* L.

HH 3229  Honewort  
*Cryptotaenia canadensis* (L.) DC.

HH 0732  Horehound  
*Marrubium vulgare* L.

HH 0733  Hyssop  
*Hyssopus officinalis* L.

HH 3230  Hyssop, anise  
*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze; *Agastache rugosa* (Fisch. & C.A. Mey) Kuntze

HH 3231  Jasmine  
*Jasminum officinale* L.

HH 3232  Labrador tea  
*Rhododendron groenlandicum* (Oeder) Kron & Judd, R. tomentosum Harmaja

HH 0734  Lavender  
*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.;

HH 3233  Lemongrass  
*Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf; *C. flexuosus* (Nees ex Steud.) Will. Watson
Lemon savory
   *Micromeria biflora* (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don.) Benth.

- Lemon thyme, see Thyme HH 0750

Lovage, leaves
   *Levisticum officinale* Koch.

- Love-in-a-mist, see Fennel, Spanish, HH 3218
   *Nigella damascene* L.

Marigold, leaves

Marjoram, including Turkish oregano and Syrian oregano
   *Origanum majorana* L.; *O. onites* L. and *O. syriacum* L.

Marshmallow
   *Althaea officinalis* L.

Meadowsweet
   *Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.

Mint
   Several *Mentha* species and hybrids; (see also individual Mints)
   including *M. arvensis* L.; *M. spicata* L., syn: *M. cordifolia* Opiz ex Fresen.;
   *M. x piperita* L.; *Mentha x gracilis* Sole; *M. aquatica* L.; *M. longifolia* (L.) Huds.; *M. arvensis* L.; *M. suaveolens* Ehrh.; *M. requienii* Benth.; *M. viridis* L.

Mint, Korean
   *Agastache rugosa* (Fisch. & C. A. Mey.) Kun

Mioga, shoots and flower buds
   *Zingiber mioga* (Thunb.) Roscoe

Monarda
   *Monarda didyma* L.; *M. fistulosa* L.; *M. punctata* L.; *M. citriodora* Cerv. Ex Lag.; *M. pectinata* Nutt.

Motherwort
   *Leonurus cardiaca* L.

Mountainmint
   *Pycnanthemum* spp.

- Mugwort, see Southernwood, HH 0754
   *Artemisia vulgaris* L.

Mullein
   *Verbascum densiflorum* Bertol.

- Myrrh, see Sweet Cicely, HH 0747

Nasturtium, leaves
   *Tropaeolum majus* L.; *T. minus* L.
HH 3244  Nettle
       Urtica dioica L.
-  Oregano, see Marjoram, HH 0736
       Origanum vulgare L.
HH 3245  Oregano, Mexican
       Lippia graveolens Kunth; L. micromera Schauer
HH 3246  Pandan, leaves
       Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.
HH 3247  Pansy, leaves
       Viola tricolor L.
HH 0740  Parsley, leaves
       Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A. W. Hill;
       syn: P. sativum Hoffm.; P. hortense auct.
       P. crispum var. neapolitanum Danert
-  Pennyroyal, see Mint, 0738
       Mentha pulegium L.
HH 3248  Pennywort
       Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.
-  Peppermint, see Mints, HH 0738
       Mentha x piperita L.
HH 3249  Perilla, leaves
       Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. crispa (Thunb.) W. Deane
-  Phak ka yaeng, see Rice paddy herb, HH 3251
HH 3250  Phak paew
       Trichodesma indicum (L.) Sm.
HH 3251  Rice paddy herb
       Limnophila chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.
       syn: Limnophila aromatica (Lam.)Merr.
HH 0741  Rosemary
       Rosmarinus officinalis L.
HH 0743  Sage and related Salvia species
       Salvia officinalis L.; S. sclarea L.; S. lavandulifolia Vahl; S. fruticosa Mill.
HH 3252  Santolina
       Santolina rosmarinifolia L.; Santolina rosmarinifolia L.
HH 0745  Savory, Summer; Winter
       Satureja hortensis L.; S. montana L.;
HH 0746  Sorrel, Common, and related Rumex species
       among others Rumex acetosa L.; R. scutatus L.; R. patientia L.
Southernwood
Artemisia abrotanum L.; A. pontica L.

- **Spearmint**, see Mints, HH 0738
  Mentha spicata L.

- **Spearmint, Scotch**, see Mints, HH 0738
  Mentha × gracilis Sole

- **Spotted beebalm**, see Monarda, HH 3240
  Monarda punctate L.

**Stevia**

Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni) Bertoni

- **Stink weed or Stinking**, see Culantro, leaves, HH 3212
  Eryngium foetidum L.

- **Swamp leaf**, see Rice paddy herb, HH 3251

**Sweet Cicely**

Myrrhis odorata (L.) Scop.

- Syrian oregano
  See Marjoram, HH 0736

**Tarragon**

Artemisia dracunculus L.; A. druncunculoides Pursh.

**Thyme**

Thymus vulgaris L.; T. serpyllum L.; T. masticina (L.) L.
T. citriodorus (Pers.) Schreb, T. serpyllum L; T. satureioides, and Thymus hybrids.

**Toon, Chinese**

Toona sinensis (A. Juss.) M. Roem.

**Veronica**

Veronica officinalis L.

- **Vietnamese mint**, see Coriander, Vietnamese, HH 3211
  Polygonum odoratum Lour.

- **Wasabi, leaves**, see Subgroup 013B Brassica leafy vegetables, VL 2786
  Wasabia japonica (Miq.) Matsum.

- **Watercress**, see Group 013: Leafy vegetables, VL 0473

- **Watermint**, see Mints, HH 0738
  Mentha aquatic L.

**Wasabi, stem**

Eutrema japonicum (Miq.) Koidz.

**Waterpepper, Japanese**

Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Delabre

- **Wild bergamot**, see Monarda, HH 3240
  Monarda fistulosa L.

**Wild betle leaf bush**

Piper sarmentosum Roxb.
Winter cress, Common; American
*Barbarea vulgaris* W.T. Aiton.; *B. verna* (Mill.) Asch.

Wintergreen, leaves
*Gaultheria procumbens* L.
(not including herbs of the Wintergreen family (*Pyrolaceae*))

- Wormwood, see Southernwood, HH 0754
  *Artemisia absinthium* L.

- Wormwood, Roman, see Southernwood, HH 0754
  *Artemisia pontica* L.

  Wormwood, white
  *Artemisia albo*, see Southernwood, HH 0754

Yarrow
*Achillea millefolium* L.

Yellow gentian
*Gentiana lutea* L.

Yerba santa
*Eriodictyon californicum* (Hook. & Arn.) Torr.

Yomogi
*Artemisia princeps* L.

Subgroup 027B Leaves of woody plants

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<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
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<td>Subgroup of Leaves of woody plants</td>
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<td>(includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Aniseed myrtle
*Syzygium anisatum* (Vickery) Craven & Biffen

- Bay leaves, see Laurel leaves HH 0723

Boldo
*Peumus boldus* Molina

Curry, leaves
*Bergera koenigii* L.
  syn: *Murraya koenigii* L. Sprengel

Damiana
*Turnera diffusa* Wild.

Japanese pepper leaves
*Zanthoxylum piperitum* (L.) DC.

Kaffir lime, leaves
*Citrus hystrix* DC.

Laurel, leaves
*Laurus nobilis* L.

Lemon myrtle
*Backhousia citriodora* F. Muell.
HH 3269  Linden  
    *Tilia americana* L.
- **Malabar leaf**, see Tejpat leaves, HH 3237
- **Malabathrum**, see Tejpat leaves, HH 3237

HH 3270  Mulberry, leaves  
    *Morus* spp.

HH 3271  Myrtle  
    *Myrtus communis* L.

HH 3272  Native mint  
    *Prostanthera incise* R. Br, *P. rotundifolia* R. Br.

HH 3273  Pepper, leaves  
    *Piper* spp.

HH 3274  Pepperbush, leaves  
    *Tasmiania lanceolata* (Poir.) A.C. Sm.; kaffirsassafradorrigo pepper, *T. stipitata* (Vick.)

HH 0742  Rue  
    *Ruta graveolens* L.

HH 3275  Siamese cassia  
    *Senna siamea* (Lam.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby

HH 0744  Sassafras, leaves  
    *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees

HH 3276  Tejpat, leaves  
    *Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch.-Ham) Nees & Eberm.

**Subgroup 027C Edible Flowers**

HH 3200  Subgroup of Edible flowers, and including other edible flowers that are not listed in this subgroup

HH 3277  Calendula, flowers  
    *Calendula officinalis* L.

HH 3278  Courgette, flowers  
    *Cucurbita pepo* L.

HH 3279  Daylily, flowers  
    *Hemerocallis* sp.

HH 3280  Daisy, common, flowers  
    *Bellis perennis* L.

HH 3281  Geranium, flowers  
    *Pelargonium crispum* (P.J.Bergius) L’Her and *Pelargonium graveolens* L’Her

HH 0737  Marigold, flowers  
    *Tagetes minuta* L. *Tagetes tenuifolia* Cav. and other *Tagetes* spp.

HH 3282  Nasturtium, flowers  
    *Tropaeolum majus* L., *Tropaeolum minus* L.

HH 3283  Violet, flowers  
    *Viola odorata* L.; *V. tricolor* L.
GROUP 028 SPICES

Class A
Type 5 Herbs and spices Group 028 Group Letter Code HS

Group 028. Spices consist of the aromatic seeds, buds, roots, rhizomes, bark, pods, flowers or parts thereof, berries or other fruits from a variety of plants, which are used in relatively small quantities to flavour foods.

Spices are exposed in varying degrees to pesticides applied during the growing season. Also post harvest treatment may be applied to spices in the dried form.

They are consumed primarily in the dried form as condiments.

The group Spices is divided in nine subgroups:
028A Spices, seeds
028B Spices, fruit or berry
028C Spices, bark
028D Spices, root or rhizome
028E Spices, buds
028F Flower or stigma
028G Spices, aril
028H Spices, Citrus peel
028I Dried Chili Peppers

Portion of the commodity to which MRL applies (and which is analysed): Unless specified, whole commodity as marketed, mainly in the dried form.

Group 028 Spices

Code No. Commodity
HS 0093 Group of Spices (includes all commodities in this group)

Subgroup 028A Seeds

Code No. Commodity
HS 0190 Subgroup of Spices, seeds (includes all commodities in this subgroup)
HS 3280 Achiote, seed
   Bixa orellana L.
HS 3281 Ajwain
   Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague ex Turrill
   syn: T. copticum L.
HS 3282 Ambrette, seed
   Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench
HS 0720 Angelica, seed
   Angelica archangelica L.; A. sylvestris L.
- Aniseed, see Anise, seed, HS 0771
HS 0771 Anise, seed
   Pimpinella anisum L.
HS 3283 Annatto, seed
   Bixa orellana L.
HS 0722 Basil, seed
   Ocimum spp.
| HS 3284 | Black bread weed  
| Nigella arvensis L. |
| HS 3285 | Black caraway  
| Nigella sativa L. |
| HS 3286 | Calabash nutmeg  
| Monodora myristica (Gaertn.) Dunal |
| HS 3287 | Candlenut  
| Aleurites moluccanus (L.) Willd. |
| HS 3288 | Candlebush  
| Senna alata (L.) Roxb. |
| HS 0774 | Caraway, seed  
| Carum carvi L. |
| HS 0624 | Celery, seed  
| Apium graveolens L. |
| HS 3289 | Chervil, seed  
| Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm. |
| HS 3290 | Chinese nutmeg tree  
| Torreya grandis Fortune |
| HS 0779 | Coriander, seed  
| Coriandrum sativum L. |
| HS 3291 | Cubeb, seed  
| Piper cubeba L. f. |
| HS 3292 | Culantro, seed  
| Eryngium foetidum L. |
| HS 0780 | Cumin, seed  
| Cuminum cyminum L. |
| HS 3293 | Daharian angelica, seed  
| Angelica dahurica (Hoffm.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Franch. & Sav. |
| HS 0730 | Dill, seed  
| Anethum graveolens L. |
| HS 0731 | Fennel, seed  
| Foeniculum vulgare Mill. subsp. vulgare var. vulgare, Fennel, Florence, seed,  
| Foeniculum vulgare Mill. subsp. vulgare var. azoricum (Mill.) Thell. |
| HS 3294 | Fennel flower, seed  
| Nigella hispanica L. |
| HS 0782 | Fenugreek, seed  
| Trigonella foenum-graecum L.; T. caerulea (L.) Ser. |
| HS 3295 | Grains of Paradise, seed  
| Aframomum melegueta K. Schum. |
| HS 3296 | Guarana  
| Paullinia cupana Kunt |
HS 3297  Honewort, seed
        Cryptotaenia japonica Hassk.

HS 0735  Lovage, seed
        Levisticum officinale Koch.

HS 3298  Mahaleb
        Prunus mahaleb L.

HS 3299  Malabar tamarind
        Garcinia spp.

HS 3300  Marjoram, seed, including oregano
        Origanum majorana L.; O. vulgare L. O. onites L.

HS 3301  Milk thistle
        Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.
        - Mustard, black, seed, see Oilseeds, SO 0485
          Brassica nigra (L.) Koch
        - Mustard, brown, seed, see Oilseeds, SO 0485
          Brassica nigra (L.) Koch
        - Mustard, white, seed, see Oilseeds SO 0485
          Sinapis alba L. ssp. alba

HS 0789  Nutmeg
        Seed of Myristica fragrans Houtt.

HS 0740  Parsley, seed
        Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A. W. Hill;
        - Poppy seed, SO 0495, see Group 023: Oilseed
        - Sesame seed, SO 0700, see Group 023: Oilseed

HS 3302  Wattle seed
        Acacia victoriae Bent. and other spp.

Subgroup 028B Fruit or berry

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
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<tr>
<td>HS 0191</td>
<td>Subgroup of Spices, fruit or berries (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Allspice fruit, see Pimento, HS 0792</td>
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</table>
| HS 3303  | Anise pepper
          | Zanthoxylum piperitum (L.) DC.                 |
| HS 3304  | Ashwagandha, fruit
          | Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal                  |
|         | Batavia-cassia, fruit
          | See Ashwagandha, fruit, HS 3304                |
| HS 3305  | Belleric myrobalan
          | Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.           |
| HS 3306  | Caper, berries
          | Capparis spinosa L.                           |
**Cardamom, pods and seeds**

Amomum spp.; Cardamon, Nepal, Amomum subulatum Roxb., Amomum aromaticum Roxb.; Cardamon-amomum, Amomum compactum Sol. ex Maton; Malabar cardamom, Amomum villosum Lour.; Cardomon, Ethiopian, Aframomum corrorima (A. Braun) P. C. M. Jansen; Cardomon, green, Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton

**Cassia, fruit**

Cinnamomum spp.; Cassia, Chinese, fruit, Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees.

**Chasteberry**, berry

Vitex negundo L.

**Chinese cornel dogwood**

Cornus officinalis Sieb. Et Zucc.

**Chinese hawthorn**

Crataegus pinnatifida Bunge

**Chinese-pepper**

Zanthoxylum simulans Hance; Chinese prickly ash, Zanthoxylum bungeanum Maxim

**Cinnamon, fruit**

Cinnamomum verum J. Presl; Cinnamon, Saigon, fruit, Cinnamomum loureiroi Nees

**Coriander, fruit**

Coriandrum sativum L.

**Cumin, black**

Bunium persicum (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch.

**Dorrigo pepper**, berry

Tasmannia stipitata (Vick.) A.C. Smith

**Eucalyptus, fruit**

Eucalyptus spp.

**Gambooge**

Garcinia gummi-gutta (L.) N. Robson

**Gardenia, fruit**

Gardenia jasminoides J.Ellis

**Grains of Selim**

Xylopia aethiopica (Dunal) A. Rich.

**Juniper, berry**

Juniperis communis L.

**Luo han guo**

Siraitia grosvenorii (Swingle) C. Jeffry ex. A.M. Lu & Zhi Y. Zhang

**Miracle fruit**

Synsepalum dulciferum (Scumach. & Thonn.) Daniell

**Pepper, Black; White; Pink; Green** (see Note 1)

Piper nigrum L.

**Pepper, Cubeb**

Piper cuseba L. f.
HS 0791 Pepper, Long
   *Piper longum* L.; *P. retrofractum* Vahl.;

HS 3323 Pepper, Sichuan
   *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim.; *Z. schinifolium* Siebold & Zucc.;
   *Z. simulans* Hance; *Z. piperitum* (L.) DC

HS 3324 Pepperbush, berry
   *Tasmannia lanceolata* (Poir.) A.C. Sm.; *T. stipitata* (Vick.) A.C. Smith

HS 3325 Peppertree
   *Schinus* spp.; Peppertree, Brazilian, *Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi; Peppertree, Peruvian, *S. molle* L.

HS 0792 Pimento, fruit
   *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merrill

HS 3326 Saunders, red
   *Pterocarpus santalinus* L. f.

HS 3327 Star anise
   *Illicium verum* Hook.f.

HS 3328 Sumac
   *Rhus coriaria* L.
   - Tahiti vanilla
     *Vanilla tahitensis* J. W. Moore
     See Vanilla, beans, HS 0795

HS 0369 Tamarind, sour varieties
   see also Group 006: Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel
   *Tamarindus indica* L.
   - Tasmanian pepper berry
     See Pepperbush berry, HS 3324

HS 0370 Tonka bean
   *Dipteryx odorata* (Aubl.) Willd.

HS 3329 Tsao-Ko
   *Amomum tsao-ko* Crevost & Lemarié

HS 3330 Uzazi
   *Zanthoxyllum gilletii* (De Wild.) P.G.Waterman
   basionym: *Fagara tessmannii*

HS 0795 Vanilla, beans
   *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews

HS 3331 West African pepper
   *Piper guineense* Thonn.
   - West Indian vanilla
     *Vanilla pompona* Schiede
     See Vanilla, beans, HS 0795
Subgroup 028C Bark

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<th>Commodity</th>
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<td>HS 0192</td>
<td>Subgroup of bark (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
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<td>HS 3332</td>
<td>Angostura, bark</td>
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<td><em>Angostura trifoliata</em> (Willd.) T. S. Elias</td>
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<td>HS 3333</td>
<td>Canella bark</td>
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<td><em>Canella winterana</em> (L.) Gaertn.</td>
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<td>HS 3334</td>
<td>Cascada buckthorn, bark</td>
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<td><em>Frangula purshiana</em> (DC.) A. Gray</td>
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<td>Cassia bark, see Cinnamon bark (including Cinnamon, Chinese bark), HS 0777</td>
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<td><em>Cinnamomum aromaticum</em> Nees;</td>
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<td>HS 3335</td>
<td>Catechu, bark</td>
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<td><em>Senegalia catechu</em> (L. f.) P. J. H. Hurter &amp; Mabb.</td>
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<td>HS 0777</td>
<td>Cinnamon, bark (including Cinnamon, Chinese bark)</td>
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<td><em>Cinnamomum verum</em> J. Presl.; Cassia, Chinese, bark, <em>C. aromaticum</em> Nees;</td>
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<td>Batavia-cassia bark, <em>C. burmannii</em> (Nees &amp; T. Nees) Blume; Cinnamon, Saigon,</td>
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<td>bark, <em>C. loureiroi</em> Nees;</td>
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<td>Copaiba</td>
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<td><em>Eucalyptus spp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Eucommia ulmoides</em> Oliv.</td>
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<td>Frankincense</td>
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<td><em>Boswellia sacra</em> Flueck.; Frankincense, Indian, <em>Boswellia serrata</em> Roxb. ex Colebr.</td>
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<td>HS 3341</td>
<td>Guaiac</td>
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<td><em>Guaiacum officinale</em> L.</td>
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<td>HS 3342</td>
<td>Guggul</td>
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<td><em>Commiphora wightii</em> (Arn.) Bhandari</td>
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<td>Gum arabic</td>
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<td><em>Senegalia senegal</em> (L.) Britton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Anogeissus latifolia</em> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. &amp; Perr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3345</td>
<td>Gum karaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sterculia urens</em> Roxb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3346</td>
<td>Gum tragacanth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Astragalus gummifer</em> Labill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3347</td>
<td>Haw, black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Viburnum prunifolium</em> L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HS 3348 Magnolia, bark
   *Magnolia officinalis* Rehder & E. H. Wilson

HS 3349 Mastic
   *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

HS 3350 Myrrh

HS 3351 Peony, bark
   *Paeonia mascula* (L.) Mill.

HS 3352 Pine, maritime
   *Pinus pinaster* Aiton

HS 3353 Pygeum
   *Prunus africana* (Hook.f.) Kalkman

HS 3354 Quassia, bark
   *Quassia amara* L.

HS 3355 Quebracho, bark
   *Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco* Schltdl.

HS 3356 Quillaja
   *Quillaja saponaria* Molina

HS 3357 Quinine, see Red cinchona, HS 3357

HS 3358 Simaruba, bark
   *Simarouba amara* Aubl.

HS 3359 Slippery elm
   *Ulmus rubra* Muhl.

Subgroup 028D Root or rhizome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 0193</td>
<td><strong>Subgroup of Spices, root or rhizome</strong> (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3360</td>
<td>Angelica, root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Angelica archangelica</em> L.; <em>A. sylvestris</em> L. <em>A. dahurica</em> (Hoffm.) Benth &amp; Hook. F. ex Franch. &amp; Sav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3361</td>
<td>Asafoetida, roots (see also Note 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ferula foetida</em> (Bunge) Regel; <em>F. assa-foetida</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3362</td>
<td>Bai shu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Atractylodes macrocephala</em> Koidz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 0772</td>
<td>Calamus-root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Acorus calamus</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3363</td>
<td>Cat’s claw, root</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| HS 3364 | **Chinese chaste tree, root**  
|         | *Vitex negundo* L.  
|         | Chinese chaste tree, root  
|         | See Chinese chaste tree, root, HS 3364  
| HS 3365 | **Chinese gold thread, root**  
|         | *Coptis chinensis* Franch., *Coptis* spp.  
|         | Coptis  
|         | See Chinese gold thread, HS 3365  
| HS 3366 | **Coriander, root**  
|         | *Coriandrum sativum* L.  
| HS 3367 | **Corydalis**  
|         | *Corydalis* spp.  
| HS 0781 | **Elecampane, root**  
|         | *Inula helenium* L.  
| HS 3368 | **Fingerroot**  
|         | *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf.  
|         | syn: *B. pandurata* (Roxb.) Schltr.  
| HS 0783 | **Galangal, rhizome**  
|         | *Languas galanga* (L.) Stunz; syn: *Alpinia galanga* Sw.;  
|         | *Languas officinarum* (Hance) Farwell;  
|         | syn: *Alpinia officinarum* Hance  
|         | *Kaempferia galanga* L.  
| HS 0784 | **Ginger, rhizome**  
|         | *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe  
|         | Horseradish, see VR 0583, Group 016: Root and Tuber vegetables  
| HS 3369 | **Jalap**  
|         | *Ipomoea purga* (Wender.) Hayne  
|         | Krachai, see Fingerroot, HS 3368  
|         | Largehead Atractylodes, rhizome, see Bai shu HS 3362  
|         | Licorice, see Liquorice, root, HS 0787  
| HS 0787 | **Liquorice, root**  
|         | *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.  
| HS 3370 | **Lovage, root**  
|         | *Levisticum officinale* Koch.  
| HS 3371 | **Mongolian milkvetch, root**  
|         | *Astragalus membranaceus* Fisch. Ex Bunge  
| HS 3372 | **Prince Ginseng**  
|         | *Pseudostellaria heterophylla* (Miq.) Pax  
| HS 3373 | **Temulawak**  
|         | *Curcuma zanthorrhiza* Roxb.
HS 3374  Tuber fleece flower, tuber  
   *Reynoutria multiflora* (Thanb.) Moldenke

HS 0794  Turmeric, root  
   *Curcuma longa* L.; *C. mangga* Valeton & van Zijp

HS 3375  White peony root  
   *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.

HS 3376  Yellow gentian, root  
   *Gentiana lutea* L.

HS 3377  Zedoary  
   *Curcuma zedoaria* (Cristm.) Roscoe

Subgroup 028E Buds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 0194</td>
<td>Subgroup of Spices, buds (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 0773</td>
<td>Caper, bud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Capparis spinosa</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 0776</td>
<td>Cassia, bud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cinnamomum aromaticum</em> (L.) Nees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 0778</td>
<td>Cloves, bud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|          | *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & Perr.;  
|          | syn: *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock & Harrison; *E. aromatica* Kuntze; *E. caryophyllata* Thunb.; *Caryophyllus aromaticus* L. |
| HS 0739  | Nasturtium, pod |
|          | *Tropaeolum* spp.; Nasturtium bush, pods, *Tropaeolum minus* L.; Nasturtium, garden, pods, *Tropaeolum majus* L. |

Subgroup 028F Flower or stigma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 0195</td>
<td>Subgroup of Spices, flower or stigma (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3378</td>
<td>Golden-and-silver honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lonicera japonica</em> Thunb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3379</td>
<td>Kewra, flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pandanus fascicularis</em> Lam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3380</td>
<td>Saffron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Crocus sativus</em> L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subgroup 028G Aril

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 0196</td>
<td>Spices, aril (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 0788</td>
<td>Mace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dried aril of <em>Myristica fragrans</em> Houtt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subgroup 028H Citrus Peel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 0197</td>
<td>Subgroup of Spices, Citrus peel (includes all commodities in this subgroup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 2206</td>
<td>Kaffir lime, peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citrus histrix DC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3381</td>
<td>Lemon, peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citrus limon Burm. f.;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3382</td>
<td>Orange, peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citrus sinensis Osbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3383</td>
<td>Satsuma mandarin, peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citrus unshiu Marcow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 2211</td>
<td>Yuzu, peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citrus junos Siebold ex Tanaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuja, peel, see Yuzu peel, HS 2211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subgroup 028I Dried Chili Peppers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 0444</td>
<td>Peppers, Chili, dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capsicum spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Although white pepper is in principle a processed food belonging to Type 13: Derived products of plant origin, it is listed for convenience in Group 028 Spices. White pepper is prepared from Black pepper, *Piper nigrum* L.: The seeds are retted in water and dried after removal of the mesocarp. The resulting white pepper may or may not be ground into powder. The scientific name of green pepper and pink pepper is *Piper nigrum* L. Pink pepper is mature pepper. Green pepper is an immature stage of pink pepper.

**Note 2:** Asafoetida is not only marketed as root, but also as products (resin, powder, flour), which are produced from a gum of the root.
### APPENDIX VIII

#### PART B

PROPOSED DRAFT TABLE 5 ON EXAMPLES OF SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES

Type 05 Herbs and spices

(For inclusion in the *Principles and Guidance for the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides for Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)*

(For adoption at Step 5/8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group / Subgroup</th>
<th>Examples of Representative Commodities ¹)</th>
<th>Extrapolation to the following commodities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 027 Herbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 027A, Herbs (herbaceous plants)</td>
<td>Basil or Mint or Leaf lettuce or Spinach</td>
<td>Herbs (HH 2095): Agrimony; Angelica, leaves; Anise, leaves; Avarum; Azetec sweet herb; Balloon pea; Balm, leaves; Barrenwort; Basil, leaves; Bisongrass; Blue mallow; Boneset; Borage; Borage, Indian; Burnet; Calamint; Calendula, leaves; Caltrop; Caraway, leaves; Catmint; Catnip, Japanese; Celandine, greater; Celandine, lesser; Celery, leaves; Centaury; Chaste tree; Coriander, leaves; Coriander, Bolivian; Coriander, Vietnamese; Costmary; Cover fern; Culantró, leaves; Curry plant; Cut leaf; Dill, leaves; Dokudami; Epazote; Evening primrose; Fennel, leaves; Fennel, Spanish; Fenugreek, leaves; Feverfew; Field pennycress; Fumitory; Gambir; Geranium, leaves; Germander, golden; Greater burnet-saxifrage; Gypsywort; Heal-all; Honewort; Horehound; Hyssop; Hyssop, anise; Jasmine; Labrador tea; Lavender; Lemongrass; Lemon savory; Lovage, leaves; Marigold, leaves; Marjoram; Marshmallow; Meadowsweet; Mint; Mint, Korean; Mioga, shoots and flower buds; Monarda; Motherwort; Mountainmint; Mullein; Nasturtium, leaves; Nettle; Oregano, Mexican; Pandan, leaves; Pansy, leaves; Parsley, leaves; Pennywort; Perilla, leaves; Phak paew; Rice paddy herb; Rosemary; Sage and related <em>Salvia</em> species; Santolina; Savory, Summer and Winter; Sorrel, common; Southernwood; Stevia; Sweet cicely; Tarragon; Thyme; Toon, Chinese; Veronica; Wasabi, stem; Waterpepper, Japanese; Wild betel leaf bush; Winter cress, common, American; Wintergreen leaves; Yarrow; Yellow gentian; Yerba santa; Yomogi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 027B, Leaves of woody plants</td>
<td>Any commodity in this subgroup or Leaf Lettuce or Spinach</td>
<td>Leaves of woody plants (HH 2096): Aniseed myrtle; Boldo; Curry, leaves; Damiana; Japanese pepper, leaves; Kaffir lime, leaves; Laurel, leaves; Lemon myrtle; Linden; Mulberry leaves, Myrtle; Native mint; Pepper, leaves; Pepperbush, leaves; Rue; Siamese cassia; Sassafras leaves; Tejpat, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup 027C, Edible flowers</td>
<td>Any commodity in this subgroup or Leaf Lettuce or Spinach</td>
<td>Edible flowers (HH 3200): Calendula, flowers; Courgette, flowers; Daylily, flowers; Daisy, common, flowers; Geranium, flowers; Marigold, flowers; Nasturtium, flowers; Violet, flowers and other edible flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group / Subgroup</td>
<td>Examples of Representative Commodities ¹)</td>
<td>Extrapolation to the following commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group 028 Spices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028A</strong></td>
<td>Spices, seeds</td>
<td>Spices, seeds (HS 0190): Achiote, seed; Ajwain; Ambrette, seed; Angelica, seed; Anise, seed; Annatto, seed; Basil, seed; Black bread weed; Black caraway; Calabash nutmeg; Candlenut; Candlebush; Caraway, seed; Celery, seed; Chervil, seed; Chinese nutmeg tree; Coriander, seed; Cubeb, seed; Culantro, seed; Cumin, seed; Daharian angelica, seed; Dill, seed; Fennel, seed; Fennel flower, seed; Fenugreek, seed; Grains of Paradise, seed; Guarana; Honewort, seed; Lovage, seed; Mahaleb; Malabar tamarind; Marjoram, seed; Milk thistle; Nutmeg; Parsley, seed; Wattle seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028B</strong></td>
<td>Spices, fruit or berry</td>
<td>Spices, fruit or berry (HS 0191): Anise pepper; Ashwagandha, fruit; Batavia-cassia, fruit; Belleric myrobalan; Caper, berries; Cardamom, pods and seeds; Cassia, fruit; Chasteberry, berry; Chinese hawthorn; Chinese-pepper; Cinnamon, fruit; Coriander, fruit; Cumin, black; Dorrigo pepper, berry; Eucalyptus, fruit; Fennel, fruit; Gambooge; Gardenia, fruit; Grains of Selim; Juniper, berry; Luo han guo; Miracle fruit; Pepper, Black, White, Pink, Green; Pepper, Cubeb; Pepper, long; Pepper, Sichuan; Pepperbush, berry; Peppertree; Pimento, fruit; Saunders, red; Star anise; Sumac; Tamarind, sour varieties; Tasmanian pepper berry; Tonka bean; Tsao-Ko; Uzazi; Vanilla, beans; West African pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028C</strong></td>
<td>Spices, bark</td>
<td>Spices, bark (HS 0192): Angostura, bark; Canella bark; Cascade buckthorn, bark; Catechu, bark; Cinnamon bark; Copaiba; Eucalyptus, bark; Eucommia, bark; Frankincense; Galbanum; Guaiac; Guggul; Gum arabic; Gum ghetti; Gum karaya; Gum tragacanth; Haw, black; Magnolia, bark; Mastic; Myrrh; Pine, maritime; Pygeum; Quassia, bark; Quebracho, bark; Quillaja; Red cinchona; Simaruba, bark; Slippery elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028D</strong></td>
<td>Spices, root or rhizome</td>
<td>Spices, root or rhizome (HS 0193): Angelica, root; Asafoetida, root; Calamus-root; Cat’s claw, root; Chinesetree, root; Coptis; Coriander, root; Elecampane, root; Fingerroot; Galangal, rhizome; Ginger, rhizome; Jalap; Liquorice, root, Lovage, root; Temulawak; Tumeric, root; Yellow gentian, root; Zedoary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028E</strong></td>
<td>Spices, buds</td>
<td>Spices, buds (HS 0194): Caper, bud; Cassia, bud; Cloves, bud; Nasturtium, pod;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028F</strong></td>
<td>Flower or stigma</td>
<td>Spices, flower or stigma (HS 0195): Golden-and-silver honeysuckle; Kewra, flowers; Saffron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028G</strong></td>
<td>Spices, aril</td>
<td>Spices, aril (HS 0196): Mace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028H</strong></td>
<td>Citrus peel</td>
<td>Spices, citrus peel (HS 0197): Kaffir lime, peel; Lemon, peel; Orange, peel, Satsuma mandarin, peel; Yuzu, peel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subgroup 028I</strong></td>
<td>Any commodity in this subgroup</td>
<td>Peppers, Chili, dried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹) Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production
REVISED COMMODITY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS IN TYPE 03, TYPE 04 AND TYPE 05 THAT MAY IMPACT ON THE CODEX MRLS (CXLs) ADOPTED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

TYPE 03: GRASSES

**Group 020 Cereal grains**

(1) Seven new subgroups were created. Each subgroup has its own code.

- GC 2086 Subgroup 020A Wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks
- GC 2087 Subgroup 020B Barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks
- GC 2088 Subgroup 020C Rice Cereals
- GC 2089 Subgroup 020D Sorghum grain and Millet
- GC 2090 Subgroup 020E Maize Cereals
- GC 2091 Subgroup 020F Sweet Corns

**Remark:** In the minutes from CCPR 49 there was an inconsistency in the numbering of the codes of the subgroup maize cereals and sweet corns; this is corrected in this proposal.

(2) New codes

The codes GC 3080 to GC 3087 are added.

The code GC 1275 Sweet Corn (whole kernel without cob or husk) is added and replaces VO 1275 Sweet corn (kernels).

The description of code GC 0447 has to be adjusted into “Sweet corn (Corn-on-the-cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)”.

(3) Commodities moving from other groups

Sweet corn (corn on the cob) and Sweet corn (whole kernel) are moved from the vegetable group to the cereal group. To exclude both sweet corns from the new group CXL of cereals the note “excluding Sweet corn” has to be added to code ‘GC 0080 Group of Cereal grains’ and to code ‘GC 0081 Subgroup of Cereal grains except pseudocereals’. At the same time the groups CXLs of the vegetable group and the subgroup fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits has to be added to both Sweet corns.

(4) It is not possible to set a group-CXLs for the new created subgroups. In none of the new groups the CXL of an active substance is at the same level for all members of the subgroup.

**Clarification:**

- Subgroups wheat, barley, rice and sweet corns: in these subgroups there are new created commodities (GC 3080 t/m GC 3087), no CXLs exists for these new commodities.
- Subgroup grain sorghum and millet: there are no existing CXLs for GC 0643 Hungry rice and GC 0644 Job’s tears.
- Subgroup maize cereals: the existing CXLs for GC 0645 maize, GC 0656 Popcorn and GC 0657 Teosinte and are not at the same level.

**Group 021 Grasses for sugar and syrup production**

There were no changes in this group.
REVISED COMMODITY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS IN TYPE 03, TYPE 04 AND TYPE 05 THAT MAY IMPACT ON THE CODEX MRLS (CXLs) ADOPTED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

TYPE 04: NUTS, SEEDS AND SAPS

Group 022 Tree nuts

(1) The codes TN 3100 – TN 3112 were added

Group 023 Oilseeds and oilfruits

(2) In the group of oilseeds 5 subgroups were created
   - Subgroup of 023A Small seed oilseeds
   - Subgroup of 023B Sunflower seeds
   - Subgroup of 023C Cottonseed
   - Subgroup of 023D Other oilseeds
   - Subgroup of 023E Oilfruits

   The groups 023C and 023D has no code for the subgroup, the subgroup code for the other groups are:
   - SO 2090 Subgroup of Small seed oilseeds
   - SO 2091 Subgroup of Sunflower seeds
   - SO 2093 Subgroup of Oilfruits

(3) New codes:
   - the codes SO 0091, SO 0092 and SO 3140 - SO 3172 are added

(4) In the database the code SO 4711 is used for Flax seed. All codes 4000 and 5000 are deleted and replaced by a reference, therefore code SO 4711 has to be replaced by the code SO 0693 Linseed.

(5) Commodities moving from and to other groups

   In the past the description for FT 0305 was “Olives”. In 2012 the description for this code is changed into Table Olives. In the proposal for oilseeds a code for Olives for oil production is introduced. Before 2012, no distinction was made between table olives and olives for oil production. In case the CXLs set for olives before 2012 are evaluated for both type of olives, the CXL of FT 0305 can be taken over for SO 0305.

(6) The possibility of setting group CXLs for new subgroups:

(7) For none of the new created (sub)groups, it is possible to set a (sub)group CXL, because for no active substance a CXL is set at the same level for all commodities in the new created (sub)group.

Group 024 Seed for beverages and sweets

(8) The code SB 0718 for Senna seed is added to this group.

(9) There are no existing group CXL’s, so no notes are necessary for the group CXL’s to exclude new commodities.

Group 025 Tree saps

(10) The group 025 Tree saps is a new created group. The new group code is ST 2095.

(11) The new codes ST 3400 – ST 3408 are added to this group.
REVISED COMMODITY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS IN TYPE 03, TYPE 04 AND TYPE 05 THAT MAY IMPACT ON THE CODEX MRLS (CXLS) ADOPTED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

TYPE 05: HERBS AND SPICES

Group 027 Herbs

(1) In the group herbs three new subgroups are created, with each an own subgroup code

HH 2095 Subgroup 027A Herbs (herbaceous plants)
HH 2096 Subgroup 027B Leaves of woody plants (leaves of shrubs and trees)
HH 3200 Subgroup 027C Edible Flowers

(2) New codes:
The codes HH 3220 – HH 3383 have been added

(3) Removed codes:
HH 0727 Chives (replaced by VA 2605 Chives)
HH 4737 Chives, Chinese (replaced by VA 2606 Chives, Chinese)

(4) Commodities moving to herbs and spices from other groups

HH 3267 Pepper, leaves replacing VL 0489 Pepper, leaves
Pepper leaves is moved from the leafy vegetable group to the herbs and spices group. To exclude Pepper leaves from the new group CXL of herbs and spices the note “excluding Pepper leaves” has to be added to the group code HH 0092 herbs and the subgroup code HH 2095; the group-CXLs of the leafy vegetable group must be added to Pepper leaves.

(5) Commodities moving from herbs and spices to other groups

HH 0727 Chives is replaced by VA 2605 Chives
HH 4737 Chives, Chinese is replaced by VA 2606
The existing CXLs for herbs HH 0092 has to be given as an individual CXL to those commodities. Both Chives have to be excluded from the CXL of their new subgroup VA 2032 (Subgroup of Green Onions). Because no CXLs are set for the subgroup VA 2032, notes to exclude the new commodities are not necessary.

(6) The possibility of setting group CXLs for new subgroups:
For both new created (sub)groups, it is not possible to set a (sub)group CXL, because for no active substance a CXL is set at the same level for all commodities in the new created (sub)group

Group 028 Spices

(7) In the group spices is divided in nine new subgroups with an own subgroup code.

HS 0190 Subgroup 028A Spices, seeds
HS 0191 Subgroup 028B Spices, fruit or berry
HS 0192 Subgroup 028C Spices, bark
HS 0193 Subgroup 028D Spices, root or rhizome
HS 0194 Subgroup 028E Spices, buds
HS 0195 Subgroup 028F Spices, flower or stigma
HS 0196 Subgroup 028G Spices, aril
HS 0197 Subgroup 028H Spices, Citrus peel
HS 0444 Subgroup 028 I Dried Chili peppers

(8) The codes HS 3283 - HS 3350 have been added.

(9) No spice-commodities are moving from or to other groups.

(10) The possibility of setting group CXLs for new subgroups:
For none of the new created (sub)groups, it is possible to set a (sub)group CXL, because for no active substance a CXL is set at the same level for all commodities in the new created (sub)group
PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF CLASS C: ANIMAL FEED COMMODITIES

(For further development by the EWG on the revision of the Classification of Food and Feed)

CLASS C: ANIMAL FEED COMMODITIES

Type 11 Feed commodities of plant origin

Group 50 Legume feed products
- Subgroup 050A: products with high water content (forage)
- Subgroup 050B: products with low water content (hay)
- Subgroup 050C: processed products (like silage, meal, hulls)

Group 51 Cereal grains and grasses (including pseudocereals) feed products
- Subgroup 051A: products with high water content (forage)
- Subgroup 051B: products with low water content (hay, straw)
- Subgroup 051C: processed products (like silage, bran, hulls)

Group 52 Miscellaneous feed products
- Subgroup 052A: products with high water content (forage, beets, tops)
- Subgroup 052B: products with low water content (hay)
- Subgroup 052C: processed products like processing residues (meal, hulls, dried pulps), molasses
Introduction
1. This document was drafted in response to a request from CCPR49 (Rep17/PR par 161) to provide information on the history, background and use of the IESTI equations.

History
2. The MRL is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue (expressed as mg/kg) to be legally permitted in or on food commodities and animal feeds. MRLs are based on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) data and foods derived from commodities that comply with the respective MRLs are intended to be toxicologically acceptable (CAC, 2016).

3. Initially, the toxicological acceptability of the MRL was determined by estimating a life-time exposure to the residue and comparing this with the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI). However, in the early 1990s, it became apparent that, in some cases, residues of a chemical could pose risks due to a single or a few days of exposure. Research on residues of acutely toxic pesticides (organophosphates and carbamates) in individual fruits and vegetables revealed random occurrences of comparatively high residue levels. Some individuals who consume significant amounts of such foods will occasionally eat the “hot” commodity unit (Hamley and Harris, 1999; Harris, 2000).

4. At an international level, a deterministic methodology was developed to address the calculation of the acute, or short-term, dietary exposure to pesticides, the International Estimate of Short-Term Intake (IFESTI) of the pesticide residue (for a chronological history of the acute RA methodology see Hamilton & Crossley, 2004; WHO, 2009). In characterizing any risks possibly related to the short-term pesticide dietary exposure, the calculated intake, i.e. the IESTI, is thereafter compared with the established toxicological threshold for acute toxicity (Acute Reference Dose-ARfD) of the chemical (EFSA, 2007). The current IESTI equations as used by JMPR are available at the WHO GEMS-Food website1. Acute dietary exposure assessments may be also be performed using distributional (probabilistic) methodologies. Currently, JMPR is not using those.

5. At its 1999 meeting (JMPR, 1999), JMPR performed acute dietary exposure assessments for the first time. For pesticides with low acute toxicity, JMPR concluded that “an ARfD is unnecessary” and that assessing the acute exposure is irrelevant. For all other substances, when sufficient data are available, an ARfD is established and compared to the IESTI. In the IESTI method, the estimates are performed for each crop separately; as it is considered that it would be unlikely that an individual will consume, within a meal or 24 h, two large portions (LP) of different commodities that contain the same pesticide at the highest residue level. This methodology has been further refined by subsequent JMPR meetings The equations as currently used by JMPR are shown later in this document2. It is important to note that the IESTI equations are designed for prospective dietary risk assessment in the framework of MRL setting, using residue data derived from supervised field trials conducted at the critical GAP (cGAP). Hence, the equations were not designed for calculating the actual exposure of a given population (retrospective dietary risk assessment), which depends on monitoring data. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) concluded that foods derived from commodities that comply with the respective MRLs are intended to be toxicologically acceptable and that where the IESTI exceeds the ARfD for a pesticide/food combination, the JMPR report should describe the particular situation that gives rise to that acute intake concern. The JMPR shall indicate the possibilities to refine the IESTI. As long as JMPR notes an ARfD exceedance, the MRLs are not advanced to a higher Step of the Codex Procedure3.

Use of the equations
6. Briefly, the steps taken for the MRL-setting and the role of IESTI in the process, are described below and visualized in Figure 1 (FAO, 2006b FAO 2016b):

1. First, residue definitions suitable for enforcement and for risk assessment need to be determined. This requires the examination of many studies: chemical properties such as isomer composition, hydrolysis and photolysis; metabolism in laboratory animals, livestock and crops; methods of analysis; and toxicity of metabolites.

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1 http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/chemical-risks/gems-food/en/
2 First two paragraphs adapted from ‘Principles and methods for the risk assessment of chemicals in food’, EHC 240, 2009, Chapter 6
3 Risk Analysis Principles applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual, Section IV
2. The central part of the whole process is evaluating the available supervised trials data to produce MRLs suitable for Codex adoption and STMR and HR values suitable for use in risk assessments. Many factors affecting residue levels must be considered – application rate, number of applications, formulation and timing and pre-harvest interval.

3. The critical GAP (Good Agricultural Practice), which is the use of the pesticide that will result in the highest residues in supervised trials, is determined. This is based on authorized uses as indicated on approved labels. In the end, the MRL should cover the critical GAP.

4. The results from the selected trials will be used for the proposal of an MRL, using the OECD calculator. This results in MRLs either equal to or higher than the highest residue ((HR\(^4\)). It is noted that the HR is used in the IESTI equations because 1) the HR relates to the edible portion, and 2) the HR relates to the total residue of toxicological concern (including metabolites and/or degradates).

5. The IESTI equations (see paragraph 20) are used in order to estimate the short-term dietary intake, resulting from the cGAP.

6. The calculated short-term intake is compared with the toxicological threshold (ARfD). If the IESTI is lower than ARfD, the MRL is considered acceptable. If the IESTI is higher than the ARfD, the MRL proposal is usually rejected by CCPR, and the cGAP will not be covered by the MRL. In such cases, an MRL might be set for other uses of the pesticides (e.g. lower doses, longer preharvest interval (PHI), lower application rate, different timing), which may result in lower residue levels, and consequently, in an IESTI lower than the ARfD. Please note that procedurally, JMPR proposes all MRLs it derives to CCPR, even if the IESTI exceeds the ARfD. However, a note indicating that the ARfD is exceeded accompanies such a proposal. It is up to CCPR to decide on the acceptability of the MRL proposals.

7. Once an MRL is established, the labeled use pattern is a critical component of the process to ensure food safety in international trade.

7. It is recommended to refer to the FAO Training Manual (FAO 2016b) for a more detailed description of the evaluation process. In the Training Manual, ample examples and exercises are included.

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\(^4\) For the residue definition see details in the next Chapter.
8. The MRLs are calculated with the OECD MRL calculator (OECD, 2011). Codex members which use Codex MRLs, implicitly use the IESTI equations. In Australia and the EU, the IESTI equations are used to estimate the short term dietary intake from pesticides for both authorisation of use and MRL setting. Furthermore, in the EU it is also used by food safety inspection services for risk assessment, when a batch is found to contain a residue level that exceeds the MRL. In this case, the IESTI is used to decide whether a recall is needed, and whether the other EU member states need to be alerted.

9. Although the same IESTI equations are used, the input parameters (residues, variability factors, unit weights, large portions) differ among international bodies (JMPR, EFSA) and individual countries. Because of differences in these input parameters, the outcome of acute risk assessments may differ for a single crop-pesticide combination in different parts of the world. A current distinction is that JMPR uses variability factors of 1 or 3, but that EU also uses 5, and 7 resulting in an increased exposure estimate for some commodities.

Further background on the International Estimate of Short-Term Intake (IFESTI)

IFESTI parameter definitions

10. In this section the concept developed for calculating the IESTI is described. The IESTI is designed to assess dietary intake on the basis of the residue definition for dietary intake. All users of the IESTI apply the following definitions:

- **bw**: Mean body weight (in kg), provided by the country from which the LP was reported. The bodyweight represents the mean body weight of the population group of the dietary survey from which the LP was derived (e.g. general population, adults, children).

- **HR**: Highest residue in composite sample of edible portion found in the supervised trials performed according to GAP used for estimating the maximum residue level (in mg/kg). A composite sample is a sample that is composed of multiple units of the same commodity.

- **HR-P**: Highest residue in a processed commodity, calculated by multiplying the highest residue in the raw commodity by a processing factor (in mg/kg).

- **LPperson**: Highest large portion reported (in principle the 97.5th percentile of consumers only), in kg of food per person per day.

- **STMR**: Supervised trials median residue in the edible portion of a food commodity (in mg/kg), derived from the same set of supervised field trials (composite samples) as the HR.

- **STMR-P**: Supervised trials median residue in processed commodity calculated by multiplying the STMR in the raw commodity by a processing factor (in mg/kg).

- **Ue**: Unit weight of the edible portion (in kg), usually provided by the country that provided the LP.

- **URAC**: Unit weight of the raw agricultural commodity (RAC), in kg, usually provided by the country that provided the LP.

- **v**: Variability factor, the factor applied to the composite residue to estimate the residue level in a high-residue unit.

The parameter definitions are described in more detail below.

Residue definition, HR, STMR

11. A pesticide residue is defined as the combination of the pesticide and its relevant metabolites, derivatives and related compounds to which the MRL, HR (highest residue in field trials) or STMR (Supervised Trials Median Residue) apply. In some instances two residue definitions are needed for one compound, one for enforcement and one for the dietary risk assessment. The residue definition for enforcement needs to be simple to allow practical routine monitoring and testing of food products for compliance with MRLs. Therefore, it is preferable not to include metabolites, if they are present as only a minor part of the residues, or if their analysis is cumbersome and expensive. The MRL historically was derived from the HR. Currently, it is derived from the mean residue or the HR using the OECD MRL calculator which takes into account a margin to cover statistical uncertainties. The OECD MRL calculator practically relies on the distribution including the mean, the HR and the statistical spread in the data to recommend an MRL. There are three algorithms options: the mean plus 4 standard deviations or 3 times the mean, or rounding from the HR. However, rounding from the HR is rarely the driver in practical implementation. The uncertainties in these values are mainly associated with the residue dataset available.

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5 Codex MRLs are implemented in EU legislation and as such become EU MRLs, unless a reservation was made during the discussion at CCPR. EU Inspections relate to EU MRLs.

6 ‘Processing’ can either relate to removing inedible parts of a commodity, e.g. peeling a banana, or to further (industrial or household) preparation, e.g. milling of grain, cooking of spinach.
The minimum data requirements vary from usually three to four trials for minor or specialty crops\(^7\) to a minimum of eight trials for major crops. Consequently, when only limited residue data are available or if there is a large spread in the data set, the resulting MRL recommendations can be substantially higher than the HR and the STMR. The residue definition for dietary intake purposes should include metabolites and degradation products, which significantly contribute to the toxicological burden of the parent irrespective of their source (FAO, 2016; WHO, 2009).

Figure 1 MRLs are derived using the OECD MRL calculator which relies on residue field trial data performed at the critical GAP (Figure taken from Crop Life International, presented in CCPR48, 2016).

12. In the IESTI calculation, the highest residue (HR) and the Supervised Trials Median Residue (STMR) are used as an input into the equations within the spreadsheets, and they refer to the residue as defined by the residue definition for dietary risk assessment present in the raw edible portion of the crop. In the absence of a HR or STMR for the raw edible portion, the HR or STMR of the Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC) is used in the dietary risk assessment, typically adding conservatism. This situation is mostly encountered for commodities with an inedible peel, like banana and orange. The HR and STMR are estimated from supervised trials that have been conducted according to the critical GAP (see above).

**Processing factor (HR-P, STMR-P)**

13. The HR or STMR, derived from supervised trials performed in accordance to the critical GAP, are mostly based on the edible part of the raw commodity. However, some of the commodities may undergo processing prior to consumption. Processing can either relate to removing inedible parts of a commodity, e.g. peeling a banana, or to further (industrial or household) preparation, e.g. milling of grain, cooking of spinach. Adjustment to the residue in the food as consumed can be accomplished by using a peeling factor or processing factor (PF). A PF may be added to the IESTI equation to predict the residue in the raw edible portion or specified processed commodity if only data for the raw agricultural commodity are available. The processing factor is experimentally determined from processing studies. The IESTI calculations can be performed separately to estimate dietary exposure from consumption of the unprocessed or processed form of a food commodity, when relevant.

14. In the present situation, JMPR generally uses the residues as measured in the raw edible portions to estimate STMR and HR, instead of calculating the residue in the edible portion by applying a processing factor to the residue in the RAC.

**The Large Portion (\(LP_{\text{person}}\))**

15. The IESTI equation includes the large portion (LP) which is represented by the highest 97.5\(^{\text{th}}\) percentile of consumption for a particular commodity selected from all available national dietary surveys.\(^8\) The large portion may be derived for the general population, which includes all relevant groups like toddlers/young children, women of childbearing age and adults. In addition, countries may derive separate LPs for specific age groups, and/or example, vegetarians. The LP can be updated when new food consumption data become available.

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\(^7\) In the “Guidance to facilitate the establishment of MRLs for Pesticides for Minor Crops” crops for which consumption is below the threshold of 0.5% worldwide consumption, are divided in three categories. Depending on the category, the minimum number of trials are decided on a case-by-case basis (category 1) to up to 5 trials (category 3) (CX/PR15, Appendix XI).

\(^8\) Please note that the highest LP does not necessarily lead to the highest exposure (expressed as percentage of the ARfD), because the unit weights need to be taken into account. Different unit weights were reported for different countries. Therefore the selection of the most critical LP is based on IESTI calculations for each survey of a country, combining the LP with the U of that country.
16. At national level, the 97.5th percentiles (LP) are calculated by identifying all the days of consumption for each commodity under consideration. If the national survey is based on more than one day per subject, each day is considered independent even for the same consumer. This results in a distribution of “n” days of consumption (or consumer*day) values for which the 97.5th percentile of the distribution can be estimated.

17. At international level all national LPs are collected together with the associated number of consumer*days “n”. For each of the commodities, the most critical national LP is selected and used in the JMPR calculations. Since the highest LP *U value is chosen from among the considered countries, the equation will necessarily protect more than 97.5 percent of the total population since the parameters of the worst case country were selected.

18. The reliability of high percentiles is related to the number of observations used to calculate them. Percentiles calculated on a limited number of days of consumption should be treated with caution as the results may not be statistically robust. The Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) Food Programme is regularly collects new available national food consumption data. Since 2011 the number of consumer*day n associated with the 97.5th percentile is also collected and available. In the IESTI equation the highest or most critical LP is considered. The LP should be regularly updated when new data become available. Updates are conducted as a result of a call for data from WHO or at any time that a country submits its new large portion data to WHO. It is noted that the GEMS-Food database relies strongly on the quality of the input data from the Codex member states. For quality purposes, some reliability checks are performed before the large portions are entered in the JMPR IESTI model.

The variability factor (v)

19. The concept of a variability factor was introduced to take into account the different concentrations of residues in individual units of a composite sample and the average residue concentration in the sample lot represented by the composite sample. The variability factor (v) was defined as the 97.5th percentile of the residue concentrations present in commodity units (RAC) divided by the mean residue concentration of the sample population: P97.5 residue in units / mean residue in units (Ambrus et al., 2014; FAO, 2016).

IESTI Equations

20. Four different cases are distinguished for the calculations of the acute dietary exposure, depending on the unit weight of the RAC (U), the ratio of the food large portion (LP) to unit weight, and on whether or not the food product is blended. The four different equations are presented below.

Case 1

The residue in a composite sample (raw or processed) reflects the residue level in a portion of the commodity that would be consumed at one meal (whole fruit or vegetable unit weight (expressed as RAC) is below 25 g). Case 1 also applies to meat, liver, kidney, edible offal and eggs. For grains, oilseed and pulses commodities it applies when the estimates were based on post-harvest use of the pesticide, and hence, the residue is more homogenously distributed.

\[ \text{IESTI} = \frac{\text{LP}_{\text{person}} \times (\text{HR or HR - P})}{\text{bw}} \] in mg/kg bw

Examples: dried fruits, berries and other small fruits, meat products.

Case 2

The one meal portion, such as a single fruit or vegetable unit, might have a higher residue than the composite (whole fruit or vegetable unit weight (expressed as RAC) is equal or above 25 g).

Case 2a

The unit weight of the edible portion (U_e) of the individual commodity is higher (or equal) than 25 g and lower than the large portion weight, i.e. a large portion contains more than one food item.

Example: a single pear (individual commodity) weighs more than 25 g, but a large portion of pears (e.g. 100 g) consists of 4 (more than one) pears.

\[ \text{IESTI} = \left[ U_e \times (\text{HR or HR - P}) \times v \right] + \left[ \left( \text{LP}_{\text{person}} - U_e \right) \times (\text{HR or HR - P}) \right] \] in mg/kg bw

The Case 2a formula is based on the assumption that the first unit contains residues at the [HR × v] level and the next ones contain residues at the HR level, which represents the residue in the composite from the same lot as the first one.
Case 2b

The unit weight (edible portion) of the individual commodity is higher (or equal) than 25 g, and also higher than the large portion weight. In other words, the large portion contains less than one whole food item.

**Example:** a single cabbage (individual commodity) may weigh around 1000 g (more than 25 g), but a large portion of cabbage can be much less, e.g. 150 g, and hence it consists of less than one cabbage.

\[ \text{IESTI} = \frac{L_{P \times \text{person}} \times (\text{HR or HR - P}) \times \nu}{\text{bw}} \]

The Case 2b formula is based on the assumption that there is only one consumed unit and it contains residues at the [HR × \nu] level.

Case 3

Case 3 is for those processed commodities where, because of bulking or blending, the STMR-P represents the likely highest residue. Case 3 also applies to milk and to grains, oilseeds and pulses for which the estimates were based on pre-harvest use of the pesticide.

**Examples:** pre-harvestly treated cereal grains, flour, pulses, vegetable oils, fruit juices processed industrially

\[ \text{IESTI} = \frac{L_{P \times \text{person}} \times (\text{STMR or STMR - P})}{\text{bw}} \text{ in mg/kg bw} \]

Residues below the LOQ

21. Sometimes residue field trials at cGAP report residues in the raw agricultural commodity at or below the LOQ for all samples. This may represent a zero-residue situation or a situation where residues are present but below the LOQ (≤LOQ) and thus cannot be quantified. In such a situation it is unclear what the input in the IESTI equation should be: zero or the value of the LOQ.

22. The zero-residue situation is the situation where no residues are expected even if higher doses or shorter Pre-Harvest Intervals\(^9\) (PHI) are applied. If other crop field trials at higher doses or shorter PHI show residues above LOQ or metabolism studies indicate the possibility of residues at higher doses the zero-residue situation is not confirmed. A zero-residue situation could originate from the type of application (e.g. herbicide treatment below trees, seed treatment) or the timing of application (early in the growth season before the harvestable part of the crop has formed) or because degradation is very rapid and no relevant residues are found at any time.

23. The JMPR approach\(^10\) in these situations is:

a) For the situation where residues are found below LOQ, but the zero-residue situation is not confirmed at higher doses or lower PHI or in metabolism studies (situation a), the MRL is set at the LOQ and the dietary risk assessment is performed with STMR and HR = LOQ\(^11\).

b) For the situation where residues are found below LOQ and the zero-residue situation is confirmed at higher doses or lower PHI or in metabolism studies (situation b), the MRL is also set at the LOQ, but the dietary risk assessment is performed with STMR and HR = 0.

Residues in animal commodities

24. Residues in feed may lead to detectable residues in animal tissues, milk and eggs, necessitating MRLs for those commodities. The residues that may arise in animal commodities are estimated based on the combined information from dietary burden calculations and livestock feeding studies (OECD No 73, 2013).

25. The estimation of the STMR (or median residue) in animal commodities is based on the mean livestock dietary burden and a feeding study. The mean livestock dietary burden is calculated based on the median residues in all feed items. The residue in tissues, milk and eggs corresponding to the mean livestock dietary burden is interpolated either manually from the two closest dose levels in the feeding study (including zero dose) or statistically based on linear regression using all dose levels in the feeding study, or a transfer factor can be used. The average residue level per dose level is taken from the feeding studies to estimate the STMR in muscle, fat, liver, kidney, milk and eggs.

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\(^9\) PHI: the pre-harvest interval is the number of days between the last application of a pesticide and harvest of the crop

\(^10\) Regional approaches (e.g. EU) may differ

\(^11\) If residues can be confirmed to be at levels equal to or less than the limit of detection, US-EPA would generally use that as the benchmark, not the LOQ. The EU uses the LOQ even when a no-residue situation is confirmed.
26. The estimation of the HR (or highest residue) in animal commodities is based on the maximum livestock dietary burden and a feeding study. The maximum livestock dietary burden is calculated based on the highest residues in individual feed items, although median residues in feed items are used in case of bulking/blending (e.g. pre-harvest treated seeds, grains) and or processed commodities (e.g. fruit pomace). The residue in tissues, milk and eggs corresponding to the maximum livestock dietary burden is interpolated either manually from the two closest dose levels in the feeding study (including zero dose) or statistically based on linear regression using all dose levels in the feeding study, or a transfer factor can be used. The highest residue level per dose level is taken from the feeding studies to estimate the HR in muscle, fat, liver, kidney, and eggs.

27. The estimation of the MRL in animal commodities is based on the HR, derived as above. In case the residue definition for animal commodities for enforcement and dietary risk assessment is the same, the MRL can be derived from the highest residue for tissues and eggs and the mean residue for milk (both based on the maximum livestock dietary burden). It is noted that if the residue definition is different for enforcement and dietary risk assessment, a highest residue for tissues and eggs and a mean residue for milk (both based on the maximum livestock dietary burden) need to be derived according to each of the definitions. Please refer to FAO2016a for further explanation.

28. The OECD MRL calculator (2011) is not used in estimating the MRL in animal commodities, since residues obtained in a feeding study generally are not used directly but are used to interpolate the residue at the maximum livestock dietary burden. The Codex MRL for animal commodities is based on rounding up of the highest residue to the nearest figure (e.g. 0.63 becomes 0.7). This policy is the same as used in the OECD MRL calculator: 0.01-0.015-0.02-0.03-0.04-0.05-0.06-0.07-0.08-0.09-0.1 etc. MRLs for milk are based on whole milk, even if the pesticide in question is fat soluble and MRLs for milk are derived by rounding up the STMR to the nearest figure. The Codex MRL for meat is based on muscle residues in case of non-fat soluble pesticides and based on fat residues in case of fat soluble pesticides. This approach is also applied by Australia and the USA. At EU level the MRL setting policy for meat has been changed recently: MRLs will be set for muscle and for fat.

29. The HR and STMR derived as above can now be used in the IESTI equation. The HR (fat) and HR (muscle) are used to estimate dietary exposure from meat by assuming 80% of the meat consumption is actually meat muscle consumption and 20% of the meat consumption is meat fat consumption (90% muscle, 10% fat in case of poultry meat).

30. Currently, the IESTI for milk is estimated using case 3 equations (STMR), while the IESTI for all other animal commodities is estimated using case 1 equations (HR). The STMR and HR are based on the residue definition for dietary risk assessment (for animal commodities). In both equations the variability factor is not used (or \( \nu = 1 \)).
References

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## APPENDIX XII

### TECHNICAL / RISK ASSESSMENT CHALLENGES THAT EITHER ARISE FROM THE POSSIBLE REVISION OF THE CURRENT IESTI EQUATIONS OR ARE CURRENT CHALLENGES AS WELL¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Developing further guidance on the derivation of conversion factors, and developing a database with conversion factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Developing a database with processing factors,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A database with P97.5 large portion value derived from the distribution of consumption values of dietary surveys expressed as g/kg body weight is needed. Internationally agreed criteria must be developed for dietary surveys, used for the assessment of consumer exposure. It is noted that this is ongoing work by WHO/ GEMS Food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information on bulking and blending practices needs to be gathered in order to decide on cases where a median residue instead of the MRL could be used in the dietary risk assessment, or a homogenization factor could be added (see item 13).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clarify the influence of the number of supervised field trials used for the OECD MRL Calculator, where small data sets result in high MRL estimates. It is noted that this especially affects minor crops with low data requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The suitability of common moiety residue definitions needs to be reconsidered when multiple active substances are included (e.g. CS₂ for all dithiocarbamates) and one of those is potentially exceeding the ARID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The acute exposure assessment using the proposed IESTI will merely depend on the LPbw values. Especially LP of children are crucial in risk assessment. The food consumption data are very heterogeneous and based on dietary survey studies of different design, quality and origin. An important reason for heterogeneity is also the preference of certain foods by the population. The more popular a particular food, the more data are available and the more reliable and robust are the P97.5 values. A pragmatic approach has to be established which addresses this issues; e.g. setting the same consumption value for a group of commodities (extrapolation rules).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Further guidance/decision making needed on the use of the variability factors relative to the MRL. The current use of the variability factor is not considered to be mathematically appropriate for use with an MRL by many members of the eWG. Using the MRL with current variability factors is considered to be overly conservative and leading to loss of MRLs and disruption of global trade. Since MRLs are now determined consistently by algorithms in the OECD MRL calculator simulation modeling to determine how single item residues might relate to the MRL could be useful. Others consider that the variability factor describes the inhomogeneity of residues on individual units from an unknown lot in relation to a composite sample collected according to Codex sampling procedures. The Codex sampling procedure is also the basis for MRL compliance testing – therefore the relative inhomogeneity (variability) in lots at or above the MRL is identical to lots with lower residues measured in a composite sample. The variability factor to be used remains unaffected. Also, the OECD MRL procedure only considered results from composite field trial samples and includes no extrapolation to individual units as it is described by the new IESTI case 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>To quantify uncertainties related to the use of the IESTI equations as far as possible, and to qualitatively describe the uncertainties that cannot be quantified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>To estimate the impact of removing the unit weight from the equation and especially for case 1 and case 2 which distinction currently relies on the unit weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ REP18/PR, paras. 136-137
| 11  | Reaching consensus regarding the approach to be used to evaluate the level of conservatism of proposed updated IESTI equations and how it compares to both the present set of IESTI equations and state-of-the-science probabilistic methods. |
| 12  | Current consumption data on processed commodities in some territories of the world are not available. Many crops which are consumed in large amounts in the processed form (e.g. apples or citrus consumed as juice) will be disproportionately considered when estimating the acute exposure on the basis of consumption data of non-processed commodities only, hampering a meaningful estimate of the acute exposure. Therefore consumption data of processed commodities and recipe data need to be collected from a representative range of countries. |
| 13  | For blended foods (e.g. fruit juice, seed/nut oil, flour, corn meal), it is suggested to add a homogenization factor (<1) to the equation to reflect the decreased variability in pesticide residues resulting from processing. |
| 14  | The comparison of the deterministic IESTI with probabilistic models is challenging. First the database itself needs to be identical. Second, the results will differ commodity by commodity – how are general conclusions drawn for the equation itself? Third, the probabilistic methodology requires careful preparation and agreement. Especially for the consumption data the aggregation of commodities should be the same for both approaches (e.g. LP for apples, raw vs. apples raw in probabilistic; not LP for total apples expressed as raw vs. all individual foods containing apple). |
## CODEX SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LIST OF PESTICIDES (FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR)

### TABLE 1: CCPR SCHEDULE AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (NEW COMPOUNDS, NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS)

(For approval)

2019 CCPR SCHEDULE OF JMPR EVALUATIONS (PROPOSED) - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE STAMP</th>
<th>TOXICOLOGY</th>
<th>RESIDUE</th>
<th>PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>COMMODITIES</th>
<th>RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REGISTERED MRL &gt; LOQ</td>
<td>FAQ NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 1 2013/12/31</td>
<td>Pyrifluquinazon</td>
<td>Pyrifluquinazon</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Citrus; pome fruits; potatoes; stone fruits; grapes; tree nuts; melons; tea; grapes (table grapes, raisins, wine); fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; cotton; leafy vegetables; brassica leafy and head/stem vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 2015/12/4</td>
<td>Metconazole</td>
<td>Metaconazole</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>USA- Stone fruit group; Blueberry; Banana; Garlic; Onion, Bulb; Legume vegetables; Pulses; Soya bean; Root and tuber vegetables (except Sugar beet (root)); Sugar beet (roots); Barley; Maize; Oats; Rye; Triticale; Wheat; Sugar cane; Tree nuts; Oilseed (except Cotton seed, Peanuts, Soya bean and Sunflower)**; Cotton seed; Peanuts; Sunflower seed; Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); Mammalian fats (except milk fats); Edible offal (Mammalian); Milks; Poultry meat; Poultry fats; Poultry, Edible offal; Egg; Peanut oil, crude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 2016/4/19</td>
<td>Triflumuron</td>
<td>Triflumuron</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4 2016/11/28</td>
<td>Pyflubumide</td>
<td>Pyflubumide</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Tea, apple (labels - yes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 5 2017/3/16</td>
<td>Pyridate</td>
<td>Pyridate</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive, Onion/shallot/garlic, chickpea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE STAMP</td>
<td>TOXICOLOGY</td>
<td>RESIDUE</td>
<td>PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA</td>
<td>CRITERIA</td>
<td>COMMODITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 6 2017/3/16</td>
<td>Valifenalate</td>
<td>Valifenalate</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Grape, Tomato/aubergine, Onion/shallot/garlic</td>
<td>Grape, Tomato/aubergine, Onion/shallot/garlic - Number of field trials to be advised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7 2015/12/4</td>
<td>Afidopyropen</td>
<td>Afidopyropen</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>USA- Citrus fruits, Pome fruits, Stone fruits, Brassica (Head, flowering), Fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, peppers), Fruiting vegetables (Cucurbitis), Leafy (head, leafy lettuce, spinach), Brassica, leafy (Mustard greens), Soybeans, Potatoes, Celery, Tree nuts, Cotton</td>
<td>Citrus (lemon, 8; oranges, 12; grapefruit, 6); pome fruit (apple, 15; pear, 9); stone fruit (peaches, 13; plum, 10; cherry, 8); Brassica (head cabbage, 10; broccoli, 10); cucurbitis (cucumber, 9; cantaloupe, 8, squash, 10); fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, 20; sweet bell peppers, 7; nonbell peppers, 3); leafy lettuce (8); head lettuce (9); spinach (9); mustard greens (8); soybean (20); potato (20); celery (10); tree nuts (almonds, 5; pecans, 5; pistachios, 3); cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8 2017/11/30</td>
<td>Pyrasulfotole</td>
<td>Pyrasulfotole</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>wheat, barley, oat, sorghum</td>
<td>Wheat (44), barley (35), oat (39), sorghum (12)</td>
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### 2019 NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE STAMP</th>
<th>TOXICOLOGY</th>
<th>RESIDUE</th>
<th>COMMODITIES</th>
<th>RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. 1</strong></td>
<td>2017/8/31</td>
<td>Picoxystrobin (258)</td>
<td>VEGETABLE, ROOT AND TUBER (CROP GROUP 1); VEGETABLE, LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER (CROP GROUP 2); ONION, BULB (CROP SUBGROUP 3-07A); ONION, GREEN (CROP SUBGROUP 3-07B); VEGETABLE, LEAFY (CROP GROUP 4-16); VEGETABLE, BRASSICA, HEAD AND STEM (CROP GROUP 5-16), VEGETABLE, LEGUME, EMBLID PEDDED (CROP SUBGROUP 6A); PEA AND BEAN, SUCCULENT SHELELD (CROP SUBGROUP 6B); VEGETABLE, FRUITING (CROP GROUP 8-10); VEGETABLE, CUCURBIT (CROP GROUP 9); NUT, TREE (CROP GROUP 14-12); SUNFLOWER (CROP SUBGROUP 20B); COTTON (CROP SUBGROUP 20C); CELERY (CROP SUBGROUP 22B); ALFALFA, SEED; ALFALFA, FORAGE; ALFALFA, HAY; PEANUT, PEANUT, HAY; GRASS, FORAGE (GROWN FOR SEED); GRASS, HAY (GROWN FOR SEED); AND PROCESSED COMMODITIES THEREOF.; RICE, COFFEE, MANGO</td>
<td>Root and tuber vegetables (60 total) [carrot, radish, potato, sugar beet, turnip], bulb onion (10), green onion (5), head lettuce (11), leaf lettuce (13), spinach (9), mustard greens (9), broccoli/cauliflower (11), cabbage (10), celery (10), edible pedded beans (8), edible pedded peas (4), succulent beans (17), succulent peas (11). <em>Fruiting</em> vegetables (44 total) - tomato (24), bell peppers (13), non-bell peppers (7). <em>Cucurbit</em> (30 total) [cucumbers, muskmelon, summer squash]. <em>Tree nuts</em> (12 total) [almonds, pecans], cotton (13), sunflower (9), alfalfa (17), peanut (13), grass grown for seed (9), sorghum (13), rice, coffee, mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. 2</strong></td>
<td>2015/6/11</td>
<td>Isoxaflutole (268)</td>
<td>SOYA BEAN (LABEL REVIEW)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 3</strong></td>
<td>2016/11/22</td>
<td>Cyclaniliprole</td>
<td>BERRIES AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS, CITRUS FRUITS, ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES</td>
<td>Blueberry (10), Raspberry (5), Strawberry (9), Kiwi (3), Orange (12), Grapefruit (6), Lemon (5), Potato (25)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 4</strong></td>
<td>2016/11/22</td>
<td>Isoprothiolane (999)</td>
<td>BANANA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 5</strong></td>
<td>2016/11/22</td>
<td>Pyriofenone</td>
<td>FRUITING VEGETABLES, OTHER THAN CURCUBITS</td>
<td>Tomato (23), Bell pepper (9), Non-bell pepper (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 6</strong></td>
<td>2016/9/30</td>
<td>Benzovindifluypyr (261)</td>
<td>BLUEBERRY, ONION, SUGAR CANE</td>
<td>Blueberry, onion (dry and green) (14), sugar cane (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 7</strong></td>
<td>2016/11/28</td>
<td>Bifenthrin (178)</td>
<td>BARLEY, BARLEY (STRAW FODDER) - 4 year rule granted in 2014 / STRAWBERRY, LETTUCE HEAD, CELERY (alternative GAP) / okra - India</td>
<td>Blueberry (9); Caneberry (6); Lettuce (26); Strawberry (6); Onion, green (4); Mustard Greens (12); papaya (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 8</strong></td>
<td>2016/11/28</td>
<td>Fluazifop-p-butyl</td>
<td>BLUEBERRY; CANEBERRY; LETTUCE; STRAWBERRY; ONION; MUSTARD GREENS; PAPAYA</td>
<td>Blueberry (9); Caneberry (6); Lettuce (26); Strawberry (6); Onion, green (4); Mustard Greens (12); papaya (8)</td>
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<td><strong>No. 9</strong></td>
<td>2016/4/20</td>
<td>Fluensulfone (265)</td>
<td>CEREAL, TREE NUT, STONE FRUIT, POME FRUIT, GRAPES, PEANUTS, COFFEE, CITRUS, SUGARCANE, SOYBEAN, BLACK PEPPER</td>
<td>Cereal (56), tree nut (10), stone fruit (21), pome fruit (26), Grapes (12), peanuts (12), Coffee (4), Citrus (27), Sugarcane (4), Soybean (4), Black pepper (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 10</strong></td>
<td>2016/7/1</td>
<td>Thiamethoxam (245)</td>
<td>PERSIMMON (KOREA); RICE [SYNGENTA STRAWBERRY; CHERRY TOMATO; SUGARCANE</td>
<td>Persimmon (6); Rice (8) Strawberry(6); Cherry tomato(6); sugarcane (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>No. 11</strong></td>
<td>2016/9/30</td>
<td>Lambda-cyhalothrin (146)</td>
<td>PINEAPPLE</td>
<td>Pineapple 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE STAMP</td>
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<td>RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 12</td>
<td>Sulfoxaflor (252)</td>
<td>Kenyana, Tanzania, Uganda: passion fruit; Ghana and Senegal: mango - TREE NUTS (USA), CORN (label only), SORGHUM (label only), COCOA (label only), PINEAPPLE (label only), BEAN, CORN, RICE</td>
<td>Passion fruit (6); mango (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017/4/24</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 13</td>
<td>Tolfenpyrad (269)</td>
<td>POME FRUIT; CUCURBITS; FRUITING VEG.; BRASSICA; CITRUS; AVOCADO; ONION; BLUEBERRY; STRAWBERRY; CANEBERRY; GREENHOUSE TOMATO; GREENHOUSE CUCUMBER</td>
<td>Apples (16); Cucumbers (6); Cantaloupe (6); Summer Squash (5); Tomatoes (12); Peppers (9); Cauliflower (6); Cabbage (6); Mustard Greens (5); Orange (12); Lemon (5); Grapefruit (6); Avocado (5); Onion (10); Blueberry (11); Strawberry (8); Caneberry (6); Greenhouse tomato (4); Greenhouse cucumber (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>Buprofezin (173)</td>
<td>GRAPE, APPLE, OLIVE, TOMATO, CITRUS, COTTON, PISTACHIO, WALNUT, RICE, TEA, COFFEE (INCLUDING PROCESSED COMMODITIES)</td>
<td>Blueberry (9) and Cranberry (7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Penthiopyrad (253)</td>
<td>USA – Blueberry, Caneberry</td>
<td>Ginseng (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Cypermethrins (118)</td>
<td>Public health concerns - acute dietary risk – Netherlands – check uses for peach based on existing residue data and labels; Republic of Korea (ginseng)</td>
<td>Monitoring data (India), field trials (Iran)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Acetamiprid (246)</td>
<td>Cumin (India), pistachio (Iran)</td>
<td>Monitoring data (India), field trials (Iran)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Imidacloprid (206)</td>
<td>Pistachio (Iran)</td>
<td>Field trials (Iran)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Carbendazim (72)</td>
<td>Dry ginger, dried chilli, cumin</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Clofenapyr (254)</td>
<td>Dried chilli</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Clothianidin (238)</td>
<td>Cumin</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Cypermethrin (118)</td>
<td>Curry leaves, Dry chilli,</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Deltamethrin (35)</td>
<td>Dried chilli</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Dicofol (26)</td>
<td>Black pepper, fennel, fenugreek</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Fenpropathrin (185)</td>
<td>Dried chilli, cumin</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Metalaxyl (138)</td>
<td>Dried ginger</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Parathion (59)</td>
<td>Curry leaves</td>
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<td>RES</td>
<td>Phosalone (60)</td>
<td>Cardamom, dried chilli</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Phorate (112)</td>
<td>Dried ginger, cumin</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Propiconazole (160)</td>
<td>Fennel, fenugreek</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Thiamethoxam (245)</td>
<td>Cumin</td>
<td>Monitoring data</td>
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### 2019 EXTRA NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS

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<tr>
<th>DATE STAMP</th>
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<th>RESIDUE</th>
<th>COMMODITIES</th>
<th>RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Chlorantraniliprole (230)</td>
<td>PALM OIL (MALAYSIA) LABEL PROVIDED ON 18 JULY 2016 / Pulses</td>
<td>Palm oil (4), peas (5), beans (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil (81)</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil (81)</td>
<td>USA- CRANBERRY (under the 4 year rule).</td>
<td>cranberry (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Mesotrione</td>
<td>Mesotrione</td>
<td>CITRUS, POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT, TREE NUTS</td>
<td>Citrus – orange, grapefruit, lemon (23), Pome fruit – apple, pear (18), Stone fruit – cherry, peach, plum (21), Tree nuts – almond, pecan (10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Thiabendazole</td>
<td>LEGUMES, PULSES, SWEET POTATO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Legumes / pulses (48); sweet potato (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - Priority 1</td>
<td>S-Methoprene</td>
<td>PEANUTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peanuts (1) - (4 farm sites, 5 different peanut varieties)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Acetochlor (280)</td>
<td>SOYA BEAN</td>
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<td>Soybean (21)</td>
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<td>7 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Tebuconazole (189)</td>
<td>CITRUS</td>
<td>4 trials orange, 4 trials mandarin, 3 processing trials (orange)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Flupyradifurone (285)</td>
<td>BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, AVOCADO, POMEGRANATE, HOP, COCOA AND COFFEE</td>
<td>Blackberry (4), raspberry (7), avocado (4), pomegranate (4), hop (11+2p), cocoa (9+2P) and coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Boscalid (221)</td>
<td>Boscalid (221)</td>
<td>Yes - all commodities listed for evaluation: POME FRUITS, TROPICAL FRUITS (AVOCADO, MANGO, PAPAYA, POMEGRANATE), CUCURBITS, SUGAR CANE, TEA, HERBAL INFUSIONS (GINSENG) POME FRUITS, TROPICAL FRUITS (AVOCADO, MANGO, PAPAYA, POMEGRANATE), CUCURBITS, SUGAR CANE, TEA, HERBAL INFUSIONS (GINSENG)</td>
<td>Pome fruits (54 field and 6 postharvest trials), cherry (55), tropical fruits (avocado (7) mango (9)), berries (strawberry (54 field and 31 greenhouse trials), raspberry (37), blackberry (4), blueberry (20)), curcubits edible peel (22 greenhouse and 35 field trials), curcubits inedible peel (54 field and 6 greenhouse trials), ginseng (extrapolation from carrot, 8 field trials), tea (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Mestrobotrin</td>
<td>STRAWBERRY, GRAPE, CANOLA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strawberry (10), grape (16), canola (23)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Pendimethalin (292)</td>
<td>CANE BERRIES (FB 2005), BUSH BERRIES (FB 2006),</td>
<td>Raspberry (3), Blackberry (4), Blueberry (7), Strawberry (8), Mint (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Fosetyl-Al</td>
<td>KIWI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, CELERY, COFFEE</td>
<td>kiwi (8), cabbage (28), cauliflower (15), kale (4), coffee (5)</td>
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<td>13 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Cyantraniliprole</td>
<td>CRANBERRY, BLUEBERRY, ALMOND</td>
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<td>cranberry (7), blueberry (8), almond (12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Cyprodinil (207)</td>
<td>SOYBEAN (Brazil)</td>
<td></td>
<td>soybean (12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Azoxyostrobin (229)</td>
<td>COFFEE (Brazil) higher GAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>coffee (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Dicamba (240)</td>
<td>COTTON, SOYBEAN</td>
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<td>Cotton (13), soybean (22)</td>
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<td>DATE STAMP</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Fonicamid</td>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>FRUITS</td>
<td>Orange (12, Grapefruit (6), lemon (5))</td>
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<td>2017/4/26</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Metaflumizone (236)</td>
<td>Metaflumizone</td>
<td>CITRUS, APPLE, MELON, GRAPE, COFFEE, SOYBEAN,</td>
<td>Citrus (12 orange, 5 lemon, 3 processing), apple (12), melon (8), grape (12), coffee (12 + 4 processing), soybean (8), corn (8), sugarcane (6 + 2 processing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017/5/2</td>
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<td>CORN, SUGARCANE</td>
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<td>19 - Priority 1</td>
<td>Spirotetramat (234)</td>
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<td>STRAWBERRY, CARROT, SUGARBEET</td>
<td>Strawberry (10); carrot (24); sugarbeet (19)</td>
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<td>2016/7/1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 - Priority 1</td>
<td>glyphosate (158)</td>
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<td>PULSES</td>
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<td>2018/11/4</td>
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## 2019 PERIODIC REVIEW

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<th>Comments</th>
<th>PREVIOUS EVALUATION</th>
<th>ADI</th>
<th>ARfD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbosulfan (145) / Carbofuran (96)</td>
<td>Carbosulfan / Carbofuran</td>
<td>Awaiting advice on supported commodities - ASPARAGUS; EGG PLANT, MANGO (Thailand)</td>
<td>Netherlands – public health concerns Carbosulfan: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure. Concerns identified with regard to toxicity of the substance and presence of unknown levels of carcinogenic impurities which may increase during storage, Consumers exposure inconclusive due to uncertainties regarding the effects of certain metabolites, some of which could be genotoxic Carbofuran: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure. Concerns identified - High toxicity of the substance and some of its metabolites, Consumer exposure inconclusive</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.01 (1986) / 0.001 (1996)</td>
<td>0.02 (2003) / 0.001 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethoate (027)</td>
<td>Dimethoate</td>
<td>Pulses (Canada) - Dry beans (3 trials), succulent beans (3 trials), dry peas (5 US trials and 10 EU trials), succulent peas (3 US trials and 2 EU trials), edible-podded peas (6 US trials) Thailand – yard-long beans</td>
<td>EU concerns ARfD JMPR 2003 Acute risk for citrus and cherries Sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate. In the 2003 evaluation by JMPR an ARfD was established. However, in the exposure assessment for the acute risk the highest residue was not used in the case of citrus. Using the HR would lead to an exceedance of the ARfD of 230%. Furthermore, the CXL of 2 mg/kg for cherries leads to an unacceptable acute risk for children and should be revised. Await advice from JMPR on public health concerns</td>
<td>1996 / 0.002</td>
<td>2003 / 0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolclofos-methyl (191)</td>
<td>Tolclofos-methyl (191)</td>
<td>Lettuce head; lettuce leaf; potato; radish</td>
<td>Await advice – moved from 2017 on request</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994 / 0.07</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethodim (187)</td>
<td>Clethodim (187)</td>
<td>Bean; broccoli; cabbage; carrot; cranberry; cucurbits; hops; lettuce; pear; strawberry; blueberry USA – Artichoke; Caneberry; Safflower, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum</td>
<td>MOVED FROM 2017 / Blueberry (9); Artichoke (3); Caneberry (6); Safflower (4); Apple (14), Pear (6), Cherry (15), Peach (9), Plum (6) - Additional data being developed and thus further postponement requested to 2019 - Mexican registration</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>0.01 / 1994</td>
<td>NR / 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldicarb (117)</td>
<td>aldicarb</td>
<td>Awaiting advice on commodities</td>
<td>Tox review conducted in 1997</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1992 / 0.003</td>
<td>1995 / 0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOXICOLOGY</td>
<td>RESIDUE</td>
<td>COMMODITIES</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>PREVIOUS EVALUATION</td>
<td>ADI</td>
<td>ARfD</td>
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<td>Amitraz (122)</td>
<td>Amitraz (122)</td>
<td>Awaiting advice on commodities</td>
<td>Falls under the 15-year rule (listed in Table 2B), last evaluation in 1998. The EU proposes to submit a concern form on the basis of public health concerns. The EU and JMPR ARfD and ADI for amitraz are equal. All EU MRLs are set at LOQ. No EU evaluation of residue trials is available. Therefore the acute risk assessment was performed with the existing CXLs. However, when applied in the EFSA PRiMo model exceedances are observed for oranges (663%), apples (490%), pear (455%), peaches (297%), cucumber (292%), tomatoes (291%) for children. Refinement (IESTI 2) of the variability factors would still lead to exceedances of the ARfD for the same crops (211-480%). In addition, even without including the LOQs for the crops without MRLs, the highest calculated TMDI values in % ADI are 254 and 146 in DE and NL child, with pome fruit attributing the most (&gt;100 % of the ADI). It is acknowledged that the use of the STMRs would lower the long-term dietary exposure by approximately a factor of 4-5, whereby exceedance of the ADI is no longer envisaged. Using the FAO IESTI spreadsheets and JMPR ARfD, the ARfD is exceeded in case of oranges (150-290%), apple (280-360%), pear (280-290%), peaches (150-260%), cucumber (130-200%), tomatoes (110-320%). It is acknowledged that the use of HRs would lower the dietary exposure by approximately a factor of 2, but this would still result in exceedances of the ARfD.</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998 / 0.01</td>
<td>1998 / 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azinphos-methyl (2)</td>
<td>Azinphos-methyl (2)</td>
<td>Awaiting advice on commodities</td>
<td>The EU submitted a concern form in October 2015. Azinphos-methyl was re-evaluated concerning toxicology in 2007 with concerns mentioned by EU in CCPR 2008 due to the use of human data. The re-evaluation for residue behaviour was announced for 2010 but then did not take place as the substance was no longer supported. The substance is not authorised in the EU. It is of public health concern as the ARfD established by JMPR is exceeded for several commodities when using EU consumption data: 185% of ARfD for pears; 135% oranges which might be of no concern taking into account distribution between peel and pulp; Peaches (120%); Pine apples (105%). As the substance is falling under the 15 year rule and it has been confirmed at several meetings of the CCPR that it is no longer supported worldwide, the existing CXLs should urgently been withdrawn (2010 CCPR, para 178; 2011 CCPR, Appendix X; 2012 CCPR, para 166; 2014 CCPR, Appendix XV; 2015 CCPR, Appendix XV).</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007 / 0.03</td>
<td>2007 / 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOXICOLOGY</td>
<td>RESIDUE</td>
<td>COMMODITIES</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>PREVIOUS EVALUATION</td>
<td>ADI</td>
<td>ARfD</td>
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<td>Bromopropylate</td>
<td>Bromopropylate</td>
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<td>The active substance was first included in 1973 and re-evaluated in 1993, but not since. In the evaluation of 1993 an ADI was set at 0.03 mg/kg bw/d but no ARfD. Since no ARfD was ever set and data for evaluation are missing (supervised field trials, processing studies), the MRLs should be re-evaluated after 41 years. Since in 1993 it was not yet common practice to set an ARfD, EFSA used the ADI to assess the acute effects in the short term intake. A risk assessment was performed using the EFSA PRIMo including the existing CXLs for citrus fruits, pome fruits and grapes. The highest chronic exposure was calculated for the German child, representing 124% of the ADI. Since there were no supervised field trials complying with the critical GAP or reliable processing studies, the intake could not be further refined. The acute intake assessment (using the ADI-value) shows exceedance of the toxicological reference value for citrus fruits (884% for oranges, 594% for grapefruit, 371% for mandarins, 230% for lemons, and 134% for limes), pome fruits (653% for apples, 607% for pears), table grapes (437%) and wine grapes (158%). For further details see EFSA evaluation on the internet at <a href="http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/1640.pdf">http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/1640.pdf</a></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>0.03 - 1993</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicloran (83)</td>
<td>Dicloran (83)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not approved (April 2008 and May 2011, RMS ES) Concerns identified with regard to the the toxicological relevance of several impurities in the technical material (relevant for residues in food?) and with regard to consumer risk assessment in following crops.</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998 / 0.01</td>
<td>NR (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenarimol (192)</td>
<td>Fenarimol</td>
<td>Awaiting advice on commodities</td>
<td>Fenarimol was first included as active substance in 1995. The ADI was set at 0.01 mg/kg bw/d. The COM set an ADI of 0.01 mg/kg bw/d in 2007 as well as an ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw/d. Since the JMPR hasn’t evaluated the active substance in 19 years whereas now an ARfD-value is available it is proposed to re-evaluate all MRLs. - An ADI- and ARfD-value were derived in a peer-review under 91/414/EEC. EFSA identified in the acute risk assessment for children a possible risk for peppers (157.4%), peaches (148.3%), apples (146.9%), tomatoes (145.4%), pears (136.6%) and bananas (125.4%). A refined calculation was carried out using the HR. For further details see EFSA evaluation on the internet at <a href="http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/161r.pdf">http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/161r.pdf</a></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1995 / 0.01</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosalon (60)</td>
<td>Phosalon (60)</td>
<td>Awaiting advice on commodities</td>
<td>IS NO LONGER SUPPORTED Falls under the 15-year rule (listed in Table 2B, last evaluation in 1997. The EU proposes submit a concern form on the basis of public health concerns. The substance is not authorised in the EU. EU has established a lower ADI and ARfD than JMPR. Using the EU ARfD and ADI of 0.01 mg/kg, the EU MRLs and the Codex MRL for apple and pome fruit for phosalone leads to exceedance of ADI, with apple contributing most (114-639 %) in various populations. In the short-term dietary risk assessment these MRLs lead to exceedances of the EU ARfD not only in apples (490%), but also in pears (180%) and peaches (120%). The impact of the metabolite oxaphosalone has not been taken into account, but will only add to the dietary exposure. With the ARfD of the JMPR at 0.3 mg/kg bw and the ADI at 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, there are no exposure concerns. Awaiting advice on supported commodities Durian (Thailand)</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997 / 0.02</td>
<td>2001 / 0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>