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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

JOINT OFFICE: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 ROME Tel: 39 06 57051 www.codexalimentarius.net Email: codex@fao.org Facsimile: 39 06 5705 4593

ALINORM 01/24

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION
Twenty-Fourth Session
Geneva, 2 - 7 July 2001

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

The Hague, 1 - 8 May 2000

Note: This report includes Codex Circular Letter CL 2000/13-PR.

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CX 4/40.2 CL 2000/13-PR
June 2000

TO: - Codex Contact Points
- Interested International Organizations

FROM: Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (ALINORM 01/24)

The report of the Thirty-Second Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues will be considered by the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Geneva, 2 - 7 July 2001).

PART A: MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 24TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

The following matters will be brought to the attention of the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for adoption:

1. DRAFT AND DRAFT REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS AT STEP 8 (ALINORM 01/24, APPENDIX II); AND

2. PROPOSED DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS AT STEP 5/8 (ALINORM 01/24, APPENDIX III)

Governments wishing to propose amendments or to comment on the Draft MRLs and Proposed Draft MRLs, including revised MRLs, should do so in writing in conformity with the Guide to the Consideration of Standards at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards Including Consideration of Any Statements Relating to Economic Impact (*Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual*, Eleventh Edition, pp. 26-27) to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax, +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org), **not later than 30 March 2001**.

3. PROPOSED DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS AT STEP 5 (ALINORM 01/24, APPENDIX V)

Governments wishing to propose amendments or to submit comments regarding the implications which the Proposed Draft Maximum Residue Limits may have for their economic interest should do so in writing in conformity with the Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts (at Step 5) (*Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual*, Eleventh Edition, p. 22) to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax, +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org), **not later than 30 March 2001**.

4. REVOCATION OF CODEX MRLS (ALINORM 01/24, APPENDIX VI)

Governments wishing to comment on the proposed revocation (not including that of Codex MRLs replaced by the revised MRLs) should do so in writing to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax, +39 06 57054593; e-mail, codex@fao.org), **not later than 30 March 2001**.

PART B: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

1. PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS (ALINORM 01/24, APPENDIX V) AT STEP 3 OF THE ACCELERATED PROCEDURE

Governments are invited to comment on the above Proposed Draft Amendments to the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds (*Codex Alimentarius*, Volume 2, Section 4, pp. 75-78), including the revised definitions of "meat", "mammalian fats", "poultry fats" and "milks", at Step 3 of the Accelerated Procedure[1]. Comments should be sent to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax, +39 06 5705 4593; e-mail, codex@fao.org), **not later than 30 November 2000**.

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

RESIDUES AND TOXICOLOGICAL DATA REQUIRED BY JMPR FOR PESTICIDES SCHEDULED FOR EVALUATION OR PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION

Governments and interested international organizations are invited to send inventory of data for pesticides on the agenda of the JMPR. Inventories of information on use patterns or good agricultural practices, residue data, national MRLs, etc. should be sent to Dr Amelia Tejada, Plant Protection Service, AGP, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, well before 30 November of a year before a JMPR meeting where a pesticide of concern is scheduled to be evaluated and, submission of residue data should be well before the end of February of the same year as the JMPR meeting. Toxicological data should be sent to Dr J.L. Herrman, International Programme on Chemical Safety, WHO, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland not later than one year before the JMPR meeting (see Appendix VII of ALINORM 01/24).

Those countries specified under individual compounds in the ALINORM 01/24 concerning matters related to the FAO Panel of the JMPR (GAP, residue evaluation, etc.) on specific pesticide/commodity(ies) or concerning toxicological matters are invited to send information of data availability and/or toxicological data (for deadlines see the paragraph above).

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[1] Subject to approval by the 47th Session of the Executive Committee.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Thirty-second Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues reached the following conclusions:

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE 24TH COMMISSION

The Committee recommended to the Commission:

- Draft MRLs for adoption at Step 8, Proposed Draft MRLs at Step 5/8 and Proposed Draft MRLs at Step 5 (Appendices II, III & IV);
- revocation of certain existing Codex MRLs (Appendix VI); and
- Priority List of Pesticides for new and periodic evaluations by the JMPR (Appendix VII).

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE 47TH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee:

- agreed to amend the definitions of "meat", "mammalian fats", "poultry fats" and "milks" contained in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* for the sake of promoting harmonization, following the Accelerated Elaboration Procedure, pending approval of the Executive Committee (paras 45-47, Appendix V); and
- agreed to seek approval to initiate new work on the amendments to the *Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis* and the Introduction section of the *Recommended methods of Analysis for Pesticide Residues* to accommodate reference to single-laboratory method validation and suitability of methods validated in a single laboratory (para. 153).

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

MATTER OF INTEREST TO OTHER COMMITTEES

The Committee:

- concluded that it was not in a position to provide information on other legitimate factors to the CCGP at this time and agreed that a drafting group would prepare a discussion paper for consideration by the CCPR at its next Session with an objective to report the conclusion of the Committee to the 16th Session of the CCGP (para. 10);
- was generally of the opinion that MRLs should be recommended for food commodities, such as meat, rather than tissues, such as muscle as done by the CCRVDF, and therefore definitions should be established for food commodities (para. 47); and
- in response to the request of the CCNFSDU, concluded that it was not feasible to establish MRLs for cereal-based foods and infant formula as the Committee had not established MRLs for composite products; did not support the establishment of two MRLs, one for adults and the other for infants and children, for a raw commodity used for preparing these products; did not reach consensus at this time on the establishment of a generic common limit for these products; and endorsed the proposed wording for the pesticide residue provision included in the proposed draft standards for these products (paras 70-74).

FOR INFORMATION TO THE COMMISSION

The Committee:

- for MRLs arising from the application of certain pesticides on animals, agreed to discontinue the use of the "V" designation and the explanatory text "The MRL accommodates veterinary uses", and decided to use a footnote that states "The MRL accommodates external animal treatments" (para. 48);
- concurred with the recommendation of the CCRVDF that where JMPR and JECFA had recommended MRLs for the same chemical with the same residue/marker definition on the same commodity, the higher MRL should be recommended provided that intake of residues did not exceed the ADI (para. 49);
- agreed that a brief paper be prepared by the Chairperson in collaboration with the Codex Secretariat on risk analysis principles and methodologies so far applied or used in the work of this Committee for consideration at the next session so as to enable this Committee to report the development and

application of risk analysis to the 24th Session of the Commission (para. 6);

- noted that a number of recommendations of the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission concerning risk analysis had been already taken into consideration or currently worked on by the Committee and JMPR (para. 7);
- noted the report on general considerations by the 1999 JMPR and agreed with a number of JMPR recommendations (paras 11-19);
- recognizing the urgent need for internationally agreed methodology for acute exposure assessment, agreed to a number of preliminary risk management measures which would require further development (para. 28);
- requested WHO to develop some examples of the impact on exposure assessments if the current European Regional Diet was replaced by the proposed GEMS/Food Consumption Cluster Diets; and to provide an estimate of the total consumption of food in order to assess potential differences among cluster-diets (para. 38);
- decided to maintain the agreed current procedure concerning chronic exposure concern and agreed to continue review of the procedure (paras 54-60);
- decided to seek information from governments for consideration at its next session on:
  - how pesticide residues in genetically modified crops were dealt with at the national level and seek opinions of JMPR (paras 62-66);
  - national policies regarding the protection of infants and children in respect of pesticide residues and which compounds were of particular concern (paras 75-76);
  - pesticides used on spices, their GAPs and the availability of data; compound not registered for use on spices but frequently detected in spices and the availability of monitoring and toxicological data; and national policies for regulating pesticide residues in spices (paras 167-171);
- concluded that the establishment of an EMRL for camphechlor in fish was of low priority and agreed to revisit this issue in the future when more information became available (paras 80-83);
- agreed on a number of actions concerning method validation, including single laboratory method validation, and decided that a paper should be prepared on appropriate performance parameters and criteria for the assessment of the suitability of analytical methods for CCPR purposes (paras 152-154) ;
- agreed on the procedure for revising the list of methods of analysis for pesticide residues (para. 155);
- agreed that a general policy should be developed regarding what action should be taken for CXLs for pesticides composed of unresolved enantiomers/isomers that were no longer supported while awaiting evaluations of corresponding products consisting of resolved enantiomers/isomers; and that a circular letter would be prepared asking for approaches taken by national authorities on this issue (para. 163);
- agreed to consider at the next session:
  - establishment of priority lists; the appropriate role of acute toxicity in establishing priorities; consideration of a policy relating to the maintenance of CXLs for isomeric mixtures of pesticides while awaiting evaluations of resolved isomers; and the relative priority that should be given to the evaluation of new pesticides vis-à-vis reevaluations of older pesticides (para. 164); and
  - how and to what extent the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* should be reviewed and updated and in what structure the updated version would be (paras 181-182);
- received a report on the work of OECD on the minimum data requirements for establishing maximum residue limits including import tolerances (paras 173-179); and
- requested JMPR to consider a number of matters of general nature (paras 28, 43, 65, 76, & 173-174)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
(Used in this Report)

CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCFAC	Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants
CCGP	Codex Committee on General Principles
CCMAS	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling
CCNFSDU	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
EC	European Community
CI	Consumers International
GCPF	Global Crop Protection Federation
Acute RfD	Acute Reference Dose
ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
CXL	Codex Maximum Residue Limit for Pesticide
DIE	Daily Intake Estimate
GAP	Good agricultural practice
EMRL	Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit
IEDI	International Estimated Daily Intake
IESTI	International Estimated Short-Term Intake
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
PHI	Pre-harvest Interval
PTDI	Provisional Tolerable Daily Intake
STMR	Supervised Trials Median Residue
TMDI	Theoretical Maximum Daily Intake
AMPA	Aminomethylphosphonic Acid
NAG	N-Acetyl Glufosinate
SPS Agreement	Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

ALINORM 01/24

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

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) held its 32nd Session in The Hague, The Netherlands, from 1-8 May 2000. Dr. W.H. van Eck of the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport chaired the Session. The Session was attended by 48 Member countries, 1 Observer country and 14 international organizations. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I to this Report.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. The Session was opened by Dr M. Wolfs, General Manager of the Health Protection Inspectorate. He welcomed the Committee to The Hague and acknowledged the increased significance of food safety in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in recent years, especially within the framework of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). He mentioned the recent discussion on the Working Principles for Risk Analysis in the Work of Codex, including other legitimate factors such as consumer concern and the precautionary principle. This year the discussion would be focused on the role of the acute dietary exposure assessment in developing Codex MRLs, for which Member countries were urgently requested to provide WHO and FAO with the relevant consumption information, such as information on large portion sizes and the weight of single commodity units. The availability of these data was a *conditio sine qua non* for incorporation of acute risk analysis into the decision-making process at the international level.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)

3. The Committee **adopted** the Provisional Agenda as contained in CX/PR 00/1 and CX/PR 00/1 Add.1.

APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEURS (Agenda Item 2)

4. Mr. C.W. Cooper (USA) and Mr. D. Lunn (New Zealand) were **appointed** as rapporteurs.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE (Agenda Item 3)[2]

5. The Committee noted matters arising from the 23rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, 14th and 15th Sessions of the Codex Committee on General Principles, 32nd Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants, and 12th Session of the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods.

Risk Analysis Principles and Methodologies

6. The Committee **agreed** that the Chairperson, in collaboration with the Codex Secretariat, would prepare a brief paper on risk analysis principles and methodologies so far applied or used in the work of this Committee for consideration at the next session so as to enable this Committee to report the development and application of risk analysis to the 24th Session of the Commission in 2001. The Committee also **agreed** that wherever possible, it would appoint a co-author(s) from a developing country(ies) for discussion papers, where the main author was from a developed country.

7. The Committee noted that the following recommendations had already been taken into consideration or currently worked on by this Committee and JMPR: consideration of developing quality criteria for data used for risk assessment; consideration of acute aspects of dietary exposure; risk assessment based on global

[2] CX/PR 00/2, CX/PR 00/2-Add.1 (CRD 4).

data including that from developing countries; and consideration of the feasibility of risk management options in developing countries.

8. The Committee **supported** the recommendation concerning the need for increased interaction and communication between expert bodies, such JECFA and JMPR, and the Codex Committees and for their cooperation along the principles of risk analysis.

Other Legitimate Factors in the Framework of Risk Analysis

9. The Committee recalled that the Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP) was currently considering the role of "other legitimate factors relevant for the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair practices in food trade" in relation to risk analysis. In order to facilitate discussions on general issues, the CCGP requested the Committees involved in risk analysis to identify the relevant factors that had been or were currently being taken into account in their work related to risk analysis. It was clarified that the Committee was requested to provide information on the weight or to what extent these factors were applied along with examples of their application. The Codex Committees on Food Hygiene, on Food Additives and Contaminants, and on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods had already considered this issue.

10. The Committee had a brief exchange of views. It **concluded** that it was not in a position to provide information to the CCGP at this time and **agreed** that a drafting group (Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, New Zealand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Community, Consumers International) led by Australia would prepare a discussion paper for consideration by the Committee at its next Session with an objective to report the conclusion of the Committee to the 16th Session of the CCGP. The discussion paper should include factors other than science applied in the past or being applied currently in all elements of risk analysis; and how, when and to what extent they were used and examples of their application. It was considered that a list of factors prepared by the USA might serve as a starting point for the preparation of the paper.

REPORT ON GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS BY THE 1998 AND 1999 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETINGS ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (Agenda Item 4) [3]

11. The Committee noted the general consideration items in the 1999 JMPR report, namely the increasing workload of JMPR participants, the use of the term "maximum residue limits for monitoring", consideration of recommendations arising from an informal JECFA/JMPR Harmonization Meeting, progress on acute dietary intake estimations, comments on an OECD Workshop on developing minimum residue data requirements for estimating MRLs and import tolerances, issues affecting studies of the effects of processing on residues, sensitivity of infants and children to pesticides, relevance of pesticide specifications for JMPR evaluations, statistical evaluation of residues data, and issues relating to the periodic review of residue data for compounds currently under national re-registration. Discussion on some of these issues was deferred to later agenda items.

12. The Committee took note of the recommendations relating to the workload of JMPR participants and **encouraged** governments to formally recognize the work done by scientists for JMPR as a national contribution to the Codex/FAO/WHO system and to ensure that they are given sufficient time and resources to complete the work that they are doing for JMPR.

13. The Committee **supported** the approach taken by JMPR to replace the term "MRLM" with a footnote to flag those pesticides for which the estimated dietary intakes in one or more regional diets might exceed the ADI.

14. The observer from CI raised several issues relating to the sensitivity of infants and children to pesticides, expressing the view that the JMPR consideration of this item was very cursory, in contrast to a 1993 report from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (NAS), *Pesticides in the diets of infants and children*. In the view of CI, the JMPR opinion contradicted the conclusions of this report and other

[3] Pesticide residues in food – 1998 (FAO Plan Production and Protection Paper 148, 1999) and 1999 (FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 153, 1999); CRD 8 (comments from GCPF), CRD 16 (comments from CI), CRD 21 (comments from the EC).

sound scientific analyses of this issue. There was a lack of transparency in producing the statement, with the report providing no basis for its conclusions. The JMPR assumption that "the routine use of safety factors in addition to those currently used is not justified on the basis of current information" was also questioned, because it was considered that this was a matter for risk managers to decide, not risk assessors. CI believed that the conclusions of JMPR lacked the authority and scientific merit to serve as the basis for decisions by the CCPR on the sensitivity of infants and children to pesticide exposures.

15. The WHO Joint Secretary responded that the JMPR agreed with the conclusions of the NAS report that infants and children have the potential to process chemicals differently than adults and therefore this issue should be considered carefully, and that had JMPR conducted comparable review it probably would have reached similar conclusion. However, JMPR evaluates individual pesticides, which is a different activity than that of the group that produced the NAS report, and transparency in the JMPR process is found in the evaluations of the individual pesticides, where studies are reviewed and references are provided. JMPR concluded that, based on information available on the many pesticides that have been evaluated, there is no need from a scientific point of view to apply routinely an additional safety factor. The ADI is always based on the most sensitive relevant endpoint, and in some cases it is based on developmental effects. Increased safety factors are applied when necessary. The Joint Secretary agreed that the addition of factors for extra precaution would be a risk management tool, and is not the responsibility of JMPR. As is usual practice, JMPR will keep this issue under review and will review new relevant data as they become available to ensure that appropriate safety factors are applied to ensure that the ADI represents 'no appreciable risk'. The Chairperson reminded the Committee that the usual JMPR practice when developing new methods and principles is to make incremental progress from year-to-year in an iterative process with CCPR, citing the development of the acute reference dose as an example.

16. On the progress with methods for estimating acute dietary intake, the FAO Joint Secretary explained that 1999 was the first time JMPR had considered the International Estimate of Short Term Intake (IESTI). She also advised that the IESTI calculations in Annex IV of the 1999 JMPR Report would be corrected and would be attached as a corrigendum to the 2000 JMPR Report, and that the FAO website would be updated as soon as possible.

17. The Committee approved in principle the recommendation of the 1999 JMPR that pesticide specifications be developed before a compound is evaluated by JMPR. The FAO Joint Secretary clarified that the timing of evaluation was not independent to each other. The Committee recognized that it would take some time before this recommendation was fully implemented. Nevertheless, practical concern was raised by GCPF on potential delays in MRL establishment due to technical specifications often being developed later in the process and expressed concern about compounds supported for JMPR review, but for which there was no commitment to support the development of an FAO specification.

18. The Committee noted the request from JMPR for guidance on how to address proposed or amended GAP when conducting periodic reviews. Recognising the current JMPR procedure of estimating MRLs on the basis of approved GAP (as reflected on labels), the Committee **agreed** that this procedure should be maintained, but that countries should provide detailed information on the registration status at the time of proposing a compound for inclusion in priority lists and again when the compound is scheduled for JMPR review.

19. The Committee noted that the 1999 JMPR had already used statistical calculations on relevant residues to assist in the estimation of the maximum residue levels. However, JMPR indicated that estimation of the maximum residue level by identifying the highest residues arising from the use of pesticide according to GAP had been and still was effective in deciding a suitable MRL, but the introduction of the STMRs for estimating chronic dietary intake and the development of procedures for determining STMRs mean that the set of residue data for inclusion is much clearer.

CONSIDERATION OF INTAKE OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES (Agenda Item 5)

(A) ACUTE DIETARY EXPOSURE

Acute Dietary Exposure Assessment [4]

20. The WHO Representative reported on the development of databases for acute exposure assessment. In response to two circular letters[5], Australia, France, Japan, The Netherlands, the UK and the USA had provided information on large portion food consumption for their populations. This was defined as the 97.5th percentile consumption (for consumers only) of the food for the general population (all ages) and for children (ages 6 and under). Although the data were limited to only a few countries and some of the data did not exactly conform to the ages for the defined populations, the 1999 JMPR endorsed the use of the highest 97.5 percentile consumption level in the calculation of the IESTI.

21. Using the data provided, WHO (GEMS/Food) has compiled a global database of the highest reported 97.5th percentile consumption for the two groups. In addition, a database on median/mean commodity unit weights was prepared based on information supplied by France, Japan, the UK and the USA. These databases were used by the 1999 JMPR in calculating the IESTI for pesticide residues for which acute RfDs were established and for those for which a review of acute toxicity was recommended.

22. The Committee was provided with copies of the databases as well as details of the body weights and ages of the populations for which food consumption data was provided. A number of discrepancies in the databases were noted and the WHO Representative asked that all such comments be provided to GEMS/Food. The most current databases could be obtained from the WHO web site (who.int/fsf) or on request to the WHO Food Safety Programme (Attn: GEMS/Food Manager).

23. The Committee noted that the acute hazard exposure assessment methodology had evolved rapidly since the 1997 Geneva Consultation[6] and was still evolving. The report of the 1999 JMPR provided a summary of the current methodology, including the rationale for significant changes adopted by the JMPR (Sections 2.4 and 3). These changes include the use of the highest median residue in supervised trials instead of the MRL in cases where a composite sample reflecting the residue level in a meal-sized portion of the commodity; and the use of default variability factor of 7 instead of 10 for medium size units in cases where the meal-sized portion might have higher residue than the composite.

24. The Committee had some exchange of views regarding variability factors. Several delegations expressed views that they were in favour of using variability factors based on actual residue trial data rather than using default factors such as 7 or 5 as stated in Section 3 of the 1999 JMPR Report. It was noted that the current methodology already proposed using measured variability, when sufficient data was available.

25. Some delegations also mentioned that the use of probabilistic studies[7] would be prevalent or important in the future. The Delegation of The Netherlands stated that point estimate calculations could result in an overestimation of risks involved and presented the outcome of their study in which the Monte Carlo simulation at the 99.99th percentile of the range of consumer exposures resulted in a lower intake estimate than that calculated with the point estimate for the 97.5th percentile of the consumption of the eaters only and highest residues found. The Committee, however, **deferred** consideration on this subject to future sessions.

26. The Observer from GCPF noted that acute reference doses were being established on the basis of sub-acute, or other, toxicological studies, because appropriate endpoints were not determined in the

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4 CX/PR 00/3; CX/PR 00/3-Add.1; CRD 10, 11 & 12 (comments from GCPF); CRD 17 (comments from The Netherlands); CRD 19 & 22 (comments from the EC)

5 CL1998/28-PR and CL1999/30-PR Part 3A

6 Joint FAO/WHO Consultation on Food Consumption and Exposure Assessment of Chemicals, 10-14 February 1997, Geneva (WHO/FSF/FOS/97.3)

7 Also CRD 12.

protocol for acute studies. A new protocol prepared by the ECPA Toxicology Experts Group was made available to the Session.

Risk Management Options[8]

27. The Chairperson of the Committee introduced CX/PR 00/3. He explained the recommendations of two expert consultations on dietary exposure assessment, elements of acute dietary exposure assessment (see paras 20-24 above), establishment of acute reference doses by JMPR, the consideration of the acute dietary exposure assessment methodology and estimation of IESTIs by the 1999 JMPR; and presented proposals and recommendations for discussion. He reminded the Committee of its decisions made at the 29th Session concerning the procedures in relation to chronic exposure assessment and stressed that the Committee should base its decision on international dietary exposure assessment.

28. Recognizing the urgent need for internationally agreed methodology, the Committee **agreed** to the following preliminary measures which would require further development:

- to endorse at an interim basis the acute risk assessment methodology as refined by the 1999 JMPR and to implement the acute risk assessment to the extent possible when elaborating Codex MRLs;
- to request the ad hoc Working Group on Priorities to take potential acute intake concerns into consideration when setting priorities for periodic review;
- to request JMPR:
  - to continue to refine the methodology on acute dietary risk assessment;
  - to further develop general guidance on procedures for estimating an acute reference dose taking into consideration approaches currently used or developed by Governments and other interested parties;
  - to develop criteria to assist in creating a list of commodities for which an acute risk assessment is not necessary;
  - to evaluate toxicology and residue data of a given compound in a single meeting; and
  - to publish the corrected 1999 IESTI calculation (see para. 15);
- to seek comments/information from Governments by a circular letter on:
  - the acute risk assessment methodology refined by the 1999 JMPR. Comments should be sent to the FAO Joint Secretary to the JMPR by the end of July 2000 for consideration by the 2000 JMPR;
  - whether and how they performed acute dietary risk assessment; and
  - consumption data (large portion consumption data, median weight of commodity units, body weights and ages of the populations relevant to the data, and edible percentage of the commodity) to be sent to WHO to improve and expand the existing data bases; and
- to request Governments and other data submitters to generate new data in order to replace the default factors for variability currently used by more realistic factors reflecting the variability of residues in individual commodity units.

29. The Committee noted that while it was ideal to estimate IESTIs for all MRLs including adopted Codex MRLs, it was considered only feasible for new MRLs and those MRLs under periodic review.

30. The Observer from CI stated that guidance for making case-by-case decisions should be developed, for example, whether the commodity is frequently consumed in large amounts, especially in raw or minimally processed forms. She also stated that it would be helpful to request governments to submit additional data at other consumption levels since 97.5th percentile might not be adequate to ensure consumer protection taking into consideration the small number of countries that had submitted data. The Observers from the EC and CI stated that MRLs should not be advanced beyond Step 7 unless there was clear evidence that no acute intake concerns existed.

31. On a proposal to request an expert consultation, the Committee was of the opinion that it was premature to make decision on it pending submission of information which might enable the Committee to identify issues to be considered by such an expert consultation.

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8 CX/PR 00/3; CRD 9, 10, 11 & 12 (comments from GCPF); CRD 19 & 22 (comments from the EC).

(B) REPORT ON PESTICIDE RESIDUE INTAKE STUDIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL BASED ON GUIDELINES FOR PREDICTING DIETARY INTAKE OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

32. The Committee was informed that the 1999 JMPR had performed relevant chronic dietary intake assessments for pesticide residues considered, except for ethoxyquin (existing CXL recommended for withdrawal by the 1999 JMPR) [9]. Only the best possible estimates for diazinon and propargite exceeded their corresponding ADIs for one or more regional diets. However, more refined intake estimates were likely to resolve any intake concerns.

33. In addition, the JMPR had calculated IESTIs for pesticide residues for which acute RfDs had been established (dinocap, fenamiphos and methiocarb) and for those for which a review of acute toxicity had been recommended (carbofuran, carbosulfan, diazinon, ethephon, fenpropimorph, fenpyroximate, folpet, malathion, phosalone and tebufenozide)[10]. According to the IESTIs, residues of dinocap in tomato and methiocarb in strawberry would not pose potential acute intake concerns. However, the IESTI of fenamiphos, for some commodities, substantially exceeded the acute RfD.

(C) REPORTS ON THE REVISION OF REGIONAL DIETS AND INFORMATION ON PROCESSING [11]

Revision of Regional Diets[12]

34. The WHO Representative reported on progress by WHO on the revision of GEMS/Food Regional Diets, particularly on the work in expanding the five GEMS/Food Regional Diets to produce more representative diets.

35. In response to a circular letter[13], comments on the proposed diets were received from Australia, Norway, The Netherlands, South Africa and the USA. There was general support for the use of the cluster analysis methodology in generating the new cluster diets, and no country expressed a request to be assigned to another cluster. Australia and The Netherlands posed several technical questions about the groupings of foods used to generate the clusters.

36. Australia and the USA questioned whether the expansion of the five existing GEMS/Food Regional Diets was cost-effective and whether this would best serve the goals of the CCPR. Regarding the cost-effectiveness of having 13 diets, the WHO Representative estimated that completion of the full diets for all 13 consumption clusters would cost at least US$ 100 000 because of the large amount of missing data for many of the clusters, and suggested that it might be appropriate to consider a reduction in the number of cluster diets from 13 to 9 without compromising the scientific basis of the diets.

37. In response to comments from Brazil, The Netherlands and the USA, the WHO Representative noted that development of the consumption cluster diets as well as the 5 GEMS/Food Regional Diets relies on the FAO Food Balance Sheet data. While a few countries possess more accurate data from food consumption surveys, the use of the Food Balance Sheet data provides a common basis for merging data into clusters or regions. While the merging process involves some averaging of consumption, Food Balance Sheet data are thought to overestimate true consumption of the average consumer by about 15% which would tend to protect population subgroups with higher consumption. In reviewing the proposed diets, countries were encouraged to compare their consumption patterns with those of the proposed diets to assure protection for their overall population.

38. Regarding the pilot testing of the GEMS/Food Consumption Cluster Diets, the Committee **requested** GEMS/Food to develop some examples of the impact on exposure assessments if the current GEMS/Food European-type diet was replaced by the proposed cluster diets. In addition, the Committee requested GEMS/Food to provide an estimate of the total consumption of food in order to assess potential differences among the cluster diets.

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9 Section 3 and Annex III of the Report of the 1999 JMPR.
10 Section 3 and Annex IV of the Report of the 1999 JMPR.
11 CX/PR 00/4 and CRD 17 (comments from The Netherlands).
12 CX/PR 00/4, Part 1
13 CL 1999/30-PR, Part 3B.

***Processing studies*[14]**

39. To assist in the interpretation of processing studies submitted to JMPR, GEMS/Food developed a questionnaire to obtain more detailed and accurate information on food processing practices in different countries. The questionnaire had been presented to the Committee at its last session where it had been decided that, the questionnaire should be sent to governments in a circular letter for response[15].

40. In response to the circular letter[16], comments and information were received from Japan, Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, South Africa, Thailand, the USA and GCPF. Only Thailand fully completed the questionnaire. Partial responses were received from Japan and the USA, particularly in reference to the process flow diagrams for commonly processed commodities. Other countries indicated that they intended to complete the questionnaire.

41. The USA and GCPF requested further information on the use of such processing data by JMPR, especially in the light of the current data requirements of JMPR concerning the fate of residues during processing. The current JMPR guidelines for processing studies generally apply to only significant residues, i.e., those above 0.1 mg/kg and are not intended to impose new testing requirements. Speaking on behalf of JMPR, Dr U. Banasiak stressed that JMPR had considered the questionnaire as a source of information on processing methods and not as the basis for developing new testing requirements by JMPR or default criteria in the evaluation of processing studies.

42. The Delegations of Japan and the USA commented on the comprehensive nature of the questionnaire. Recalling that the Committee had requested GEMS/Food to include all commodities for which Codex MRLs had been established or were being elaborated, the questionnaire was expanded to be comprehensive. However, in the completed questionnaire from Thailand, many of the entries indicated that the food was not consumed or was only consumed in small amounts.

43. Given the short time to reply to the circular letter and that a number of countries indicated their intent to respond to the questionnaire, the Committee **decided** to issue a follow up circular letter. The Committee also **agreed** to forward the questionnaire to JMPR to obtain their comment on the use of the resulting food processing information.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS IN FOODS AND FEEDS AT STEPS 7 AND 4 (Agenda Item 6)

- Harmonization of MRL Setting for Compounds Used Both as Pesticides and as Veterinary Drugs[17]

44. The Committee recalled that it had been concerned since its 29th Session about the differences in the way JMPR/CCPR and JECFA/CCRVDF set MRLs. It also recalled that the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its 22nd and 23rd Sessions had requested better harmonization in the MRL setting for compounds used both as pesticides and as veterinary drugs. An informal JECFA/JMPR Harmonization Meeting had been convened in February 1999 to solve differences in residue definitions and related matters and to ensure harmonization and consistency between JECFA and JMPR. The Harmonization Meeting had made a number of recommendations addressed to CCPR, CCRVDF, JMPR and JECFA. The outcomes of the consideration of the relevant recommendations by the 1999 JMPR and 12th CCRVDF were presented to the Session.

Commodity Definitions

45. The Committee **agreed** to accept the recommendation to amend the term “fatty tissue” to “fat tissue” in the definitions of mammalian meat, mammalian fats and poultry fats in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds.* The Committee also **agreed** to accept a new definition of

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14 CX/PR 00/4, Part 2.
15 ALINORM 99/24A, para. 36.
16 CL 1999/30-PR Part 3C.
17 CX/PR 00/6, CX/PR 00/6-Add.1, CRD 23 (comments from the EC).

"milk" as contained in the General Standard for the Use of Dairy Terms as a consequence of its adoption by the Commission at its 23rd Session.

46. The agreed texts of the above definitions are contained in Appendix V of this report. The Committee noted that as these revised definitions would eventually be included in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* in Volume 2A of the *Codex Alimentarius*, their elaboration should follow the Codex Elaboration Procedure. As there was consensus, the Committee **agreed** to use the Accelerated Procedure pending approval of the Executive Committee to initiate new work.

47. The Committee briefly considered whether the revised definition of "muscle" being considered by the CCRVDF could be used as the definition of "meat" for the purpose of this Committee. The Committee was generally of the opinion that MRLs should be recommended for food commodities, such as meat, rather than tissues, such as muscle, and therefore definitions should be established for food commodities. Since both definitions of muscle and meat would be circulated for comments at Step 3, the delegations were invited to coordinate with their counterparts working in the area of veterinary drugs within their own countries when commenting on them.

Veterinary Uses

48. For MRLs arising from the application of certain pesticides on animals, the Committee **agreed** to discontinue the use of the "V" designation and the explanatory text, "The MRL accommodates veterinary uses", and **decided** to use a footnote that states "The MRL accommodates external animal treatments."

Other Issues

49. The Committee **concurred** with the recommendation of the CCRVDF that where JMPR and JECFA had recommended MRLs for the same chemical with the same residue/marker definition on the same commodity, the higher MRL should be recommended provided that intake of residues did not exceed the ADI.

50. The Committee noted that in order to avoid the situation where no MRL exists when the higher MRL of two different MRLs for the same chemical with the same residue definition on the same commodity is withdrawn, the lower MRL should be kept as a footnote to the relevant Committee's list of MRLs. In cases where proposed MRLs were concurrently moving through the Codex Elaboration Procedure, both should be advanced to Step 8 for adoption, to ensure that MRLs would be in place for both uses in case one use was withdrawn in the future.

51. The Committee noted that harmonization efforts should be undertaken on a case-by-case basis where marker residue definition/residue definition differences occur between JECFA and JMPR. The Committee supported the recommendation that for compounds that were common to both, JMPR and JECFA should use the more specific animal commodity descriptions to enhance harmonization.

52. The Committee deferred the consideration of those recommendations specific to certain compounds until it considered these compounds along with MRLs for others. The Committee took note of all other recommendations pertinent to the work of this Committee noting that most of them were in agreement with the current practice or had already been implemented.

- Proposed Measures When Dietary Exposure Estimates Exceed the Acceptable Daily Intake[18]

53. The Delegation of Australia introduced the discussion paper proposing a number of measures that might be used in situations when the IEDI indicated that the ADI might be exceeded.

54. The paper recommended two main approaches to such situations. The first relied upon improving the science and estimations of dietary intake calculations at the international level. A set of more detailed recommendations to improve the methodology was outlined. They included among others: better usage of processing studies, levels of residues in edible portions, national monitoring data, proportion of crop treated and consumption data for processed commodities. Other suggestions included the consideration by JMPR of the use of contemporary national reviews and dietary exposure calculations, and seeking advice from

[18] CX/PR 00/7; CRD 14 (comments from GCPF), CRD 22 (comments from the EC).

national governments in regions where the regional diet estimate had been exceeded as to whether, based upon their own national reviews, they could support advancement of the MRLs in question. It was also suggested that improvement in the science of dietary intake estimates at the international level would provide a more realistic exposure estimate with a view to convening an expert consultation when appropriate.

55. The paper also presented an alternative approach that the Codex should advance MRLs even when the dietary intake estimates might exceed the ADI and leave to national governments the role of risk management in relation to these MRLs.

56. The Committee noted the conclusion of the paper that such situations might be an artificial problem produced by methodology, as calculations at the national level did not demonstrate concern.

57. There was general support from the Committee for the recommendations to continue developing the science related to dietary exposure calculations at the international level and to encourage countries to submit relevant data.

58. There was limited support regarding the proposed alternative approach. It was pointed out that this approach could have implications with respect to the SPS Agreement of WTO and that not so many countries performed dietary exposure assessment regularly. However, the Committee **agreed** that it highlighted the need to bridge the gap between what could be done at the international level and national level.

59. The Committee recalled that it had agreed at the 29th Session to implement a procedure for dealing with chronic dietary exposure concern and to review its operation after three years[19]. The Committee **decided** to maintain the agreed current procedure concerning chronic exposure concern. The Committee noted that there was a need to move forward with caution.

60. The Committee also **agreed** to continue consideration of this issue as a review of the procedure and to solicit government comments on the underlying principles of the recommendations set forth in paragraphs 22, 41 and 42 of the paper via a circular letter. It further **agreed** that it was premature to request an expert consultation on the improvement of chronic dietary risk assessment. The Committee **requested** Australia, in collaboration with Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, USA, CI and GCPF, to prepare a paper based on the discussion at this session and comments provided in response to the circular letter for consideration by the Committee at the next session.

- **Feasibility of Establishing MRLs for Genetically Modified Crops and for Metabolite Residues**[20]

61. The Committee recalled that during the consideration of MRLs for AMPA[21] at the last session, several delegations had expressed reservations regarding establishing MRLs for a metabolite arising from the treatment of a genetically-modified crop with glyphosate and requested a clear policy on how to deal with this issue. The Committee had agreed that a short paper should be prepared on the feasibility of establishing MRLs for genetically modified crops and metabolite residues for consideration at the current session.

62. The Delegation of Canada presented the paper prepared in collaboration with Australia, South Africa, USA, Commission of the EC, GCPF and the Codex Secretariat. He explained two scenarios of residues encountered with herbicide resistant crop varieties: following the same metabolic pathway but resulting a shift of dominant metabolite; and following different metabolic pathway resulting in a new/novel metabolite(s). He also explained possible approaches in addressing these scenarios, using the cases of glufosinate-ammonium[22]/NAG[23] and glyphosate/AMPA[24] as examples: (1) where the metabolite is included in the existing residue definition; and (2) where the metabolite is not included in the residue definition. He concluded that no one approach seemed applicable to all situations and therefore a case-by-case approach was needed at present; and proposed options on how to proceed with this issue.

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19 ALINORM 97/24A, para. 40.
20 CX/PR 00/8.
21 Aminomethylphosphonic acid.
22 See also para. 141.
23 N-Acetyl glufosinate.
24 See also para. 149.

63. Some delegations expressed their views that for control purposes it was not practical to set separate MRLs for conventional and genetically-modified varieties and preferred a single residue definition to cover both. However, one delegation stated that when a new metabolite arising in a genetically modified variety was added to the residue definition, this definition should be applicable only to the genetically modified variety in order to avoid extra cost for the validation of method of analysis for all commodities.

64. The Committee **decided** to seek information from governments through a circular letter on the following so as to enable this Committee to develop general guidance on the development of residue data and analytical methodology which would facilitate development of residue definitions compatible to traditional and resistant varieties:

- how these issues are being dealt with at the national level. For example for those countries who are using herbicide and other pesticides on tolerant crops how they have handled the issue of residue definition and enforcement; and
- those herbicides or other pesticides and crops most likely to be subject to modification (e.g. cereals, oil seeds).

65. The Committee **agreed** to request the 2000 JMPR to consider this paper so that the Committee could consider their opinions together with information submitted in response to the CL above to be compiled by Canada at the next session.

66. The Committee **agreed** that where it was anticipated that the existing residue definition would no longer be applicable, e.g., parent compound no longer represents a measurable component of the final residue, the industry should consider the possibility of developing a common moiety method of analysis as the basis for consistent measurement of the terminal residue regardless of the final composition as per glufosinate ammonium and NAG. This was supported also by GCPF.

- Feasibility of Establishing Specific MRLs for Cereal-Based Foods and Infant Formula[25]

67. The Committee recalled that at its last session it had agreed that in response to a request from the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses a paper be prepared on the feasibility of establishing specific MRLs for cereal-based foods and infant formula and on possible unique toxicological concerns to children.

68. The Delegation of Germany introduced the document prepared in cooperation with the USA, CI and the Codex Secretariat, and informed the Committee that the paper covered a wide range of issues relating to whether or not the current procedures of recommending ADIs and MRLs were appropriate to protect the health of infants and children. The Delegation stated that infants and children might be more or less susceptible to some chemicals than adults, and that this needed to be considered in the risk assessment. The Delegation proposed several options if the Committee intended to proceed with the establishment of ADIs for infants and children and MRLs for processed foods. These include: the establishment of a generic common limit for products intended for infant and children and the application of additional safety factor on a case-by-case basis when setting ADIs for pesticides that may have the potential for enhanced toxicity effect for infants and children.

69. The Committee decided to focus the consideration on: (1) the request of the CCNFSDU; and (2) the appropriateness of current ADI and MRL setting practice in relation to the protection of infants and children.

70. Regarding the request of the CCNFSDU, some delegations indicated that the paper did not adequately address the feasibility of establishing separate MRLs for cereal-based products and infant formula and questioned the need for setting MRLs for such products. It was pointed out that the establishment of separate MRLs for a raw commodity, one for adults and the other for infants and children, was neither practical nor feasible.

71. The Observer from the EC informed the Committee that in order to protect the health of infants and young children it had adopted a common limit of 0.01 mg/kg for all pesticides for ready-to-eat foods for

[25] CX/PR 00/9; CRD 15 (comments of GCPF), Section 2.7 Sensitivity of Infants and Children to Pesticides, Report of the 1999 JMPR.

infants and children, as temporary precautionary measure, pending toxicological evaluations of the substances.

72. The Committee noted that it had not established MRLs for composite products. It recognized that in order to do this it would be necessary to develop new methodology to estimate MRLs for composite products and it was considered that the methodology would be complex in nature; and it might not form a sound scientific basis for establishing Codex MRLs. The Committee **concluded** that the establishment of MRLs for these products was not feasible at this time.

73. The Committee did not support the establishment of two MRLs for a raw commodity, one for adults and another for infants and children and could not reach consensus at this time on the establishment of a generic common limit (e.g., at the limit of determination) for these products.

74. The Committee noted that the standard wording for the pesticide residue provision was not applicable to the Proposed Draft Standards for Cereal-Based Foods for Infants and Young Children and for Infant Formula because there had been no MRLs established for those products. In view of the above, the Committee **endorsed** the proposed CCNFSDU wording for the pesticide residue provision for inclusion in those proposed draft standards to read:

> **"5.1 Pesticide Residues**
>
> *The product shall be prepared with special care under good manufacturing practice, so that residues of those pesticides which may be required in the production, storage or processing of the raw materials or the finished food ingredient do not remain, or, if technically unavoidable, are reduced to the maximum extent possible".*

75. Regarding appropriateness of the current practice, the Observer from CI urged the Committee to consider protection of infants and children from more general perspective especially as the document prepared by Germany covered some issues that might be useful for an expert consultation to consider.

76. As a follow-up to the earlier JMPR consideration and in the light of the development at the national level, the Committee **decided** to request JMPR, in its evaluation of specific pesticides, to explicitly comment on the adequacy of the database for assessing risks for infants and children. Recognizing the need to consider the question of cumulative intake (common mechanism of action), it **agreed** to ask JMPR to comment on this issue when information became available to JMPR.

77. The Committee **agreed** to invite governments by a circular letter to provide information on:

- national policies regarding the protection of infants and children; and
- which compounds were of particular concern; and the rationale, concern and actual problems experienced for each compound.

78. The Committee was of the opinion that this information would facilitate establishing a list of pesticides for which special consideration might be needed for the protection of infants and children; determining whether there was a need for an expert consultation; and if there was such a need, identifying specific objectives for consideration by a consultation. The information should be directed to The Netherlands which, in cooperation with the Codex Secretariat, would prepare a paper for consideration by next session of the Committee.

- Need for EMRL for Camphechlor in Fish[26]

79. The Committee recalled that at its last session the Committee had considered a paper[27] prepared by Germany on the need for EMRL for camphechlor in fish. The Committee had agreed to a circular letter[28] seeking government comments on the paper and requesting information on trade problems and

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[26] CX/PR 00/10 (comments from Canada, Norway, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Thailand, USA in response to CL 1999/31-PR), CX/PR 00/10-Add.1 (document prepared by Germany and comments from Spain), CX/PR 00/10-Add.2 (comments from European Network of Childbirth Associations) and CRD 18 (comments from The Netherlands).

[27] CX/PR 99/8 and CRD12 for the 31st Session.

[28] CL 1999/31-PR.

availability of monitoring data. The Committee also recalled that it had agreed on CCPR positions on estimating EMRLs[29].

80. The Delegation of Germany introduced a new paper[30]. The paper contained the German responses to major issues raised in comments provided in response to the circular letter; and concluded that: the source of camphechlor contamination of fish was the former use of camphechlor as a pesticide; and the available data which could be provided to JMPR were sufficient for recommending a PTDI[31] and EMRL.

81. Several delegations questioned the need for establishing an EMRL for camphechlor in fish or the usefulness of such an EMRL, as there were no demonstrated trade problems or significant health concerns experienced in their countries. Several other delegations expressed their opinion that it was premature to make decision to establish an EMRL as monitoring data were too sparse and there would be a need for developing guidance on what congeners to analyze and report.

82. The Delegation of Germany requested that toxicological data, which met the OECD requirements, be reviewed by JMPR for allocating a PTDI. However, the WHO Joint Secretary to JMPR noted that unless it was certain that toxicological studies were applicable to congeners relevant to those found as residues in fish and unless the need for establishing an EMRL was determined, JMPR was reluctant to review the toxicological data.

83. While recognizing the toxicity of camphechlor on one hand and practical problems, such as insufficient monitoring data, to be solved on the other, the Committee could not reach consensus on the need for establishing an EMRL for camphechlor in fish. Taking into account comments made at the session and the heavy workload of JMPR and CCPR, the Committee considered this issue of low priority and **decided** not to refer this issue to JMPR. Recalling the decision made at its 29th Session in relation to the use of pesticides in aquaculture or environmental contamination of fish[32], the Committee **agreed** that it might consider this issue in the future when more information became available.

DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS IN FOODS AND FEEDS AT STEPS 7 AND 4[33]

84. The Delegation of the USA indicated that they could not support advancement of the draft MRLs for organophosphate and carbamate pesticides under consideration, pending the outcome of their cumulative risk assessment process. This view was shared by the Observer from CI. The EC opposed advancement of any MRLs above the limit of determination when there were acute and/or chromic intake concerns.

CAPTAN (007)

85. The Observer of the EC asked that JMPR estimate an Acute RfD and noted that animal feeding studies are required for full evaluation of the compound. The Delegation of Thailand informed the Committee that a summary of GAP data on grape and strawberry had been provided . The Committee **returned** the draft MRLs to Step 6 awaiting the periodic review by the 2000 JMPR and taking into account the reservations of the USA and the EC on several commodities.

CARBARYL (008)

86. The Committee noted that the MRLs for animal feedingstuffs and common bean would no longer be supported. The Committee was informed that the Delegations of Thailand and Mexico would provide new residue data and GAP information to the 2001 JMPR. The Committee **retained** all temporary CXLs awaiting the toxicological evaluation by the 2000 JMPR and the residue evaluation of the 2001 JMPR, since several uses on crops that were also used as animal feedingstuffs remained in the list.

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29 The "Agreed CCPR Positions on Estimation of EMRLs" were included in Appendix VIII of ALINORM 99/24A.

30 CX/PR 00/10-Add.1

31 Provisional tolerable daily intake.

32 ALINORM 97/24A, para.7.

33 CX/PR 00/5, CX/PR 00/5-Add.1 (comments from Brazil, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Thailand, USA and the EC), CRD 7 (comments from USA), CRD 20 (comments from France).

CHLORFENVINPHOS (014)

87. The Committee noted that the compound would not be supported for periodic review by the JMPR, since the GAP in the UK for all commodities in the list had been revoked. The Committee would consider revocation of the existing Codex MRLs at its next session.

CHLORMEQUAT (015)

88. The Committee **returned** all draft MRLs to Step 6 awaiting evaluation of new data including feeding studies by the 2000 JMPR.

2,4-D (020)

89. The Committee **decided** to retain the Codex general MRL for citrus fruits, as the Delegations of South Africa, Uruguay and USA preferred this to accommodate post harvest use. The Delegation of Spain also preferred this to MRLs for individual commodities. The USA and Spain informed the Committee that additional residue trials would become available for the JMPR. The Netherlands and South Africa disagreed with the evaluation of the data for the proposed separate MRLs for oranges and grapefruit.

DIMETHOATE (027) / OMETHOATE (055)

90. Brazil and Thailand noted that they were prepared to cooperate in the development of residue data to support the MRL for citrus fruits. Noting concerns over the chronic and acute intake, the Committee **decided** to recommend to the Commission revocation of all MRLs proposed by the 1998 JMPR for withdrawal and not supported. The Committee **advanced** the proposed draft MRLs to Step 5, indicating that the chronic and acute exposure should be addressed before advancing them any further.

91. The Committee had an exchange of views on whether or not to retain omethoate in the residue definition. It noted that omethoate was no longer in use and its use was not supported. However, the Committee was also aware that omethoate would arise from the use of dimethoate. As no agreement was reached, the Committee **decided** to keep the present residue definition for dimethoate and to discuss it again at its next Session. It postponed decision on the MRLs for omethoate to its next session.

ENDOSULFAN (032)

92. The Committee was informed that new residue trials data would be submitted for a range of commodities from Australia and the USA.

93. The committee **returned** the draft MRLs to Step 6 and the proposed draft MRLs to Step 3. The Committee **maintained** all CXLs awaiting the residue evaluation by the 2003 JMPR.

ETHOXYQUIN (035)

94. The Committee would consider at its next session the revocation of the CXL for pear unless sufficient toxicological data would become available.

FENTHION (039)

95. The Committee was informed that animal feeding studies had been provided to the 2000 JMPR. The Committee **agreed** to extend the 4-year period under the periodic review procedure for the MRLs for meat and milks pending the review by the 2000 JMPR.

LINDANE (048)

96. The Committee was informed that data would be sent on seed and soil treatment used for a number of cereal and vegetable commodities for residue evaluation by the 2003 JMPR. Detailed information was requested on the specific commodities to be supported well in advance of the next session.

MALATHION (049)

97. The Committee was informed that the use on apple; broccoli; cabbages, head; citrus fruit; grapes; peach; raspberries, red, black; and potato would be supported. The Committee would consider at the next session retention of the CXL for root and tuber vegetables, awaiting information on potato,

and revocation of all other CXLs as recommended by the 1999 JMPR. The FAO Joint Secretary informed the Committee that new trial data were available for post harvest uses on wheat bran, unprocessed; wheat flour; and wheat whole meal.

MEVINPHOS (053) (See Annex II)

2-PHENYLPHENOL (056)

98. The Committee would consider at its next session new proposed draft MRLs and retention of the CXL for pears awaiting review by JMPR as the US growers agreed to supply data on pears later this year.

QUINTOZENE (064)

99. The Committee **recommended** revocation of the CXLs for lettuce head and potato to the Commission as no supporting data had been submitted to the 1998 JMPR. The Committee **agreed** to extend the 4-year period under the periodic review procedure for all other CXLs awaiting the corresponding MRLs reaching Step 8. The Netherlands expressed concerns about regulatory implications of residues occurring in rotational crops.

THIABENDAZOLE (065)

100. The Committee noted that the use for avocado, citrus fruit, mango, pome fruits and strawberry were supported.

101. The Committee **returned** the MRL for mushrooms to Step 3 as a new label based on revised GAP would be considered by the 2000 JMPR. The Committee **amended** the draft MRLs for cattle meat and cattle milks from 0.05 to 0.1 mg/kg for the sake of harmonization with the existing MRLs for animal products arising from veterinary uses (see para. 49) and **advanced** them to Step 8. The Committee **retained** the MRL for edible offal of cattle at Step 7B and **requested** JMPR to review the MRL as it might be too low in the light of the sum of individual analytes included in the residue definition.

CYHEXATIN (067)

102. The Committee noted that there would be support for apple, citrus fruits, grapes, peach, pear and plums including prunes. GAP for nectarines had been **requested**. The Committee **retained** the draft MRLs for peach and plums including prunes at Step 7B. The remaining CXLs and draft MRLs for nectarines at Step 7C would be considered for revocation/withdrawal next year.

BENOMYL (069) / CARBENDAZIM (072) / THIOPHANATE-METHYL (077)

103. Regarding whether it was appropriate to have three separate residue definitions or not, the Committee **decided** to retain the current definitions and to reconsider them next year. The Committee **decided** to retain the CXLs for carbendazim for asparagus; avocado; celery; coffee beans; common bean (pods and/or immature seeds); lettuce, head; mango; peppers; soya bean (dry); soya bean (fodder); sweet potato; and tree nuts (macadamia) because of commitment to submit data. Written submissions specifying precise information were **requested**.

104. The Committee **decided** to recommend to the Commission revocation of the CXLs for broad bean (green pods and immature seeds); cherries; egg plant; hops, dry; melons, except watermelon; peanut; peanut fodder; potato; sheep meat; squash, summer; sugar beet; sugar beet leaves or tops; swede; taro; and winter squash. The Committee **withdrew** the draft MRL for mushroom, **returned** all other draft MRLs to Step 6 and **advanced** all proposed MRLs to Step 5. The issue of extrapolation from peach to other stone fruits and from wheat to rye would be considered at the next Session.

DISULFOTON (074)

105. The IEDIs exceeded the ADI in all regional diets. Rice and sorghum were the main source of the intake except in the European regional diet. The manufacturer was considering not to support the CXLs for rice and sorghum. The Committee **decided** to consider revocation of the CXLs for rice and

sorghum at the next session. The Committee **returned** all draft MRLs to Step 6 and would consider them next year.

VAMIDOTHION (078)

106. The Committee **decided** to consider revocation of the CXLs at the next session, as there was no supporting data.

AMITROLE (079)

107. The Committee **advanced** all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5. The Committee noted the concerns of the USA regarding possible cancer risk.

CHINOMETHIONAT (080)

108. The Committee **recommended** to the Commission revocation of all CXLs as the compound was no longer supported.

CHLOROTHALONIL (081)

109. The Delegation of the USA proposed to increase the draft MRL for banana from 0.01 to 0.05 mg/kg to accommodate residues arising in unbagged bananas because the limit of determination was 0.03 mg/kg. The Committee **returned** the draft MRL to Step 6 and to reconsider it at its next session along with the proposed amendment at 0.05 mg/kg.

DICHLOFLUANID (082)

110. As the compound would not be supported beyond 2000 and would be replaced by tolylfluanid, the Committee **agreed** to consider revocation of the CXLs next year and to request information on the registration of dichlofluanid from governments by a circular letter.

DICLORAN (083)

111. The Committee noted that there was support for the use on grapes; lettuce head; peach; plums; strawberry; and tomato. The Committee **retained** the CXLs for these commodities for four years in accordance with the periodic review procedure.

FENAMIPHOS (085)

112. The Committee noted acute intake concerns and that the CXLs for broccoli, cauliflower, coffee beans, coffee beans, roasted, kiwifruit, oranges, sweet, sour, potato, soya bean, dry, sugar beet and sweet potato would be considered for withdrawal at the next session unless new information became available.

DINOCAP (087)

113. The Committee **requested** JMPR: to comment on the Acute RfD, noting that it is based on teratogenic effects and might not be appropriate for children; to conduct an intake calculation, since this had only been carried out for tomato; and to clarify at the time of the 2000 JMPR that the residue definition still includes the isomer and phenols as established by the 1998 JMPR.

114. The Committee **advanced** the proposed MRLs to Step 5, noting that there was no longer support for the use on glasshouse grown strawberry.

CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL (090)

115. The Committee **returned** the draft MRLs to Step 6, with the understanding that Australia would submit their intake calculations and comments well in advance of the next session for circulation by the Netherlands Secretariat. The Committee **decided** to ask the working group on priorities to include it in the Priority List for review by JMPR for establishment of an Acute RfD.

CARBOFURAN (096)

116. The Committee **advanced** the draft MRLs for alfalfa forage (green); citrus pulp, dry; sorghum forage (green); and sorghum straw and fodder, dry to Step 8, noting reservations of the Delegation of the USA and of the Observer of the EC. The Committee **returned** the other draft MRLs to Step 6 in view of intake concerns.

METHAMIDOPHOS (100)

117. The Committee noted that methamidophos and acephate (095) were scheduled for toxicological evaluation by the 2002 JMPR under the periodic review. The Committee **requested** detailed information on support for methamidophos/acephate. The Observer from GCPF indicated that they would submit the requested information regarding support for the related compound acephate. The Observer from the EC indicated that they would provide information on support for methamidophos before the next session.

118. The Committee **returned** the draft MRLs to Step 6 in view of intake concerns. The Committee indicated that the MRLs for commodities, which would not be supported by the USA and EC, would be proposed for deletion at the next session.

MALEIC HYDRAZIDE (102) (See Annex II)

PHOSMET (103)

119. The Committee **decided** to recommend to Commission revocation of the CXLs for alfalfa fodder; alfalfa, forage (green); cattle meat; maize; maize fodder; maize forage; milks; nectarine; pea hay or pea fodder (dry); pea vines (green); peas (dry); peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds); sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) and sweet potato. As there was support indicated for blueberries, citrus fruits, nectarine, pear and tree nuts, the CXLs for these commodities were **retained** for four years under the periodic review procedure.

120. The Committee **advanced** the draft CXLs for cottonseed and potato to Step 8 and **returned** the draft MRL for apricot to Step 6. The Committee **agreed** that acute intake estimates should include not only the proposed MRLs but the CXLs as well. The Committee further **agreed** that this approach should be followed for all compounds having acute intake concerns.

DITHIOCARBAMATES (105)

121. The Committee **advanced** the draft MRLs for pecan, stone fruits and strawberry to Step 8 noting comments of the Observer from the EC.

IPRODIONE (111)

122. The Committee **decided** to extend the four-year period under the periodic review procedure for tomato in view of residue evaluation by the 2001 JMPR.

PHORATE (112)

123. The Committee noted that there would be support for its Periodic Review (2003 and 2004).

TRIFORINE (116)

124. The Committee would consider revocation of the CXL for tree tomato at the next session as all commodities, except tree tomato, were supported.

ALDICARB (117)

125. The Committee **returned** the draft MRL for potato to Step 6 pending JMPR review in 2000.

CYPERMETHRIN (118)

126. The Committee was informed that the 12th CCRVDF decided to withdraw all temporary draft MRLs at Step 8 arising from veterinary uses, as the requested data were not submitted to the 54th JECFA.

PERMETHRIN (120)

127. The Committee **decided** to consider at its next session revocation of all Codex MRLs for commodities which would not be supported. The Committee **requested** detailed information on support for permethrin (See para. 160).

AMITRAZ (122)

128. The Observer from the EC advised that they could not accept the ADI and Acute RfD proposed by the 1998 JMPR. The Committee **requested** the EC to submit their toxicological evaluations and results of the new mechanistic study to the WHO Joint Secretary to JMPR. The WHO Joint Secretary informed the Committee that if this information so indicated, the compound could be scheduled for a re-evaluation of the ADI and the Acute RfD.

AZOCYCLOTIN (129)

129. The Committee **retained** the draft MRLs at Step 7C until its next session, as there was no confirmation on the commodities supported. Written information on specific commodities supported was **requested** to be provided well in advance of the next session. The support for apple and grapes was confirmed.

METHIOCARB (132)

130. The Committee **agreed** to consider revocation of all CXLs at its next session if no information was provided on commodities being supported.

DELTAMETHRIN (135)

131. The Committee was informed that the 12th CCRVDF decided to retain the proposed draft MRLs arising from veterinary uses at Step 4.

PROCYMIDONE (136) (see Annex II)

BITERTANOL (144)

132. The Committee would consider revocation of Codex MRLs for apricot; bean forage (green); common bean (pods and/or immature seeds); peanut and peanut forage (green) at its next session.

CARBOSULFAN (145)

133. The Committee **returned** the draft MRLs for citrus pulp, dry; and oranges, sweet, sour to Step 6 for consideration at its next session.

CYHALOTHRIN (146)

134. The Committee was informed that the 54th JECFA allocated an ADI, which is lower than the previous ADI established by JMPR. The intake estimates, including both MRLs proposed by JECFA and the adopted Codex MRLs elaborated by the CCPR, did not exceed the ADI.

135. The Delegation of Germany noted that most Codex MRLs resulted from the use of lambda-cyhalothrin and that cyhalothrin would not be supported for periodic review.

FLUCYTHRINATE (152)

136. The Committee noted that flucythrinate was no longer supported and it would consider revocation of all CXLs at its next session.

PYRAZOPHOS (153)

137. The Observer from the EC noted that pyrazophos was no longer supported in the EC and that the CXLs are based on the EC GAP. The Committee **agreed** to consider revocation of all CXLs at its next session.

CYFLUTHRIN (157)

138. The Committee was informed that the 12th CCRVDF decided to retain the draft MRL for milk arising from veterinary uses, which this Committee had agreed to support at the last session, at Step 7 along with all other draft MRLs, as the ADI was not agreed upon.

OXYDEMETON-METHYL (166)

139. The Committee **withdrew** the draft MRLs for several commodities, as there was no existing GAP for them. The Committee **advanced** the proposed draft MRLs to Step5 and **returned** the draft

MRLs to Step 6 due to intake concerns. They would be considered at the next session. The Committee **requested** detailed information on support for oxydemeton-methyl.

140. The Committee had an exchange of views on the residue definition which had been confirmed by the 1999 JMPR. It was stated that as demeton-S-methyl was no longer supported and there was no GAP; and therefore, in order not to allow its use, this compound should be removed from the residue definition. However, it was pointed out that demeton-S-methyl could not be distinguished from oxydemeton-methyl in analysis and it could be generated from oxydemeton-methyl during analytical process. As no agreement was reached, the Committee **agreed**, as a compromise solution, to maintain the present residue definition and to clarify that the residue definition and MRLs applied only to residues resulting from the use of oxydemeton-methyl by adding the following note to the residue definition as follows: "The residue definition and MRLs are based on the use of oxydemeton-methyl only".

GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM (175)

141. The Committee **advanced** the proposed draft MRLs for almond hulls, assorted tropical and subtropical fruits-inedible peel, and tree nuts recommended by the 1998 JMPR to Step 5 awaiting the follow-up of the discussion on the policy regarding the residue definitions for genetically modified crops (see paras 62-66).

HEXYTHIAZOX (176) (See Annex II)

ABAMECTIN (177)

142. The Committee was informed that the 12th CCRVDF retained all draft MRLs at Step 7 due to the two different residue definitions for animal products proposed by JECFA and JMPR. The Committee **decided** to refer the question of the residue definition for animal products to the 2000 JMPR with a view toward removing avermectin B_{1b} and 8,9-Z-avermection B_{1b} from the definition for the sake of harmonization. Awaiting the results of this discussion by the 2000 JMPR, the Committee **returned** all draft MRLs for animal products to Step 6.

143. The Committee **advanced** all draft MRLs for plant products to Step 8.

MYCLOBUTANIL (181) (See Annex II)

CLETHODIM (187)

144. The Committee was informed that the ADI would not be exceeded for any regional diet when the value of 10 mg/kg for soya bean (dry) was included in the calculation. The intake calculations would be amended in the 2000 JMPR report.

145. The Delegations of France, Germany and The Netherlands expressed their concern about the availability of analytical method for regulatory purposes and the rather high and variable limits of determination (LODs) for clethodim and its metabolites in several commodities. The Committee **decided** to request governments and other interested organizations through a circular letter to submit available information and relevant comments on analytical methods and LODs to be considered by the ad hoc Working Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling.

146. The Committee **returned** all draft MRLs to Step 6.

TEBUCONAZOLE (189) (See Annex II)

HALOXYFOP (194)

147. The Delegation of The Netherlands was of the opinion that the compound should be classified as (partially) fat soluble. The Delegation preferred uniform MRLs, at the LOD for plant products which could be easily enforced and the establishment of MRLs for cattle products. The Delegation of Australia informed the Committee that new residues data for haloxyfop in several crops had recently been evaluated in Australia, including new transfer and depletion studies in beef and dairy animals, and that several new MRLs for animal feed commodities and animal products were proposed. The new studies would be made available to the 2001 JMPR.

148. The Committee **returned** the MRLs for commodities which could be used as feedingstuffs, and for animal products to Step 6 pending animal transfer studies.

FENBUCONAZOLE (197) (See Annex II)

AMINOMETHYLPHOSPHONIC ACID (AMPA) (198)

149. The Delegation of the USA informed the Committee that the GAP upon which the 1997 JMPR based its recommendation for maize, maize fodder and maize forage had been changed and that AMPA was now a very minor portion of the residue for the new variety of genetically-modified maize. The Committee returned the draft MRLs to Step 6.

KRESOXIM-METHYL (199)

150. The Observer from the EC informed the Committee that a proposal for a directive with MRLs for products of plant and animal origin was in preparation and should be adopted within the next months and disagreed with the residue definition for animal products, preferring a more differentiated definition depending on the product in question.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING (Agenda Item 7)

151. The Chairperson of the ad hoc Working Group of Methods of Analysis and Sampling, Dr P. van Zoonen (The Netherlands), presented the report of the Group.

(a) Single-laboratory Validation of Methods of Analysis and Sampling [34]

152. The Committee noted that a Joint AOAC/FAO/IAEA/IUPAC Expert Consultation on Single-Laboratory Validation on Analytical Methods for Trace-Level Concentrations of Organic Chemicals[35] had been held in Miskolc, Hungary, in November 1999 as a follow-up action to the Joint FAO/IAEA Expert Consultation on Validation of Analytical Methods for Food Control held in Vienna in 1997. The Committee was informed of the key concepts for single-laboratory method validation developed by the Miskolc Consultation. These concepts included the identification of performance verification (Internal Quality Assurance) as an important continuing aspect of the validation process and consequently the concept of the Lowest Calibrated Level (LCL) was introduced. The Committee noted the need for the classification "screening methods" in addition to quantitative methods. It was **agreed** that these concepts could be used for enhancing harmonization between this Committee and the CCRVDF and should form the basis for a new set of criteria for the assessment of the suitability of analytical methods for Codex purposes.

153. The Committee **agreed** that:

- Methods appropriately validated in a single laboratory can be considered suitable for determination of compliance with Codex MRLs in addition to methods that have been validated through collaborative study;
- Where practicable, the single-laboratory method validation requirements of the CCPR should be harmonised with those of other Codex committees;
- A paper should be prepared by a drafting group (Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, the USA and GCPF), led by The Netherlands, describing appropriate performance parameters and criteria for the assessment of the suitability of analytical methods for CCPR purposes. The paper should be circulated for comments, in particular, on the proposed requirements for method validation. Noting that a similar paper would be prepared for consideration by the CCRVDF at its next session, the Committee invited those countries involved in the drafting groups of both Committees to ensure harmonization and coordination between these activities;
- Approval should be sought from the Executive Committee to initiate new work on the amendments to the *Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis* and the Introduction

[34] CX/PR 00/11, CRD1 (report of the ad-hoc working group on methods of analysis and sampling).

[35] Report of the AOAC/FAO/IAEA/IUPAC Expert Consultation on Single-laboratory validation of Analytical Methods for Trace-level Concentration of Organic Chemicals (http://www.iaea.org/trc/pest-qa/_al2.htm).

section of the *Recommended Methods of Analysis for Pesticide Residu*es to accommodate reference to single-laboratory method validation and suitability of methods validated in a single laboratory;

- Availability of suitable reference materials is critical to support validation of analytical methods used for determining compliance with Codex MRLs; and
- Mechanisms should be developed to facilitate dissemination of information on analyte stability and other data that can assist the analyst in judging the performance of the methods used.

154. The Committee **endorsed** the view of the Working Group that although the verification of extraction efficiency could ideally be determined by experiments with radio-labelled compounds, a limited number of laboratories had the facilities to conduct these experiments. Therefore alternative approaches, e.g., through proficiency testing, robustness experiments or multiple extraction schemes, might be appropriate.

(b) Revision of the List of Methods of Analysis for Pesticide Residues [36]

155. The Committee **agreed** that the list should be revised after a full agreement was reached on the parameters and criteria applied to methods. The Committee **agreed** to the following procedure for revising the list:

(i) The circular letter referred to in para. 153 above should also request relevant validation information on methods of analysis for some of those compounds that entered the Codex system in recent years. This information should be provided in accordance with the criteria to be developed by the drafting group mentioned above and to be included in the same circular letter.
(ii) Subsequently an assessment should be made of the validation data received.
(iii) If a suitable list of parameters and criteria is developed to support the selection of recommended methods, the existing list of recommended methods should be revised accordingly.

156. The Committee **agreed** that an ad hoc working group on methods of analysis and sampling should convene at its next session under the chairmanship of Dr van Zoonen.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (Agenda item 8) [37]

157. Before considering the proposed priority list the Chairperson reminded the Committee that while JMPR provides scientific support to the Codex, it is an independent FAO/WHO scientific body and is not a subsidiary body of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The responsibility of the CCPR is to recommend priorities to be endorsed by the Commission, while the Joint Secretaries of JMPR schedule pesticides for evaluation by JMPR.

158. Four new compounds were proposed for addition to the priority list: *acibenzolar-S-methyl* (Switzerland), *famoxadone* (France), *gentamicin* (Mexico), and *oxytetracycline* (Mexico). The Committee **agreed** to add acibenzolar-S-methyl, which was tentatively scheduled for toxicological and residues evaluation in 2003, and famoxadone, which was tentatively scheduled for toxicological and residues evaluation in 2004, to the priority list.

159. Considerable discussion ensued about gentamicin and oxytetracycline. The Observer from the EC stated that while the use of antimicrobial agents in agriculture is negligible, such use is discouraged within the Community. A number of other delegations and the Observer from CI expressed the view that because of the importance of antibiotics in human medicine, it would not be appropriate to develop international standards for their use in agriculture. On the other hand, some delegations pointed out that both substances apparently met the criteria for inclusion on the priority list and that there was no international scientific consensus relating to risks to humans posed by antimicrobial agents used in agriculture. It was noted that a drafting group established by the CCRVDF would prepare a paper addressing the issue of the development of antimicrobial resistance in relation to the use of antimicrobials in animal production; the Task Force on Animal Feeding would consider the use of antimicrobials in feeds in June 2000; and WHO, in collaboration with OIE and FAO, has several

[36] CX/PR 00/12, CRD1 (report of the ad-hoc working group on methods of analysis and sampling).
[37] CX/PR 00/13, CRD 3

activities underway relating to microbial resistance. The Committee **deferred** the decision on the inclusion of gentamicin and oxytetracycline until its next Session to give the Delegation of Mexico a chance to further consider, in light of the discussion, whether to request that these antimicrobial agents be placed on the priority list, and to give other delegations a chance to consider the issue in more detail.

160. The Committee noted that *Chlorfenvinphos*, *flucythrinate*, and *vamidothion* were not supported for periodic reevaluation and that there was support for the following compounds: *glyphosate*, tentatively scheduled for both toxicological and residues reevaluation in 2003; *paraquat*, tentatively scheduled for both toxicological and residues reevaluation in 2002; *phorate*, tentatively scheduled for toxicological reevaluation in 2003 and residues reevaluation in 2004; *triadimenol*, tentatively scheduled (along with the closely related substance triadimefon) for toxicological reevaluation in 2003 and residues reevaluation in 2004; and *triforine*, tentatively scheduled for residues reevaluation in 2004. The Committee noted that one manufacturer of *permethrin* would not support it, but that it would be informed whether *permethrin* would be supported by other manufacturers. Several compounds were added to the candidate compounds for periodic reevaluation. In accordance with the periodic review procedure, the Committee **confirmed** that commitments for support by data submitters must be provided by 1 November 2000.

161. Several compounds had been identified by JMPR and CCPR as requiring assessments of acute toxicity, but had not yet been scheduled. Information on when relevant data can be submitted should be provided to the WHO Joint Secretary of JMPR by 1 November 2000 so that the compounds can be scheduled as soon as possible. Several delegations expressed the view that the potential for high acute toxicity should be a criterion to be used in selecting compounds for periodic review and that acute dietary risk assessments should be performed as a matter of urgency.

162. The Delegation of Chile noted that most resources of JMPR were devoted to the reevaluation of compounds undergoing periodic review and that this impacted on the ability to evaluate new compounds. This was acknowledged by the Committee as a problem that should be addressed in view of the limited resources available to JMPR (see para. 164 below).

163. The question arose as to whether CXLs should be maintained for pesticides composed of unresolved enantiomers/isomers that are no longer supported while awaiting evaluations of corresponding products consisting of resolved enantiomers/isomers. The Committee **agreed** that a general policy should be developed and that a circular letter would be prepared asking for approaches taken by national authorities.

164. The Committee **thanked** the informal group on priorities under the chairmanship of Dr T. Doust (Australia) for proposing the priority list[38] and **agreed** that an *ad hoc* Working Group on Priorities should be convened at its next Session under the chairmanship of Dr Doust of Australia. It would consider: establishment of priority lists; the appropriate role of acute toxicity in establishing priorities; consideration of a policy relating to the maintenance of CXLs for isomeric mixtures of pesticides while awaiting evaluations of resolved isomers; and the relative priority that should be given to the evaluation of new pesticides vis-à-vis reevaluations of older pesticides. A drafting group (Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, New Zealand, USA, the JMPR Secretariat, EC, CI and GCPF) led by Australia would prepare a document addressing these issues.

PROBLEMS RELATIVE TO PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Agenda Item 9)[39]

165. The Report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Problems Relative to Pesticide Residues in Developing Countries (CRD 2) was presented by its Chairperson Dr Vermeulen (South Africa).

166. Dr Vermeulen informed the Committee that the *ad hoc* Working Group had considered two documents: (i) CX/PR 00/14 prepared by the Delegation of South Africa that dealt with the problems

[38] Appendix VII.

[39] CX/PR 00/14, CX/PR 00/14-Add.1 (Concern of Developing Countries for the Lack of MRLs and EMRLs for Potential Pesticide Residues in/on Spices, submitted by India), CRD 2 (Report of the ad hoc Working Group).

developing countries were facing when exporting tropical, subtropical and minor crops; and (ii) CX/PR 00/14-Add.1 prepared by the Delegation of India that dealt with concerns of developing countries when exporting spices.

167. The Committee noted that problems of developing countries were mainly due to the lack of suitable Codex, EC or national MRLs and the unwillingness of manufacturers to generate new data for crops of importance to these countries. However, these problems might be overcome by strengthening cooperation among countries and marketing organizations such as COLEACP and that the International Tropical Fruits Network could play a central role in coordination and generation of residue data for the elaboration of MRLs. The Committee **emphasized** the importance of regional co-operation in this area. In the case of tropical and subtropical fruit crops, there might be a possibility for extrapolation of data within the same crop group by JMPR.

168. The Committee was informed that the incidence of trade violations for pesticide residues on spices and herbs had increased. This had resulted in the financial losses to the exporting country and therefore it was essential to establish Codex MRLs for spices. The additional problem was the occurrence of residues of compounds such as BHC, DDT and lindane on spices and herbs. They were not directly applied to those commodities but their residues were found since some of these compounds were being used for public health purposes. It was indicated that the monitoring data were available to establish EMRLs for spices. The Committee noted that the basis for MRL-setting for spices could not differ from that for other commodities and that the residue data and GAP must be submitted.

169. Regarding proposals to elaborate MRLs for spices and herbs (for infusion), it was indicated that spices and herbs were eaten in very small amounts and the intake of pesticide residues from these commodities was limited. The Committee noted that spices and herbs were classified separately in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* while in some countries "spices" included herbs.

170. It was noted that it was practically impossible to get information on GAP and supervised trial data for spices and herbs and therefore there would be a need for more flexible procedure, such as using monitoring data, for establishing MRLs for spices and herbs. The Delegations of Germany and Israel informed the Committee that monitoring data had been used to establish MRLs for herbs (for infusion) and fresh herbs, respectively.

171. The Committee **agreed** that a circular letter be sent to governments to seek the following information: (1) pesticides used on spices, their GAPs and the availability of monitoring and residue trial data; (2) compounds not registered for use on spices but frequently detected in spices and the availability of monitoring data and toxicological data (if no PTDI had been established); and (3) national policy for regulating pesticide residues in spices, such as setting MRLs. Information should be sent to South Africa for compilation and consideration by the Committee at the next session. With reference to herbs, the Committee considered that similar work might be needed, but **agreed** that spices appeared to have higher priority.

172. The Committee **thanked** the working group for its work and **agreed** that it would not convene the working group at the next session in order to consider fully the above issue at the plenary.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 10)

Minimum Data Requirements for Establishing Maximum Residue Limits Including Import Tolerances[40]

173. The Delegation of the UK introduced the document prepared at the recommendation of OECD Pesticide Forum (1996) and at the request of the EC and informed the Committee that the document was based on a set of preparatory meetings held in 1998 and 1999 and on the outcome of the Workshop held in York, in September 1999 to examine those areas of guidance that represented the greatest obstacles to the establishment of national MRLs and import tolerances and to the acceptance of international MRLs.

174. The Committee was informed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom that, in his view, the aims of the project were to: (i) underpin the work of the JMPR in proposing international MRLs and to support the

[40] Minimum Data Requirements for Establishing Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) Including Import Tolerances, York, UK, 6-8 September 1999.

scientific and technical basis of Codex MRLs as reference limits within the SPS Agreement; (ii) facilitate work of national registration authorities in the granting of import tolerances; and (iii) facilitate the work of national regulatory authorities in the granting of national registrations and MRLs.

175. The Committee was informed that for the least harmonized areas such as geographical zoning, minimum residue trials requirements and acceptable extrapolation / mutual support of residue trials between crops criteria were identified and recommendations for harmonisation were prepared. The Delegation of the UK suggested that the Committee would be invited to consider endorsing those recommendations and accepting the document as guidelines for data submitters.

176. The Observer from GCPF supported the concept of defining the minimum numbers of residue data by the criteria of significance in trade or in diet and noted that it was contributing to the project on geographic zones for residue data.

177. The Committee noted that the document could be helpful to governments when revising their national requirements; however, some delegations and observers pointed out that some concepts, especially the global geographical zoning concept, needed further elaboration.

178. The Observer from CI was of the opinion that it might be necessary to consider increasing the number of trials for commodities (e.g., pears) often consumed by infants and children.

179. The Committee **concluded** that it was premature to endorse the recommendations, as some areas needed further development. It was **decided** to refer the document to the 2000 JMPR for consideration and **agreed** that on the basis of JMPR comments the document would be further considered at the next session of the Committee.

Future Work

180. In addition to those identified as new work during the session (paras 46 & 153), the Committee considered the following issue:

Revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds

181. The Observer from the EC, supported by a number of delegations, indicated that there was an urgent need to update the Codex Classification, especially in relation to commodities of animal origin and tropical origin. The Committee noted that in the updating it was necessary to harmonize certain definitions with those of other Codex Committees. The Delegation of the United Kingdom suggested that while updating the Classification it would be useful to consider reviewing the sections on the portions to which the MRLs apply.

182. The Committee **agreed** that The Netherlands should prepare a short discussion paper on the subject for consideration at the next session so as to determine how and to what extent the Classification should be reviewed and updated and in what structure the updated version would be.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 11)

183. The Committee was informed that the Thirty-third Session of the Committee was scheduled to be held in The Hague from 2 to 7 April 2001, subject to confirmation by the Host Government and the Codex Secretariats.

ANNEX I

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

Subject	Step	Action by	Document Reference (ALINORM 01/24)
Draft MRLs	8	24th CAC	Appendix II
Proposed Draft MRLs	5/8	24th CAC	Appendix III
Draft MRLs	7	JMPR, Secretariat, Governments, CCPR	Annex II
Draft MRLs	6	Secretariat, Governments, 33rd CCPR	Annex II
Proposed Draft MRLs	5	24th CAC, Governments, 34th CCPR	Appendix IV
Proposed Draft MRLs	3	Secretariat, Governments, 33rd CCPR	Annex II CX/PR 00/5
Proposed Draft Amendments to the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds*	1, 2, 3	47th CCEXEC, Governments, 33rd CCPR	Appendix V
Priority List of Pesticides (new pesticides and pesticides under periodic review)	1	24th CAC, JMPR, Secretariat, Governments, International organizations Australia Canada, Chile, Israel, New Zealand, USA, EC, CI, GCPF	Appendix VI para. 164
Proposed Draft Amendments to the *Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis* and the Introduction Section of the *Recommended methods of Analysis for Pesticide Residues*	1	47th CCEXEC 33rd CCPR	para. 153
Chronic and Acute Dietary Exposure	-	JMPR, CCPR, Governments	paras 20-43
Methods of Analysis: Parameters and criteria for the assessment of the suitability of analytical methods	-	Netherlands Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, UK, USA, GCPF	para. 153
Methods of Analysis: Revision of the list of methods of analysis	-	Governments Netherlands	para. 155
Identification of pesticide/commodity combinations of interest to developing countries - Elaboration of MRL(s) for spices	-	Secretariat, Governments South Africa 33rd CCPR	para. 171
Regulatory practices to Facilitate the Use of Codex Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides	2	Governments, Secretariat, International Toxicology Information Center, CCPR	para. 145 of ALINORM 99/24A

Subject	Step	Action by	Document Reference (ALINORM 01/24)
Discussion Papers on:	-	33rd CCPR and:	
- Risk analysis principles and methodologies so far applied in the work of the Committee	-	Chairperson, Secretariat	para. 6
- Other legitimate factors in the framework of risk analysis that have been or are currently being taken into account in the work of the Committee	-	Australia Brazil, Indonesia, New Zealand, Tunisia, UK, USA, EC, CI	para. 10
- Review of the procedure for dealing with chronic dietary exposure concern	-	Australia Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, USA, CI, GCPF	para. 60
- Feasibility of establishing MRLs for genetically modified crops and for metabolite residues	-	Canada Secretariat, Governments, JMPR	para. 64
- Appropriateness of the current ADI and MRL setting in relation to infants and children	-	Netherlands, Secretariat Governments	paras 77-78
- Need for the Revision of the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds*	-	Netherlands	paras 181-182

ANNEX II

STATUS OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS CONSIDERED AT THE SESSION

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
7	**CAPTAN**				
FP 226	Apple	20		6(a)	EC: concern on inclusions of outliers
AB 226	Apple pomace, Dry	2		6	
FS 13	Cherries	40		6	EC: reservation with regard to GAP
DF 269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	50		6	
FB 269	Grapes	25		6	EC: reservation with regard to GAP
FS 245	Nectarine	5		6	USA: higher MRL needed EC: insufficient database
FP 230	Pear	10		6(a)	USA: higher MRL needed
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	5		6	USA: higher MRL
FB 275	Strawberry	30		6(a)	EC: MRL too high
VO 448	Tomato	2		6(a)	EC: insufficient database
8	**CARBARYL**				
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)	100	T	CXL	
FP 226	Apple	5	T	CXL	
FS 240	Apricot	10	T	CXL	
VS 621	Asparagus	10	T	CXL	
FI 327	Banana	5	T	CXL	
GC 640	Barley	5	Po T	CXL	
AL 1030	Bean forage (green)	100	T	CXL	
VR 574	Beetroot	2	T	CXL	
FB 264	Blackberries	10	T	CXL	
FB 20	Blueberries	7	T	CXL	
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	5	T	CXL	
VR 577	Carrot	2	T	CXL	
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.2	T	CXL	
FS 13	Cherries	10	T	CXL	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	7	T	CXL	
AL 1023	Clover	100	T fresh wt	CXL	
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	5	T	CXL	
SO 691	Cotton seed	1	T	CXL	
VD 527	Cowpea (dry)	1	T	CXL	
FB 265	Cranberry	7	T	CXL	
VC 424	Cucumber	3	T	CXL	
FB 266	Dewberries (including boysenberry and loganberry)	10	T	CXL	
VO 440	Egg plant	5	T	CXL	
PE 112	Eggs	0.5	T	CXL	
MM 814	Goat meat	0.2	T	CXL	
FB 269	Grapes	5	T	CXL	
AS 162	Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses	100	T	CXL	
FI 341	Kiwifruit	10	T	CXL	
VL 53	Leafy vegetables	10	T	CXL	
AF 645	Maize forage	100	T fresh wt	CXL	
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	3	T	CXL	
AO3 1	Milk products	0.1	(*) T	CXL	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
ML 106	Milks	0.1	(*) T	CXL	
FS 245	Nectarine	10	T	CXL	
AO51900	Nuts (whole in shell)	10	T	CXL	
GC 647	Oats	5	Po T	CXL	
VO 442	Okra	10	T	CXL	
FT 305	Olives	10	T	CXL	
DM 305	Olives, Processed	1	T	CXL	
VR 588	Parsnip	2	T	CXL	
AL 528	Pea vines (green)	100	T fresh wt	CXL	
FS 247	Peach	10	T	CXL	
AL 697	Peanut fodder	100	T	CXL	
SO 703	Peanut, Whole	2	T	CXL	
FP 230	Pear	5	T	CXL	
VP 63	Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	5	T	CXL	
VO 51	Peppers	5	T	CXL	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	10	T	CXL	
VR 589	Potato	0.2	T	CXL	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.5	T V	CXL	
PO 113	Poultry skin	5	T V	CXL	
VC 429	Pumpkins	3	T	CXL	
VR 494	Radish	2	T	CXL	
FB 272	Raspberries, Red, Black	10	T	CXL	
GC 649	Rice	5	Po T	CXL	
CM 649	Rice, Husked	5	PoP T	CXL	
GC 650	Rye	5	Po T	CXL	
MM 822	Sheep meat	0.2	T	CXL	
GC 651	Sorghum	10	Po T	CXL	
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	100	T fresh wt	CXL	
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	1	T	CXL	
AL 1265	Soya bean forage (green)	100	T fresh wt	CXL	
VC 431	Squash, Summer	3	T	CXL	
FB 275	Strawberry	7	T	CXL	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.2	T	CXL	
AV 596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	100	T	CXL	
VR 497	Swede	2	T	CXL	
VO 1275	Sweet corn (kernels)	1	T	CXL	
VO 448	Tomato	5	T	CXL	
TN 85	Tree nuts	1	T	CXL	
GC 654	Wheat	5	Po T	CXL	
CM 654	Wheat bran, Unprocessed	20	PoP T	CXL	
CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.2	PoP T	CXL	
CF 1212	Wheat wholemeal	2	PoP T	CXL	
VC 433	Winter squash	3	T	CXL	
15	**CHLORMEQUAT**				
GC 640	Barley	0.5		6	EC: cereal group MRL wanted (except oats)
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	20		6(a)	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.5		6	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR
AF 647	Oat forage (green)	20		6	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR
AS 647	Oat straw and fodder, Dry	20		6(a)	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
FP 230	Pear	10		6(a)	EC: acute dietary intake concern Plant metabolism studies needed
SO 495	Rape seed	5		6	
OC 495	Rape seed oil, Crude	0.1	(*)	6	
GC 650	Rye	3		6(a)	EC: cereal group MRL wanted (except oats)
CM 650	Rye bran, Unprocessed	10		6	
AF 650	Rye forage (green)	20		6	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR
AS 650	Rye straw and fodder, Dry	20		6(a)	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR
CF 1251	Rye wholemeal	3		6	EC: processing data insufficient
GC 654	Wheat	2		6(a)	EC: cereal group MRL wanted (except oats)
CM 654	Wheat bran, Unprocessed	5		6	
CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.5		6	EC: processing data insufficient
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	20		6(a)	EC: await animal feeding studies evaluations by 2000 JMPR
CF 1212	Wheat wholemeal	2		6	EC: processing data insufficient
20	**2,4-D**				
GC 640	Barley	0.5		CXL-D	
FB 18	Berries and other small fruits	0.1		5(a)	Netherlands: inadequate data base
FC 1	Citrus fruits	2		CXL	
MO 105	Edible offal (mammalian)	5		5	Netherlands: preferred separate MRLs for liver and kidney
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
PE 112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	5/8(a)	
FC 203	Grapefruit	0.1		5(a)	France, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain: inadequate database
AS 162	Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses	400		5	Netherlands: intake concern for domestic animals
GC 645	Maize	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
GC 645	Maize	0.05		5/8(a)	
AS 645	Maize fodder	40		5/8	
AF 645	Maize forage	10		5/8	
MM 95	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2		5(a)	
AO3 1	Milk products	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
ML 106	Milks	0.1		5(a)	
GC 647	Oats	0.5		CXL-D	
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.1		5(a)	South Africa: inadequate data base
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.01	(*)	5	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	5	
PO 111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	5	
GC 649	Rice	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
AS 649	Rice straw and fodder, Dry	10		5/8	
CM 649	Rice, Husked	0.1		5/8(a)	
GC 650	Rye	0.5		CXL-D	
GC 650	Rye	2		5/8(a)	
GC 651	Sorghum	0.01	(*)	5(a)	
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	0.2		5/8	
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01	(*)	5	
AL 541	Soya bean fodder	0.01	(*)	5	
AL 1265	Soya bean forage (green)	0.01	(*)	5	
FS 12	Stone fruits	0.05	(*)	5/8	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
GS 659	Sugar cane	0.05		5/8	
AV 659	Sugar cane forage	0.2		5/8	
VO 447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05	(*)	5/8	
TN 85	Tree nuts	0.2		5/8	
GC 654	Wheat	0.5		CXL-D	
GC 654	Wheat	2		5/8(a)	
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	100		5/8	
27	**DIMETHOATE**				
VS 621	Asparagus	0.05	(*)	5	
FI 327	Banana	1	Po	CXL-D	
GC 640	Barley	2		5	
VR 574	Beetroot	0.2		CXL	USA: support revocation
VB 402	Brussels sprouts	1		5(a)	USA: disagree with the conclusion of outliers
VB 403	Cabbage, Savoy	0.05	(*)	5	
VR 577	Carrot	1		CXL-D	
MO 812	Cattle, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	5	
VB 404	Cauliflower	0.5		5	
VS 624	Celery	1		CXL	USA: support revocation
FC 1	Citrus fruits	2		CXL	USA: support revocation
FB 278	Currant, Black	2		CXL-D	
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	5	
FB 269	Grapes	2		5(a)	
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	3		CXL-D	
VL 480	Kale	0.5		CXL-D	
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	0.5		5(a)	
MF 100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.05	(*)	5	
MM 96	Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.05	(*)	5	
ML 107	Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.05	(*)	5	
OR 305	Olive oil, Refined	0.05	(*)	CXL	USA: support revocation
FT 305	Olives	1		CXL	USA: support revocation
DM 305	Olives, Processed	0.05	(*)	CXL	USA: support revocation
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	0.05	(*)	5(a)	
FS 247	Peach	2		CXL-D	
VP 63	Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	1		5(a)	
VO 51	Peppers	1	Po	CXL	USA: support revocation
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	1		5(a)	
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.5		5(a)	
PF 111	Poultry fats	0.05	(*)	5	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	5	
PO 111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	5	
MO 822	Sheep, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	5	
GC 651	Sorghum	0.01	(*)	5	
VL 502	Spinach	1		CXL-D	
FB 275	Strawberry	1		CXL-D	
AV 596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.1		5(a)	
VO 448	Tomato	2		5(a)	
VL 506	Turnip greens	1		5	
VR 506	Turnip, Garden	0.1		5(a)	
GC 654	Wheat	0.2		5	
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	10		5	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
VS 469	Witloof chicory (sprouts)	0.5		CXL-D	

EC: chronic intake concern; disagree with advancing MRLs higher than the LOD pending the establishment of an acute RfD; disagree with the residue definition.

32	**ENDOSULFAN**				
VP 522	Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	0.5		3	
VB 400	Broccoli	0.5		6	
VB 403	Cabbage, Savoy	2		6	
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	1		6	
SB 715	Cacao beans	0.1		3	
VB 404	Cauliflower	0.5		6	
SB 716	Coffee beans	0.1		3	
VC 424	Cucumber	0.5		3	
FB 269	Grapes	1		3	
GC 645	Maize	0.1		3	
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	0.5		3	
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.5		3	
FS 247	Peach	1		3	
FI 353	Pineapple	2	Po	3	
SO 495	Rape seed	0.5		3	
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	1		3	
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.5		3	
SO 702	Sunflower seed	1		3	
VO 448	Tomato	0.5		3	
GC 654	Wheat	0.2		3	
39	**FENTHION**				
MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	2	(fat)V	CXL	
ML 0106	Milks	0.05	FV	CXL	
53	**MEVINPHOS**				
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	1		CXL-D	
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	0.05		8(a)	
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.1		CXL-D	
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.05		8(a)	
VA 384	Leek	0.02	(*)	8	
64	**QUINTOZENE**				
GC 640	Barley	0.01	(*)	5	
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	0.01	(*)	5	
VB 400	Broccoli	0.05		5(a)	
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	0.1		5(a)	
PM 840	Chicken meat	0.1	(*) (fat)	5	
PO 840	Chicken, Edible offal of	0.1	(*)	5	
VD 526	Common bean (dry)	0.02		5(a)	
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.1		5(a)	
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.01		5(a)	
PE 112	Eggs	0.03	(*)	5	
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	3		CXL-D	
GC 645	Maize	0.01	(*)	5	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
AS 645	Maize fodder	0.01		5	
AF 645	Maize forage	0.01	(*)	5	
AL 72	Pea hay or pea fodder (dry)	0.05		5	
SO 697	Peanut	0.5		5(a)	
VD 72	Peas (dry)	0.01		5	
VO 445	Peppers, Sweet	0.05	(*)	5(a)	
VR 589	Potato	0.2		CXL-D	
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01	(*)	5	
AL 541	Soya bean fodder	0.01	(*)	5	
AL 1265	Soya bean forage (green)	0.01	(*)	5	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.01	(*)	5	
VO 448	Tomato	0.02		5(a)	
GC 654	Wheat	0.01		5	
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	0.03		5	
65	**THIABENDAZOLE**				
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.1		8(a)	
ML 812	Cattle milk	0.1		8(a)	
MO 812	Cattle, Edible offal of	0.1		7B(a)	USA: the data supports 0.3 mg/kg
MM 96	Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
ML 106	Milks	0.1	(*)	CXL-D	
VO 450	Mushrooms	60		3	USA: revised GAP supports lower MRL of 40 mg/kg EC: insufficient data base
67	**CYHEXATIN**				
FS 245	Nectarine	1		7C	Spain: possible extrapolation from peaches
FS 247	Peach	1		7B	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	2		7B	
72	**CARBENDAZIM**				
FS 240	Apricot	0.1	B	6	
VS 621	Asparagus	0.1	(*) B	CXL	Thailand: will submit data
FI 326	Avocado	0.5	B	CXL	South Africa: will submit data
FI 327	Banana	0.2	B	5(a)	
GC 640	Barley	0.5	C	5(a)	
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	2	C	5(a)	
VD 71	Beans (dry)	0.5	Th	5(a)	EC: data available to support 2 mg/kg
FB 18	Berries and other small fruits	1	B,Th	6	EC: data available on blackberries, raspberries
VP 522	Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	2	Th	CXL-D	
VR 577	Carrot	0.2	B	5	
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.05	(*) B	5(a)	
VS 624	Celery	2	B,C	CXL	EC: data available to support 2 mg/kg
GC 80	Cereal grains	0.5	B,C,Th	6	
FS 13	Cherries	2	Th	W	
PF 840	Chicken fat	0.05	(*) B	5(a)	
SB 716	Coffee beans	0.1	(*) C	CXL	Brazil: will help generating data
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	2	B,C,Th	CXL	COLEACP: generating data
VC 424	Cucumber	0.05	(*) b, C	5(a)	EU: data available to support 1 mg/kg
MO 105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*) B	5	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
VO 440	Egg plant	0.5	C	CXL-D	
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*) B	5(a)	
VP 529	Garden pea, Shelled	0.02	Th	5	
VC 425	Gherkin	0.05	(*) b,C	5(a)	
FB 269	Grapes	3	b, Th	5(a)	
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	50	C	CXL-D	
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	5	Th	6	EU: new data available to support MRL
FI 345	Mango	2	B	CXL	Australia, South Africa, Thailand: will submit data
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	2	Po B,C	CXL-D	
ML 106	Milks	0.05	(*) B	5(a)	
VO 450	Mushrooms	1	Th	W	
FS 245	Nectarine	2	B	6	
GC 647	Oats	0.1	C	5(a)	
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	2	C,Th	CXL	
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	1	B	5	
FS 247	Peach	2	B	6	
SO 697	Peanut	0.1	(*) B,C	CXL-D	
AL 697	Peanut fodder	5	B,C	CXL-D	
VO 51	Peppers	0.1	Th	6	Thailand: will submit data on chili pepper
FI 353	Pineapple	5	B	5	EC: questioned 0 day PHI
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	0.5	B	6	
FP 9	Pome fruits	3	B,c,th	6	
VR 589	Potato	3	Po B,C	CXL-D	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*) B	5(a)	
SO 495	Rape seed	0.05	(*) C	5(a)	
AS 649	Rice straw and fodder, Dry	15	B	5(a)	
CM 649	Rice, Husked	2	B	5	
GC 650	Rye	0.1	C,Th	5(a)	
MM 822	Sheep meat	0.1	(*) B	CXL-D	
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	0.2	C	CXL	Brazil: will help generating data
AL 541	Soya bean fodder	0.1	(*) C	CXL	
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.5	B	CXL-D	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.1	(*) B,C,Th	CXL-D	
AV 596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	5	B,Th	W	
VR 497	Swede	0.1	(*) C	CXL-D	
VR 508	Sweet potato	1	B	CXL	COLEACP: generating data
VR 505	Taro	0.1	(*) B	CXL-D	
VO 448	Tomato	0.5	b,C	6	
TN 85	Tree nuts	0.1	(*) B	CXL	Australia: will submit data (macadamia)
GC 654	Wheat	0.05	(*) b,Th	5(a)	
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	1	B,C	5(a)	
VC 433	Winter squash	0.5	B	CXL-D	
74	**DISULFOTON**				
VS 621	Asparagus	0.02	(*)	6	
GC 640	Barley	0.2		6(a)	
VD 71	Beans (dry)	0.2		6	
VB 400	Broccoli	0.1		6	
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	0.2		6	
VB 404	Cauliflower	0.05		6	
PE 840	Chicken eggs	0.02	(*)	6	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2		6	
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.1		6	
VP 528	Garden pea (young pods)	0.1		6	
VP 529	Garden pea, Shelled	0.02	(*)	6	
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	1		6	France: dietary intake concerns
VL 483	Lettuce, Leaf	1		6	France: dietary intake concerns
GC 645	Maize	0.02	(*)	6(a)	
ML 107	Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.01		6	
AF 647	Oat forage (green)	0.5		6(a)	
AS 647	Oat straw and fodder, Dry	0.05		6	
GC 647	Oats	0.02	(*)	6(a)	
VR 589	Potato	0.5		CXL	France: dietary intake concerns
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.02	(*)	6	
GC 651	Sorghum	1		6(a)	
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	5		6(a)	
VO 447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.02	(*)	6	
VO 1275	Sweet corn (kernels)	0.02	(*)	6	
GC 654	Wheat	0.2		6(a)	
AF 654	Wheat forage (whole plant)	1		6(a)	
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	5		6	
EC: chronic intake concern; request an acute RfD					
77	**THIOPHANATE-METHYL**				
FP 226	Apple	5	Po	CXL	
VR 577	Carrot	5	Po	CXL	
VS 624	Celery	20	Po	CXL	
GC 80	Cereal grains	0.1	(*)	CXL	
FS 13	Cherries	10		CXL	
PM 840	Chicken meat	0.1	(*)	CXL	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	10	Po	CXL	
FB 278	Currant, Black	5		CXL	
FB 268	Gooseberry	5		CXL	
FB 269	Grapes	10		CXL	
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	5		CXL	
VO 450	Mushrooms	1		CXL	
FS 247	Peach	10	Po	CXL	
FP 230	Pear	5	Po	CXL	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	2		CXL	
FB 272	Raspberries, Red, Black	5		CXL	
FB 275	Strawberry	5		CXL	
AV 596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	5		CXL	
VO 448	Tomato	5		CXL	
79	**AMITROLE**				
FB 269	Grapes	0.05		5	
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.05	(*)	5	
FS 12	Stone fruits	0.05	(*)	5	
80	**CHINOMETHIONAT**				
TN 660	Almonds	0.1		CXL-D	
FP 226	Apple	0.2		CXL-D	
FI 326	Avocado	0.1		CXL-D	
GC 80	Cereal grains	0.1		CXL-D	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	0.5		CXL-D	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
VC 424	Cucumber	0.1		CXL-D	
FB 21	Currants, Black, Red, White	0.1		CXL-D	
VC 425	Gherkin	0.1		CXL-D	
FB 268	Gooseberry	0.1		CXL-D	
FB 269	Grapes	0.1		CXL-D	
TN 669	Macadamia nuts	0.02	(*)	CXL-D	
MM 95	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)	CXL-D	
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	0.1		CXL-D	
ML 106	Milks	0.01	(*)	CXL-D	
FI 350	Papaya	5		CXL-D	
FT 307	Persimmon, Japanese	0.05		CXL-D	
FB 275	Strawberry	0.2		CXL-D	
VC 432	Watermelon	0.02		CXL-D	
81	**CHLOROTHALONIL**				
FI 327	Banana	0.01	(*)	6(a)	USA: concern over the limit of quantification EC: 0.2 mg/kg for unbagged banana
83	**DICLORAN**				
VR 577	Carrot	15	Po	5(a)	France: intake concerns for children Netherlands: insufficient database
FB 269	Grapes	10	Po	CXL	Netherlands: support revocation
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	10		CXL	Netherlands: support revocation
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	10	Po	CXL-D	
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	0.2		5/8 (a)	
FS 247	Peach	15	Po	CXL	Netherlands: support revocation
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	10	Po	CXL	Netherlands: support revocation
FB 275	Strawberry	10		CXL	Netherlands: support revocation
VO 448	Tomato	0.5		CXL	Netherlands: support revocation
87	**DINOCAP**				
FP 226	Apple	0.2		5	
VC 45	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.05	(*)	5	
FB 269	Grapes	1		5	
FS 247	Peach	0.1		5	
VO 51	Peppers	0.2		5	
FB 275	Strawberry	0.5		5	EC: not appropriate for indoor strawberries
VO 448	Tomato	0.3		5	
EC: request clarification for the residue definition.					
90	**CHLORPYRIFOS-METHYL**				
GC 640	Barley	10	Po	6	USA: data supports 6.0 mg/kg
GC 647	Oats	10	Po	6	USA: data supports 6.0 mg/kg
GC 649	Rice	10	Po	6(a)	USA: data supports 6.0 mg/kg
EC: request an acute RfD					
96	**CARBOFURAN**				
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)	5		CXL-D	
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)	10		8(a)	EC : database supports 5 mg/kg
VC 4199	Cantaloupe	0.2		6	EC: JMPR monograph over-summarized; acute intake concern
AB 1	Citrus pulp, Dry	2		8	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
VC 424	Cucumber	0.3		6	EC: acute intake concern
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.5		6	EC: acute intake concern
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	2		8	
AS 651	Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry	0.5		8	
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.3		6	EC: acute intake concern
VO 447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.1		6	EC: acute intake concern
100	**METHAMIDOPHOS**				
FS 247	Peach	1		6	EC: acute intake concern
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.5		6	EC: acute intake concern
VO 448	Tomato	1		6	USA: US data supports higher MRL EC: acute intake concern
102	**MALEIC HYDRAZIDE**				
VA 381	Garlic	15		5/8	
VA 388	Shallot	15		5/8	
103	**PHOSMET**				
AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	40		CXL-D	
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)			CXL-D	
FS 240	Apricot	10		6(a)	France, Germany, Netherlands: acute intake concern USA: data on apricots/nectarines supports 5 mg/kg
FB 20	Blueberries	10		CXL	
MH 0812	Cattle meat	1	(fat) V	CXL-D	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	5		CXL	
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.05		8	Netherlands: propose to indicate “(*)”
GC 0645	Maize	0.05		CXL-D	
AS 0645	Maize fodder	10		CXL-D	
AF 0645	Maize forage	10		CXL-D	
ML 0106	Milk	0.02	(*) V	CXL-D	
FS 245	Nectarine	5		CXL	
AL 0072	Pea hay or pea fodder (dry)	10		CXL-D	
AL 528	Pea vines (green)	10	Fresh wt	CXL-D	
FP 230	Pear	10		CXL	
VD 00172	Peas (dry)	0.02	(*)	CXL-D	
VP 0063	Peas (pots and succulent = immature seeds)	0.2		CXL-D	
VR 589	Potato	0.05		CXL-D	
VR 589	Potato	0.05	(*)	8(a)	
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05		CXL-D	
VR 0508	Sweet potato	10	Po	CXL-D	
TN 0085	Three nuts	0.1		CXL	
105	**DITHIOCARBAMATES**				
FS 13	Cherries	1	H	CXL-D	
TN 0672	Pecans	0.1	(*) T Z	8	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	1	H	CXL-D	
FS 12	Stone fruits	7	T h, Z	8(a)	EC: acute intake concern
FB 275	Strawberry	5	H	8	EC: acute intake concern

EC: request an acute RfD

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
117	**ALDICARB**				
VR 0584	Potatoes			6(a)	
129	**AZOCYCLOTIN**				
FP 226	Apple	2		7C	
FS 245	Nectarine	1		7C	
FS 247	Peach	1		7C	
FP 230	Pear	2		7C	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	2		7C	
VO 448	Tomato	2		7C	
136	**PROCYMIDONE**				
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	2		5/8	
VP 528	Garden pea (young pods)	3		5/8	
VP 529	Garden pea, Shelled	1		5/8	
FS 247	Peach	2		5/8	
FP 230	Pear	1		5/8	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	2		5/8	
145	**CARBOSULFAN**				
AB 1	Citrus pulp, Dry	0.1		6	
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.1		6	
166	**OXYDEMETON-METHYL**				
AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	5	O	W	
FP 226	Apple	0.05		6	
GC 640	Barley	0.05	(*)	6	
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	2		5	
VD 71	Beans (dry)	0.01	(*) O	W	
VB 400	Broccoli	1	O	W	
VB 402	Brussels sprouts	1	O	W	
VB 403	Cabbage, Savoy	0.01	(*) O	W	
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	0.05	(*)	6	
MF 812	Cattle fat	0.05	(*)	6	
VB 404	Cauliflower	0.01	(*)	W	
FS 13	Cherries	1	O DS	W	
AL 1031	Clover hay or fodder	5	O	W	
VD 526	Common bean (dry)	0.1		5	
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.2	O	W	
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.05		6	
VC 424	Cucumber	0.5	O	W	
LD 106	Derived milk products	0.05	O	W	
VO 440	Egg plant	0.2	O	W	
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	6	
VP 528	Garden pea (young pods)	0.1	O	W	
FC 203	Grapefruit	0.1	O	W	
FB 269	Grapes	0.1		6	
VL 480	Kale	0.01	(*)	6	
VB 405	Kohlrabi	0.05		6	
FC 204	Lemon	0.2		6	
VL 483	Lettuce, Leaf	2	O	W	
VP 534	Lima bean (young pods and/or immature beans)	0.2		W	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
GC 645	Maize	0.2	O	W	
AS 645	Maize fodder	5	O	W	
FC 206	Mandarin	0.5	O	W	
MM 97	Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep	0.05	(*)	6	
ML 106	Milks	0.01	(*)	6	
HH 738	Mints	20	O	W	
GC 647	Oats	0.2	O	W	
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	0.05	O	W	
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.2		6	
FS 247	Peach	1	O	W	
FP 230	Pear	0.05		6	
VD 72	Peas (dry)	0.01	(*) O	W	
VO 51	Peppers	1	O	W	
MF 818	Pig fat	0.05	(*)	6	
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	0.5	O DS	W	
VR 589	Potato	0.05	(*)	6	
PF 111	Poultry fats	0.05	(*)	6	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	6	
VC 429	Pumpkins	0.1	(*) O	W	
GC 650	Rye	0.05	(*)	5	
AS 650	Rye straw and fodder, Dry	2		5	
SO 699	Safflower seed	1	O	W	
MF 822	Sheep fat	0.05	(*)	6	
GC 651	Sorghum	0.5	O	W	
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	1	O	W	
AS 651	Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry	3	O	W	
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.1	(*) O	W	
FB 275	Strawberry	0.5	O	W	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.05	(*) O	6	
AV 596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.05	(*) O	6	
VO 447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05	O	W	
VO 1275	Sweet corn (kernels)	0.05	O	W	
VO 448	Tomato	0.5	O	W	
TN 85	Tree nuts	0.05	(*) O	W	
AV 506	Turnip leaves or tops	5	fresh wt O	W	
VR 506	Turnip, Garden	0.1	(*) O	W	
VC 432	Watermelon	0.2	O	W	
GC 654	Wheat	0.05	(*)	6	
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	2		5	
VC 433	Winter squash	0.1	(*) O	W	

EC: request an acute RfD

175 GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

AM 660	Almond hulls	0.5		5	
FI 30	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel	0.05	(*)	5	
TN 85	Tree nuts	0.1		5	

Germany: the new residue definition “sum of glufosinate-ammonium, 3-[hydroxy(methyl)phosphinoyl]propionic acid and N-acetyl-glufosinate, calculated as glufosinate (free acid)” should only be applied to products from glufosinate-tolerant plants.

Netherlands: disagree with the residue definition that includes a metabolite, 3-[hydroxy(methyl)-phosphinoyl]propionic acid (MPP)

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
176	**HEXYTHIAZOX**				
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	2		5/8	
177	**ABAMECTIN**				
AM 660	Almond hulls	0.1		8	
TN 660	Almonds	0.01	(*)	8	
FP 226	Apple	0.02		8	
MF 812	Cattle fat	0.1	V	6	
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.05	V	6	
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.1	V	6	
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.01	(*)	6	
ML 812	Cattle milk	0.005		6	
MO 812	Cattle, Edible offal of	0.05		W	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	0.01	(*)	8	
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.01	(*)	8	
VC 424	Cucumber	0.01		8	
MM 814	Goat meat	0.01	(*)	6	
ML 814	Goat milk	0.005		6	
MO 814	Goat, Edible offal of	0.1		6	
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	0.1		8	
VL 483	Lettuce, Leaf	0.05		8	
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	0.01	(*)	8	
FP 230	Pear	0.02		8	
VO 445	Peppers, Sweet	0.02		8	
VR 589	Potato	0.01	(*)	8	
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.01	(*)	8	
FB 275	Strawberry	0.02		8	
VO 448	Tomato	0.02		8	
TN 678	Walnuts	0.01	(*)	8	
VC 432	Watermelon	0.01	(*)	8	
181	**MYCLOBUTANIL**				
FS 240	Apricot	0.2		CXL-D	
FI 327	Banana	2		5/8	
FS 13	Cherries	1		CXL-D	
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	2		5/8	
FS 247	Peach	0.5		CXL-D	
FS 12	Stone fruits	2		8(a)	EC: reservation with regard to 0-day PHI.
FB 275	Strawberry	1		8	
187	**CLETHODIM**				
AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	10		6	
VP 61	Beans, except broad bean and soya bean	0.5	(*)	6	
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.5		6	
OC 691	Cotton seed oil, Crude	0.5	(*)	6	
OR 691	Cotton seed oil, Edible	0.5	(*)	6	
VD 561	Field pea (dry)	2		6	
AM 1051	Fodder beet	0.1	(*)	6	
VA 381	Garlic	0.5		6	
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	0.5		6	
SO 697	Peanut	5		6	
SO 495	Rape seed	0.5		6	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
OC 495	Rape seed oil, Crude	0.5	(*)	6	
OR 495	Rapeseed oil, Edible	0.5	(*)	6	
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	10		6	
OC 541	Soya bean oil, Crude	1		6	
OR 541	Soya bean oil, Refined	0.5	(*)	6	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.1		6	
OR 702	Sunflower seed oil, Edible	0.05		6	
VO 448	Tomato	1		6	
189	**TEBUCONAZOLE**				
FS 13	Cherries	5		8	France: reservation regarding treatment of outliers
DF 269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	3		8	France: reservation with regard to GAP
FB 269	Grapes	2		8	France: reservation with regard to GAP
194	**HALOXYFOP**				
FI 327	Banana	0.05	(*)	8	France: concern over GAP
PE 840	Chicken eggs	0.01	(*)	6	
PM 840	Chicken meat	0.01	(*)	6	
PO 840	Chicken, Edible offal of	0.1		6	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	0.05	(*)	8	France: prefers an MRL of 0.02 mg/kg
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.2		6	France: reservation regarding treatment of outlier, no GAP Germany: database insufficient
OC 691	Cotton seed oil, Crude	0.5		6	
AM 1051	Fodder beet	0.3		6	
FB 269	Grapes	0.05	(*)	8	
SO 697	Peanut	0.05		6	
VP 63	Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	0.2		6	France, Germany : reservations regarding GAP and insufficient database
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.05	(*)	8	France: dietary intake concern
VR 589	Potato	0.1		6	France, Germany, Netherlands: intake concern
VD 70	Pulses	0.2		6	
SO 495	Rape seed	2		6	
OC 495	Rape seed oil, Crude	5		6	
OR 495	Rapeseed oil, Edible	5		6	
CM 1206	Rice bran, Unprocessed	0.02	(*)	6	
CM 649	Rice, Husked	0.02	(*)	6	
CM 1205	Rice, Polished	0.02	(*)	6	
OC 541	Soya bean oil, Crude	0.2		6	
OR 541	Soya bean oil, Refined	0.2		6	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.3		6	
SO 702	Sunflower seed	0.2		6	Germany: reservations, insufficient database and no clear GAP
197	**FENBUCONAZOLE**				
FS 240	Apricot	0.5		8	
GC 640	Barley	0.2		8	Germany: database concerns France, Germany, Netherlands: support lower MRL
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	3		8	

Commodity		MRL (mg/kg)		Step	Note
MF 812	Cattle fat	0.05	(*)	8	
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.05	(*)	8	
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.05		8	
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.05	(*)	8	
ML 812	Cattle milk	0.05	(*)	8	
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	8	
FS 247	Peach	0.5		8	
PF 111	Poultry fats	0.05	(*)	8	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	8	
PO 111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	8	
SO 495	Rape seed	0.05	(*)	8	Germany, France: database insufficient
198	**AMINOMETHYLPHOSPHONIC ACID (AMPA)**				
GC 645	Maize	2		6	
AS 645	Maize fodder	5		6	
AF 645	Maize forage	2		6	
199	**KRESOXIM-METHYL**				
GC 640	Barley	0.1		5	EC: disagree with the evaluation
VC 424	Cucumber	0.05	(*)	5/8	
DF 269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	2		5/8	
MO 105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*)	5	USA: no need for MRL
FB 269	Grapes	1		5/8	
MF 100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.05	(*)	5	USA: no need for MRL
MM 95	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)	5	USA: no need for MRL
ML 106	Milks	0.01	(*)	5	USA: no need for MRL
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.2		5	USA: supports a higher MRL
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	5	
GC 650	Rye	0.05	(*)	5/8	
AS 81	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	5		5/8	
GC 654	Wheat	0.05	(*)	5/8	

EC: disagree with the residue definition for animal products

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DRAFT AND DRAFT REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES
(At Step 8 of the Codex Procedure)

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [1]				
53	**MEVINPHOS**					
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	0.05				(a)
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.05				(a)
VA 384	Leek	0.02	(*)			
65	**THIABENDAZOLE**					
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.1				(a)
ML 812	Cattle milk	0.1				(a)
96	**CARBOFURAN**					
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)	10				(a)
AB 1	Citrus pulp, Dry	2				
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	2				
AS 651	Sorghum straw and fodder, Dry	0.5				
103	**PHOSMET**					
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.05				
VR 589	Potato	0.05	(*)			(a)
105	**DITHIOCARBAMATES**					
TN 0672	Pecans	0.1	(*)	T	Z	
FS 12	Stone fruits	7		T	h, Z	(a)
FB 275	Strawberry	5			H	
177	**ABAMECTIN**					
AM 660	Almond hulls	0.1				
TN 660	Almonds	0.01	(*)			
FP 226	Apple	0.02				
FC 1	Citrus fruits	0.01	(*)			
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.01	(*)			
VC 424	Cucumber	0.01				
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	0.1				
VL 483	Lettuce, Leaf	0.05				
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	0.01	(*)			
FP 230	Pear	0.02				
VO 445	Peppers, Sweet	0.02				
VR 589	Potato	0.01	(*)			
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.01	(*)			
FB 275	Strawberry	0.02				
VO 448	Tomato	0.02				

[1] (*): At or about the limit of determination;
T: Temporary MRL;
Z: MRL based on the use ziram;
h, Z: MRL based on the uses of ziram and thiram. MRL estimate based on the use of Ziram;
H: MRL based on the use of thiram;
(a): Draft Revised Maximum Residue Limit.

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [1]		
TN 678	Walnuts	0.01	(*)	
VC 432	Watermelon	0.01	(*)	
181	**MYCLOBUTANIL**			
FS 12	Stone fruits	2		(a)
FB 275	Strawberry	1		
189	**TEBUCONAZOLE**			
FS 13	Cherries	5		
DF 269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	3		
FB 269	Grapes	2		
194	**HALOXYFOP**			
FI 327	Banana	0.05	(*)	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	0.05	(*)	
FB 269	Grapes	0.05	(*)	
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.05	(*)	
197	**FENBUCONAZOLE**			
FS 240	Apricot	0.5		
GC 640	Barley	0.2		
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	3		
MF 812	Cattle fat	0.05	(*)	
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.05	(*)	
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.05		
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.05	(*)	
ML 812	Cattle milk	0.05	(*)	
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	
FS 247	Peach	0.5		
PF 111	Poultry fats	0.05	(*)	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	
PO 111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	
SO 495	Rape seed	0.05	(*)	

PROPOSED DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES

(At Step 5 of the Codex Procedure with Omission of Steps 6 and 7 for Adoption at Step 8)

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [2]		
20	**2,4-D**			
PE 112	Eggs	0.01	(*)	(a)
GC 645	Maize	0.05		(a)
AS 645	Maize fodder	40		
AF 645	Maize forage	10		
AS 649	Rice straw and fodder, Dry	10		
CM 649	Rice, Husked	0.1		(a)
GC 650	Rye	2		(a)
AF 651	Sorghum forage (green)	0.2		
FS 12	Stone fruits	0.05	(*)	
GS 659	Sugar cane	0.05		
AV 659	Sugar cane forage	0.2		
VO 447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05	(*)	
TN 85	Tree nuts	0.2		
GC 654	Wheat	2		(a)
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	100		
83	**DICLORAN**			
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	0.2		(a)
102	**MALEIC HYDRAZIDE**			
VA 381	Garlic	15		
VA 388	Shallot	15		
136	**PROCYMIDONE**			
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	2		
VP 528	Garden pea (young pods)	3		
VP 529	Garden pea, Shelled	1		
FS 247	Peach	2		
FP 230	Pear	1		
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	2		
176	**HEXYTHIAZOX**			
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	2		
181	**MYCLOBUTANIL**			
FI 327	Banana	2		
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	2		

[2] (*): At or about the limit of determination;
(a): Proposed Draft Revised Maximum Residue Limit.

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [2]	
199	**KRESOXIM-METHYL**		
VC 424	Cucumber	0.05	(*)
DF 269	Dried grapes (=currants, raisins and sultanas)	2	
FB 269	Grapes	1	
GC 650	Rye	0.05	(*)
AS 81	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	5	
GC 654	Wheat	0.05	(*)

PROPOSED DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMIT FOR PESTICIDES
(At Step 5 of the Codex Procedure)

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [3]		
20	**2,4-D**			
FB 18	Berries and other small fruits	0.1		(a)
MO 105	Edible offal (mammalian)	5		
FC 203	Grapefruit	0.1		(a)
AS 162	Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses	400		
MM 95	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2		(a)
ML 106	Milks	0.1		(a)
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	0.1		(a)
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.01	(*)	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	
PO 111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	
GC 651	Sorghum	0.01	(*)	(a)
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01	(*)	
AL 541	Soya bean fodder	0.01	(*)	
AL 1265	Soya bean forage (green)	0.01	(*)	
27	**DIMETHOATE**			
VS 621	Asparagus	0.05	(*)	
GC 640	Barley	2		
VB 402	Brussels sprouts	1		(a)
VB 403	Cabbage, Savoy	0.05	(*)	
MO 812	Cattle, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	
VB 404	Cauliflower	0.5		
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)	
FB 269	Grapes	2		(a)
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	0.5		(a)
MF 100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.05	(*)	
MM 96	Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.05	(*)	
ML 107	Milk of cattle, goats & sheep	0.05	(*)	
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	0.05	(*)	(a)
VP 63	Peas (pods and succulent=immature seeds)	1		(a)
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	1		(a)
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.5		(a)
PF 111	Poultry fats	0.05	(*)	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	
PO 111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	

[3] (*): At or about the limit of determination;
(fat): The MRL applies to the fat of meat;
Po: The MRL accommodates post-harvest treatment of the commodity;
B/b: MRL based on the use of benomyl;
C: MRL based on the use of carbendazim;
Th: MRL based on the use of thiophanate-methyl;
(a): Proposed Draft Revised Maximum Residue Limit.

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [3]		
MO 822	Sheep, Edible offal of	0.05	(*)	
GC 651	Sorghum	0.01	(*)	
AV 596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	0.1		(a)
VO 448	Tomato	2		(a)
VL 506	Turnip greens	1		
VR 506	Turnip, Garden	0.1		(a)
GC 654	Wheat	0.2		
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	10		
64	**QUINTOZENE**			
GC 640	Barley	0.01	(*)	
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	0.01	(*)	
VB 400	Broccoli	0.05		(a)
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	0.1		(a)
PM 840	Chicken meat	0.1	(*) (fat)	
PO 840	Chicken, Edible offal of	0.1	(*)	
VD 526	Common bean (dry)	0.02		(a)
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.1		(a)
SO 691	Cotton seed	0.01		(a)
PE 112	Eggs	0.03	(*)	
GC 645	Maize	0.01	(*)	
AS 645	Maize fodder	0.01		
AF 645	Maize forage	0.01	(*)	
AL 72	Pea hay or pea fodder (dry)	0.05		
SO 697	Peanut	0.5		(a)
VD 72	Peas (dry)	0.01		
VO 445	Peppers, Sweet	0.05	(*)	(a)
VD 541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01	(*)	
AL 541	Soya bean fodder	0.01	(*)	
AL 1265	Soya bean forage (green)	0.01	(*)	
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.01	(*)	
VO 448	Tomato	0.02		(a)
GC 654	Wheat	0.01		
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	0.03		
72	**CARBENDAZIM**			
FI 327	Banana	0.2	B	(a)
GC 640	Barley	0.5	C	(a)
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	2	C	(a)
VD 71	Beans (dry)	0.5	Th	(a)
VR 577	Carrot	0.2	B	
MM 812	Cattle meat	0.05	(*) B	(a)
PF 840	Chicken fat	0.05	(*) B	(a)
VC 424	Cucumber	0.05	(*) b, C	(a)
MO 105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*) B	
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*) B	(a)
VP 529	Garden pea, Shelled	0.02	Th	
VC 425	Gherkin	0.05	(*) b,C	(a)
FB 269	Grapes	3	b, Th	(a)
ML 106	Milks	0.05	(*) B	(a)
GC 647	Oats	0.1	C	(a)
FC 4	Oranges, Sweet, Sour	1	B	

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [3]		
FI 353	Pineapple	5	B	
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*) B	(a)
SO 495	Rape seed	0.05	(*) C	(a)
AS 649	Rice straw and fodder, Dry	15	B	(a)
CM 649	Rice, Husked	2	B	
GC 650	Rye	0.1	C,Th	(a)
GC 654	Wheat	0.05	(*) b,Th	(a)
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	1	B,C	(a)
79	**AMITROLE**			
FB 269	Grapes	0.05		
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.05	(*)	
FS 12	Stone fruits	0.05	(*)	
83	**DICLORAN**			
VR 577	Carrot	15	Po	(a)
87	**DINOCAP**			
FP 226	Apple	0.2		
VC 45	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.05	(*)	
FB 269	Grapes	1		
FS 247	Peach	0.1		
VO 51	Peppers	0.2		
FB 275	Strawberry	0.5		
VO 448	Tomato	0.3		
166	**OXYDEMETON-METHYL**			
AS 640	Barley straw and fodder, Dry	2		
VD 526	Common bean (dry)	0.1		
GC 650	Rye	0.05	(*)	
AS 650	Rye straw and fodder, Dry	2		
AS 654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	2		
175	**GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM**			
AM 660	Almond hulls	0.5		
FI 30	Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits - inedible peel	0.05	(*)	
TN 85	Tree nuts	0.1		
199	**KRESOXIM-METHYL**			
GC 640	Barley	0.1		
MO 105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	(*)	
MF 100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.05	(*)	
MM 95	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)	
ML 106	Milks	0.01	(*)	
FP 9	Pome fruits	0.2		
PM 110	Poultry meat	0.05	(*)	

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO
CODEX CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS AND ANIMAL FEEDS
(At Step 3 of the Codex Accelerated Procedure[4])

Amend the definitions of "Meat", "Mammalian Fats", "Poultry Fats" and "Milk" contained in the *Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds* as follows (struck-through texts to be deleted; and italicized texts to be inserted):

1. **Meat** (from mammals other than marine mammals)

Meats are the muscular tissues, including adhering fat~~ty~~ issues such as intramuscular and subcutaneous fat from animal carcasses or cuts of these as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution in a "fresh" state. The cuts offered to the consumer may include bones, connective tissues and tendons as well as nerves and lymph nodes.

2. **Mammalian fats** (except fat from marine mammals)

Mammalian fats, excluding milk fats, are derived from the fat~~ty~~ tissues of animals (not processed).

3. **Poultry fats**

Poultry fats are derived from the fat~~ty~~ tissues of poultry.

4. **Milks**

~~Milks are the mammary secretions of various species of lactating herbivorous ruminant animals, usually domesticated.~~ *Milk is the normal mammary secretion of milking animals obtained from one or more milkings without either addition to it or extraction from it, intended for consumption as liquid milk or for further processing.*

[4] Pending approval as new work by the 47th Executive Committee.

CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [5]	
20	**2,4-D**		
GC 640	Barley	0.5	
AO3 1	Milk products	0.05	(*)
GC 647	Oats	0.5	
27	**DIMETHOATE**		
FI 327	Banana	1	Po
VR 577	Carrot	1	
FB 278	Currant, Black	2	
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	3	
VL 480	Kale	0.5	
FS 247	Peach	2	
VL 502	Spinach	1	
FB 275	Strawberry	1	
VS 469	Witloof chicory (sprouts)	0.5	
64	**QUINTOZENE**		
VL 482	Lettuce, Head	3	
VR 589	Potato	0.2	
72	**CARBENDAZIM**		
VP 522	Broad bean (green pods and immature seeds)	2	Th
VO 440	Egg plant	0.5	C
DH 1100	Hops, Dry	50	C
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	2	Po B,C
SO 697	Peanut	0.1	(*) B,C
AL 697	Peanut fodder	5	B,C
VR 589	Potato	3	Po B,C
MM 822	Sheep meat	0.1	(*) B
VC 431	Squash, Summer	0.5	B
VR 596	Sugar beet	0.1	(*) B,C,Th
VR 497	Swede	0.1	(*) C
VR 505	Taro	0.1	(*) B
VC 433	Winter squash	0.5	B
80	**CHINOMETHIONAT**		
TN 660	Almonds	0.1	
FP 226	Apple	0.2	
FI 326	Avocado	0.1	
GC 80	Cereal grains	0.1	

[5] (*): At or about the limit of determination;
Po: The MRL accommodates post-harvest treatment of the commodity;
(fat): The MRL applies to the fat of meat;
B/b: MRL based on the use of benomyl;
C: MRL based on the use of carbendazim;
Th: MRL based on the use of thiophanate-methyl.

	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) [5]	
FC 1	Citrus fruits	0.5	
VC 424	Cucumber	0.1	
FB 21	Currants, Black, Red, White	0.1	
VC 425	Gherkin	0.1	
FB 268	Gooseberry	0.1	
FB 269	Grapes	0.1	
TN 669	Macadamia nuts	0.02	(*)
MM 95	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	(*)
VC 46	Melons, except watermelon	0.1	
ML 106	Milks	0.01	(*)
FI 350	Papaya	5	
FT 307	Persimmon, Japanese	0.05	
FB 275	Strawberry	0.2	
VC 432	Watermelon	0.02	
103	**PHOSMET**		
AL 1020	Alfalfa fodder	40	
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)		
MH 0812	Cattle meat	1	(fat) [6]
GC 0645	Maize	0.05	
AS 0645	Maize fodder	10	
AF 0645	Mairze forage	10	
ML 0106	Milks	0.02	(*) V[6]
AL 0072	Pea hay or pea fodder (dry)	10	
AL 528	Pea vines (green)	10	Fresh wt
VD 00172	Peas (dry)	0.02	(*)
VP 0063	Peas (pots and succulent = immature seeds)	0.2	
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05	
VR 0508	Sweet potato	10	Po

CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS TO BE SUPERSEDED BY REVISED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS

20	**2,4-D**		
PE 112	Eggs	0.05	(*)
GC 645	Maize	0.05	(*)
GC 649	Rice	0.05	(*)
GC 650	Rye	0.5	
GC 654	Wheat	0.5	
53	**MEVINPHOS**		
VB 41	Cabbages, Head	1	
VP 526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	0.1	
65	**THIABENDAZOLE**		
MM 96	Meat of cattle, goats, horses, pigs & sheep	0.1	(*)
ML 106	Milks	0.1	(*)
83	**DICLORAN**		
VA 385	Onion, Bulb	10	Po

[6] The MRL accommodates external animal treatments

96	**CARBOFURAN**		
AL 1021	Alfalfa forage (green)	5	
103	**PHOSMET**		
VR 589	Potato	0.05	
105	**DITHIOCARBAMATES**		
FS 13	Cherries	1	H
FS 14	Plums (including prunes)	1	H
181	**MYCLOBUTANIL**		
FS 240	Apricot	0.2	
FS 13	Cherries	1	
FS 247	Peach	0.5	

PRIORITY LIST OF COMPOUNDS SCHEDULED FOR EVALUATION OR REEVALUATION BY JMPR

The following is the final or tentative lists of compounds to be considered by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting of Pesticide Residues (JMPR) from 2000 – 2005.

AGENDA OF THE 2000 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations	Residue evaluations
NEW COMPOUNDS	**NEW COMPOUNDS**
chlorpropham	fipronil
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	**PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS**
deltamethrin (135)	captan (007) chlorpyriphos (017) diphenylamine (030)
dodine (084) fenitrothion (037) imazalil (110)	parathion (058) parathion-methyl (059) piperonyl butoxide (62) pyrethrins (063)
thiodicarb (154)	
EVALUATIONS	**EVALUATIONS**
carbaryl (008)	aldicarb (117)
DDT (21)	chlormequat (015) DDT (21) fenthion (039)
fipronil	mevinphos (053) thiabendazole (065)

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 2001 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations	Residue evaluations
NEW COMPOUNDS	**NEW COMPOUNDS**
imidacloprid spinosad	chlorpropham imidacloprid spinosad
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	**PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS**
lindane (048) mecarbam (124)	carbaryl (008) diflubenzuron (130) dimethipin (151) dodine (084) ethoprophos (149) fenitrothion (037) imazalil (110)
methoprene (147) prochloraz (142)	methomyl (094)/thiodicarb (154)
	propargite (113)
EVALUATIONS	**EVALUATIONS**
diflubenzuron (130)	diquat (031) haloxyfop (194) iprodione (111) kresoxim-methyl (199)
methomyl (094)	myclobutanil (181)
phosalone (060)	

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 2002 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations	Residue evaluations
NEW COMPOUNDS	**NEW COMPOUNDS**
esfenvalerate*	esfenvalerate*
flutolanil	flutolanil
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	**PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS**
acephate (95)	acephate (095)
	deltamethrin (135)
metalaxyl-M**	
methamidophos (100)	methamidophos (100)
oxamyl (126)	oxamyl (126)
paraquat(057)	
	pirimiphos-methyl (086)
	procloraz (142)
	paraquat (057)
tolylfluanid (162)	
triazophos (143)	triazophos (143)
EVALUATIONS	**EVALUATIONS**
carbofuran (096)	carbofuran (096)
	dithiocarbamates (105)
ethephon (106)	
	fenbuconazole (197)
guazatine (114)	guazatine (114)
	phosmet (103)

*Replacement chemical for fenvalerate

** Replacement chemical for metalaxyl.

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 2003 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations	Residue evaluations
NEW COMPOUNDS	**NEW COMPOUNDS**
acibenzolar-S-methyl	acibenzolar-S-methyl
quinclorac	quinclorac
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	**PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS**
	amitraz (122)
bendiocarb (137)	
cyhexatin (067)/azocyclotin (129)	
	endosulfan (032)
glyphosate(158)	glyphosate (158)
	lindane (048)
	mecarbam (124)
	metalaxyl-M**
	methoprene (147)
phorate (112)	
	propineb
	tolylfluanid (162)
triadimefon (133)/ triadimenol (168)	
EVALUATIONS	**EVALUATIONS**
	dicloran (083)
	dimethoate (027)

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 2004 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations	Residue evaluations
NEW COMPOUNDS	**NEW COMPOUNDS**
	alpha-cypermethrin
zeta-cypermethrin	*zeta*-cypermethrin
famoxadone	famoxadone
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	**PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS**
	bendiocarb (137)
clofentezine (156)	clofentezine (156)
	cypermethrin (118)
	cyhexatin (067)/azocyclotin (129)
	phorate (112)
propamocarb (148)	
	triadimefon (133)/ triadimenol (168)
	triforine (116)
EVALUATIONS	**EVALUATIONS**
	malathion (047)
	2-phenylphenol (056)

TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 2005 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations	Residue evaluations
NEW COMPOUNDS	**NEW COMPOUNDS**
PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS	**PERIODIC REEVALUATIONS**
	propamocarb (148)

CANDIDATE COMPOUNDS FOR PERIODIC RE-EVALUATION - NOT YET SCHEDULED[7]

anilazine
benalaxyl
carbosulfan[3]
cyromazine[1]
cyhalothrin[2]
flusilazole[1]
hexaconazole[1]
paclobutrazol
permethrin (residues)
profenofos[1]
pirimicarb
procymidone
propiconazole
propoxur
terbufos

1 New candidate compound for periodic re-evaluation
2 Not supported for periodic re-evaluation. However, there is support for MRLs based on the use of specific enantiomers/isomers
3 For toxicological periodic re-evaluation; residues periodic reevaluation was performed in 1997.

COMPOUNDS FOR WHICH ASSESSMENTS OF ACUTE TOXICITY ARE REQUIRED - NOT YET SCHEDULED[8]

carbosulfan
chlorpyrifos-methyl
diazinon
dimethoate/omethoate
fenpropimorph
fenpyroximate
folpet
malathion
oxydemeton-methyl
tebufenozide

COMPOUNDS PROPOSED FOR PRIORITY LIST BUT FOR WHICH FUTHER CONSIDERATION IS REQUIRED BEFORE A DECISION CAN BE MADE

gentamicin
oxytetracycline

7 Commitment to be provided by 1 November 2000
8 Information on when appropriate data can be submitted to be provided to WHO Joint Secretary by 1 November 2000