

APPENDIX XIII**APPENDIX XIV CODEX SCIMPAHEDULES AND PRIORITY LIST OF
PESTICIDES (FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR)****TABLE 1: CCPR SCHEDULE AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES (NEW COMPOUNDS, NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS)
(For approval)****2019 CCPR SCHEDULE OF JMPR EVALUATIONS (PROPOSED) - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS**

DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		CRITERIA FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED
			REGIS TERED	MRL > LOQ			
No. 1 2013/12/31	Pyrifluquinazon	Pyrifluquinazon	Y	Y	Y	Citrus; pome fruits; potatoes; stone fruits; grapes; tree nuts; melons; tea; grapes (table grapes, raisins, wine); fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; cotton; leafy vegetables; brassica leafy and head/stem vegetables	Almonds (10); pecans (10); grape (table) (24); raisin, juice (if MRL not included under table grape); plum (18); peach (24); cherry (16); apple (24); pear (12); lemon (10); grapefruits (12); oranges (24); cantaloupe (12); cucumbers (14); summer squash (10); peppers (24); tomatoes (28); cauliflower/broccoli (12); cabbage (16); potatoes (33); cotton seed (24); tea (6) and corresponding animal commodity MRLs
No. 2 2015/12/4	Metconazole	Metaconazole	Y	Y	Y	USA- Stone fruit group; Blueberry; Banana; Garlic; Onion, Bulb; Legume vegetables; Pulses; Soya bean; Root and tuber vegetables ¹ (except Sugar beet (root)); Sugar beet (roots); Barley; Maize; Oats; Rye; Triticale; Wheat; Sugar cane; Tree nuts; Oilseed (except Cotton seed, Peanuts, Soya bean and Sunflower)**; Cotton seed; Peanuts; Sunflower seed; Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals); Mammalian fats (except milk fats); Edible offal (Mammalian); Milks; Poultry meat; Poultry fats; Poultry, Edible offal; Egg; Peanut oil, crude	USA- Banana (12), barley grain (28), blueberry (11), cotton seed (12), corn/maize (20), sweet corn (12), tree nuts (10), peanuts (14), soya bean (30), stone fruits (22), sugar beet roots (12), sugarcane cane (8), sunflower (12), oats (12), rape oilseed (16), dried shelled peas pulses (15), dry beans (19), triticale wheat (31), potato (32), fresh legumes, peas without pod (13), onion (4), garlic (3)
No. 3 2016/4/19	Triflumuron	Triflumuron	Y	Y	Y	Soybean	
No. 4 2016/11/28	Pyflubumide	Pyflubumide	Y	Y	Y	Tea, apple (labels - yes)	Tea (8)
No. 5 2017/3/16	Pyridate	Pyridate	Y	Y	Y	Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive, Onion/shallot/garlic, chickpea	Alfalfa, cabbage, kale/collard, clover, Leek /spring onion/chive., Onion/shallot/garlic, chickpea - Number of field trials to be advised
No. 6 2017/3/16	Valifenalate	Valifenalate	Y	Y	Y	Grape, Tomato/aubergine, Onion/shallot/garlic	Grape, Tomato/aubergine, Onion/shallot/garlic - Number of field trials to be advised

DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		CRITERIA	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED
			REGIS TERED	MRL > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?		
No. 7 2015/12/4	Afidopyropen	Afidopyropen	Y	Y	Y	USA- Citrus fruits, Pome fruits, Stone fruits, Brassica (Head, flowering), Fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, peppers), Fruiting vegetables (Cucurbits), Leafy (head, leafy lettuce, spinach), Brassica, leafy (Mustard greens), Soybeans, Potatoes, Celery, Tree nuts, Cotton	Citrus (lemon, 8; oranges, 12; grapfruit, 6); pome fruit (apple, 15; pear, 9); stone fruit (peaches, 13; plum, 10; cherry, 8); Brassica (head cabbage, 10; broccoli, 10); cucurbits (cucumber, 9; cantaloupe, 8, squash, 10); fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, 20; sweet bell peppers, 7; nonbell peppers, 3); leafy lettuce (8); head lettuce (9); spinach (9); mustard greens (8); soybean (20); potato (20); celery (10); tree nuts (almonds, 5; pecans, 5; pistachios, 3); cotton
No. 8 2017/11/30	Pyrasulfutole	Pyrasulfutole	Y	Y	Y	wheat, barley, oat, sorghum	Wheat (44), barley (35), oat (39), sorghum (12)

2019 NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS

DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED
No. 1 2017/8/31		Picoxystrobin (258)	VEGETABLE, ROOT AND TUBER (CROP GROUP 1); VEGETABLE, LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER (CROP GROUP 2); ONION, BULB (CROP SUBGROUP 3-07A); ONION, GREEN (CROP SUBGROUP 3-07B); VEGETABLE, LEAFY (CROP GROUP 4-16); VEGETABLE, BRASSICA, HEAD AND STEM (CROP GROUP 5-16), VEGETABLE, LEGUME, EDIBLE PODDED (CROP SUBGROUP 6A); PEA AND BEAN, SUCCULENT SHELLS (CROP SUBGROUP 6B); VEGETABLE, FRUITING (CROP GROUP 8-10); VEGETABLE, CUCURBIT (CROP GROUP 9); NUT, TREE (CROP GROUP 14-12); SUNFLOWER (CROP SUBGROUP 20B); COTTON (CROP SUBGROUP 20C); CELERY (CROP SUBGROUP 22B); ALFALFA, SEED; ALFALFA, FORAGE; ALFALFA, HAY; PEANUT; PEANUT, HAY; GRASS, FORAGE (GROWN FOR SEED); GRASS, HAY (GROWN FOR SEED); AND PROCESSED COMMODITIES THEREOF.; RICE, COFFEE, MANGO	Root and tuber vegetables (60 total) [carrot, radish, potato, sugar beet, turnip], bulb onion (10), green onion (5), head lettuce (11), leaf lettuce (13), spinach (9), mustard greens (9), broccoli/cauliflower (11), cabbage (10), celery (10), edible podded beans (8), edible podded peas (4), succulent beans (17), succulent peas (11), <i>Fruiting vegetables</i> [(44 total) - tomato (24), bell peppers (13), non-bell peppers (7)], <i>Cucurbits</i> (30 total) [cucumbers, muskmelon, summer squash], <i>Tree nuts</i> (12 total) [almonds, pecans], cotton (13), sunflower (9), alfalfa (17), peanut (13), grass grown for seed (9), sorghum (13), rice, coffee, mango
No. 2 2015/6/11		Isoxaflutole (268)	SOYA BEAN (LABEL REVIEW)	
No. 3 2016/11/22		Cyclanilprole	BERRIES AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS, CITRUS FRUITS, ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES	Blueberry (10), Raspberry (5), Strawberry (9), Kiwi (3), Orange (12), Grapefruit (6), Lemon (5), Potato (25)
No. 4	Isoprothiolane (999)	Isoprothiolane	BANANA	Banana (16)
No. 5 2016/11/22		Pyriofenone	FRUITING VEGETABLES, OTHER THAN CURCUBITS	Tomato (23), Bell pepper (9), Non-bell pepper (3)
No. 6 2016/9/30		Benzovindiflupyr (261)	BLUEBERRY, ONION, SUGAR CANE	Blueberry, onion (dry and green) (14), sugar cane (8)
No. 7		Bifenthrin(178)	BARLEY, BARLEY (STRAW FODDER) - 4 year rule granted in 2014 / STRAWBERRY, LETTUCE HEAD, CELERY (alternative GAP) / okra - India	
No. 8 2016/11/28		Fluazifop-p-butyl	BLUEBERRY; CANEBERRY; LETTUCE; STRAWBERRY; ONION; MUSTARD GREENS; PAPAYA	Blueberry (9); Caneberry (6); Lettuce (26); Strawberry (6); Onion, green (4); Mustard Greens (12); papaya (8)
No. 9 2016/4/20		Fluensulfone (265)	CEREAL, TREE NUT, STONE FRUIT, POME FRUIT, GRAPES, PEANUTS. COFFEE, CITRUS, SUGARCANE, SOYBEAN, BLACK PEPPER	Cereal (56), tree nut (10), stone fruit (21), pome fruit (26), Grapes (12), peanuts (12), Coffee (4), Citrus (27), Sugarcane (4), Soybean (4), Black pepper (4)
No. 10 2016/7/1		Thiamethoxam(245)	PERSIMMON (KOREA); RICE [SYNGENTA] STRAWBERRY; CHERRY TOMATO; SUGARCANE	Persimmon (6); Rice (8) Strawberry(6); Cherry tomato(6); sugarcane (4)
No. 11 2016/9/30		Lambda-cyhalothrin (146)	PINEAPPLE	Pineapple 8
No. 12 2017/4/24	Sulfoxaflor (252)	Sulfoxaflor	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda: passion fruit; Ghana and Senegal: mango - TREE NUTS (USA),CORN (label only), SORGHUM (label only), COCOA (label only), PINEAPPLE (label only), BEAN, CORN, RICE	Passion fruit (6); mango (6)
No. 13		Tolfenpyrad (269)	POME FRUIT; CUCURBITS; FRUITING VEG.; BRASSICA; CITRUS; AVOCADO; ONION; BLUEBERRY;	Apples (16); Cucumbers (6); Cantaloupe (6); Summer Squash (5); Tomatoes (12); Peppers (9); Cauliflower (6); Cabbage (6);

DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED
			STRAWBERRY; CANEBERRY; GREENHOUSE TOMATO; GREENHOUSE CUCUMBER	Mustard Greens (5); Orange (12); Lemon (5); Grapefruit (6); Avocado (5); Onion (10); Blueberry (11); Strawberry (8); Caneberry (6); Greenhouse tomato (4); Greenhouse cucumber (4)
No. 14		Buprofezin (173)	GRAPE, APPLE, OLIVE, TOMATO, CITRUS, COTTON, PISTACHIO, WALNUT, RICE, TEA, COFFEE (INCLUDING PROCESSED COMMODITIES)	
RES		Penthiopyrad (253)	USA – Blueberry; Caneberry	Blueberry (9) and Cranberry (7)
RES		Cypermethrins (118)	Public health concerns - acute dietary risk– Netherlands – check uses for peach based on existing residue data and labels; Republic of Korea (ginseng)	Ginseng (4)
RES		Acetamiprid (246)	Cumin (India), pistachio (Iran)	Monitoring data (India), field trials (Iran)
		Imidacloprid (206)	pistachio (Iran)	Monitoring data (India), field trials (Iran)
		Carbendazim (72)	Dried ginger, dried chilli, cumin	Monitoring data
		Clofenapyr (254)	Dried chilli	Monitoring data
		Clothianidin (238)	Cumin	Monitoring data
		Cypermethrin (118)	Curry leaves, Dry chilli,	Monitoring data
		Deltamethrin (35)	Dried chilli	Monitoring data
		Dicofol (26)	Black pepper, fennel, fenugreek	Monitoring data
		Fenpropathrin (185)	Dried chilli, cumin	Monitoring data
		Metalaxyl (138)	Dried ginger	Monitoring data
		Parathion (59)	Curry leaves	Monitoring data
		Phosalone (60)	Cardamom, dried chilli	Monitoring data
		Phorate (112)	Dried ginger, cumin	Monitoring data
		Propiconazole (160)	Fennel, fenugreek	Monitoring data
		Thiamethoxam (245)	Cumin	Monitoring data

2019 EXTRA NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS

DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED
1 - Priority 1 2016/7/18		Chlorantraniliprole (230)	PALM OIL (MALAYSIA) LABEL PROVIDED ON 18 JULY 2016 / Pulses	Palm oil (4), peas (5), beans (5)
2 - Priority 1 2016/9/30	Chlorothalonil (81)	Chlorothalonil (81)	USA- CRANBERRY (under the 4 year rule).	cranberry (5)
3 - Priority 1 2016/9/30	Mesotrione	Mesotrione	CITRUS, POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT, TREE NUTS	Citrus – orange, grapefruit, lemon (23), Pome fruit – apple, pear (18), Stone fruit – cherry, peach, plum (21), Tree nuts – almond, pecan (10)
4 - Priority 1 2016/9/30		Thiabendazole	LEGUMES, PULSES, SWEET POTATO	Legumes / pulses (48); sweet potato (8)
5 - Priority 1 2016/11/21		S-Methoprene	PEANUTS	Peanuts (1) - (4 farm sites, 5 different peanut varieties)
6 - Priority 1 2016/11/23		Acetochlor (280)	SOYA BEAN	Soybean (21)
7 - Priority 1 2016/11/25		Tebuconazole (189)	CITRUS	4 trials orange, 4 trials mandarin, 3 processing trials (orange)
8 - Priority 1 2016/11/25		Flupyradifurone (285)	BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, AVOCADO, POMEGRANATE, HOP, COCOA AND COFFEE	Blackberry (4), raspberry (7), avocado (4), pomegranate (4), hop (11+2p), cocoa (9+2P) and coffee
9 - Priority 1 2016/11/30	Boscalid (221)	Boscalid (221)	Yes - all commodities listed for evaluation: POME FRUITS, TROPICAL FRUITS (AVOCADO, MANGO, PAPAYA, POMEGRANATE), CUCURBITS, SUGAR CANE, TEA, HERBAL INFUSIONS (GINSENG)POME FRUITS, TROPICAL FRUITS (AVOCADO, MANGO, PAPAYA, POMEGRANATE), CUCURBITS, SUGAR CANE, TEA, HERBAL INFUSIONS (GINSENG)	Pome fruits (54 field and 6 postharvest trials), cherry (55), tropical fruits (avocado (7) mango (9)), berries (strawberry (54 field and 31 greenhouse trials), raspberry (37), blackberry (4), blueberry (20)), cucurbits edible peel (22 greenhouse and 35 field trials), cucurbits inedible peel (54 field and 6 greenhouse trials), ginseng (extrapolation from carrot, 8 field trials), tea (8)
10 - Priority 1 2016/12/1		Mandestrobin	STRAWBERRY, GRAPE, CANOLA	Strawberry (10), grape (16), canola (23)
11 - Priority 1 2016/12/6		Pendimethalin (292)	CANE BERRIES (FB 2005), BUSH BERRIES (FB 2006),	Raspberry (3), Blackberry (4), Blueberry (7), Strawberry (8), Mint (4)
12 - Priority 1 2016/12/8		Fosetyl-AI	PEACH, BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLUEBERRY, CRANBERRY, KIWI, CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER, GREEN MUSTARD, KALE, CELERY, CHICORY WITLOOF, COFFEE, SPICES	kiwi (8), cabbage (28), cauliflower (15), kale (4), coffee (5)
13 - Priority 1 2017/3/1		Cyantraniliprole	CRANBERRY, BLUEBERRY, ALMOND	cranberry (7), blueberry (8), almond (12)
14 - Priority 1 2017/4/25		Cyprodinil (207)	SOYBEAN (Brazil)	soybean (12)
15 - Priority 1 2017/4/25		Azoxystrobin (229)	COFFEE (Brazil) higher GAP	coffee (8)
16 - Priority 1 2017/4/26		Dicamba (240)	COTTON, SOYBEAN	Cotton (13), soybean (22)
17 - Priority 1 2017/4/26		Flonicamid	CITRUS FRUITS	Orange (12, Grapefruit (6), lemon (5)

DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS PROVIDED
18 - Priority 1 2017/5/2	Metaflumizone (236)	Metaflumizone (236)	CITRUS, APPLE, MELON, GRAPE, COFFEE, SOYBEAN, CORN, SUGARCANE	Citrus (12 orange, 5 lemon, 3 processing), apple (12), melon (8), grape (12), coffee (12 + 4 processing), soybean (8), corn (8), sugarcane (6 + 2 processing)
19 - Priority 1 2016/7/1		Spirotetramat (234)	STRAWBERRY, CARROT, SUGARBEET	Strawberry (10); carrot (24); sugarbeet (19)
20 - Priority 1 2018/11/4		glyphosate (158)	PULSES	PULSES

2019 PERIODIC REVIEW

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	Comments	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
Carbosulfan (145) / Carbofuran (96)	Carbosulfan / Carbofuran	Awaiting advice on supported commodities - ASPARAGUS; EGG PLANT, MANGO (Thailand)	Netherlands – public health concerns Carbosulfan: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure Concerns identified with regard to toxicity of the substance and presence of unknown levels of carcinogenic impurities which may increase during storage, Consumers exposure inconclusive due to uncertainties regarding the effects of certain metabolites, some of which could be genotoxic Carbofuran: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure. Concerns identified - High toxicity of the substance and some of its metabolites, Consumer exposure inconclusive	1997	0.01 (1986) / 0.001 (1996)	0.02 (2003) / 0.001 (2009)
Dimethoate (027)	Dimethoate	Pulses (Canada) - Dry beans (3 trials), succulent beans (3 trials), dry peas (5 US trials and 10 EU trials), succulent peas (3 US trials and 2 EU trials), edible-podded peas (6 US trials) Thailand – yard-long beans	EU concerns ARfD JMPR 2003 Acute risk for citrus and cherries Sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate in the 2003 evaluation by JMPR an ARfD was established. However, in the exposure assessment for the acute risk the highest residue was not used in the case of citrus. Using the HR would lead to an exceedance of the ARfD of 230%. Furthermore, the CXL of 2 mg/kg for cherries leads to an unacceptable acute risk for children and should be revised. Await advice from JMPR on public health concerns		1996 / 0.002	2003 / 0.02
Tolclofos-methyl (191)	Tolclofos-methyl (191)	Lettuce head; lettuce leaf; potato; radish	Await advice – moved from 2017 on request	1994	1994 / 0.07	N/A
Clethodim (187)	Clethodim (187)	Bean; broccoli; cabbage; carrot; cranberry; cucurbits; hops; lettuce; pea; strawberry; blueberry USA – Artichoke; Caneberry; Safflower, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum	MOVED FROM 2017 / Blueberry (9); Artichoke (3); Caneberry (6); Safflower (4); Apple (14), Pear (6), Cherry (15), Peach (9), Plum (6) - Additional data being developed and thus further postponement requested to 2019 - Mexican registration	1994	0.01 / 1994	NR / 2004
Aldicarb (117)	aldicarb	Awaiting advice on commodities	Tox review conducted in 1997	1995	1992 / 0.003	1995 / 0.003

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	Comments	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
Amitraz (122)	Amitraz (122)	Awaiting advice on commodities	Falls under the 15-year rule (listed in Table 2B), last evaluation in 1998. The EU proposes to submit a concern form on the basis of public health concerns. The EU and JMPR ARfD and ADI for amitraz are equal. All EU MRLs are set at LOQ.No EU evaluation of residue trials is available. Therefore the acute risk assessment was performed with the existing CXLs.However, when applied in the EFSA PRIMo model exceedances are observed for oranges (663%), apples (490%), pear (455%), peaches (297%), cucumber (292%), tomatoes (291%) for children. Refinement (IESTI 2) of the variability factors would still lead to exceedances of the ARfD for the same crops (211-480%). In addition, even without including the LOQs for the crops without MRLs, the highest calculated TMDI values in % ADI are 254 and 146 in DE and NL child, with pome fruit attributing the most (>100 % of the ADI). It is acknowledged that the use of the STMRs would lower the long-term dietary exposure by approximately a factor of 4-5, whereby exceedance of the ADI is no longer envisaged. Using the FAO IESTI spreadsheets and JMPR ARfD, the ARfD is exceeded in case of oranges (150-290%), apple (280-360%), pear (280-290%), peaches (150-260%), cucumber (130-200%), tomatoes (110-320%). It is acknowledged that the use of HRs would lower the dietary exposure by approximately a factor of 2, but this would still result in exceedances of the ARfD.	1998	1998 / 0.01	1998 / 0.01
Azinphos-methyl (2)	Azinphos-methyl (2)	Awaiting advice on commodities	The EU submitted a concern form in October 2015. Azinphos-methyl was re-evaluated concerning toxicology in 2007 with concerns mentioned by EU in CCPR 2008 due to the use of human data. The re-evaluation for residue behaviour was announced for 2010 but then did not take place as the substance was no longer supported. The substance is not authorised in the EU. It is of public health concern as the ARfD established by JMPR is exceeded for several commodities when using EU consumption data: 185% of ARfD for pears; 135% oranges which might be of no concern taking into account distribution between peel and pulp; Peaches (120%); Pine apples (105%). As the substance is falling under the 15 year rule and it has been confirmed at several meetings of the CCPR that it is no longer supported worldwide, the existing CXLs should urgently been withdrawn (2010 CCPR, para 178; 2011 CCPR, Appendix X; 2012 CCPR, para 166; 2014 CCPR, Appendix XV; 2015 CCPR, Appendix XV).		2007 / 0.03	2007 / 0.1

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	Comments	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
Bromopropylate (70)	Bromopropylate (70)		The active substance was first included in 1973 and re-evaluated in 1993, but not since. In the evaluation of 1993 an ADI was set at 0.03 mg/kg bw/d but no ARfD. Since no ARfD was ever set and data for evaluation are missing (supervised field trials, processing studies), the MRLs should be re-evaluated after 41 years. Since in 1993 it was not yet common practice to set an ARfD, EFSA used the ADI to assess the acute effects in the short term intake. A risk assessment was performed using the EFSA PRIMo including the existing CXLs for citrus fruits, pome fruits and grapes. The highest chronic exposure was calculated for the German child, representing 124% of the ADI. Since there were no supervised field trials complying with the critical GAP or reliable processing studies, the intake could not be further refined. The acute intake assessment (using the ADI-value) shows exceedance of the toxicological reference value for citrus fruits (884% for oranges, 594% for grapefruit, 371% for mandarins, 230% for lemons, and 134% for limes), pome fruits (653% for apples, 607% for pears), table grapes (437%) and wine grapes (158%). For further details see EFSA evaluation on the internet at http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/1640.pdf .	1993	0.03 1993	- N/A
Dicloran (83)	Dicloran (83)		Not approved (April 2008 and May 2011, RMS ES) Concerns identified with regard to the the toxicological relevance of several impurities in the technical material (relevant for residues in food?) and with regard to consumer risk assessment in following crops.	1998	1998 0.01	/ NR (2003)
Fenarimol (192)	Fenarimol	Awaiting advice on commodities	Fenarimol was first included as active substance in 1995. The ADI was set at 0.01 mg/kg bw/d. The COM set an ADI of 0.01 mg/kg bw/d in 2007 as well as an ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw/d. Since the JMPR hasn't evaluated the active substance in 19 years whereas now an ARfD-value is available it is proposed to re-evaluate all MRLs. - An ADI- and ARfD-value were derived in a peer-review under 91/414/EEC. EFSA identified in the acute risk assessment for children a possible risk for peppers (157.4%), peaches (148.3%), apples (146.9%), tomatoes (145.4%), pears (136.6%) and bananas (125.4%). A refined calculation was carried out using the HR. For further details see EFSA evaluation on the internet at http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/161r.pdf .	1995	1995 0.01	/ N/A

TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	COMMODITIES	Comments	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD
Phosalon (60)	Phosalon (60)	Awaiting advice on commodities	IS NO LONGER SUPPORTED Falls under the 15-year rule (listed in Table 2B), last evaluation in 1997. The EU proposes submit a concern form on the basis of public health concerns. The substance is not authorised in the EU. EU has established a lower ADI and ARfD than JMPR. Using the EU ARfD and ADI of 0.01 mg/kg, the EU MRLs and the Codex MRL for apple and pome fruit for phosalone leads to exceedance of ADI, with apple contributing most (114-639 %) in various populations. In the short-term dietary risk assessment these MRLs lead to exceedances of the EU ARfD not only in apples (490%), but also in pears (180%) and peaches (120%). The impact of the metabolite oxaphosalone has not been taken into account, but will only add to the dietary exposure. With the ARfD of the JMPR at 0.3 mg/kg bw and the ADI at 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, there are no exposure concerns. Awaiting advice on supported commodities Durian (Thailand)	1997	1997 / 0.02	2001 / 0.3