

TEBUCONAZOLE (189)

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EXPLANATION

Tebuconazole is a triazole fungicide used as a seed dressing and spray. The compound was evaluated in 1994 under the Periodic Review Programme for residues and toxicology, when an ADI of 0–0.03 mg/kg body weight was established. It was re-evaluated in 1997 for residues. The 39th Session of the CCPR requested the evaluation of residues in additional crops for MRL by the JMPR.

The manufacturer submitted GAP information and residue data on citrus fruit, pome fruit, plum, elderberry, mango, papaya, leek, onion, garlic, head cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, melon, watermelon, tomato, lettuce, soya bean, carrot, artichoke, celery, barley, rice, maize, rape, coffee and hops. Processing studies were provided on plums, citrus, pome fruits, cabbage, tomato, bean, barley, rape, coffee and hops.

The definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and for estimations of dietary intake is tebuconazole.

METHODS OF RESIDUE ANALYSIS

In addition to the analytical methods submitted to previous meetings, new methods for analysis of tebuconazole in plant materials were reported. In the method 00112/M001 and 00112/M001/E008 (Brennecke, 1998a, b) plant material is extracted in acetone: water (25:75) and the extract cleaned up on a C18 column. Tebuconazole is analysed by LC/MS/MS; the transition $m/z = 308$ to $m/z = 70$ was used for quantification. The method was validated for blackcurrant, blackberry, lettuce, melon, onion, strawberry, gooseberry, red pepper, tomato and cucumber at levels of 0.02, 0.2 and 2 mg/kg ($n = 3$ or 5 per level). Individual recoveries ranged from 75 to 113%, with an RSD of 10.2%.

A method for the determination of tebuconazole in plant materials and processed commodities by LC/MS/MS was reported (Method 00462 and 00462/E001; Allmendinger, 1997a, 1998a). The residues are extracted with a mixture of acetonitrile (ACN) and water, filtered, the crude extracts chromatographed on an analytical HPLC column and the eluate transferred on-line to a LC/MS/MS in the multiple-reaction-monitoring mode. For quantification, triadimenol as internal standard is added post-column by a second HPLC-instrument. The method was validated for apples, asparagus, blackcurrant, barley, Brussels sprouts, carrot, cucumber, beans, gooseberry, grapes (berry, must and wine), leek melon, pepper, peach, plum, rice, cabbage, rutabaga, tomatoes (fruit, conserve, juice, and purée), zucchini, oranges (fruit, jam and juice) and mandarin. Triplicate samples were fortified with tebuconazole at levels of 0.05 and 5 mg/kg or at 0.05, 0.5 and 5 mg/kg. Single recoveries were in most cases within the 70–110% range, with one single value at 126% (plum). The limit of quantitation (LOQ) was 0.05 mg/kg. The relative standard deviation (RSD) of triplicate samples was lower than 14%.

Method 00462 was further modified and successfully validated in many crops. The main modifications occurred in the clean-up step and included the use of celite and a Chem Elute column (M002, Allmendinger, 1998b; Allmendinger, and Heinemann, 1998; Preu, 2000a, 2001a, 2002a,b), or Chromabond XTR column (Heinemann, 2002a; M007); silica gel and Chem Elute column (M003, Heinemann, 1999; Preu, 2000b, 2002c), partitioning with n-hexane and clean up in a celite column for high fat content material (M004, Preu, 2001b; M006, Heinemann, 2002b). The LOQ was established at 0.05 mg/kg in all cases, with the exception of M006, where the LOQ was 0.02 mg/kg in rape seed, straw, pod and oil.

Nüßlein (2004) also reported a method for the determination of tebuconazole which included ACN:water extraction, ChemElut clean-up, partitioning in cyclohexane/ethyl acetate and LC/MS/MS determination (Method 00839). The method was validated for wheat, barley and rye (grain, straw and green material). Recoveries ranged from 74 to 114%, with an RSD of 13% ($n = 3$ or 5). The LOQ was

0.01 or 0.02 mg/kg. Method 00839 was also validated by Zimmer (2004; E001) for various fruits and vegetables (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg).

In another LC-MS/MS method 00765/M001, the sample was extracted twice with an ACN:water mixture (4:1) in a microwave oven (Billian, 2003a). The method was validated for cabbage, leek, Brussels sprouts, carrot and kidney bean. The LOQ was 0.05 mg/kg for each matrix, with recoveries at 0.05 and 0.5 mg/kg ranging from 76 to 112% and an RSD ($n = 3$ or 5) of 7%.

Grace (2000) validated a method for tomato, field corn (forage, grain and fodder), sweet corn (forage, ears and fodder) and soya bean (forage, hay and seed). The homogenized sample was extracted with acetone:water (3:1), celite was added, and the filtered extract analysed by LC/MS/MS. Quantitation was performed using response ratios for tebuconazole (m/z 70, daughter of m/z 308) versus [15N3] tebuconazole (m/z 73, daughter of m/z 311). Recoveries at levels of 0.01 to 7.0 mg/kg were between 78–116 %, with an RSD ($n = 4–6$) of 12%. The LOQ was 0.01 mg/kg or 0.02 mg/kg.

In method MO-05-007116 (Anon, 2004a), samples were homogenised, extracted with acetone and vacuum-filtered. A saturated solution of NaCl was added and the residues partitioned in dichloromethane. The extract was cleaned up on a C18 SPE and tebuconazole was analysed by GC/ECD. The reported LOQ was 0.01 mg/kg.

In Method 01013 (Brumhard and Stuke, 2007) citrus fruit, pear fruit, wheat grain, rape seed and corn green material were extracted with acetonitrile/water and subjected to reversed phase HPLC-MS/MS without any further clean-up. Mean recoveries at 0.01 (LOQ) and 0.1 mg/kg were within the 70–110% range ($n = 5$). Possible matrix effects were eliminated by the internal standard procedure using isotopically stable labelled standards.

USE PATTERN

Table 1 contains the registered uses (or according to Good Agricultural Practice) of tebuconazole in crops and countries of relevance for this evaluation.

Table 1 GAP information on the use of tebuconazole

Crop	Country	Formulation	Application				PHI [days]
			Method	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Number	
Artichoke	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.125	0.0125	max. 4	7
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.100–0.0125	0.0125	max. 4	7
Apple	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	–	0.075– 0.0125	ns	20
	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.14–0.225	0.01–0.0125	4	30
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.14–0.225	0.01–0.0125	4	30
Apple, pear	France	WG 25	foliar	–	0.0075	n.s.	21
	Spain	WG 25	foliar	0.15	0.010	n.s.	14
	Poland	WG 50	foliar	0.115–0.15		3	14
Barley	Austria	EW 250	foliar	0.250–0.3125		1	35 ^c
	Belgium/Lux	EW 250	foliar	0.250–0.375		1	^d
	Czech Republic	EW 250	foliar	0.1875–0.250		1	35
	Denmark	EC 250	foliar	0.075–0.250		1–2	42 ^e
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.3125		max. 2	35 ^c
	Ireland	EW 250	foliar	0.250		1–2	²⁾
	France	EW 250	foliar	0.250		2	28
	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.215		1	^a
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.250		1	^a

Crop	Country	Formulation	Application				PHI [days]
			Method	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Number	
	Spain	EW 250	foliar	0.250		n.s.	35
	Switzerland	EW 250	foliar	0.125–0.250		1	^c
	United Kingdom	EW 250	foliar	0.250		1–2	^b
Beans	Spain	WG 50	foliar		0.015–0.025	1–3	3
Broccoli	Spain	WG 50	foliar		0.015–0.025	max. 2	14
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 2	21
	Netherlands	EW 250	foliar	0.250		1–2	21
	United Kingdom	EW 250	foliar	0.125–0.25 Max. 0.56/season		max. 3	21
Brussels sprouts	Belgium	EW 250	foliar	0.125		max. 3	21
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.25		max. 3	21
	The Netherlands	WG 25	foliar	0.30		max. 3	21
Cabbage, head	Austria	EW 250	foliar	0.25		1–3	21
	Belgium	EW 250	foliar	0.125		max. 3	21
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.25		max. 3	21
	Ireland	EW 250	foliar	0.125–0.25		max. 3	21
	Netherlands	EW 250	foliar	0.25		1–2	21
	United Kingdom	EW 250	foliar	0.125–0.25 Max. 0.56 per season		max. 3	21
Carrot	Austria	EW 250	foliar	0.25	0.0625– 0.0833	max. 3	21
	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.20		max. 4	14
	Belgium/ Luxembourg	EW 250	foliar	0.25		max. 3	21
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.25		max. 3	21
	Ireland	EW 250	foliar	0.25	0.042–0.062	max. 3	21
	United Kingdom	EW 250	foliar	0.25	0.042–0.062	max. 3	21
Celery	France	EW 250	foliar	0.25		3	21
Citrus	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	–	0.015	2	^f
	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	–	0.018	2	20
	South Africa	EW 250	foliar		0.02	2	175
Coffee	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	0.25		1–3	30
	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.20		1–3	30
Elderberry	Austria	EW 250 0.15 % product	foliar	0.375	0.0375	max. 3	24
Garlic	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.20		max. 4	14
	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	0.25		max. 4	14
	France	EW 250	foliar	0.25		max. 2	21
	Spain	EW 250	after sowing	0.50		1	n.a.
	Spain	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 2	21
Hops	Czech Republic	EW 250	foliar	Maximum of 1.12/season	0.019		21

Crop	Country	Formulation	Application				PHI [days]
			Method	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Number	
Leek	Austria	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 3	14
	Belgium	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 3	14
	France	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 3	14
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 3	14
	Ireland	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 3	14
	The Netherlands	WG 25	foliar	0.300		max. 3	14
	United Kingdom	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 3	14
Lettuce	Spain	WG 50	foliar		0.015–0.025	n.s.	7
Maize	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.200		1–3	15
Mango	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.20–0.40	0.02	max. 3	20
Melon	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.200		max. 3	14
	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	0.250		n.s.	14
	Brazil	SC 300	foliar	0.150		max. 4	14
	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.125	0.0125	max. 4	7
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.100–0.125	0.0125	max. 4	7
Onion	Austria	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 2	21
	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.200		max. 4	14
	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	0.250		max. 4	14
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 2	21
	United Kingdom	EW 250	foliar	0.250		max. 2	21
	Spain	EW 250	after sowing	0.500		1	n.a.
Papaya	Brazil	EC 200	spray	0.20		max. 6	7
	Australia	SC 430	spray	0.125		max. 6	3
Pear	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.14–0.30	0.01–0.0185	4	15
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.14–0.30	0.01–0.019	4	15
Peanut	USA	3.6 F (SC 432)	foliar	0.227		1–4	14
Plum	Czech Republic	EW 250		0.1875–0.250		1–2	7
	France	WG 25	foliar		0.0125	1–3	7
	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.187–0.281	0.0125–0.0185	1–2	7
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.187–0.281	0.0125–0.0185	1–2	7
	Netherlands	WG 25			0.05	3	7
	Poland	EW 250		0.188		2	7
	Spain	WG 25	foliar		0.0125–0.0185	1–2 (3)	7
Rape seed	Austria	EW 250	foliar	0.250–0.375		1	56 ^b
	Czech Republic	EW 250	foliar	0.250–0.375		1–2	56
	Denmark	EC 250	foliar	0.125–0.250		1–2	n. s. ⁱ
	Germany	EW 250	foliar	0.250–0.375		1–2	56 ^a
Rice	Spain	EW 250	foliar	0.250		^g	35
	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.150		max. 2	35

Crop	Country	Formulation	Application				PHI [days]
			Method	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Number	
Soya bean	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.06–0.150 ^a		max. 3 ^a	30
	Brazil	SC 300	foliar	0.08–0.120		2	30
	USA	3.6 F (SC 432)	foliar	0.094–0.126		max. 3	21
Tomato	Brazil	WP 25	foliar	0.188–0.25	0.0188– 0.025	max. 4	7
	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.200	0.020	max. 5	7
	Brazil	SC 300	foliar	0.150		3	7
	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.125	0.0125	max. 4	3
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.100–0.125	0.0125	max. 4	3
	Poland	WG 50	foliar	0.240–0.30	0.020	3–4	7
	South Africa	EW 25	Foliar	–	0.019	5	7
	Spain	WG 50	foliar		0.015–0.025	n.s.	3
Watermelon	Brazil	EC 200	foliar	0.200		max. 4	14
	Italy	SE 043	foliar	0.125	0.0125	max. 4	7
	Italy	WG 25	foliar	0.100–0.125	0.0125	max. 4	7

^a stop treatment at end of flowering

^b application before milky ripe stage

^c application latest at BBCH 61

^d application up to BBCH 45,

^e high rate once per season, low rate twice per season;

^f 1st application soon after the buds appear (march head), 2nd during cotton bud.

^g Not specified on label, but following Good Agricultural Practice: 1-2 applications

^h Last application at growth-stage BBCH 65 (full flowering)

ⁱ Not specified in terms of days before harvest; but last application should be at BBCH 69, i.e. end of flowering)

RESIDUES RESULTING FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS ON CROPS

Four hundred and forty two supervised residue trials with tebuconazole in a variety of crops were submitted to the Meeting from Europe, North and South American. Table 2 summarizes the data. Studies were conducted according to GLP, with the exception of the studies conducted in the late 80's and early 90's and of most of the Brazilian studies. In some of the non-GLP studies, only a summary report containing the relevant information was provided; others included detailed information on trial conditions and analytical method validation. In all trials concurrent determinations of residues in untreated crops gave residues < LOQ. All trials were conducted using foliar applications.

Residues of tebuconazole, arising from use patterns where rate or PHI or \pm 30% of GAP are underlined and were considered for estimation of STMRs, HRs and MRLs. Residues on the crop pulp were doubled underlined and considered only for recommendation of STMRs and HRs. When residues in samples harvested at a later stage were higher than those found at the critical PHI, they were used for the estimations.

Table 2 Summary of residue field trials submitted

Commodity	Location	Year	Table No.
Orange	Brazil and South Africa	2004/1994	Table 3
Pome fruits	France, Greece, Italy and Portugal	1993–2002	Table 4
Plum	France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK	1992–2004	Table 5
Elderberry	Austria	1999/2000	Table 6
Mango	Brazil	1997–2004	Table 7

Commodity	Location	Year	Table No.
Papaya	Australia and Brazil	1995–2002	Table 8
Leek	Belgium, France and Germany	1995/1996	Table 9
Garlic	Brazil and France	1994–2004	Table 10
Onion	Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany and UK	1993–2004	Table 11
Cabbages	France, Germany, Netherlands , UK	1988–2002	Table 12
Brussels sprouts	France, Germany, Netherlands , UK	1988–2000	Table 13
Broccoli	Germany, Italy, Spain	2001–2003	Table 14
Melon	Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Spain	1991–2005	Table 15
Watermelon	Brazil and Italy	1991–2004	Table 16
Tomatoes	Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, USA	1989–2001	Table 17
Sweet corn	Brazil	1994–2004	Table 18
Lettuce	France, Italy, Portugal, Spain	1998/1999	Table 19
Bean (green)	France, Germany; Italy, Spain	2002	Table 20
Soya beans	Brazil and USA	2003–2006	Table 21/34
Carrots	Brazil, France, Germany and UK	1995–2004	Table 22
Artichoke	Italy and Spain	1991–2002	Table 23
Celery (bleached)	France	2000/2001	Table 24
Barley	France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, UK	1991–2001	Table 25/31
Rice	Brazil, Italy, Spain	1996–2004	Table 26/33
Maize	Brazil	1994–2004	27
Rape seed	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK	2000–2007	Table 28/32
Coffee	Brazil and Guatemala	1990–2004	Table 29
Hops	Germany	1998/1999	Table 30

Orange

The use of tebuconazole in citrus is registered in Brazil and South Africa. Ten field trials were conducted in Brazil. Single samples were analysed by either GC/ECD method (LOQ = 0.01 mg/kg) or GC/MS method (LOQ = 0.1 mg/kg). In 1994, four residue trials in oranges were conducted in South Africa. Samples were analysed by GC/MS, with a reported limit of detection of 0.01 mg/kg (LOD). The lowest level validated was 0.05 mg/kg in peel and 0.03 mg/kg in pulp. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in oranges

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg/ha	kg/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 2004	Valencia	SC300	5	0.20	0.01	fruit	0	< 0.1	FR04BRA021- C1-A
							3	< 0.1	
							7	< 0.1	
							14	< 0.1	
							21	< 0.1	
	0.40	0.02	fruit	14	< 0.1	FR04BRA021-C1-B			
	0.20	0.01	fruit	14	< 0.1	FR04BRA021-P1-A			
	0.40	0.02	fruit	14	< 0.1	FR04BRA021-P1-B			
	0.20	0.01	fruit	14	< 0.1	FR04BRA021-P2-A			

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.		
		FL	No	kg/ha	kg/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg			
				0.40	0.02	fruit	14	0.2	FR04BRA021-P2-B		
		EC 200	3	0.30	0.015	fruit	20	<u>1.3</u>	FR04BRA053- P1-A		
				0.60	0.03	fruit	20	2.2	FR04BRA053- P1-B		
				0.30	0.015	fruit	20	<u>1.3</u>	FR04BRA053-P2-A		
				0.60	0.03	fruit	20	2.2	FR04BRA053- P2-B		
South Africa, 1994	Bonina navels	EW 250	2	0.29	0.02	whole fruit	62	0.06	311/88892/M97-A The results were corrected for recovery For peel 77% and for pulp 76%		
						peel	93	0.06			
							126	0.01			
							154	0.01			
							175	0.02			
						pulp	93	< 0.01			
		126	< 0.01								
		whole fruit, calculated	154	< 0.01							
			175	< <u>0.01</u>							
		2	0.43	0.03	2	0.43	0.03	peel	62	0.06	311/88892/M97-B For peel 77% and for pulp 97%
								peel	93	0.09	
126	0.06										
154	0.06										
175	0.06										
pulp	62							0.03			
	93	< 0.01									
	126	< 0.01									
whole fruit, calculated	154	< 0.01									
	175	< 0.01									
2	0.29	0.02	2	0.29	0.02	peel	62	0.06	311/88893/M98-A The results were corrected for recovery For peel 79% and for pulp 91%		
						peel	93	0.05			
							126	0.01			
							154	0.03			
							175	0.03			
						pulp	62	0.03			
93	< 0.01										
126	< 0.01										
whole fruit, calculated	154	< 0.01									
	175	< <u>0.01</u>									
			2	0.43	0.03	peel	93	0.06	311/88893/M98-B For peel 90% and for pulp 93%		
							126	0.06			
							154	0.04			
							175	0.04			

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg/ha	kg/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
						pulp	93 126 154 175	< 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01	
						whole fruit	62	0.02	
						whole fruit, calculated	93 126 154 175	0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01	

Pome fruit

Since the last evaluation of tebuconazole in pome fruit in 1997, which resulted in the current Codex MRL, the registration status has changed in Europe. Ten residue field trials conducted with tebuconazole in pome fruit in Southern Europe were submitted. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to methods Nos. 00462/M007, 00462/M002E003 (LOQ = 0.05 mg/kg) and 00249/E006 (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 4

Table 4 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in pome fruit in Europe

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 2002	Apple Golden Delicious	SE 043	4	0.23	0.019	0 14 28	0.65 0.50 <u>0.47</u>	RA-2152/02 R 2002 0559/7
France, 2002	Apple Fuji	SE 043	4	0.28	0.019	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.37 0.78 0.53 0.47 0.43 <u>0.34</u>	RA-2152/02 R 2002 0560/0
Greece, 2002	Apple Granny Smith	SE 043	4	0.28	0.019	0 14 28	0.35 0.27 <u>0.19</u>	RA-2152/02 R 2002 0574/0
Italy, 1993	Pear William	WG 25	4	0.21	0.013	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.11 0.18 0.20 0.18 0.12	RA-2062/93 30285/6
Italy, 1993	Pear Precoce di Fiorano	WG 25	4	0.19	0.013	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.38 0.31 0.32 0.15 0.20	RA-2062/93 30286/4
Italy, 2000	Pear William	SE 043	4	0.28	0.019	0 14	0.20 <u>0.07</u>	RA-2075/00 R2000 0343/9
Italy, 2000	Pear William	WG 25	4	0.28	0.019	0 14	0.13 < <u>0.05</u>	RA-2076/00 R2000 0344/7

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Italy, 2002	Apple Florina	SE 043	4	0.28	0.019	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.19 0.41 0.34 0.21 0.15 <u>0.13</u>	RA-2152/02 R 2002 0575/9
Portugal, 2000	Pear Rocha	SE 043	4	0.28	0.019	0 13	0.54 <u>0.28</u>	RA-2075/00 R2000 0378/1
Portugal, 2000	Pear Rocha	WG 25	4	0.28	0.019	0 13	0.72 <u>0.38</u>	RA-2076/00 R200 0380/3

^a prior to last treatment

Plum

A total of 16 trials conducted with tebuconazole on plums in Europe from 1992 to 2005 were submitted. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to different methods, including 00462/M002/E002 and 00249 with LOQs of 0.05 mg/kg and 0.02 mg/kg. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in plum in Europe

Country, year	Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 1992	Golden Japan	WG 25	3	0.21– 0.24	0.019	0 ^a 0 5 7 14	0.03 0.16 0.06 <u>0.07</u> 0.05	RA-2017/92 20409/9 0409-92
France, 1992	Golden Japan	WG 25	3	0.28– 0.32	0.019	0 ^a 0 5 7 14	0.06 0.12 0.09 <u>0.10</u> 0.04	RA-2017/92 20410/2
France, 1992	Santa Clara	WG 25	3	0.24– 0.25	0.019	0 7 14	0.09 <u>0.03</u> 0.03	RA-2017/92 20412/9
France 1996	Reine Claude Ackman	WG 25	3	0.18	0.015	0 7	0.05 <u>< 0.05</u>	RA-2087/96 60260/4
France 1996	Reine Claude 1771	WG 25	3	0.18	0.015	0 ^a 0 3 5 7	< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 <u>< 0.05</u>	RA-2087/96 60261/2
France, 1997	Reine Claude de Varse	WG 25	3	0.18	0.015	0 7	< 0.05 <u>< 0.05</u>	RA-2070/97 70082/7
France, 2004	Bave	WG 75	3	0.225	0.015	0 7 14	0.12 <u>0.07</u> 0.05	RA-2106/04 R 2004 0622/3

Country, year	Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Germany 1996	Haus-Zwetsche	WG 25	3	0.225	0.015	0 ^a 0 3 4 7	< 0.05 0.09 0.06 0.08 <u>0.06</u>	RA-2087/96 60343/0 0343-96
Germany, 1997	Italienische Zwetsche	WG 25	3	0.180	0.015	0 ^a 0 3 6 7	0.10 0.25 0.16 0.13 <u>0.12</u>	RA-2070/97 70081/9 0081-97
Germany, 1997	Cacak Fruchtbare	WG 25	3	0.18	0.015	0 7	0.13 <u>0.08</u>	RA-2070/97 70079/7 0079-97
Italy 1992	Plum President	WG 25	2	0.30	0.019	0 ^a 0 7 10 14	0.04 0.15 <u>0.10</u> 0.09 0.05	RA-2019/92 20284/3 0284-92
Italy, 2004	Stanley	WG 75	3	0.225	0.015	0 ^a 0 3 7 10 14	< 0.02 0.07 0.05 <u>0.05</u> 0.03 0.03	RA-2106/04 R 2004 0621/5 0621-04
Italy, 2005	Lincoln	WG 75	3	0.225	0.015	0 7 14	0.12 <u>0.12</u> 0.09	RA-2033/05 R 2005 0155/2
Spain, 2005	Black Gold	WG 75	3	0.225	0.015	0 3 7 10 14	0.04 0.04 <u>0.03</u> 0.03 0.02	RA-2033/05 R 2005 0156 0
UK, 1996	Purple Pershore	WG 25	3	0.18	0.015	0 7	0.08 <u>≤ 0.05</u>	RA-2087/96 60342/2
UK, 1997	Purple Pershore	WG 25	3	0.18	0.015	0 ^a 0 3 5 7	0.13 0.08 0.11 0.07 <u>0.08</u>	RA-2070/97 70080/0

^a prior to last treatment.

Elderberry

Tebuconazole in elderberry is registered in Austria, where six field trials were conducted in 1999/2000. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to methods Nos. A33R5100 and A33R5101 (LOQ = 0.01 mg/kg). The trials were not conducted according to GLP. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Results of residue trials conducted in Austria with three application of tebuconazole 250 EW in elderberry (variety, Haschberg)

Year	Application			Residues		Report
	No.	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI	mg/kg	
1999	3	0.26–0.34	0.038	27	<u>0.70</u>	OES-400035
1999	3	0.28–0.34	0.038	27	<u>0.26</u>	OES-400040
1999	4	0.26–0.34	0.038	14	1.1	OES-400037
1999	4	0.28–0.34	0.038	14	0.41	OES-400042
2000	3	0.30–0.36	0.038	24	<u>0.30</u>	OES-400545
2000	3	0.30–0.36	0.038	24	<u>0.39</u>	OES-400552

Mango

The use of tebuconazole in mango is registered in several countries, including Brazil, where a total of 18 residue trials were performed in mango. The residues of tebuconazole were quantified by GC-MS (method No. 00181) at a LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg, the HPLC-MS/MS method No. 00462/M007 (LOQ 0.05 mg/kg) or MO-05-007116 by GC-ECD (LOQ=0.01 mg/kg). Only the BRA-FR04GEB study was conducted according to GLP. The results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Results of residue trials conducted in Brazil with tebuconazole in mango

Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
1997	Tommy Atkins	EC 200	6	0.20	0.010	20	< 0.1	2365-97-A
1997	Tommy Atkins	EC 200	6	0.40	0.020	20	< 0.1	2365-97-B
2003	Tommy	SC 300	4	0.24	0.012	20	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA025-P3-A
2003	Tommy	SC 300	4	0.48	0.024	20	< <u>0.1</u>	BRA-FR04BRA025-P3-B
2003/2004	Palmer	SC 300	4	0.24	0.012	20	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA025-P1-A
2003/2004	Palmer	SC 300	4	0.48	0.024	20	< <u>0.1</u>	BRA-FR04BRA025-P1-B
2003/2004	Palmer	SC 300	4	0.24	0.012	20	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA025-P2-A
2003/2004	Palmer	SC 300	4	0.48	0.024	20	< <u>0.1</u>	BRA-FR04BRA025-P2-B
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.40	0.020	20	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA056-P1-A
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.80	0.040	20	0.05	BRA-FR04BRA056-P1-B
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.40	0.020	20	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA056-P2-A
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.80	0.040	20	0.04	BRA-FR04BRA056-P2-B
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.40	0.020	0 10 20 30 40	0.44 0.05 < <u>0.05</u> < 0.05 < 0.05	MR-107/05 BRA-FR04GEB056-C1-A ^a
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.80	0.040	0 10 20 30 40	0.48 0.10 0.06 0.08 < 0.05	BRA-FR04GEB056-C1-B ^a
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.40	0.020	0 10 20 30 40	0.30 < 0.05 < <u>0.05</u> < 0.05 < 0.05	BRA-FR04GEB056-C2-A ^a

Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.80	0.040	0 10 20 30 40	0.58 0.09 0.09 0.07 < 0.05	BRA-FR04GEB056-C2-B ^a
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.40	0.020	0 10 20 30 40	< 0.05 0.07 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	BRA-FR04GEB056-C3-A ^a
2004	Palmer	EC 200	3	0.80	0.040	0 10 20 30 40	0.09 0.07 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	BRA-FR04GEB056-C3-B ^a

^a residues expressed as < 0.05 mg/kg gave finite residues at levels starting at 0.01 mg/kg

Papaya

The use of tebuconazole in papaya is registered in Brazil and Australia. Twelve residue trials were performed with tebuconazole EC 200 in papaya in Brazil, with residues determined according to method No. 00462/M007 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). In 1995 two trials were performed in Australia and residues were determined according to method No. 00181 (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in papaya

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI [days]	mg/kg]	
Australia, 1995	Hybrid AE (GD 3-1-8 x ER 6-2)	SC 430	7	0.125	0.042	0 3 7 14	0.04 0.07 0.01 < 0.01	JME 200/96 AUS-JME200-96-A
				0.25	0.083	0 3 7 14	0.04 < 0.01 < 0.01 0.02	AUS-JME200-96-B
Brazil, 2002	Golden	EC 200	6	0.20	0.026	0 2 5 7 14	0.52 0.42 0.34 <u>0.32</u> 0.27	MR-392/02 BRA-S-C1-711/02-Linhaires
				0.40	0.054	0 2 5 7 14	1.3 1.1 0.87 0.72 0.67	
				0.20	0.026	0 2 5 7 14	0.39 0.30 0.24 <u>0.17</u> 0.15	BRA-S-C1-711/02-Itamaraju

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI [days]	mg/kg]	
				0.40	0.054	0	0.55	
						2	0.52	
						5	0.39	
				0.20	0.026	7	0.37	
						14	0.29	
						0	0.08	
0.40	0.054	2	< 0.05					
		5	< 0.05					
		7	<u>0.15</u>					
				14	0.12			
Brazil, 2002	Sunrise Solo	EC 200	6	0.20	0.026	0	0.25	MR-392/02 BRA-S-C3-711/02-Pinheiros
						2	0.19	
						5	0.17	
				7	<u>0.19</u>			
				14	0.09			
				0.40	0.05	7	0.38	
Brazil, 2004	Formosa	EC 200	6	0.20	0.02	0	0.08	MR-147/04 BRA-FR04GEB0067-C1
						7	<u>0.06</u>	
	0.40	0.04	0	0.18				
			7	0.21				
Gold	EC 200	6	0.20	0.02	0	1.2	BRA-FR04GEB0067-C2	
					7	<u>1.2</u>		
				0.40	0.04	0	2.6	
						7	2.4	

Leek

The use of tebuconazole in leek is registered in several European countries where twelve field trials were conducted over two seasons. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to various methods, including the No. 00181 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg) or according to the method available in the residue report with a LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg. None of the French field trials were conducted according to GLP. The results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole EW 250 in leek (stems) in Europe

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application			Residues		Study Trial No.
		No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Belgium, 1996	Arkansas	3	0.23– 0.26	0.042	0 ^a	0.26	RA-2081/96 601802
					0	0.58	
					3	0.40	
					7	0.34	
					14	<u>0.22</u>	
					21	0.11	
Belgium, 1996	Latina	3	0.26– 0.27	0.042	0	0.78	RA-2081/96 601810
					14	<u>0.31</u>	
					21	0.07	

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application			Residues		Study Trial No.
		No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 1995	Leek Armor	3	0.25	0.025	0 ^a 0 3 7 14 21	0.13 0.62 0.60 0.24 <u>0.24</u> 0.20	RPOIR195/42 42182
France, 1995	Tadorna	3	0.25	0.063	0 ^a 0 3 7 14 21	0.21 0.91 0.70 0.57 <u>0.19</u> 0.09	RPOIR195/42 42183
France, 1995	Vrizo	3	0.25	0.037	0 ^a 0 5 10 14	0.30 0.24 0.40 0.21 <u>0.19</u>	RPOIR195/42 42184
France, 1995	Armor	3	0.25	0.037	0 ^a 0 5 10 14	0.67 0.88 0.27 0.24 <u>0.28</u>	RPOIR195/42 42185
France, 1995	Armor	3	0.25	0.025	0 ^a 0 14 21	0.23 0.59 <u>0.14</u> 0.14	RPOIR195/65 65186
France, 1995	Ardea	3	0.25	0.063	0 ^a 0 14 21	0.23 1.4 <u>0.44</u> 0.25	RPOIR195/65 65187
France, 1995	Armor	3	0.25	0.037	0 ^a 0 14	0.14 0.20 <u>0.03</u>	RPOIR195/65 65188
France, 1995	Artana	3	0.25	0.037	0 ^a 0 14	0.03 0.24 <u>0.15</u>	RPOIR195/65 65189
Germany, 1996	Hannibal	3	0.25	0.042	0 ^a 0 3 7 14 21	0.69 2.60 0.48 0.23 0.11 <u>0.15</u>	RA-2081/96 602329
Germany, 1996	Hannibal	3	0.25	0.042	0 14 21	2.30 0.16 <u>0.20</u>	RA-2081/96 602337 0233-96

^a prior to last treatment

Garlic

The use of tebuconazole in garlic is registered in France, Spain, Brazil and Mexico. Four field trials are available on garlic in Brazil, with residues determined by GC-ECD (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). Two trials were performed in France and residues determined according to a GC/TID method described in the report (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg). None of the trials were conducted according to full GLP. The results are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in garlic

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 2004	Quitéria	EC 200	4	0.20	0.05	14	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA042-P1-A
				0.40	0.10	14	0.03	BRA-FR04BRA042-P1-B
Brazil, 2004	Quitéria	EC 200	4	0.20	0.05	14	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA042-P2-A
				0.40	0.10	14	0.04	BRA-FR04BRA042-P2-B
France, 1995	Germidou	EC 250	2	0.25	0.044	0 21	< 0.02 <u>0.06</u>	RAIL0195/09 09025
France, 1996	Thermidrome	EW 250	2	0.25	-	0 ^a 0 21	< 0.02 0.02 <u>0.03</u>	RAIL0195/09 09026

^a prior to the last treatment

Onion

The use of tebuconazole in bulb onion is registered in Brazil and in European countries. Twelve field trials were carried out in Brazil, with residues of tebuconazole being determined by GC-ECD (LOQ of 0.01 or 0.02 mg/kg), or 0.05 mg/kg (Method 0007). In 1996 and 1997 a total of eight trials were performed in Europe, and residues determined according to methods Nos. 00462/M002/E002 or 00181 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in onion

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Belgium, 1997	Hyduro	EW 250	2	0.250	0.042	Bulb	0 ^a 0 5 10 14 22	< 0.05 0.05 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2068/97 701610
						Green material	0	5.7	
Brazil, 1993	Granex 33	WP 25	4	0.25	0.083	Bulb	14	<u>0.06</u>	BRA-145631-A
				0.50	0.16	Bulb	14	0.10	BRA-145631-B
Brazil, 2004	Agranex	WP 200	4	0.20	0.040	Bulb	14	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA050-P1-A
				0.40	0.080	Bulb	14	0.05	BRA-FR04BRA050-P1-B
Brazil, 2004	Agranex	EC 200	4	0.20	0.040	Bulb	14	<u>0.03</u>	BRA-FR04BRA050-P2-A
				0.40	0.080	Bulb	14	0.05	BRA-FR04BRA050-P2-B
Brazil, 2002	Crioula	EC 300	4	0.15	0.030	Bulb	14	< 0.02	BRA-S-D6-682/02-S1-A
				0.30	0.060	Bulb	14	< <u>0.02</u>	BRA-S-D6-682/02-S1-B
Brazil, 2002	Crioula	EC 300	4	0.15	0.030	Bulb	14	< 0.02	BRA-S-D6-682/02-S2-A
				0.30	0.060	Bulb	14	≤ <u>0.02</u>	BRA-S-D6-682/02-S2-B
Brazil, 2002	Baia periforme	SC 300	4	0.15	0.030	Bulb	14	< 0.02	BRA-S-D6-682/02-S3-A
				0.30	0.060	Bulb	14	≤ <u>0.02</u>	BRA-S-D6-682/02-S3-B

Tebuconazole

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 1997	Oporto	EW 250	2	0.250	0.089	Bulb	0 ^a 0 5 10 14 21	< 0.05 0.10 0.08 < 0.05 < 0.05 <u>≤ 0.05</u>	RA-2068/97 701599
						Green material	0	4.1	
France, 1996	Maru	EW 250	2	0.25	0.089	Whole plant	0 ^a 0 5 10 14 21	< 0.05 1.3 0.13 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2085/96 602841 (reported as bulb in 2007)
France, 1997	Hysam	EW 250	2	0.25	0.089	Bulb	0 21	0.07 <u>≤ 0.05</u>	RA-2068/97 701645
						Green material	0	3.6	
Germany, 1996	Sturon	EW 250	2	0.25	0.042	Washed bulb, skin removed	0 21	< 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2085/96 603457 (reported as bulb in 2007)
Germany, 1997	Onion Stutt-garter Riesen	EW 250	2	0.25	0.042	Bulb	0 ^a 0 5 10 13 20	< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 <u>≤ 0.05</u>	RA-2068/97 701602
						Green material	0	3.2	
Germany, 1997	Stutt-garter Riesen	EW 250	2	0.25	0.042	Bulb	0 21	< 0.05 <u>≤ 0.05</u>	RA-2068/97 701637
						Green material	0	3.4	
United Kingdom, 1997	Hystar	EW 250	2	0.25	0.062	Bulb	0 21	0.24 <u>≤ 0.05</u>	RA-2068/97 701629
						Green material	0	6.3	

^a prior to the last treatment

Head cabbage

The use of tebuconazole in head cabbage is registered in Europe, where thirteen field trials were conducted, distributed over several seasons. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to methods Nos. 00181, 00112, 00462, or 00765/M001, with LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg for all methods. The results are shown in Table 12.

Table 12 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in head cabbage

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI days	mg/kg	
France, 2002	White Nostranabus	WG 75	3	0.20	0.03	0 21	0.07 < 0.05	RA-2075/02 R 2002 0510/4
Germany, 1996	White Marnier Allfrüh	EW 250	3	0.125/0.19/0.25	0.02– 0.04	0 21 35	1.9 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2078/96 602914
Germany, 1996	Savoy Marnier Grünkopf	EW 250	3	0.125/ 0.19/0.25	0.02– 0.04	0* 0 7 14 21 28	0.09 0.87 0.21 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2078/96 603414
Germany, 2002	Red Rodima	WG 75	3	0.20	0.03	0 21	< 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2075/02 R 2002 0511/2
Germany, 2002	White Marcello	WG 75	3	0.20	0.03	0 ^a 0 3 7 14 21 28	< 0.05 0.20 0.08 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2075/02 R 2002 0512/ 0
Germany, 2002	Reed Rodeo	WG 75	3	0.20	0.03	0 ^a 0 3 7 14 21 28	< 0.05 0.15 0.09 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2075/02 R 2002 0513/9
Netherlands, 1989	Ramco	250 EC	3	0.38	0.06	0 14 21 28	0.14 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	0268-89 90268/3
United Kingdom, 1988	Stonehead F1	250 EC	3	0.38 0.76	– –	21 21	0.25 0.47	TCR 392 54-88 noGLP
United Kingdom, 1993	White Stone-head	EW 250	3	0.19	0.05	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	0.40 0.88 0.63 0.48 0.32	RA-2058/93 302740
United Kingdom, 1993	White Stone-head	EW 250	3	0.19	0.05	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	0.42 1.1 0.60 0.40 0.32	RA-2058/93 302759

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI days	mg/kg	
United Kingdom, 1996	White Augustor	EW 250	3	0.125/ 0.19/0.25	0.03– 0.06	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.24 2.1 0.56 0.33 <u>0.37</u> 0.19	RA-2078/96 602922
United Kingdom, 1996	Savoy Mila	EW 250	3	0.125/ 0.19/0.25	0.03– 0.06	0 21	3.4 <u>0.56</u>	RA-2078/96 603406

^a prior to the last treatment

Brussels sprouts

The use of tebuconazole in Brussels sprouts is registered in Europe, where ten trials were performed from 1990 to 2000. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to methods No. 00181, 00462, 00462/M002/E005, with LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg. The results are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in Brussels sprouts

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI [days]	mg/kg	
France, 2000	Warrior	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 21	< 0.05 <u>< 0.05</u>	RA-2072/00 R 2000 0297/1
Germany, 1996	Harald	EW 250	3	0.125/ 0.19/0.25	0.02– 0.04	0 21	0.41 <u>0.15</u>	RA-2080/96 602892
Germany, 1996	Harald	EW 250	3	0.125/ 0.19/0.25	0.02– 0.04	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.05 0.21 0.18 0.14 0.09 <u>0.11</u>	RA-2080/96 602906
Germany, 2000	Warrior	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.10 0.18 0.12 0.11 <u>0.07</u> < 0.05	RA-2072/00 R 2000 0295/5
Netherlands, 2000	Estate	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 21	0.39 <u>0.19</u>	RA-2072/00 R 2000 0296/3
United Kingdom, 1988	Oliver	250	3	0.38	–	21	<u>0.49</u>	TCR 392
		EC		0.76	–	21	1.2	53-88 noGLP
United Kingdom, 1993	Ottoline	EW 250	3	0.19	0.03	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	0.07 0.24 0.10 0.10 <u>0.05</u>	RA-2056/93 300012
United Kingdom, 1993	Ottoline	EW 250	3	0.19	0.03	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	0.07 0.25 0.19 0.16 <u>0.12</u>	RA-2056/93 302732
United Kingdom, 1990		EW 250	3	0.25	0.06	0 14 21	0.12 < 0.05 <u>< 0.05</u>	0049-90

^a prior to the last treatment

Broccoli

The use of tebuconazole in broccoli is registered in some European countries. Six trials were performed from 2001 to 2003 and residues of tebuconazole determined according to method No. 00462/M002/E006 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg) or No. 00839/E001 (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 14.

Table 14 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in broccoli

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI days	mg/kg	
Germany, 2003	Lord	WG 75	2	0.20	0.04	Curd	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	< 0.02 1.2 < 0.02 < 0.02 <u>< 0.02</u> < 0.02	RA-2026/03 R 2003 0114/6
Germany, 2003	Marathon	WG 75	2	0.20	0.04	whole plant without roots	0	1.3	RA-2026/03 R 2003 0163/4
						Curd	22	< 0.02	
Italy, 2001	Lord	WG 50	2	0.20	0.02	Curd	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	< 0.05 0.69 0.41 <u>0.15</u> 0.12 < 0.05	RA-2175/01 R 2001 0448/0
Italy, 2002	Marathon	WG 50	2	0.20	0.02	Curd	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	< 0.05 0.65 0.26 <u>0.08</u> < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2175/02 R 2002 0078/1
Spain, 2002	Marathon	WG 50	2	0.20	0.02	Curd	0 14 21	0.34 <u>0.06</u> < 0.05	RA-2175/02 R 2002 0077/3
Spain, 2002	Marathon	WG 50	2	0.20	0.02	Curd	0 14 21	0.62 < 0.05 < 0.05	RA-2175/01 R 2001 0447/2

^a prior to the last treatment

Melon

The use of tebuconazole in melon is registered in Brazil and Italy. Fourteen trials were conducted in Brazil from 1993 to 2005, and residues of tebuconazole were determined by GC/NPD (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg, methods No. 00181 or No. 00007) or by CG/ECD (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg; Method MO-05-007116). From 1992 to 2005 twenty trials were conducted in Europe, with residues determined according to method No. 00839/E001 or No. 00249/E003 (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 15.

Table 15 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in melon in Brazil

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 1993	Amarelo CAC	WP 25	5	0.25	0.03	fruit	7	< 0.05	BRA-CIENTEC 144632-A
Brazil, 1993	Amarelo CAC	WP 25	5	0.25	0.03	fruit	0 5 7 10 14	0.4 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	BRA-CIENTEC 145490
Brazil, 1996	Yellow Quinn	EC 200	3	0.20	0.05	fruit	14	< 0.05	BRA-USP 2264/97-A
				0.40	0.10	fruit	14	< 0.05	BRA-USP 2264/97-B
Brazil, 2002	Eldorado	EC 200	5	0.20	0.025	fruit	14	0.03	BRA S-D1-644/02-S2-A
				0.40	0.05	fruit	14	0.05	BRA S-D1-644/02-S2-B
Brazil, 2002	Redondo Amarelo	SC 300	5	0.15	0.02	fruit	0 3 7 14 21	0.1 < 0.05 < 0.05 0.1 < 0.05	BRA-S-D1-683/02-C1-A
				0.30	0.04	fruit	14	< 0.1	BRA-S-D1-683/02-C1-B
Brazil, 2002	Eldorado	SC 300	5	0.15	0.02	fruit	14	< 0.05	BRA-S-D1-683/02-S1-A
				0.30	0.04	fruit	14	< 0.05	BRA-S-D1-683/02-S1-B
Brazil, 2002	Cantaloup	SC 300	5	0.15	0.02	fruit	14	< 0.05	BRA-S-D1-683/02-S2-A
				0.30	0.04	fruit	14	< 0.05	BRA-S-D1-683/02-S2-B
Brazil, 2005	Amarelo	EC 200	4	0.20	0.025	fruit	14	< 0.01	BRA-FR04BRA059-P1-A
				0.40	0.05	fruit	14	0.03	BRA-FR04BRA059-P1-B
France, 2005	Hugo	WG 75	3	0.15	0.015	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.04 0.08 0.06 0.08 0.04	RA-2027/05 R 2005 0137/4
France, 2005	Lunastar	WG 75	3	0.10	0.01	fruit	0 3	0.03 0.03	RA-2028/05 R 2005 0141/2
Greece, 2004	Yupi F1			0.20	0.02	fruit	0 3	0.21 0.24	RA-2109/04 R 2004 0639/8
Italy, 1992	Helton	WG 25	5	0.125	0.012	pulp	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02	RA-2144/92 202924
						peel	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.07 0.19 0.25 0.34 0.07	

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI days	mg/kg	
Italy, 1992	Helton	WG 25	5	0.25–0.38	0.013	pulp	0 3 7 10	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02	RA-2144/92 102989
						peel	0 3 7 10	0.14 0.08 0.07 0.05	
						Fruit, calculated	3 7 10	0.08 0.07 0.05	
Italy, 1993	Parsifal	WG 25	5	0.125	0.012	pulp	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < <u>0.02</u> < 0.02	RA-2068/93 300322
						peel	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.08 0.34 0.27 0.09 0.12	
						whole fruit, calculated	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.05 0.18 0.13 <u>0.05</u> 0.06	
Italy, 1993	Superstar	WG 25	5	0.125	0.012	pulp	0 7	< 0.02 < <u>0.02</u>	RA-2068/93 302953
						peel	0 7	0.11 0.08	
						whole fruit, calculated	0 7	0.04 <u>0.03</u>	
Italy, 2004	Exsalto	WG 75	3	0.15	0.015	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.04 0.15 0.11 0.10 <u>0.09</u>	RA-2109/04 R 2004 0640/1
Italy, 2004	Pamir	WG 75	3	0.15	0.015	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.04 0.08 0.09 0.09 <u>0.07</u>	RA-2109/04 R 2004 0642/8
Italy, 2004	Drake	WG 75	3	0.10	0.010	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < <u>0.02</u>	RA-2110/04 R 2004 0635/5
Italy, 2004	Figaro	WG 75	3	0.10	0.010	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.04 0.12 0.07 0.09 <u>0.06</u>	RA-2110/04 R 2004 0636/3

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI days	mg/kg	
Italy, 2005	Summer-dream	WG 75	3	0.15	0.015	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	< 0.02 0.05 0.05 0.03 <u>0.03</u>	RA-2027/05 R 2005 0138/2
Italy, 2005	Proteo	WG 75	3	0.10	0.01	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.03 0.06 0.05 0.04 <u>0.05</u>	RA-2028/05 R 2005 0143 9
Italy, 2005	Proteo	WG 75	3	0.15	0.015	fruit	0 3	0.4 0.3	RA-2027/05 R 2005 0136/6
Spain, 2004	Primal	WG 75	3	0.10	0.010	fruit	0 3	0.04 0.04	RA-2110/04 R 2004 0633/9
Spain, 2004	Montijo	WG 75	3	0.10	0.010	fruit	0 3	< 0.02 0.02	RA-2110/04 R 2004 0634/7
Spain, 2004	Sancho			0.20	0.02	fruit	0 3	0.12 0.09	RA-2109/04 R 2004 0637/1
Spain, 2005	Piel de sapo	WG 75	3	0.15	0.015	fruit	0 3	0.10 0.10	RA-2027/05 R 2005 0135/8
Spain, 2005	Siglo	WG 75	3	0.100	0.01	fruit	0 ^a 0 1 3 8	< 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.03 <u>0.03</u>	RA-2028/05 R 2005 0144 7
Spain, 2005	Liseta F1 Hibrido	WG 75	3	0.100	0.01	fruit	0 3	0.04 0.05	RA-2028/05 R 2005 0142/0

^a prior to the last treatment

Watermelon

The use of tebuconazole in watermelon is registered in Italy and Brazil. From 1991 to 1993 four trials were conducted in Italy, with residues being determined according to method No. 00249/E003 (LOQ = 0.02 mg/kg). In 2004 four trials were conducted in Brazil and residues determined by GC/ECD (Method 0112; LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 16.

Table 16 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in watermelon

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 2004	Perola	EC 200	4	0.20	0.026	Fruit	14	< <u>0.01</u>	BRA-FR04BRA058-P1-A
				0.40	0.05	Fruit	14	< 0.01	BRA-FR04BRA058-P1-B
Brazil, 2004		EC 200	4	0.20	0.026	Fruit	14	<u>0.01</u>	BRA-FR04BRA058-P2-A
				0.40	0.05	Fruit	14	0.02	BRA-FR04BRA058-P2-B
Italy, 1991	Crimson Sweet	WG 25	4	0.062	0.012	pulp	0 3 7 10	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02	RA-2144/92 102997 299/91

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
						Peel	0 3 7 10	0.02 0.04 0.05 < 0.02	
						whole fruit, calculated	3 7 10	0.04 0.05 < 0.02	
Italy, 1992	Valchiria	WG 25	4	0.125	0.012	pulp	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < <u>0.02</u> < 0.02	RA-2144/92 202908 290/92
						peel	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	< 0.02 0.05 < 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02	
						whole fruit, calculated	3 7 10	< 0.02 < <u>0.02</u> < 0.02	
Italy, 1993	Crimson Sweet	WG 25	4	0.125	0.012	Pulp	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	< 0.02 < 0.02 < 0.02 < <u>0.02</u> < 0.02	RA-2068/93 300306
						peel	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.02 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.02	
						whole fruit, calculated	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	< 0.02 0.03 0.03 <u>0.03</u> < 0.02	
Italy, 1993	Crimson Sweet	WG 25	4	0.125	0.0125	Pulp	0 7	< 0.02 < <u>0.02</u>	RA-2068/93 302929
						Peel	0 7	0.31 0.08	
						whole fruit, calculated	0 7	0.15 <u>0.04</u>	

^a prior to the last treatment

Tomato

The use of tebuconazole in tomato is registered in Spain, Italy, Poland and Brazil. From 1989 to 2000 eighteen trials (indoor and outdoor) were conducted in Europe and residues determined according to methods Nos. 00112, 00249/M004, 00112/M001 or 00462/M002/E002 with LOQs of 0.02 or 0.05 mg/kg. From 2001 to 2002 ten field trials were conducted in Brazil, with residues determined according to method No. MO-03-011011 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). From 1997 to 1998 sixteen field trials were conducted in the United States and Mexico; residues were determined according to method No. 108114 (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in tomato

Country, Year	Field/in- door	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
			FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Belgium, 1997	Indoor	Atletico	WP 50	3	0.37– 0.50	0.025	0 7	0.22 0.18	RA-2062/97 704911
Brazil, 2002	Field	Santa Clara	SC 300	4	0.30	0.03	7	<u>0.06</u>	BRA-S-D1-685/02-C1-B
					0.15	0.015	0 2 5 7 10	< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	BRA-S-D1-685/02-C1-A
Brazil, 2001	Field	U-570	SC 446	4	0.26	0.026	7	<u>0.05</u>	BRA-S-D1-611/01-C1-B
					0.13	0.013	0 3 5 7 14	< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05	BRA-S-D1-611/01-C1-A
Brazil, 2001	Field	Seculus Longa Vida	SC 446	4	0.26	0.026	7	< <u>0.05</u>	BRA-S-D1-611/01-S1-B
					0.13	0.013	7	< 0.05	BRA-S-D1-611/01-S1-A
Brazil, 2002	Field	Funny	SC 300	4	0.30	0.03	7	≤ <u>0.05</u>	BRA-S-D1-685/02-S1-B
					0.15	0.015	7	< 0.05	BRA-S-D1-685/02-S1-A
Brazil, 2002	Field	Rio Grande	SC 300	4	0.30	0.03	7	<u>0.10</u>	BRA-S-D1-685/02-S2-B
					0.15	0.015	7	0.06	BRA-S-D1-685/02-S2-A
Germany, 1997	Indoor	Suso	WP 50	3	0.45– 0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.12 0.36 0.15 0.12 0.18	RA-206297 70490/3
Germany, 2000	Indoor	Rogella	WP 50	3	0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.08 0.29 0.18 0.18 0.19	RA-2056/00 R 2000 0070/7
Germany, 2000	Indoor	Ferrari	WP 50	3	0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.43 0.68 0.46 0.43 0.38	RA-2056/00 R 2000 0299/8
Greece, 2000	Field	Tomato Roma	WP 50	3	0.375	0.025	0 ^a 0 7	0.07 0.13 0.10	RA-2055/00 R 2000 0067/7
Mexico, 1997	Field	Cherry	SC 432	6	0.28– 0.30	0.17– 0.21	7	0.19	108730 ^b MX1-FR013-97H
					0.24– 0.25	0.13– 0.14	7	0.25	MX1-FR014-97H
		R-440	SC 432	6	0.23	0.12– 0.23	7	0.06	MX1-FR015-97H
		Toro	SC 432	6	0.25	0.14	7	0.08	MX4-FR004-97H
Netherlands, 2000	Indoor	Durinta	WP 50	3	0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 7	0.25 0.49 0.13	RA-2056/00 R 2000 0301/3

Country, Year	Field/in-door	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
			FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Spain, 1989	Field	Carmelo	WG 50	3	0.30	0.03	0 3 7 10	0.36 <u>0.15</u> 0.09 0.03	0408-89 GLP no
Spain, 1989	Field	Carmelo	WP 50	3	0.25	0.017	0 3 7 10	0.39 <u>0.28</u> 0.11 0.05	0528-89 GLP no
Spain,1992	Field	Arleta	WP 50	3	0.30	0.02	0 ^a 0 7 10	0.12 0.23 0.10 0.04	RA-2022/92 201480
Spain,1992	Field	Dario	WP 50	3	0.30	0.02	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.10 0.46 <u>0.13</u> 0.10 0.08	RA-2022/92 201499
Spain,1992	Field	Leopard	WP 50	3	0.30	0.02	0 3 7 10	0.04 <u>0.03</u> < 0.02 < 0.02	RA-2022/92 201502
Spain,1997	Field	Royesta	WP 50	3	0.375	0.025	0 7	0.22 0.13	RA-2064/97 703990
Spain,1997	Field	Valenciano	WP 50	3	0.375	0.025	0 7	0.29 0.24	RA-2064/97 704857
Spain,1997	Field	Brillante	WP 50	3	0.425– 0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.07 0.28 0.18 0.16 <u>0.23</u>	RA-2062/97 701734
Spain,1997	Field	Bond	WP 50	3	0.425– 0.45	0.025	0 7	0.45 0.45	RA-2062/97 701742
Spain,2000	Indoor	Valentina	WP 50	3	0.475– 0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 7	0.17 0.36 0.33	RA-2056/00 R 2000 0069/3
Spain,2000	Indoor	Bond	WP 50	3	0.425– 0.50	0.025	0 ^a 0 7	0.28 0.47 0.46	RA-2056/00 R 2000 0300/5
Spain, 2000	Field	Bodar	WP 50	3	0.351– 0.375	0.025	0 ^a 0 3 8 10	< 0.05 0.12 0.08 0.07 <u>0.09</u>	RA-2055/00 R 2000 0068/
USA, 1997	Field	Big Red Cherry	SC 432	6	0.25	0.17– 0.19	7	0.97	108730 ^b 455-FR006-97H
		#3155	SC 432	6	0.25– 0.26	0.17	7	0.46	455-FR007-97H
		Shady Lady	SC 432	6	0.25	0.19– 0.18	7	0.31	455-FR008-97H
		3155 Break	SC 432	6	0.25– 0.26	0.17	7	0.22	455-FR009-97H
		Rio Grande	SC 432	6	0.24– 0.25	0.17– 0.18	7	0.25	457-FR010-97H

Country, Year	Field/in-door	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
			FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
		C X D 181	SC 432	6	0.25–0.26	0.18	7	0.48	457-FR011-97H
		Super Roma	SC 432	6	0.25–0.26	0.18–0.19	7	0.30	457-FR012-97H
		Beef-steak	SC 432	6	0.25–0.27	0.12–0.14	7	0.11	856-FR001-97H
		Celebrity	SC 432	6	0.25–0.26	0.14–0.15	7	0.05	856-FR002-97H
		Brigade	SC 432	6	0.24	0.14–0.19	0 7 14 21	0.38 0.34 0.23 0.14	FCA-FR016-97D
		H-9035	SC 432	6	0.25	0.15	7	0.23	HIN-FR005-97H
		Sunpride	SC 432	6	0.25–0.26	0.17–0.20	0 7 14 21	0.08 0.03 0.02 < 0.01	VBL-FR003-97D

^a prior to the last treatment

^b two samples were analysed, the highest residue level reported

Sweet corn

The use of tebuconazole in maize/corn is registered in Brazil and other South American countries, France (seed production only) and The Philippines. Seven field trials conducted in Brazil from 1994 to 2004 were submitted. The residues of tebuconazole were determined by GC/MS or GC/NPD (LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg). Growth stage for the corn was BBCH 75 (*kernel content milky*). The results are shown in Table 18.

Table 18 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole on corn-on-the-cob in Brazil

Variety, year	Application				Residues		Study
	FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
C.808, 1994	WP 25	3	0.25	0.08	15	< 0.1	BRA-USPI-A2-604/94-A
P 30F33, 2003	SC 300	4	0.2	0.067	15	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA027-P2-A
			0.4	0.13	15	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA027-P2-B
Pionner, 2004	SC 300	4	0.2	0.067	15	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA027-P1-A
			0.4	0.13	15	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA027-P1-B
AG9090, 2004	SC 300	4	0.2	0.067	15	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA027-P3-A
			0.4	0.13	15	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA027-P3-B

Lettuce, Head

The use of tebuconazole in lettuce is registered in Spain. A total of eight field trials were carried out in Southern Europe. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00112/M001/E008 (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 19.

Table 19 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in head lettuce using two applications of WP 50 formulation

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application		Residues		Study No. Trial No.
		kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 1998	Batavia Nevada	0.20	0.02	0 ^a	0.04	RA-2039/98 814105
				0	5.2	
				3	0.55	
				7	<u>0.23</u>	
				10	0.13	
France, 1999	Princesse	0.25	0.025	0 ^a	0.31	RA-2039/99 R 1999 0032/5
				0	2.5	
				3	1.9	
				7	<u>1.4</u>	
				10	0.74	
Greece, 1999	Acacia	0.25	0.025	0 ^a	0.34	RA-2039/99 R 1999 0510/6
				0	4.4	
				3	4.0	
				7	<u>1.3</u>	
				10	0.44	
Italy, 1998	Messalina	0.20	0.02	0	5.0	RA-2039/98 814091
				7	<u>0.18</u>	
Italy, 1999	Bionda Lenta	0.25	0.025	0	1.7	RA-2039/99 R 1999 0033/3
				7	<u>0.65</u>	
Portugal, 1999	Grand Rapid	0.25	0.025	0	3.2	RA-2039/99 R 1999 0034/1
				7	<u>0.44</u>	
Spain, 1999	Daguan	0.23–0.25	0.025	0 ^a	2.1	RA-2039/99 R 1999 0031/7
				0	4.6	
				3	4.3	
				7	<u>2.3</u>	
				10	2.3	
Spain, 1999	Daguan	0.25	0.025	0 ^a	1.0	RA-2039/99 R 1999 0509/2
				0	4.0	
				6	<u>3.2</u>	

^a prior to the last treatment

Beans

Tebuconazole is approved for use in green beans in Spain. A total of eight indoor residue trials were carried out in Europe. Immature beans (with pods) were harvested at BBCH growth stage 75 (50% of pods have reached typical length) to BBCH 79 (pods: individual beans easily visible). Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462/M007 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 20.

Table 20 Results of residue trials conducted indoor in 2002 with three applications of tebuconazole WG 50 in beans (with pods); variety climbing French beans (Study RA-2190/02)

Country	Application		Residues		Trial No.
	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France	0.319–0.375	0.025	0 ^a	0.06	R 2002 0556/2
			0	0.18	
			1	0.12	
			3	<u>0.12</u>	
			7	0.09	

Country	Application		Residues		Trial No.
	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France	0.375	0.025	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.42 1.2 1.1 <u>1.2</u> 1.0	R 2002 0569/4
France	0.375	0.025	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.11 0.79 0.58 <u>0.58</u> 0.41	R 2002 0571/6
Germany	0.375	0.025	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.27 0.47 0.38 <u>0.43</u> 0.21	R 2002 0555/4
Germany	0.375	0.025	-1 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.13 0.57 0.46 <u>0.55</u> 0.39	R 2002 0568/6
Italy	0.3750	0.025	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.09 0.77 0.85 <u>0.54</u> 0.29	R 2002 0572/4
Spain	0.375	0.025	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	0.07 0.61 0.67 <u>0.25</u> 0.11	R 2002 0570/8
Spain	0.36–0.37	0.025	0 ^a 0 1 3 7	< 0.05 0.70 0.53 <u>0.41</u> 0.10	R 2002 0573/2

^a prior to the last treatment

Soya bean

The use of tebuconazole in soya bean is registered in a range of countries around the world including Brazil and the USA. Fourteen field trials conducted in Brazil from 2004–2006 were submitted; residues were quantified by GC/ECD (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg) or by GC/MS (MEO-03-010892; LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg). Twenty trials conducted in the USA in 2003/2004 were submitted; residues were quantified by LC/MS-MS according to method No. 108114, with LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg. The results are shown in Table 21.

Table 21 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in soya bean seed

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 2004	Suprema	EC 200	3	0.15	0.03	30	<u>0.03</u>	BRA-FR04BRA065-P1-A
				0.30	0.06	30	0.06	BRA-FR04BRA065-P1-B
Brazil, 2004	A 7002	EC 200	3	0.15	0.03	30	<u>0.03</u>	BRA-FR04BRA065-P2-A

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
				0.30	0.06	30	0.06	BRA-FR04BRA065-P2-B
Brazil, 2004	A 7002	SC 300	4	0.15	0.05	30	<u>≤ 0.05</u>	BRA-FR04BRA028-P1-A
				0.30	0.10	30	< 0.05	BRA-FR04BRA028-P1-B
Brazil, 2004	CD 201	SC 300	4	0.15	0.05	30	<u>≤ 0.05</u>	BRA-FR04BRA028-P2-A
				0.30	0.10	30	< 0.05	BRA-FR04BRA028-P2-B
Brazil, 2004	Suprema	SC 300	4	0.15	0.05	30	<u>≤ 0.05</u>	BRA-FR04BRA028-P3-A
				0.30	0.10	30	< 0.05	BRA-FR04BRA028-P3-B
Brazil, 2005	CD 202	300 SC	4	0.12	0.06	21	<u>≤ 0.1</u>	BRA-FR05BRA019-P1-A
				0.24	0.12	21	0.1	BRA-FR05BRA019-P1-B
Brazil, 2006	CO2	300 SC	4	0.12	0.06	21	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR06BRA027-P1
Brazil, 2006	BRS 133	300 SC	4	0.12	0.06	21	<u>0.03</u>	BRA-FR06BRA027-P2
USA, 2003 Georgia	Hartz Seed H6686RR	SC 432	3	0.127	0.088	20	<u>0.01</u>	201087 ^a FR19SY04 FR012-03H
Florida	NK S73-Z5	SC 432	3	0.12-0.13	0.06	24	<u>≤ 0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR013-03H
Arkansas	Horn-beck 5588RR	SC 432	3	0.13	0.09	21	<u>0.04</u>	FR19SY04 FR014-03H
Mississippi	Delta King 5661RR	SC 432	3	0.13	0.07	20	<u>0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR015-03H
	Soya X248R	SC 432	3	0.12	0.10-0.11	18 25 27 31 32	<u>≤ 0.01</u> < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01	FR19SY04 FR016-03D
Illinois	FS HT 322 STS	SC 432	3	0.13	0.09	18	0.02	FR19SY04 FR017-03D
						21	<u>0.02</u>	
						24	0.02	
						27	0.02	
						33	0.02	
Nebraska	NK S29 C9	SC 432	3	0.13	0.09	21	<u>0.02</u>	FR19SY04 FR018-03H
Illinois	Becks 323RR	SC 432	3	0.13	0.06-0.08	20	<u>0.06</u>	FR19SY04 FR020-03H
Iowa	92B94	SC 432	3	0.12-0.13	0.05-0.06	20	<u>0.06</u>	FR19SY04 FR021-03H
Illinois	BT-402	SC 432	3	0.13	0.07-0.09	19	<u>0.04</u>	FR19SY04 FR022-03H
Michigan	GL2301RR	SC 432	3	0.13	0.06-0.07	20	<u>≤ 0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR023-03H
South Dakota	Mycogen44150	SC 432	3	0.13	0.04	20	<u>0.03</u>	FR19SY04 FR024-03H
Ohio	SC 9373	SC 432	3	0.12	0.08	19	<u>0.02</u>	FR19SY04 FR025-03H
Minnesota	Dekalb 06-51	SC 432	3	0.13	0.045	20	<u>0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR026-03H
	Pioneer 91m50	SC 432	3	0.13	0.08-0.09	20	<u>0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR027-03H

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Indiana	Dekalb 3151	SC 432	3	0.12–0.13	0.07–0.08	21	<u>0.05</u>	FR19SY04 FR028-03H
	Rough Rider	SC 432	3	0.13	0.04–0.05	21	<u>0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR029-03H
Iowa	Pioneer 93B86	SC 432	3	0.12–0.13	0.06–0.08	19	<u>0.02</u>	FR19SY04 FR030-03H
Mississippi	Brunner BR-1500 RR	SC 432	3	0.13	0.04	20	<u>0.01</u>	FR19SY04 FR031-03H
USA	Fontanelle 431RR	SC 432	3	0.12–0.13	0.09	21	<u>0.02</u>	201087-1 FR19SY04 FR036-03H

^a two samples analysed, the highest residue value reported

Carrot

The use of tebuconazole in carrot is registered in several European countries and in Brazil. Between 1997 and 1998, eight field trials were performed in Northern Europe; residues were determined by LC-MS/MS according to method No. 00462/M002/E002 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). Twelve trials conducted in Brazil from 1995 to 2004 were submitted; samples were analysed by GC-NPD (method No. 00181; LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg), by GC-ECD (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg) or by GC-MS (LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 22.

Table 22 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in carrot

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 1995	Nantes	EC 200	8	0.20	0.067	14	0.1	BRA-USP 2012/96-A
				0.40	0.13	14	< 0.1	BRA-USP 2012/96-B
Brazil, 2003	Nantes Forte	SC 300	5	0.15	0.03	14	<u>≤ 0.1</u>	BRA-FR04BRA020-P1-A
				0.30	0.06	14	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA020-P1-B
Brazil, 2004	Brasilia	EC 200	4	0.20	0.040	14	<u>0.17</u>	BRA-FR04BRA051-P1-A
				0.40	0.08	14	0.26	BRA-FR04BRA051-P1-B
Brazil, 2004	Brasilia	EC 200	4	0.20	0.040	14	<u>0.19</u>	BRA-FR04BRA051-P2-A
				0.40	0.08	14	0.27	BRA-FR04BRA051-P2-B
Brazil, 2004	Brasilia	SC 300	5	0.15	0.03	14	<u>≤ 0.1</u>	BRA-FR04BRA020-P2-A
				0.30	0.06	14	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA020-P2-B
Brazil, 2004	Nantes Forte	SC 300	5	0.15	0.03	14	<u>≤ 0.1</u>	BRA-FR04BRA020-P3-A
				0.30	0.06	14	< 0.1	BRA-FR04BRA020-P3-B
France, 1997	Turbo	EW 250	3	0.25	0.09	0	0.08	RA-2066/97 704946
						14	0.08	
						21	<u>0.22</u>	
France, 1998	Turbo	EW 250	3	0.25	0.09	0	0.08	RA-2138/98 810924
						14	0.06	
						21	0.07	
						28	0.07	
						35	<u>0.10</u>	
						49	0.10	

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Germany, 1997	Nantaise 2	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.16 0.22 0.25 0.15 <u>0.19</u> 0.11	RA-2066/97 701653
Germany, 1997	Nantaise 2	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 14 21	0.13 0.18 <u>0.18</u>	RA-2066/97 701661
Germany, 1998	Nantaise	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 ^a 0 15 21 28 35 49	0.10 0.17 0.15 <u>0.11</u> 0.07 0.10 < 0.05	RA-2138/98 810894
Germany, 1998	Nantaise	EW 250	3	0.25	0.04	0 14 21 28 35 49	0.17 0.15 <u>0.11</u> 0.09 0.10 0.05	RA-2138/98 810916
United Kingdom, 1997	Nairobi	EW 250	3	0.25	0.06	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.11 0.14 0.15 0.15 <u>0.13</u> 0.10	RA-2066/97 704938
United Kingdom, 1998	Nairobi	EW 250	3	0.25	0.06	0 ^a 0 14 21 28 35 49	0.05 0.16 0.06 0.08 <u>0.09</u> 0.08 0.05	RA-2138/98 810908

^a prior to the last treatment

Artichoke

The use of tebuconazole in artichoke is registered in Italy. In 1991 to 2002 six trials were performed in Italy and Spain; residues were determined according to method No. 00181/E005 or No. 00462/M007 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 23.

Table 23 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in artichoke

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Italy, 1991	Violetto Toscano	WG 25	4	0.125	0.012	0 3 7 10	0.36 0.22 <u>0.12</u> 0.06	RA-2145/92 103020
Italy, 1992	Violetto Toscano	WG 25	4	0.125	0.012	0 ^a 0 7 10	< 0.05 0.42 <u>< 0.05</u> < 0.05	RA-2145/92 202878

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Italy, 1992	Violetto di Provenza	SE 043	4	0.125	0.012	0 3 7	0.31 0.39 <u>0.12</u>	RA-2085/02 R 2002 0620/8
Italy, 1993	Violetto	WG 25	4	0.125	0.012	0 ^a 0 3 7 10	0.14 0.67 0.49 <u>0.32</u> 0.19	RA-2064/93 300276
Italy, 1993	Violetto Toscano	WG 25	4	0.125	0.012	0 7	0.40 <u>0.17</u>	RA-2064/93 302937
Spain, 2002	Tudela	SE 043	4	0.125–0.136	0.013	0 ^a 0 3 8 11	0.28 0.51 0.53 <u>0.29</u> 0.21	RA-2085/02 R 2002 0621/6

^a prior to the last treatment

Celery

The use of tebuconazole in celery (stalk, bleached) is registered in France, where in 2000 and 2001 three trials were performed. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to a method described in the original reports (LOQ of 0.01 or 0.02 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 24.

Table 24 Results of residue trials conducted in France with three applications of EW 250 tebuconazole in celery (whole plant without roots)

Year	Variety	Application		Residues		Study Trial No
		kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
2000	Tango	0.25	0.05	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	0.08 0.33 0.15 0.19 <u>0.11</u>	RLCE61500 FRA-RE00021
2000	Florida	0.25–0.26	0.05	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	0.22 0.65 0.28 0.15 <u>0.21</u>	RLCE61500 FRA-RE00022
2001	Bleached Golden Sparten	0.25–0.27	0.06	0 ^a 0 11 14 21	0.22 0.24 0.28 0.19 <u>0.19</u>	RLCE49401 FRA-RE01049

^a prior to the last treatment

Barley

Tebuconazole is approved for use in barley in a number of countries, either solo or in mixed formulations, as a foliar spray or a seed treatment. Forty trials conducted in Europe from 1986 to 2002 were submitted. Residues of tebuconazole were analysed according to various methods, including Nos. 007, 00134, 00181/E013 and 00462/M002, with a LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg. The results are shown in Table 25.

Table 25 Results of residue trials conducted in Europe with tebuconazole in barley (grain)

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residue s		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 2001	Winter Esterel	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	27 35	<u>0.93</u> 0.70	RA-2031/01 R 2001 0087/6
France, 2002	Kelibia	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	43	<u>0.10</u>	RA-2181/02 R 2002 0653/4
France, 2002	Flicka	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	28 39	<u>0.10</u> 0.10	RA-2181/02 R 2002 0648/8
Germany, 1986	Winter Tapir	EC 250	2	0.38	0.094	35 42	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	10630-86
Germany, 1986	Winter Mammut	EC 250	2	0.38	0.094	49	< <u>0.05</u>	10631/86
Germany, 1986	Winter Tapir	EC 250	2	0.25	0.063	35 42	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	10634-86
Germany, 1986	Winter Mammut	EC 250	2	0.25	0.063	49	< <u>0.05</u>	10635/86
Germany, 1986	Winter Tapir	EC 375	2	0.25	0.063	35 42	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	10650-86
Germany, 1987	Winter Tapir	EC 250	2	0.38	0.094	49	< <u>0.05</u>	10631/87
Germany, 1988	Spring Aramir	EC 375	2	0.25	0.062	42	< <u>0.05</u>	0412-88
Germany, 1988	Winter Igri	EC 401	2	0.25	0.063	35 42	< 0.05 <u>0.08</u>	0250-88
Germany, 1989	Spring Aura	EC 290	2	0.25	0.063	35 42	<u>0.21</u> 0.06	0249-89
Germany, 1989	Spring Aura	EC 309	2	0.19	0.047	35	<u>0.06</u>	0253-89
Germany, 1989	Winter Catinka	EC 250	2	0.38	0.094	48	<u>0.07</u>	0463-89
Germany, 1989	Winter Andrea	EC 250	2	0.38	0.094	42	<u>0.08</u>	0462-89
Germany, 1990	Spring Golf	EC 375	2	0.25	0.083	42	< <u>0.05</u>	PF 3703 0142-90
	Spring Carina	EC 375	2	0.25	0.083	35 42	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	0145-90
Germany, 1990	Spring Aura	EW 250	2	0.38	0.125	35 43	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	PF3464 00161/9
	Spring Golf	EW 250	2	0.38	0.125	42	< <u>0.05</u>	0146-90
	Spring Aura	EC 250	2	0.38	0.125	35 43	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	0147-90
Germany, 1991	Spring Carina	EW 250	2	0.31	0.104	42 48	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	RA-2065/91 104620
Germany, 1991	Spring Aura	EC 500	2	0.25	0.083	28 35	0.12 <u>0.13</u>	RA-2058/91 10522/8
Germany, 1994	Winter Pamir	EW 250	2	0.31	0.104	35	<u>0.08</u>	RA-2069/94 404322
Germany, 1994	Spring Sissy	EC 383	2	0.20	0.07	35 40	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	RA-2004/94 400157
	Winter Plaisant	EC 383	2	0.20	0.07	49	< <u>0.05</u>	401951
Greece, 2001	Mucho	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	28	<u>0.96</u>	RA-2031/01 R 2001 0084/1
Greece, 2002	Tessaloniki Trixi Both	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	50	< <u>0.05</u>	RA-2181/02 R 2002 0654/2

Country, year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Italy, 1993	Winter Trebbia	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	28	<u>0.38</u>	RA-2059/93 302783
Italy, 2002	Klaxon	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	28	<u>0.85</u>	RA-2181/02 R 2002 0649/6
	Kelibia	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	28 38	0.05 <u>0.07</u>	R 2002 0651/8
Portugal, 2002	Frenes	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	28 38	1.0 <u>1.1</u>	2181/02 R 2002 0652/6
Portugal, 2001	Spring Carina	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	28 42	0.31 <u>0.65</u>	RA-2031/01 R 2001 0086/8
Spain, 2002	Grafit	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	28 35	< <u>0.05</u> < 0.05	RA-2181/02 R 2002 0655/0
United Kingdom, 1991	Winter Marinka	EW 250	2	0.25	0.125	33	<u>0.06</u>	RA-2063/91 0137-91
		EW 250	2	0.50	0.25	33	0.16	0138-91
		EC 250	2	0.25– 0.27	0.125	45	<u>0.07</u>	0139-91
		EW 250	2	0.25– 0.27	0.125	45	<u>0.06</u>	0208/91
		EW 250	2	0.50	0.25	45	0.15	0209/91
		EC 250	2	0.27	0.125	33	<u>0.06</u>	0210-91
		EC 250	2	0.50– 0.53	0.25	33	0.17	0211/91

Rice

The use of tebuconazole in rice is registered, among other countries, in Spain and Brazil. In 2004, four trials were conducted in Brazil; residues of tebuconazole were determined according to the Method No. MO-05-007116 (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). In 1996 and 1997, eight trials were conducted in Italy and in Spain. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 26.

Table 26 Results of residue trials conducted with Folicur in rice grain

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Brazil, 2004	IAC 201	EC 200	2	0.15	0.05	35	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA044-P1-A
				0.30	0.10	35	0.03	BRA-FR04BRA044-P1-B
				0.15	0.05	35	<u>0.01</u>	BRA-FR04BRA044-P2-A
				0.30	0.10	35	0.03	BRA-FR04BRA044-P2-B
Italy, 1996	Padano	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	35 44	<u>0.33</u> 0.25	RA-2091/96 602574
	Vialone Nano	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	35 44	<u>0.11</u> 0.11	602590
Italy, 1997	Balilla	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	35 48	<u>0.12</u> 0.12	RA-2065/97 700878
						35 42	<u>0.26</u> 0.23	700894
Spain, 1996	Tebre	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	35	<u>0.97</u>	RA-2091/96 602566

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
	Tahina-to	EW 250	2	0.21– 0.26	0.08	35	<u>0.53</u>	602582
Spain, 1997	Tebre	EW 250	2	0.25– 0.27	0.08	33 47	<u>0.29</u> <u>0.23</u>	RA-2065/97 700908
	Loto	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	33	<u>0.24</u>	700886

Maize

The use of tebuconazole in maize/corn is registered, among other countries, in Brazil where eight field trials conducted from 1995 to 2004 were submitted. The residues of tebuconazole were determined by GC/MS or GC/NPD (LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg) or by GC-ECD (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 27.

Table 27 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole on maize kernel in Brazil

Variety, year	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
	FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
C.808, 1994	WP 25	3	0.5	0.17	15	< 0.1	BRA-USP I-A2-604/94-B
BR 201, 1995	EC 200	3	0.2	0.1	15	< 0.1	BRA-USP 1973/95-A
			0.4	0.2	15	< 0.1	BRA-USP 1973/95-B
BR 201, 1995	WP 25	3	0.25	0.08	0	0.1	BRA-USP I-A2-603/94
					3	< 0.1	
					7	< 0.1	
					15	< 0.1	
					21	< 0.1	
Al Bandeirante 2004	EC 200	3	0.2	0.04	15	<u>0.01</u>	BRA-FR04BRA060-P1-A
			0.4	0.08	15	0.03	BRA-FR04BRA060-P1-B
A 2555, 2004	EC 200	3	0.2	0.04	15	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA060-P2-A
			0.4	0.08	15	0.03	BRA-FR04BRA060-P2-B

Rape seed

The use of tebuconazole in oilseed rape is registered in European countries and in Chile. Since the last evaluation in 1994, 31 new field trials were conducted in rape seed in Europe. The residues were determined according to methods Nos. 00462/M004 and 00462/M006, with LOQs of 0.05 and 0.02 mg/kg, respectively, or by HPLC-MS/MS method 00839 (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 28.

Table 28 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole on rape seed

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Belgium, 2006	Excalibur	EW 250	2	0.375	0.125	52	<u>0.11</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0509/6
Belgium, 2007	Standing	250 EW	2	0.375	0.150	72	<u>0.04</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0015/6
France, 2000	Olara	EC 400	2	0.199	0.066	56	<u>0.12</u>	RA-2080/00 R 2000 0363:3
	Ebonite	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	42 55	< 0.05 < <u>0.05</u>	R 2000 0364:1
France, 2000	Capitol	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56	< <u>0.05</u>	RA-2079/00 R 2000 0383:8
	Pronto	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	53	<u>0.06</u>	R 2000 0384 6

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 2000	Olara	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	56	<u>0.17</u>	RA-2073/00 R 2000 0366/8
	Ebonite	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	55	<u>0.09</u>	R 2000 0381 1
France, 2001	Zenith	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	59	<u>0.12</u>	RA-2161/01 R 2001 0407/3
	Capitol	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56	<u>0.08</u>	R 2001 0408/1
France, 2001	Cordial	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56 59	<u>0.08</u> 0.06	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0410/3
	Adelie	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56 62	<u>0.02</u> 0.02	R 2001 0411/1
	Capitole	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56	<u>0.11</u>	R 2001 0415/4
	Con-stant	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56	<u>0.03</u>	R 2001 0416/2
	Con-stant	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56	<u>0.12</u>	R 2001 0417/0
	Synergy	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	56	<u>0.28</u>	R 2001 0418/9
France, 2001	Constant	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	56	<u>0.11</u>	RA-2160/01 R 2001 0406/5
	Capitole	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	56	<u>0.07</u>	RA-2160/01 R 2001 0405/7
France, 2002	Capitol	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	56	0.07	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0527 9
France, 2006	Salomon	EW 250	2	0.375	0.150	71	<u>0.02</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0118/6
France, 2007	Grizzly	250 EW	2	0.375	0.125	63	<u>0.12</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0016/4
Germany, 2002	Express	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	55	< 0.02	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0534/1
	Licondor	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	55 62	0.02 0.02	R 2002 0537/6
Germany, 2006	Talent	EW 250	2	0.375	0.125	65	<u>0.04</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0507/6
	Smart	EW 250	2	0.375	0.125	60	<u>0.03</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0508/6
Germany, 2007	Elektra	250 EW	2	0.375	0.125	77	<u>0.16</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0017/2
Italy, 2002	Pegletta	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	56 63	< 0.02 < 0.02	RA-2102/02 R 2002 0528/7
Netherlands, 2007	Maximus	250 EW	2	0.375	0.125	56	<u>0.13</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0018/0
Spain, 2002	Bistol	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	58 65	0.15 0.12	RA-2102/02 R 2002 0538/4
United Kingdom, 2002	Madrigal	EC 250	2	0.11–0.12	0.042	54	0.04	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0536 8
United Kingdom, 2007	Winter Es Astrid	250 EW	2	0.38–0.43	0.125	57	<u>0.19</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0298/1

Coffee

The use of tebuconazole in coffee is registered in Brazil, where 16 field trials were conducted and submitted to this Meeting. The residues of tebuconazole were determined by GC-NPD (LOQ of 0.1 mg/kg), GC-ECD (LOQ of 0.01 or 0.1 mg/kg). Four trials were conducted in Guatemala and residues determined according to the GC-NPD method No. 00007/M035, with a LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg. The results are shown in Table 29.

Table 29 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole in coffee beans, dry

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues		Study Trial No.			
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	PHI, days	mg/kg				
Brazil, 1990	Sumatra	EC 250	3	0.25	0.05	5 15 30 45	< 0.1 < 0.1 < <u>0.1</u> < 0.1	BRA-122722-A			
				0.5	0.1	30	< 0.1		BRA-122722-B		
Brazil, 1993	Mundo Novo	WP 25	3	0.25	0.025	30	< <u>0.1</u>	BRA-143556-A			
				0.5	0.05	30	< 0.1	BRA-143556-B			
Brazil, 1995	Catuaí Vermelho	EC 200	3	0.2	0.05	30	< <u>0.1</u>	BRA-USP 1976/95-A			
				0.4	0.1	30	< 0.1	BRA-USP 1976/95-B			
Brazil, 1996	Novo Mundo	SC 432	5	0.25	0.050	0 ^a 0 7 15 22 30 45 60	< 0.01 0.04 < 0.01 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.01	108947* BRA-FR-C01-96D			
						0.25	0.050		0 30	0.08 0.07	BRA-FR-C02-96H
						0.25	0.050		0 30	0.01 < 0.01	BRA-FR-C03-96H
	Catuaí Amarelo	SC 432	5	0.25	0.050	0 30	0.02 < 0.01	BRA-FR-C04-96H			
Brazil, 1998	Mundo Novo	EC 375	5	0.2	0.067	30	< 0.1	BRA-USP 2545/98-A			
				0.4	0.13	30	< 0.1	BRA-USP 2545/98-B			
Brazil, 2004	Catuaí	EC 200	3	0.2	0.04	30	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA049-P1-A			
				0.4	0.08	30	0.05	BRA-FR04BRA049-P1-B			
Brazil, 2004	Catuaí	EC 200	3	0.2	0.04	30	<u>0.02</u>	BRA-FR04BRA049-P2-A			
				0.4	0.08	30	0.05	BRA-FR04BRA049-P2-B			
Guatemala, 1996	Caturra	SC 432	3	0.25	0.042	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28 45 60	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.05 0.03 0.02 0.03	108947 ^a GUA-FR-C01-96D			
	–	SC 432	3	0.251	0.042	0 28	0.03 0.02	GUA-FR-C02-96H			
	–	SC 432	3	0.251	0.042	0 28	0.01 < 0.01	GUA-FR-C03-96H			
	Catimor 5269	SC 432	3	0.25	0.041	0 28	0.02 0.01	GUA-FR-C04-96H			

^a two samples analysed, highest residue reported

Hops

The use of tebuconazole in hops is registered in the Czech Republic. Eight field trials, distributed over two seasons, were conducted in Germany. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462/M003 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 30.

Table 30 Results of residue trials conducted in Germany with two applications EW 250 in hops

Variety, year	Application		Residues			Study Trial No.
	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI days	mg/kg	
Haller-tauer Magnum 1998	0.56–0.62	0.0125	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	1.8 6.9 3.7 2.1 2.0 1.2	RA-2184/98 R 1998 1720/1
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	7.0 <u>8.3</u> 3.9	
Perle 1998	0.56–0.62	0.0125	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	1.6 9.9 4.9 2.5 2.6 1.5	RA-2184/98 R 1998 1722/8
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	11 <u>12</u> 5.2	
Spalter Select 1998	0.56–0.62	0.019	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	2.0 8.4 7.3 4.4 5.8 2.2	RA-2184/98 R 1998 1723/6
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	16 <u>21</u> 8.2	
Perle 1998	0.56–0.62	0.019	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	1.9 8.4 3.7 1.8 2.5 1.2	RA-2184/98 R 1998 1724/4
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	9.2 <u>11</u> 4.4	
Haller-tauer Magnum 1999	0.51–0.56	0.0125	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	1.3 5.7 3.5 2.9 1.5 1.2	RA-2184/99 R 1999 0036/8
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	9.1 <u>6.3</u> 3.7	

Variety, year	Application		Residues			Study Trial No.
	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI days	mg/kg	
Perle 1999	0.51–0.56	0.0125	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.47 5.0 2.3 1.9 1.7 0.96	RA-2184/99 R 1999 0037/6
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	7.3 <u>6.0</u> 3.0	
Perle 1999	0.51–0.56	0.019	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	1.1 3.8 2.1 3.6 2.9 1.1	RA-2184/99 R 1999 0038/4
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	11 <u>5.8</u> 7.1	
Spalter Select 1999	0.51–0.56	0.019	cone, green	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	2.6 12 7.0 7.2 4.0 3.9	RA-2184/99 R 1999 0039 2 0039-99
			cone, kiln- dried	14 21 28	26 <u>18</u> 18	

^a prior to the last treatment

Feed commodities

In the residue trials on conducted on barley, rape, rice and soya bean describe previously, commodities used for animal feed were also analysed. The results are shown on Tables 31 to 33.

Table 31 Results of residue trials conducted in Europe with tebuconazole in barley

Country, Year	Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
France, 1994	Winter Plaisant	EC 383	2	0.20	0.07	green material	0 14 28 35	<u>2.3</u> 0.37 0.09 <u>0.28</u>	RA-2004/94 401951
						straw	49	<u>0.38</u>	
France, 2001	Winter Esterel	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	1.4 7.6 3.7 4.7 3.9	RA-2031/01 R 2001 00876
						rest of plant	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	2.9 9.6 <u>7.6</u> 10 10	

Tebuconazole

Country, Year	Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
						straw	27 35	<u>6.7</u> 2.6	
France, 2002	Flicka	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0	12	RA-2181/02 R 2002 06488
						rest of plant	0	<u>6.1</u>	
						straw	28 39	<u>2.0</u> 1.1	
France, 2002	Kelibia	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0 ^a	0.90	RA-2181/02 R 2002 06534
							0	11	
							7	1.4	
							14	0.57	
							21	0.26	
						28	0.23		
rest of plant	0 ^a	1.5							
0	5.6								
7	<u>3.4</u>								
14	2.4								
21	1.7								
28	1.3								
straw	43	<u>2.2</u>							
Germany, 1986	Winter Tapir	EC 375	2	0.25	0.06	green material	0	3.1	10650-86
							7	<u>0.29</u>	
							21	0.13	
							28	<u>0.15</u>	
straw	35	0.28							
42	1.7								
Germany, 1986	Winter Tapir	EC 250	2	0.380	0.0938	green material	0	7.8	10630-86
							7	0.36	
							21	<u>0.37</u>	
							28	<u>0.31</u>	
straw	35	0.66							
42	<u>0.71</u>								
Germany, 1986	Winter Mammut	EC 250	2	0.38	0.09	green material	0	10	10631/86
							7	<u>1.4</u>	
							21	0.50	
							28	0.26	
							35	0.82	
						42	0.68		
ear	35	0.07							
42	0.06								
straw	49	<u>0.86</u>							
Germany, 1986	Winter Tapir	EC 250	2	0.25	0.06	green material	0	5.0	10634/86
							7	<u>0.35</u>	
							21	0.27	
							28	0.26	
straw	35	0.38							
42	<u>0.50</u>								
Germany, 1986	Winter Mammut	EC 250	2	0.25	0.06	green material	0	6.7	10635/86
							7	<u>1.2</u>	
							21	0.30	
							28	0.21	
							35	0.54	
						42	0.49		
ear	35	< 0.05							
42	0.05								
straw	49	<u>0.80</u>							

Country, Year	Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Germany, 1987	Winter Tapir	EC 250	2	0.38	0.09	green material	0 7 21 28 35	6.4 <u>1.2</u> 0.34 0.25 < 0.05	10631/87
						ear	35	0.12	
						straw	49	<u>0.29</u>	
Germany, 1988	Spring Aramir	EC 375	2	0.25	0.06	green material	0 7 28	4.1 <u>0.78</u> 0.18	0412-88
						straw	35 42	0.13 <u>0.14</u>	
						ear	35	< 0.05	
Germany, 1988	Winter Igri	EC 401	2	0.25	0.06	green material	0 7	6.5 <u>1.4</u>	0250-88
						straw	28 35 42	1.0 0.74 <u>1.3</u>	
						ear	28	0.47	
Germany, 1989	Winter Catinka	EC 250	2	0.38	0.09	green material	0 28	<u>7.4</u> 0.70	0463-89
						straw	48	<u>1.4</u>	
						ear	35	0.15	
Germany, 1989	Winter Andrea	EC 250	2	0.38	0.09	green material	0 28	<u>10</u> 1.6	0462-89
						straw	42	<u>3.1</u>	
						ear	35	0.26	
Germany, 1989	Spring Aura	EC 290	2	0.25	0.06	green material	0 7 28	5.4 <u>1.0</u> 0.63	0249-89
						straw	35 42	<u>0.72</u> 0.69	
						ear	35	0.26	
Germany, 1989	Spring Aura	EC 309	2	0.19	0.05	green material	0 7 28	5.2 <u>2.0</u> 1.1	0253-89
						straw	35 42	0.63 0.88	
						ear	35	0.26	
Germany, 1990	Spring Aura	EW 250	2	0.38	0.125	green material	0 14 28	<u>9.0</u> 2.2 1.5	PF3464 0161-90
						ear	28	0.16	
						straw	35 43	<u>2.4</u> 2.3	
Germany, 1990	Spring Golf	EW 250	2	0.38	0.125	green material	0 14 28	<u>14</u> 1.1 2.7	PF3464 0146-90
						ear	28 35	0.31 0.37	
						straw	35 42	1.1 <u>2.8</u>	

Country, Year	Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Germany, 1990	Spring Aura	EC 250	2	0.38	0.125	green material	0 14 28	<u>9.2</u> 2.8 1.6	PF3464 0147-90
						ear	28	0.18	
						straw	35 43	<u>2.5</u> 2.1	
Germany, 1990	Spring Carina	EC 375	2	0.25	0.08	green material	0 14 28	<u>9.6</u> 1.5 1.7	PF 3703 0145-90
						ear	28	0.26	
						straw	35 42	1.5 <u>1.7</u>	
Germany, 1990	Spring Golf	EC 375	2	0.25	0.08	green material	0 14 28	<u>9.2</u> 0.85 1.1	PF 3703 0142-90
						ear	28 35	0.14 0.17	
						straw	35 42	0.86 <u>1.7</u>	
Germany, 1991	Spring Aura	EC 500	2	0.25	0.08	green material	0 14	<u>5.6</u> 3.2	RA-2058/91 10522/8 0522-91
						straw	28 35	3.7 4.3	
Germany, 1991	Spring Carina	EW 250	2	0.31	0.10	green material	0 14 28 35	<u>5.2</u> 1.3 0.60 <u>1.9</u>	RA-2065/91 0462-91
						ear	28 35	0.14 0.11	
						straw	42 48	<u>0.77</u> 0.53	
Germany, 1994	Winter Pamir	EW 250	2	0.31	0.10	green material	0	<u>6.0</u>	RA-2069/94 404322
Germany, 1994	Spring Sissy	EC 383	2	0.20	0.07	green material	0	<u>3.8</u>	RA-2004/94 400157
						straw	35 40	2.8 <u>3.9</u>	
Greece, 2001	Mucho	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0	5.5	RA-2031/01 R 2001 00841 0084-01
						rest of plant	0	<u>5.8</u>	
						straw	28	<u>7.9</u>	
Greece, 2002	Barley Thessa- loniki / Trixi Both	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	0.26 12 2.0 0.57 0.18 0.14	RA-2181/02 R 2002 06542
						rest of plant	0 ^a 0 7 14 21 28	3.2 11 <u>6.5</u> 4.6 3.9 4.8	

Country, Year	Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
						straw	50	<u>5.6</u>	
Italy, 1993	Winter	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	green material	0	<u>4.3</u>	RA-2059/93
	Trebbia					straw	28	<u>3.3</u>	302783
Italy, 2002	Klaxon	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0	7.1	RA-2181/02
						rest of plant	0	<u>18</u>	R 2002 06496
						straw	28	<u>4.9</u>	
Italy, 2002	Kelibia	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0	22	RA-2181/02
						rest of plant	0	<u>8.9</u>	R 2002 065180
						straw	28 38	1.9 3.8	
Portugal, 2002	Frenes	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0	14	RA-2181/02
						rest of plant	0	<u>14</u>	R 2002 06526
						straw	28 38	<u>17</u> 13	
Portugal, 2001	Spring Carina	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	ear	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	1.4 9.0 3.6 3.0 2.7	RA-2031/01
						rest of plant	0 ^a 0 7 14 21	4.0 12 <u>12</u> 10 11	R 2001 00868
						straw	28 42	<u>13</u> 9.5	
						ear	0 7 14 21	4.2 0.82 0.18 0.08	RA-2181/02
						rest of plant	0 7 14 21	9.3 <u>6.4</u> 4.9 7.2	R 2002 06550
						straw	28 35	<u>5.8</u> 5.5	
United Kingdom, 1991	Winter	EW 250	2	0.25	0.125	green material	0	4.7	RA-2063/91
						straw	33	<u>2.2</u>	0137-91
	Marinka	EW 250	2	0.50	0.25	Straw	33	6.4	0138-91
						EC 250	2	0.25– 0.27	0.125
		EW 250	2	0.25– 0.27	0.125	green material	0	<u>5.7</u>	0208/91
						straw	45	<u>0.49</u>	
		EW 250	2	0.50	0.25	green material	0	<u>9.5</u>	0209/91
						straw	45	1.4	

Country, Year	Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
		EC 250	2	0.27	0.125	green material	0	<u>4.3</u>	0210-91
						straw	33	<u>2.8</u>	
		EC 250	2	0.50– 0.53	0.25	green material	0	<u>8.6</u>	0211/91
						straw	33	5.3	

^a prior to the last treatment

Table 32 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole on oilseed rape

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Belgium, 2006	Excali-bur	EW 250	2	0.375	0.125	green material	0 ^a	1.2	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0509/6
						pod	18	1.2	
						rest of plant	18	2.7	
								<u>5.7</u>	
Belgium, 2007	Stan-ding	250 EW	2	0.38	0.150	green material	0 ^a	2.2	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0015/6
						pod	14	0.55	
						rest of plant	14	2.0	
France, 2000	Olara	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	green material	0	<u>2.7</u>	RA-2073/00 R 2000 0366/8
France, 2000	Ebonite	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	green material	0	<u>4.6</u>	RA-2073/00 R 2000 0381/1
France, 2000	Rape Olara	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0	<u>2.5</u>	RA-2080/00 R 2000 0363/3
France, 2000	Rape Ebonite	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0 ^a	0.46	RA-2080/00 R 2000 0364/1
						14	<u>3.4</u>		
						28	0.23 0.14		
France, 2000	Oilseed rape Capitol	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0 ^a	0.58	RA-2079/00 R 2000 03838
							0	<u>4.0</u>	
							14	0.96	
						28	0.33		
						rest of plant	42	0.13	
						pod	42	0.27	
France, 2000	Pronto	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0	<u>2.5</u>	RA-2079/00 R 2000 0384/6
France, 2001	Capitole	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	green material	0	<u>5.1</u>	RA-2160/01 R 2001 0405/7
France, 2001	Constant	EW 250	2	0.25	0.083	green material	0	<u>4.3</u>	RA-2160/01 R 2001 0406/5
France, 2001	Zenith	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0	<u>3.8</u>	RA-2161/01 R 2001 0407/3
France, 2001	Capitol	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0 ^a	0.41	RA-2161/01 R 2001 0408/1
							0	<u>3.1</u>	
							14	0.98	
						28	0.58		
						rest of plant	42	0.10	

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
						pod	42	0.74	
France, 2001	Cordial	400 EC	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0	<u>4.2</u>	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0410/3
France, 2001	Adelie	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0 ^a 0 14 28	0.50 <u>4.8</u> 0.29 0.19	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0411/1
						rest of plant	42	0.06	
						pod	42	0.18	
France, 2001	Capitole	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0	<u>3.7</u>	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0415/4
France, 2001	Con-stant	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0	<u>4.2</u>	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0416/1
France, 2001	Con-stant	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0 ^a 0 14 28	0.74 <u>3.9</u> 0.94 0.57	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0417/0
						rest of plant	42	0.10	
						pod	42	0.90	
France, 2001	Synergy	EC 400	2	0.20	0.066	green material	0 ^a 0 14 28	0.31 <u>2.6</u> 0.90 0.55	RA-2162/01 R 2001 0418/9
						rest of plant	42	0.11	
						pod	42	0.58	
France, 2002	Capitol	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	green material	0	1.9	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0527/9
						straw	56	0.20	
France, 2007	Grizzly	250 EW	2	0.38	0.125	green material	0 ^a 0	2.7 <u>4.9</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0016/4
						pod	27	0.18	
						rest of plant	27	2.6	
France, 2006	Salomon	EW 250	2	0.375	0.150	green material	0 ^a 0	<u>1.6</u> <u>7.3</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0118/6
						pod	34	0.10	
						rest of plant	34	0.97	
Germany, 2002	Express	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	green material	0	2.0	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0534/1
						straw	55	0.17	
Germany, 2002	Licondor	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	green material	0	2.0	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0537/6
						straw	55 62	0.09 0.11	
Germany, 2006	Talent	EW 250	2	0.375	0.125	green material	0 ^a 0	3.5 <u>11</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0507/6
						pod	18	0.31	
						rest of plant	18	2.9	

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No. Trial SubID
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Germany, 2006	Smart	EW 250	2	0.375	0.125	green material	0 ^a 0	1.2 <u>7.5</u>	RA-2116/06 R 2116 0508/6
						pod	22	0.28	
						rest of plant	22	1.0	
Germany, 2007	Elektra	250 EW	2	0.38	0.125	green material	0 ^a 0	3.2 <u>5.2</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0017/2
						pod	22	0.19	
						rest of plant	22	2.3	
Italy, 2002	Pegletta	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	green material	0	4.4	RA-2102/02 R 2002 0528/7
						straw	56 63	0.30 0.34	
Netherlands, 2007	Maximus	250 EW	2	0.38	0.125	green material	0 ^a 0	0.72 <u>5.6</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0018/0
						pod	36	0.50	
						rest of plant	36	0.37	
Spain, 2002	Bistol	EC 250	2	0.125	0.042	green material	0	2.6	RA-2102/02 R 2002 0538/4
						straw	58 65	0.32 0.45	
United Kingdom, 2002	Madrigal	EC 250	2	0.114– 0.125	0.042	green material	0	1.6	RA-2101/02 R 2002 0536/8
						straw	54	0.32	
United Kingdom, 2007	Es Astrid	250 EW	2	0.38– 0.44	0.125	green material	0 ^a 0	0.83 <u>6.3</u>	RA-2000/07 R 2007 0298/1
						pod	25	0.53	
						rest of plant	25	1.1	

^a prior to the last treatment

Table 33 Results of residue trials conducted with tebuconazole EW in rice in Europe

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI [days]	mg/kg	
Spain, 1996	Tebre	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	green material	0	<u>6.8</u>	RA-2091/96 602566
						rest of plant	35	1.9	
Italy, 1996	Padano	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	panicle	0 1 7 14	0.06 3.6 1.1 0.30	RA-2091/96 602574
						rest of plant	0 1 7 14 35 44	0.72 3.3 <u>1.8</u> 0.97 0.80 0.57	

Country, Year	Crop Variety	Application				Residues			Study Trial No.
		FL	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI [days]	mg/kg	
Spain, 1996	Tahinato	EW 250	2	0.21–0.26	0.08	green material	0	<u>4.5</u>	RA-2091/96 602582
						rest of plant	35	0.85	
Italy, 1996	Vialone Nano	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	panicle	0	0.08	RA-2091/96 602590
							1	4.2	
							7	0.46	
							14	0.38	
						rest of plant	0	1.2	
							1	4.2	
							7	<u>1.7</u>	
							14	1.3	
35	0.94								
44	0.57								
Italy, 1997	Balilla	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	green material	0	<u>5.5</u>	RA-2065/97 70087/8
						straw	35 48	<u>1.1</u> 0.79	
Spain, 1997	Loto	EW 250	2	0.25	0.08	green material	0	<u>8.3</u>	RA-2065/97 70088/6
						straw	33	<u>1.7</u>	
Italy, 1997	Balilla	EW 250	2	0.25	0.04	green material	0 ^a	1.1	RA-2065/97 70089/4
							0	<u>5.3</u>	
						rest of plant	14	1.7	
							21	1.5	
							28	1.5	
						panicle	14	0.64	
							21	0.33	
							28	0.27	
straw	35	<u>1.6</u>							
	42	1.1							
Spain, 1997	Tebre	EW 250	2	0.25–0.27	0.08	green material	0 ^a	1.4	RA-2065/97 70090/8
							0	<u>6.2</u>	
						rest of plant	12	2.1	
							19	1.7	
							26	1.4	
						panicle	12	0.38	
							19	0.33	
							26	0.27	
straw	33	<u>1.1</u>							
	47	0.79							

^a prior to the last treatment

Table 34 Results of residue trials conducted with SC 432 in soya bean in USA in 2003

Crop Variety	Application			Residues			Study 201087 Trial No.
	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Hartz Seed	3	0.13	0.088	Forage	0	<u>13</u>	FR19SY04 FR012-03H
H6686RR				Hay	0	13	
NK S73-Z5	3	0.12–	0.06	Forage	0	<u>5.7</u>	FR19SY04 FR013-03H
		0.13		Hay	0	10	

Crop Variety	Application			Residues			Study 201087 Trial No.
	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Horn-beck 5588RR	3	0.13	0.09	Forage	0	<u>18</u>	FR19SY04 FR014-03H
				Hay	0	16	
Delta King 5661 RR	3	0.13	0.07	Forage	0	<u>8.5</u>	FR19SY04 FR015-03H
				Hay		16	
Soya X248R	3	0.12	0.10– 0.11	Forage	0	11	FR19SY04 FR016-03D
					3	4.4	
					5	5.6	
					7	<u>4.8</u>	
					10	3.7	
				Hay	0	17	
					3	14	
					5	10	
FS HT 322 STS	3	0.13	0.09	Forage	0	4.2	FR19SY04 FR017-03D
					3	3.6	
					5	2.7	
					7	<u>2.1</u>	
					10	1.8	
NK S29 C9	3	0.13	0.09	Forage	0	<u>3.6</u>	FR19SY04 FR018-03H
				Hay	0	12	
NK S29 C9				Forage	0	<u>14</u>	FR19SY04 FR019-03H
				Hay	0	31	
Becks 323RR	3	0.13	0.06–	Forage	0	<u>5.7</u>	FR19SY04 FR020-03H
			0.08	Hay		16	
92B94	3	0.12–	0.05–	Forage	0	12	FR19SY04 FR021-03H
		0.13	0.06	Hay	0	24	
BT-402	3	0.13	0.07–	Forage	0	<u>15</u>	FR19SY04 FR022-03H
			0.09	Hay	0	38	
GL2301RR	3	0.13	0.06–	Forage	0	<u>14</u>	FR19SY04 FR023-03H
			0.07	Hay	0	31	
Mycogen 00044150	3	0.13	0.04	Forrage	0	<u>13</u>	FR19SY04 FR024-03H
				Hay	0	45	
SC 9373	3	0.12	0.08	Forage	0	<u>8.5</u>	FR19SY04 FR025-03H
				Hay	0	25	

Crop Variety	Application			Residues			Study 201087 Trial No.
	No	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hL	Portion analysed	PHI, days	mg/kg	
Dekalb 06-51	3	0.13	0.045	Forage	0	<u>7.7</u>	201087 FR19SY04 FR026-03H
				Hay	0	26	
Pioneer 91m50	3	0.13	0.08–	Forage	0	<u>14</u>	201087 FR19SY04 FR027-03H
			0.09	Hay	0	25	
Dekalb 3151	3	0.12–	0.07–	Forage	0	<u>8.6</u>	201087 FR19SY04 FR028-03H
		0.13	0.08	Hay	0	15	
Rough Rider	3	0.13	0.04–	Forage	0	<u>5.0</u>	201087 FR19SY04 FR029-03H
			0.05	Hay	0	20	
Pioneer 93B86	3	0.12–	0.06–	Forage	0	<u>9.1</u>	201087 FR19SY04 FR030-03H
		0.13	0.08	Hay	0	15	
Brunner BR-1500 RR	3	0.13	0.04	Forage	0	<u>4.9</u>	201087 FR19SY04 FR031-03H
				Hay	0	24	

^a highest residue from two samples analysed

Fate of Residues in Processing

The effect of processing on tebuconazole residues was investigated in oranges, apples, plums, barley, hops, cabbage, green beans, coffee, oilseed rape, soya bean and tomatoes. When residues in the processed commodity were < LOQ, the LOQ was used to determine the processing factor (PF), and was expressed as below the calculated value. When the residues in the raw commodity was < LOQ and they concentrated in the processed commodity, PF was expressed as higher than the calculated. No PF was calculated when the residues in both the raw and processed commodities were < LOQ.

Orange

Four studies were conducted in Brazil to determine the levels of tebuconazole in orange peel and pulp following treatment of orange trees with WP (Anon, 1994e) or EC formulations (Anon, 1995e,f). Tebuconazole was applied three times at 0.67 to 2 kg ai/ha, and samples harvested at 20 days PHI. The residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00007 or No. 00181. Tebuconazole was not detected in any pulp sample. Residues in the peel were 1.8 and 5 mg/kg (LOQ = 0.05 mg/kg) and 0.4 and 0.9 mg/kg (LOQ = 0.1 mg/kg). Residues in the whole fruit were not reported.

Two trials were conducted in Germany to determine the residues of tebuconazole in the processed commodities orange juice and marmalade (Allmendinger and Walz-Tylla, 1996; RA-3076/96). Tebuconazole (EW 250) was applied once at 0.24 kg ai/ha and samples collected at 3 and 14 days PHI were processed into marmalade and juice, simulating the household and commercial practice. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462 and 00462/E001 (LOQ = 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown on Table 34

Table 34 Tebuconazole residue found in oranges and orange processing products

Product	Residue [mg/kg] ^a	PF	Residue [mg/kg] ^a	PF	PF (best estimate)
Fruit	0.23/0.20	–	0.27/0.20	–	–
Peel	0.92/0.84	4.0/4.2	0.91/0.90	3.4/4.5	4.0
Fruit pulp	< 0.05/< 0.05	< 0.22/< 0.25	< 0.05/< 0.05	< 0.18/< 0.25	< 0.22
Juice	< 0.05/–	< 0.2/	< 0.05/–	< 0.2/–	< 0.2
Marmalade	< 0.05/–	< 0.2/	0.17/–	0.63/–	0.4

^a residues at 3 days PHI/14 days PHI

Apple

Tebuconazole (WG 25) was applied four times at 0.25 kg ai/ha to apples in Italy with samples harvested 21 days after the final application (Almendinger and Waltz-Tylla, 1993b; Report RA2018/92). Washed apples were produced by a household preparation; whereas juice, sauce, dried pomace, and dried apples were prepared by a simulated industrial processing. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00249 and its supplements or modification (LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg).

In two trials conducted in the USA, tebuconazole was applied six times (WG formulation) to apple trees at 0.5 or 1.3 kg ai/kg and samples harvested at 115 or 125 days PHI (Harbin, 2004/Report 200289; Williams and Conrath, 1990b/Report 100066). A sub-sample of the unwashed apples (RAC) was removed for analysis prior to the washing step, and the remainder of the apples was processed to generate washed fruit, wet pomace, juice, juice concentrate, apple sauce, and dried fruit. Processing was performed using methods which simulated commercial practice. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 108114 or No. 00007 (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg).

Table 35 Tebuconazole residues found in apples and apple processing products and the transfer factors determined for apple processing products.

Study	Williams and Conrath, 1990b		Harbin, 2004	
	Residue, mg/kg	PF	Residue, mg/kg	PF
Apples, unwashed	< 0.01	–	0.03	–
Apples, washed	–	–	0.03	1.0
Sauce	–	–	< 0.01	< 0.33
Juice	< 0.01	–	< 0.01	< 0.33
Juice concentrate	–	–	0.01	0.33
Apples, dried	–	–	0.03	1.0
Wet pomace	0.02	> 2	0.10	3.3
Dry pomace	0.05	> 5	–	–

Plum

A study was conducted in the United States to evaluate the quantity of tebuconazole residues in plum fruit and prunes following six treatments with tebuconazole at 0.25 kg ai/ha (Harbin, 2001, Report 109762). Mature plums were harvested at 0 or 7 days PHI and processing was performed using procedures which simulated commercial practices. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 108114 (LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg). Three samples were analysed and processed, giving residues of 0.18, 0.19 and 0.17 mg/kg in plums and of 0.22 mg/kg (three) in prunes. The mean processing factor was 1.2.

Cabbage

In Germany, cabbage (savoy) was treated three times with tebuconazole at 0.125–0.250 kg ai/ha and samples harvested at 21 days PHI were processed in a simulated household method (Allmendinger, 1998c). Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462 (LOQ = 0.05 mg/kg. Residues were not detected either in cabbage head or in cooked head.

Tomato

Four processing studies conducted with tomatoes were submitted. In three European trials tebuconazole was applied three times at 0.125 to 0.250 kg ai/ha, samples harvested at three days PHI and processed into fruits-washed, peeled, preserve, paste and juice (Heinemann, 1999c/Report RA3139/98; Heinemann and Deissler, 1999/Report RA3071/97). The washing and peeling of tomatoes was done using household practice and preparation of juice, preserves and paste simulated the industrial practice at a laboratory scale. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462/M002/E002 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg).

In one trial conducted in the USA (Russo, 2001b), tomato plants were treated six times with a tebuconazole SC formulation at 1.26 kg ai/ha. Three samples were harvested at 7 days PHI and the processing involved washing, crushing and juicing. The juice was condensed to tomato puree and tomato puree was further condensed to tomato paste. Sub-samples of puree and paste from the treated and control tomatoes were then canned. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00007/M035 (LOQ = 0.50 mg/kg).

Table 36 Tebuconazole residues found in tomatoes and tomato processing products and the transfer factors determined for tomato processing products.

Study	Heinemann, 1999c		Heinemann and Deissler, 1999				USA, Russo, 2001b		PF (best estimate)
	Residue mg/kg	PF	Residue mg/kg	PF	Residue mg/kg	PF	Residue mg/kg	PF	
Tomato fruit	0.12	–	0.17		0.20		1.8(3)	–	
Tomato, washed	0.09	0.75	0.12	0.7	0.28	1.4	–	–	0.95
Tomato, peeled	< 0.05	< 0.42	< 0.05	0.3	< 0.05	< 0.25	–	–	0.25
Tomato juice	< 0.05	< 0.42	0.07	0.4	0.11	0.55	–	–	0.55
Tomato preserves	< 0.05	< 0.42	0.05	0.3	0.06	0.3	–	–	0.3
Tomato puree	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.56/0.65/0.57	0.31/0.36/0.32	0.33
Tomato paste	0.53	4.4	0.67	3.9	1.7	8.5	1.5/1.4/1.8	0.83/0.78/1	0.87

Beans

In two green house studies conducted in Germany, tebuconazole was applied three times to French beans at 0.375 kg ai/ha (Billian and Eberhardt, 2003; Report RA3190). From each trial, two samples of beans with pod were collected at 3 days PHI and processed to washed beans with pod and cooked beans with pod. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462/M007 (LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 37.

Table 37 Tebuconazole residues found in French beans, processing products and processing factor (PF)

Product	Residue, mg/kg		PF		Residue, mg/kg		PF		PF (best estimate)
Bean with pod	0.43		–		0.55		–		
Washed bean with pod	0.14	0.10	0.32	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.3	0.3	0.28
Bean-cooked	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.20

Soya bean

A field trial was conducted to measure the magnitude of tebuconazole residues in soya bean seed, aspirated grain fractions and processed commodities following three foliar spray applications of tebuconazole SC at 0.63 kg ai/ha (Beedle and Harbin, 2004; Report 201088). Processing was performed using procedures that simulated commercial practices. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No.108114 (LOQ = 0.01 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 38.

Table 38 Tebuconazole residue found in soya bean products and processing factors (PF)

Product	Residue, mg/kg	PF
Seed	0.14	–
Aspirated grain fractions	38.7	276
Hulls	0.15	1.1
Meal	0.03	0.2
Refined oil	< 0.01	0.07
Defatted flour	0.03	0.2
Full fat flour	0.05	0.4
Protein isolate	0.04	0.3

Barley

The effect of the processing of barley (on the magnitude of residues of tebuconazole) after two spray applications with tebuconazole EW (0.25 kg ai/ha) to barley was investigated (Preu and Hoffmann, 2002; Report RA 3031/01). Two trials were conducted with grains harvested at 27 or 42 days PHI; at each trial. Two samples were processed into beer in a specialised pilot plant in Germany. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to methods Nos. 00462/M002, 00462/M002/E007 and 00462/M003/E010. The LOQ was 0.05 mg/kg for grain, pearl barley, pearl barley rub-off and brewer's yeast, and 0.02 mg/kg for the other products. The results are shown in Table 39.

Table 39 Tebuconazole residues found in barley products and processing factors

Product	Residue, mg/kg		PF		Residue, mg/kg		PF		PF(best estimate)
Grain	0.65		–		0.93		–		–
Pearl barley	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.32	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.27
Pearl barley rub-off	0.96	1.0	1.5	1.5	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.5
Brewer's malt	0.27	0.32	0.42	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.57	0.55	0.51
Malt sprouts	0.46	0.49	0.71	0.75	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0
Brewer's grain	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.43	0.41	0.52	0.44	0.56	0.45
Hops draff	0.32	0.34	0.49	0.52	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.30
Brewer's yeast	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.19
Beer	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.025

Rape seed

Two processing studies were conducted in rape seed after two spray applications of tebuconazole at 0.2 kg ai/ha in France (Hoffmann, 2002c and d; Report RA3161/01 and RA3162/01). The last application was conducted between 56 to 59 days prior to the expected date of harvest. The processing of the rape seed samples was performed in the laboratory and simulated the industrial practice. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00462/M006 (LOQ = 0.02 mg/kg). The results are shown in Table 40.

Table 40 Tebuconazole residues in rape seed, processing products and the processing factors.

Product	Residue, mg/kg	PF	Residue, mg/kg	PF	PF(best estimate)
Seed	0.12	–	0.12	–	
Screw-pressed oil	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.9	0.1
Press cake (pomace)	0.10	0.8	0.11	0.9	0.85
Solvent-extracted oil	0.15	1.3	0.09	0.8	1
Crude oil	0.14	1.2	0.11	0.9	1
Extracted press cake meal	0.09	0.8	0.13	1.1	1
Refined oil	0.10	0.8	0.10	0.8	0.8

Coffee

A study was conducted in Guatemala to determine tebuconazole in dried green coffee beans and processed commodities following three applications of tebuconazole at 1.3 kg ai/ha (Judy & Conrath, 1999b; Report 108948). The coffee beans were harvested at 28 days PHI, dried and processed into roasted coffee beans and instant coffee. Processing was performed using procedures which simulated commercial processing practices. Residues of tebuconazole were determined according to method No. 00007/M035. The LOQ was 0.01 mg/kg in dried beans, 0.08 mg/kg in roasted coffee beans and 0.04 mg/kg in instant coffee. Residues of tebuconazole in beans (dried) were 0.04 mg/kg. Residues in roasted bean and instant coffee were 0.08 and 0.03 mg/kg, respectively, with calculated processing factors of 2 and 0.8.

Hop plants

In one processing study conducted in Germany, hop plants received two applications of tebuconazole EW at 0.51–0.56 kg ai/ha (Spiegel, and Elke, 2001b; Report RA 3184/99). Samples for processing were taken 14 days after the last application. The brewing process was performed on a laboratory scale but comparable to the industrial process. Residues were determined according to methods Nos. 00462/M003 and 00462/M003/E004 (LOQ = 0.05 mg/kg).

The residues of tebuconazole were 2.7 (2.6–2.9) mg/kg for green cones, 8.3 (7.5–9.1) mg/kg for kiln-dried cones, between 0.06 and 0.12 mg/kg for spent hops and between 0.06 and 0.17 mg/kg for brewer's yeast. The residues of tebuconazole in malt, brewer's grain and beer were < LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg.

Table 42 Tebuconazole residues found in hops processing products and processing factors

Product	Residue, mg/kg	PF
Kiln-dried cones	8.3	–
Spent hops (draff)	0.06 and 0.12	0.01
Brewer's yeast	0.06 and 0.17	0.02
Beer	< 0.05	0.01

APPRAISAL

Tebuconazole was evaluated in 1994 for residues and toxicology, when an ADI of 0–0.03 mg/kg body weight was established, and was re-evaluated in 1997 for residues. The present Meeting received data on analytical methods, Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) and supervised residue trial data for oranges, pome fruit, plum, elderberry, mango, papaya, leek, onion, garlic, head cabbage, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, melon, watermelon, tomato, lettuce, bean, soya, carrot, artichoke, celery, barley, rice, maize, oilseed rape, coffee, peanut and hops. Processing studies were also provided.

The definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and for estimations of dietary intake is tebuconazole.

Methods of analysis

In addition to the analytical methods submitted to previous meetings, new methods for analysis of tebuconazole in plant materials were reported. After extraction with organic solvents and clean-up on Florisil, C-18 or silica columns, and/or gel permeation chromatography, tebuconazole was determined by gas chromatography with a NPD, ECD or MS detectors or LC-MS/MS. In some LC methods, no clean-up step was required. In general, the LOQ ranged from 0.01 to 0.05 mg/kg.

Results of supervised residue trials on crops

Residue trial data provided to this and previous Meetings have shown that residues of tebuconazole in most treated crops decrease rapidly after the day of application, after what the levels seems to plateau. Therefore, the Meeting agreed that whenever possible, similar residue population coming from different PHI will be combined for the final estimation. In some cases, residues coming from different GAP rate also gave the same residue population and the data was combined.

Orange

Data was available from fourteen trials on oranges, of which 10 trials were from Brazil (critical GAP is 2×0.018 kg ai/hL, 20 days PHI) and four from South Africa (GAP is 2×0.02 kg ai/hL, 175 days PHI).

Two Brazilian trials conducted with 3 applications at 0.015 kg ai/hL, gave residues of 1.3 (2) mg/kg. Trials conducted at shorter PHI or a higher rate gave residues ranging from < 0.1 to 2.2 mg/kg.

In two trials conducted in South Africa, complying with that countries GAP, resulted in residues of < 0.01 and 0.02 mg/kg in the fruit and < 0.01 (2) in the pulp. Two trials conducted at double rate gave residues within the same range.

The Meeting agreed that there was insufficient data available, conducted according to GAP, to estimate a maximum residue level for tebuconazole in oranges.

Pome fruits

Ten supervised residue trials with tebuconazole in apples and pears from Southern Europe were submitted. In Italy tebuconazole is approved for use on apples with a maximum of four foliar sprays at 0.225 kg ai/ha (0.0125 kg ai/hL), with a PHI of 30 days. For pears, maximum GAP is 0.30 kg ai/ha and a 15 day PHI. GAP in Spain for apples and pears is 0.15 kg ai/ha (0.01 kg ai/hL) with a 14 day PHI. In Brazil maximum GAP for apples is 0.0125 kg ai/hL with 20 day PHI.

In four trials conducted in apples in France, Greece and Italy complying with the Italian GAP, residues within the 30 day PHI were 0.13, 0.19, 0.34 and 0.47 mg/kg. In four trials conducted in pears in Italy and Portugal according to Italian GAP, residues within a 15 day PHI were: < 0.05, 0.07, 0.28 and 0.38 mg/kg. Two other Italian trials were conducted at lower rate and PHI.

Two trials conducted on apples in Brazil (GAP of 0.0125 kg ai/hL, 20 days PHI) submitted to the 1997 JMPR gave residues of < 0.1 and 0.20 mg/kg; also submitted were two trials from Italy and Spain, conducted according to GAP, giving residues of 0.12, 0.13 and 0.24 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed that residues from the 13 trials, conducted according to GAP, in apples and pears in Brazil and Europe submitted to both Meetings gave residues in the same range and could be combined for the purpose of estimating a STMR, HR and maximum residue levels, and with which to base a recommendation for pome fruit. Residues in rank order, median underlined, were: < 0.05, 0.07, < 0.1, 0.12, 0.13 (2), 0.19, 0.20, 0.24, 0.28, 0.34, 0.38 and 0.47 mg/kg

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.47 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.19 mg/kg for tebuconazole in pome fruit.

The Meeting also agreed to withdraw its previous recommendation of 0.5 mg/kg for tebuconazole in pome fruit.

Plums

GAP for plums in France is 3×0.015 kg ai/hL with a PHI of 7 days. A total of 16 trials were conducted with tebuconazole on plums in Europe from 1992 to 2005 matching the French GAP. Residues found in whole fruit, 7 days after the final application in rank order, median underlined, were: 0.03 (2), < 0.05 (4), 0.05, 0.06, 0.07 (2), 0.08 (2), 0.10 (2), 0.12 (2) mg/kg.

Six trials conducted in France and Italy, also matching the French GAP, and previously submitted to the 1997 JMPR gave residues in whole fruit of < 0.02, 0.03 (3), 0.09 and 0.11 mg/kg.

The Meeting decided to combine all the data to increase the dataset for the purposes of estimating a maximum residue level, STMR and HR and to make a recommendation for plums. Residues from the 22 trials in rank order, median underlined, were: < 0.02, 0.03 (5), < 0.05 (4), 0.05, 0.06, 0.07 (2), 0.08 (2), 0.09, 0.10 (2), 0.11, 0.12 (2) mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.2 mg/kg, an HR of 0.12 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.055 mg/kg for tebuconazole in plums.

Elderberries

Six trials were conducted in Austria according to GAP (3× 0.038 kg ai/hL. Residues within the 24 day PHI in rank order, median underlined were: 0.26, 0.30, 0.39 and 0.70 mg/kg. In two trials, samples were harvested 14 days after the last application.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg, an HR of 0.70 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.345 mg/kg for tebuconazole in elderberries.

Mango

Data was available from 18 trials on mangoes in Brazil, where the GAP is 3 × 0.02 kg ai/hL with a 20 day PHI. In eight trials conducted according to GAP residues in rank order, median underlined, were: < 0.05 (3), 0.02 (2) and < 0.1 (3) mg/kg. The trials conducted at double rate gave residues at 20 days PHI from < 0.05 to 0.09 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.1 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.02 mg/kg for tebuconazole in mango.

Papaya

Tebuconazole is registered in Brazil (GAP of 6× 0.2 kg ai/ha, 7 day PHI) and Australia (GAP of 6× 0.125 kg/ha, 3 day PHI). In six trials conducted in Brazil according to GAP, residues in rank order, median underlined, were: 0.06, 0.15, 0.17, 0.19, 0.32 and 1.2 mg/kg. Residues in six trials conducted at double rate ranged from 0.18 to 2.4 mg/kg at a PHI of 7 days.

One trial conducted in Australia at GAP gave residues of 0.07 mg/kg; one trial at double rate gave a residue of < 0.01 mg/kg.

Based on the Brazilian trials, the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg, an HR of 1.2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.18 mg/kg for tebuconazole in papaya.

Leek

Tebuconazole is registered in Europe at 3× 0.25 or 0.30 kg ai/ha (the Netherlands) with a 14 day PHI. In 12 field trials conducted in Belgium, France and Germany in 1995/1996, complying with the Dutch GAP, residues in rank order, median underlined, were: 0.03, 0.14, 0.15 (2), 0.19 (2), 0.20, 0.22, 0.24, 0.28, 0.31 and 0.44 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.44 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.195 mg/kg for tebuconazole in leek.

Garlic

Two trials conducted in Brazil according to GAP (4× 0.20 kg ai/ha, 14 day PHI) gave residues in the garlic bulb of 0.02 (2) mg/kg; two other trials conducted at double rate gave residues of 0.03 and 0.04 mg/kg.

Two trials conducted in France according to GAP (2× 0.25 kg ai/ha, 21 day PHI) gave residues of 0.03 and 0.06 mg/kg. Three trials conducted in 1995/1995 in Europe at the same rate and submitted to the 1997 JMPR had residues of < 0.02 (2) and 0.02 mg/kg

Residues from the seven trials according to GAP submitted to both Meetings were: < 0.02 (4), 0.02, 0.03 and 0.06 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.06 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.02 mg/kg for tebuconazole in garlic.

Onions

Six trials conducted in Brazil from 1993 to 2004 within the GAP rate (0.20 or 0.25 kg ai/ha) gave residues at 14 days PHI of < 0.02 (3), 0.02, 0.03 and 0.06 mg/kg. In six other trials, conducted at higher or lower rates, residues found were in the range of < 0.02 to 0.10 mg/kg.

Tebuconazole is registered in Germany and in the United Kingdom at 2× 0.25 kg ai/ha with a 21 day PHI. Seven trials were conducted in France (no GAP provided), Germany and the UK according to GAP. In five trials, residues in the bulb were < 0.05 (5) mg/kg. In two trials the whole plant or the washed bulb was analysed (which had been incorrectly described by 1997 Meeting).

The 11 trials conducted in Brazil and Europe complying with GAP gave residues of: < 0.02 (3) 0.02, 0.03, < 0.05 (5) and 0.06 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.06 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.05 mg/kg for tebuconazole in onion.

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables

Critical GAP for tebuconazole in head cabbage in Europe is 3× 0.250 kg ai/ha, 21 day PHI (Austria, Germany and the Netherlands). In the UK, a maximum of 0.56 kg ai/ha per season is recommended. From ten trials conducted in France, Germany and UK matching European critical GAP residues in rank order, median underlined, were: < 0.05 (6), 0.32 (2), 0.37 and 0.56 mg/kg. In three other trials conducted at higher rates gave residues within the same range.

Reported GAP for tebuconazole in Brussels sprouts is 3 applications of 0.25 kg ai/ha in Germany and 0.30 kg ai/ha in the Netherlands with a, PHI of 21 days. Nine trials were conducted in France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK from 1990 to 2000. In eight trials matching the German GAP, residues were < 0.05 (2), 0.05, 0.07, 0.11, 0.12, 0.15 and 0.19 mg/kg. In one trial matching the Netherlands GAP, residues were 0.49 mg/kg.

GAP for tebuconazole for flower head brassicas in Germany is 2× 0.25 kg ai/ha with a 21 day PHI. In Spain, GAP in broccoli consists of up to 2 applications at 0.025 kg ai/hL with a 14 day PHI. Two trials conducted in broccoli in Germany in 2003 according to GAP gave residues of < 0.02 (2)

mg/kg. Four trials conducted in Italy and Spain in 2001/2002 matching Spanish GAP gave residues of < 0.05, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.15 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed that the residue populations found in the trials in head cabbage and Brussels sprouts, conducted according to GAP, belonged to the same population and could be combined. Residues of tebuconazole in rank order, median underlined, were: ($n = 19$) < 0.05 (8), 0.05, 0.07, 0.11, 0.12, 0.15, 0.19, 0.32(2), 0.37, 0.49 and 0.56 mg/kg. Based on this data set, the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.56 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.07 mg/kg for tebuconazole in brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables.

Melons

The recommended PHI for tebuconazole in melons in Brazil is 14 days with the application rate varying according to the formulation (4× 0.15 kg ai/ha, 3× 0.20 kg ai/ha or 0.25 kg ai/ha). In seven trials conducted in Brazil using 3 to 5 applications at 0.20 to 0.30 kg ai/ha residues in the fruit 14 days after the last application were: < 0.01, < 0.05 (4), 0.03 and < 0.1 mg/kg. Three trials using 5× 0.15 kg ai/ha gave residues of < 0.05 (2) and 0.1 mg/kg. Four trials conducted at higher rates or a shorter PHI gave residues within the same range. The Meeting agreed that trials conducted in Brazil according to GAP could be combined resulting in residues of tebuconazole of: < 0.01, < 0.05 (6), 0.03, < 0.1 and 0.1 mg/kg

In Italy, tebuconazole can be applied up to 4 times at 0.125 kg ai/ha (0.0125 kg ai/hL), with a PHI of 7 days. Twenty trials conducted from 1991 to 2005 in France, Italy, Greece and Spain were submitted. In ten trials conducted according to Italian GAP residues at a PHI of 7 days in the fruit were: 0.02, 0.03 (3), 0.04, 0.05 (2), 0.06, 0.07 and 0.09 mg/kg. In three trials residues found in the pulp were: < 0.02 (3) mg/kg. In 10 trials conducted at higher rates or a shorter PHI, residues in fruit and pulp were in the same range.

The 20 trials conducted in Brazil and Europe according to GAP gave residues in the fruit of < 0.01, 0.02, 0.03 (4); 0.04, < 0.05 (6), 0.05 (2), 0.06, 0.07, 0.09, < 0.1 and 0.10 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.2 mg/kg, an HR of 0.02 mg/kg (in the pulp) and an STMR of 0.02 mg/kg (in the pulp) for tebuconazole in melon, except watermelon.

Watermelon

The recommended rate for tebuconazole in watermelon in Brazil is 4× 0.20 kg ai/ha with 14 day PHI. In two trials conducted according to GAP in 2004 residues in fruit were < 0.01 and 0.01mg/kg. Two additional trials conducted at double rate gave residues up to 0.02 mg/kg.

In Italy, tebuconazole can be applied up to 4 times at 0.125 kg ai/ha (0.0125 kg ai/hL), with a PHI of 7 days. In three trials conducted in Italy from 1992 to 1993 according to GAP, residues in fruit were < 0.02, 0.03 and 0.04 mg/kg. Residues in pulp were < 0.02 (3) mg/kg. In one trial conducted at a lower rate the residue found was 0.05 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed residues from the five trials conducted in Brazil and Italy that complied with GAP could be combined giving residues of: < 0.01, 0.01, < 0.02, 0.03 and 0.04 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.02 mg/kg (in the pulp) and an STMR of 0.02 mg/kg (in the pulp) for tebuconazole in watermelon.

Sweet corn

Seven trials were conducted in Brazil, where the GAP for sweet corn is 3× 0.20 kg ai/ha with a 15 day PHI. In four trials conducted according to GAP, residues found were: < 0.1 mg/kg (4). Four trials at double rate gave the same results.

The Meeting agreed that the trials conducted at higher GAP supports a conclusion that it is unlikely that residues in the sweet corn, from trials conducted at GAP, will exceed 0.1 mg/kg. Hence, the Meeting estimates a maximum residue level, an HR and an STMR of 0.1 mg/kg for tebuconazole in sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob).

Tomato

In Brazil tebuconazole is approved for use on tomatoes with an application rate of 4×0.25 kg ai/ha (0.025 kg ai/hL) and a PHI of 7 days. Five trials were conducted according to this GAP, resulted in residues of tebuconazole of: < 0.05 (2), 0.05, 0.06 and 0.10 mg/kg. Five other trials conducted at a lower rate gave residues in the same range.

In Italy, GAP consists of 4×0.125 kg ai/ha (0.0125 kg ai/hL) and in Spain 0.025 kg ai/hL. In both countries the PHI is 3 days. The previous Spanish GAP, which supported the current Codex MRL, had a PHI of 7 days.

Six trials conducted in Spain complying with Spanish GAP, gave residues of 0.03, 0.09, 0.13, 0.15, 0.23 and 0.28 mg/kg. In six indoor or field trials conducted in Spain and Greece at the same rate but a 7 day PHI gave residues of: 0.10, 0.13, 0.24, 0.33, 0.45 and 0.46 mg/kg.

In Poland, the GAP is 4×0.3 kg ai/ha (0.020 kg ai/hL) with a 7 day PHI. Five indoor trials conducted in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands at 3×0.4 to 0.5 kg ai/ha (0.025 kg ai/hL) gave residues 7 days after the final application of 0.12 to 0.43 mg/kg. These trials did not match the GAP in northern Europe (Poland).

Three trials conducted according to the current Spanish GAP submitted to the 1994 JMPR gave residues of 0.04, 0.19 and 0.28 mg/kg. Two trials conducted according to GAP in South Africa (5×0.019 kg ai/hL, 7 days PHI) submitted to the 1994 JMPR gave residues of 0.02 and 0.04 mg/kg.

Sixteen trials were conducted in Mexico and USA using 6×0.23 to 0.30 kg ai/ha, giving residues of 7 days after the last application that ranged from 0.05 to 0.97 mg/kg. There is no GAP for tebuconazole in tomato in these countries.

The Meeting agreed that the trials conducted according to GAP in Brazil, South Africa and Spain belonged to different data populations and could not be combined.

The Meeting agreed that the data complying with the Spanish GAP submitted to the 1994 and the present Meeting could be used for estimating a maximum residue level, STMR and HR. The Meeting also agreed that residues from European trials conducted at 7 days PHI did not significantly differ from residues from the 3 day PHI and could be combined. Residue of tebuconazole in tomatoes in rank order, median underlined, were: ($n = 15$) is 0.03, 0.04, 0.09, 0.10, 0.13 (2), 0.15, 0.19, 0.23, 0.24, 0.28 (2), 0.33, 0.45 and 0.46 mg/kg

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg, an HR of 0.46 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.19 mg/kg for tebuconazole in tomato

The Meeting agreed to withdraw its previous recommendation of a maximum residue level of 0.2 mg/kg for tebuconazole in tomato.

Lettuce, Head

Data was available from eight supervised trials conducted in head lettuce in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain in 1998–1999 complying with the Spanish GAP (0.025 kg ai/hL with a 7 day PHI), residues within 7 days of the final treatment were: 0.18, 0.23, 0.44, 0.65, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3 and 3.2 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 5 mg/kg, an HR of 3.2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.98 mg/kg for tebuconazole in head lettuce.

Beans

In Spain tebuconazole is registered for use on beans at 3× 0.025 kg ai/hL with a 3 day PHI. Eight indoor trials were conducted in French beans in France, Germany and Spain complying with Spanish GAP, giving residues in beans (with pods) of: 0.12, 0.25, 0.41, 0.43, 0.54, 0.55, 0.58 and 1.2 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg, an HR of 1.2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.49 mg/kg for tebuconazole in common bean (pods and/or immature seeds).

Soya bean, dry

In Brazil, GAP for tebuconazole in soya beans is a maximum of 3 applications at 0.15 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 30 days. In eight trials conducted complying with this GAP, residues were: 0.02, 0.03 (3), < 0.05 (3) and < 0.10 mg/kg. In six trials conducted at double rate residues up to 0.10 mg/kg were found.

In the USA, GAP is for 3 applications at 0.126 kg ai/ha and a 21 day PHI. In 20 trials conducted in the USA in 2003 according to the GAP rate, residues within the 21 day PHI were: < 0.01 (3), 0.01 (6), 0.02 (5), 0.03, 0.04 (2), 0.05 and 0.06 (2) mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed to combine the data from Brazil and the USA to increase the database for the purposes of estimating a maximum residue level, STMR and highest residue. Twenty eight trials conducted according to the GAP of Brazil and the USA gave residues of: < 0.01 (3), 0.01 (6), 0.02 (6), 0.03 (4), 0.04 (2), < 0.05 (3), 0.05, 0.06 (2) and < 0.10, mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.02 mg/kg for tebuconazole in soya bean (dry).

Carrot

The GAP for tebuconazole in Brazil for carrots is 4 applications at 0.20 kg ai/ha with a 14 day PHI. In five trials complying with GAP, residues found were: < 0.1 (3), 0.17 and 0.19 mg/kg. Seven additional trials conducted at higher than GAP rates gave residues ranging from < 0.10 to 0.27 mg/kg.

In Europe (Austria, German, Belgium, Ireland and the UK), tebuconazole can be applied up to 3 times at 0.25 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 21 days. In eight trials conducted in France, Germany and the UK complying with the European GAP, residues found were: 0.09, 0.10, 0.11 (2), 0.13, 0.18, 0.19 and 0.22 mg/kg.

The 13 Trials conducted according to GAP in Brazil and Europe residues found in rank order, median underlined, were: 0.07, 0.09, < 0.1 (3), 0.11 (2), 0.13, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19 (2) and 0.22 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg, an HR of 0.22 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.11 mg/kg for tebuconazole in carrot.

Artichoke

Tebuconazole is registered for use on artichoke in Italy (GAP 4 applications at 0.125 kg ai/ha (0.0125 kg ai/hL) and a 7 day PHI). Data was available from six trials performed in Italy and Spain, from, 1991 to 2002, that complied with Italian GAP, residues found were: < 0.05, 0.12 (2), 0.17, 0.29 and 0.32 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg, an HR of 0.32 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.15 mg/kg for tebuconazole in artichoke.

Celery

The use of tebuconazole in/on (stalk, bleached) celery is registered in France at 3 applications at 0.25 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 21 days. Three trials were conducted in France 2000–2001 that complied with French GAP, giving residues of 0.11, 0.19 and 0.21 mg/kg;

The Meeting agreed that there were insufficient trials conducted according to GAP to estimate a maximum residue level for tebuconazole in celery.

Barley

Tebuconazole is registered in a number of European countries, e.g., Germany (GAP 2 applications at 0.31 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 35 days), in Denmark (GAP 0.25 kg ai/ha, PHI 42 days) and France (28 days PHI). Residues from 19 trials conducted in Europe at 0.25–0.38 kg ai/ha and a PHI of 28 to 35 days were: < 0.05 (8), 0.06 (3), 0.08, 0.10, 0.13, 0.21, 0.38, 0.85, 0.93 and 0.96 mg/kg. Eighteen trials

conducted at the same rate range but with a harvest interval of from 36 to 50 days resulted in residues of: < 0.05 (9), 0.06, 0.07 (3), 0.08 (2), 0.10, 0.65 and 1.1 mg/kg. The Meeting agreed that the residues from the thirty seven trials conducted in Europe could be combined resulting residues of: < 0.05 (17), 0.06 (4), 0.07 (3), 0.08 (3), 0.10 (2), 0.13, 0.21, 0.38, 0.65, 0.85, 0.93, 0.96 and 1.1 mg/kg. In three trials conducted at double rate, residues were within the same range.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg and ad STMR of 0.06 mg/kg for tebuconazole in barley.

The Meeting withdraws its previous recommendation of 0.2 mg/kg for tebuconazole in barely, which had been based on a seed treatment.

Rice

Two trials were conducted with tebuconazole in rice in Brazil according to GAP (2 applications at 0.15 kg ai/ha) with residues at 35 days PHI of 0.01 and 0.02 mg/kg. In two trials conducted at double rate gave residues of 0.03 mg/kg.

In Spain, the compound is registered to be used at 0.25 kg ai/ha with a 35 day PHI. In eight trials conducted in Italy and Spain, complying with Spanish GAP, residues found in rank order, median underlined, were: 0.11, 0.12, 0.24, 0.26, 0.29, 0.33, 0.53 and 0.97 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed that the trials conducted in Brazil and in Europe belonged to different populations and could not be combined. Hence the estimations were made based on trials conducted according to the more critical GAP of Spain

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.275 mg/kg for tebuconazole in rice.

Maize

Eight trials were conducted in Brazil, where the GAP for maize is 3 applications at 0.20 kg ai/ha with a 15 day PHI. In four trials conducted according to GAP, residues were 0.01, 0.02 and < 0.1 (2) mg/kg. Four trials at the double rate gave similar results.

The Meeting agreed that the trials conducted at higher GAP supported a conclusion that residues in harvested maize from trials conducted at GAP were unlikely would exceed 0.1 mg/kg. The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level and an STMR of 0.1 mg/kg for tebuconazole in maize.

Peanut

The GAP for tebuconazole in the USA in peanuts is 4 applications at 0.23 kg ai/ha with a 14 day PHI. No new trials were submitted to the present Meeting. The current Codex MRL of 0.05 mg/kg was estimated in 1994, based on trials conducted in the USA using 7 applications at GAP rate and in South Africa according to GAP (0.02, 0.04 and < 0.05 (4) mg/kg). Trials conducted at double GAP rate in South Africa (PHI of 42 days) resulted in no detectable residues (< 0.05 mg/kg), which indicated that residues in peanut kernels would be \leq 0.04 mg/kg.

In 1997, thirteen new trials conducted in USA using 7 applications at the GAP rate were submitted and considered, giving residues of < 0.01 (4), 0.01, 0.03 (3), < 0.05 (4) and 0.08 mg/kg..

The current Meeting considered the residue data from trials according to GAP submitted to both the 1994 and 1997 Meetings, grouped as < 0.01 (4), 0.01, 0.02, 0.03 (3), 0.04, < 0.05 (8) and 0.08 mg/kg ($n = 19$). The Meeting agreed that a MRL of 0.05 mg/kg might not cover all the residue situations when trials are conducted according to GAP.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.04 mg/kg for tebuconazole in peanut kernels.

The Meeting withdraws its previous recommendation of 0.05 mg/kg for tebuconazole in peanut kernel.

Rape seed

In Germany, tebuconazole is registered for 2 applications at 0.375 kg ai/ha with a 56 day PHI. In Denmark, the rate is 2× 0.25 kg ai/ha with no PHI specified, i.e., last application no later than BBCH 69.

In twenty five trials conducted from 2000 to 2007 in Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands and the UK using 2 applications at 0.20–0.375 kg ai/ha, according to GAP in Germany or Denmark, residues found were: 0.02 (2), 0.03 (2), 0.04 (2), < 0.05 (2), 0.06, 0.07, 0.08 (2), 0.09, 0.11 (3), 0.12 (4), 0.13, 0.16, 0.17, 0.19 and 0.28 mg/kg. Six trials conducted at a lower rate gave residues of up to 0.15 mg/kg.

One trial conducted in France according to German GAP submitted to the 1994 JMPR gave residues of < 0.05 mg/kg.

Considering the 26 trials submitted to the current Meeting and to the 1994 JMPR, the residues found in rank order, median underlined, were: 0.02 (2), 0.03 (2), 0.04 (2), < 0.05 (3), 0.06, 0.07, 0.08 (2), 0.09, 0.11 (3), 0.12 (4), 0.13, 0.16, 0.17, 0.19 and 0.28 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg, a highest residue of 0.28 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.09 mg/kg for tebuconazole in rape seed.

The Meeting agreed to withdraw its previous recommendation of 0.05 mg/kg for tebuconazole in rape seed.

Coffee

Tebuconazole can be used in coffee in Brazil at 3 applications at 0.25 kg ai/ha with a 30 day PHI. In five trials from Brazil conducted from 1990 to 2004 complying with GAP residues found were: 0.02 (2) and < 0.10 (3) mg/kg. Eleven trials conducted at a higher GAP gave residues that ranged from < 0.01 to 0.07 mg/kg.

Four trials conducted in Guatemala (no GAP) using 3 applications at 0.25 kg ai/ha, gave residues of: < 0.01 to 0.03 mg/kg 30 days after the last application.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.1 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.1 mg/kg for tebuconazole in coffee. This estimation is supported by the trials conducted in Brazil at double GAP rate.

Hops

In the Czech Republic, tebuconazole can be applied twice at 0.56 kg ai/ha (0.02 kg ai/hL) with a 21 day PHI. In eight trials conducted in Germany complying with this GAP, residues in the cone, kiln dried, were: 5.8, 6.0, 6.3, 8.3, 11, 12, 18 and 21 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 30 mg/kg, an HR of 21 mg/kg and an STMR of 9.65 mg/kg for tebuconazole in hops.

*Animal feed commodities**Straw and/or fodder*

In 36 barley trials conducted in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the UK using 2 applications at 0.19–0.38 kg ai/ha, complying with GAP rate in German and Denmark, residues in straw 27 to 50 days after the last application (PHI for grain) were: 0.14, 0.29, 0.38, 0.45, 0.49, 0.50, 0.71, 0.72, 0.77, 0.80, 0.86, 0.88, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7 (3), 2.0, 2.2 (2), 2.4, 2.5, 2.8 (2), 3.1, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9, 4.3, 4.9, 5.6, 5.8, 6.7, 7.9, 13, and 17 mg/kg. When the STMR and the highest residues are corrected for dry matter content (88%, according to the OECD feed table), the values derived are 2.4 and 19 mg/kg, respectively

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 30 mg/kg, a highest residue of 19 mg/kg and an STMR of 2.4 mg/kg for tebuconazole in barley straw and fodder (dry).

The Meeting withdraws its previous recommendation of 10 mg/kg for barley straw and fodder (dry).

No soya bean trials were conducted where fodder samples were harvested at the grain PHI.

Four rice trials conducted in Spain and Italy according to GAP rate gave residues in straw, 33 or 35 days after the last application (grain PHI), of 1.1 (2), 1.6, and 1.7 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed that there were insufficient trials conducted according to GAP to estimate a maximum residue level for tebuconazole in soya bean fodder or rice straw and fodder, dry.

Forage

Forage samples, described as forage, green material or rest of the plant were harvested in a number of trials at different PHIs. Whenever data was available, either the 7 days PHI residue value or any later harvest date that gave higher residues was chosen to represent the level of residues to which animals could be exposed. In cases where such data was not available, the highest value from any PHI available (up to the grain PHI) was taken, including those from a 0 day PHI.

The residues in barley forage from trials conducted according to GAP rate in Europe in rank order were ($n = 39$): 0.29, 0.35, 0.37, 0.78, 1.0, 1.2 (2), 1.4 (2), 2.0, 2.3, 2.8, 3.2, 3.4, 3.8, 4.3 (2), 4.7, 5.2, 5.8, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 7.4, 7.6, 8.6, 8.9, 9.0, 9.2, 9.5, 9.6, 10, 12, 14 (2) and 18 mg/kg.

Available PHI for rape forage were 0 or 14 days; residues in rape forage were ($n = 25$): 2.5 (3), 2.6, 2.7, 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.2 (2), 4.3, 4.6, 4.8, 4.9, 5.1, 5.2, 5.7, 6.3, 7.2, 7.5 and 11 mg/kg.

Residues in rice forage from seven trials conducted at GAP rate at 0 or 7 day PHI were: 1.7, 1.8, 4.5, 5.3, 5.5, 6.2 and 8.3 mg/kg.

In 20 soya bean trials conducted in USA according to GAP rate, residues in forage at 0 or 7 day PHI were: 2.1, 3.6, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.7 (2), 7.7, 8.5 (2), 8.6, 9.1, 12, 13 (2), 14 (3), 15 and 18 mg/kg.

The Meeting noted that the barley, rape and rice forage residue data represent similar populations and could be combined as follows: ($n = 91$) 0.29, 0.35, 0.37, 0.78, 1.0, 1.2 (2), 1.4 (2), 1.7, 1.8, 2.0, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5 (3), 2.6, 2.7 (2), 2.8, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6 (2), 3.7, 3.8 (2), 3.9, 4.0, 4.2 (2), 4.3 (3), 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8 (2), 4.9 (2), 5.0, 5.1, 5.2 (2), 5.3, 5.5, 5.7 (3), 5.8, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2 (2), 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 8.3, 8.5 (2), 8.6 (2), 8.9, 9.0, 9.1, 9.2, 9.5, 9.6, 10, 11, 12 (2), 13 (2), 14 (5), 15 and 18 (2) mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated an STMR of 5.2 mg/kg and a highest residue of 18 mg/kg for tebuconazole in the forages of barley, rape, rice and soya bean.

Fate of residues during processing

In two processing studies conducted in Germany, treated oranges, with residues ranging from 0.20 to 0.27 mg/kg, were processed to pulp, juice and marmalade. No residues were found in the pulp (< 0.05 mg/kg), with a mean PF= < 0.22 . Residues concentrated in the peel (mean PF=4), and decreased in juice (mean PF= < 0.2) and marmalade (mean PF=0.4).

Two apple processing studies were conducted in the USA (1990/2004). Treated samples contained < 0.01 and 0.03 mg/kg. Residues concentrated in wet and dry pomace, with PF of 3.3 and > 5 , respectively. Washing and drying the fruit did not alter residue concentration. The PF for sauce and juice was < 0.33 and for juice concentrate 0.33. In one study submitted to the 1994 JMPR, residues in treated apple were 0.37 mg/kg. It increased slightly in washed fruit (PF=1.1) and considerably in dry pomace (PF=18). The processing factor in sauce and apple dried was 0.5 and in juice, 0.14.

Based on the estimated PFs and an STMR of 0.19 mg/kg for pome fruits, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.08 mg/kg for apple sauce, 0.08 mg/kg for apple juice (mean PF of 0.42). The Meeting also estimated an STMR-P of 0.63 mg/kg for wet apple pomace (PF=3.3) and of 2.2 mg/kg for dry apple pomace (mean PF=11.5).

One processing study was conducted in plums in the USA (2001). Residues in treated plums ranged from 0.17 to 0.19 mg/kg, concentrated in prunes with a mean PF of 1.2. In one processing study submitted to the 1997 JMPR, washed and plum preserve had a PF of 0.7, residues remained unchanged in jam and increased in prunes with a PF of 4.7.

Based on an STMR of 0.06 mg/kg, an HR of 0.12 mg/kg estimated for plums and a mean PF of 3, the Meeting estimate a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg (based on a highest residue of 0.36 mg/kg) and an STMR-P of 0.18 mg/kg for prunes.

Three studies were conducted in Europe and one in the USA to determine the fate of tebuconazole residues in treated tomato (0.12 to 1.2 mg/kg) after processing. Residues were reduced in all steps, with a mean PF of 0.95 after washing; 0.25 after peeling, 0.55 for tomato juice, 0.3 in tomato preserve; 0.33 in tomato puree and 0.87 in tomato paste.

Based on the estimated PFs and an STMR of 0.19 mg/kg estimated for tomato, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.10 mg/kg for tebuconazole in tomato juice, 0.057 mg/kg in preserve, 0.06 mg/kg in purée, 0.16 mg/kg in tomato paste and 0.054 mg/kg in peeled tomato. The Meeting also estimated an HR-P of 0.115 mg/kg for peeled tomato based on an HR of 0.46 mg/kg on tomato.

In two studies conducted in Germany (2003), beans (with pods) treated in a green house with residues of 0.43 and 0.55 mg/kg were processed. Mean PFs in washed beans and cooked beans were 0.28 and 0.2, respectively. Based on an STMR of 0.48 mg/kg in the raw commodity, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.096 mg/kg for beans (with pods), cooked.

In one processing study conducted in treated soya bean in 2004, residues in the seed (0.14 mg/kg) concentrated in aspired grain fractions and hulls, with PF of 276 and 1.1, respectively. The PF was 0.2 in soya bean meal, 0.3 in protein isolate, 0.2 in defatted flour, 0.4 in full fat flour and 0.07 in refined oil.

Based on an STMR of 0.02 mg/kg in soya bean, dry, and the estimated PFs, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 5.5 mg/kg for aspired soya bean grain fractions, 0.022 mg/kg for soya bean hulls, 0.004 mg/kg for soya bean meal, and 0.001 mg/kg in refined oil.

In two studies conducted in barley, treated samples containing 0.65 and 0.93 mg/kg were processed into beer at a pilot plant in Germany (2002). Residues concentrated in pearl barley rub-off (mean PF=2.5) and did not change in malt sprouts. Mean PF was 0.51 in brewer's malt, 0.45 in brewer's grain, 0.30 in hops draft, 0.19 in brewer's yeast and < 0.025 in beer. Based on an estimated STMR of 0.05 mg/kg in barley, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.001 mg/kg in beer.

In two studies conducted in France (2002), treated rape seed samples containing 0.12 mg/kg were processed to oil. Residue levels did not change in solvent-extracted oil, crude oil and extracted press cake meal, but reduced in screw-pressed oil (PF=0.1), pomace (PF=0.85) and refined oil (PF=0.8). Based on the PFs and on an STMR of 0.08 mg/kg estimated for rape seed, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.08 mg/kg for rape seed oil, crude and 0.064 mg/kg for rape seed oil, edible.

In a processing study conducted in Guatemala (1999), residues of tebuconazole in treated coffee beans (dried) were 0.04 mg/kg. PF for roasted coffee and instant coffee were 2 and 0.8 mg/kg, respectively.

Based on an STMR of 0.1 mg/kg in coffee and the estimated PFs, the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.2 mg/kg for roasted coffee and of 0.08 mg/kg for instant coffee. Based on a highest residue of 0.1 mg/kg, the Meeting also recommends a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg for roasted coffee.

In one study conducted in Germany (2001), treated kiln-dried hops (8.3 mg/kg) were processed to beer, with a PF of 0.01 mg/kg. Spent hops and brewer's yeast had PF of 0.01 and 0.02, respectively.

Based on an STMR of 9.65 mg/kg in hops, the estimated PF and applying a dilution factor of 10 (hops in beer, 2002 JMPR) the Meeting estimated an STMR-P of 0.009 mg/kg for beer (coming from hops).

Farm animal dietary burden

The Meeting estimated the dietary burden of tebuconazole in farm animals on the basis of the diets listed in Annex 6 of the 2006 JMPR Report (OECD Feedstuffs Derived from Field Crops), the STMR or highest residue levels estimated at the present Meeting and the current MRLs for some feed items. Dietary burden calculations are provided in Annex 6 of the 2008 Report of the JMPR.

		Animal dietary burden, tebuconazole, ppm of dry matter diet		
		US-Canada	EU	Australia
Beef cattle	max	27.5	24.1	60 ^a
	mean	14.67	7.5	17.3 ^c
Dairy cattle	max	33.1	23.7	47.6 ^b
	mean	15.9	7.5	26.3 ^d
Poultry - broiler	max	0.12	0.08	0.19
	mean	0.11	0.06	0.19
Poultry - layer	max	0.12	7.2 ^e	0.19
	mean	0.12	3.9 ^f	0.19

^a Highest maximum beef or dairy cattle dietary burden suitable for MRL estimates for mammalian tissues

^b Highest maximum dairy cattle dietary burden suitable for MRL estimates for mammalian milk

^c Highest mean beef or dairy cattle dietary burden suitable for STMR estimates for mammalian tissues.

^d Highest mean dairy cattle dietary burden suitable for STMR estimates for milk.

^e Highest maximum poultry dietary burden suitable for MRL estimates for poultry tissues and eggs.

^f Highest mean poultry dietary burden suitable for STMR estimates for poultry tissues and eggs.

The tebuconazole dietary burdens for animal commodity MRL and STMR estimation (residue levels in animal feeds expressed on dry weight) reached a maximum of 60 ppm for cattle and 7.2 ppm for poultry.

Farm animal feeding studies

Two dairy cattle feeding studies were submitted to the 1994 JMPR. The animals were fed for 28 days at 25/75/250 ppm or 30/90/300 ppm. No residues were detected in kidney (< 0.05 or < 0.1 mg/kg) or milk (< 0.01 or < 0.05 mg/kg) at any dose in both studies. Meat was only analysed from the higher dose groups, with no residues detected (< 0.05 or < 0.1 mg/kg). Residues in liver were < 0.05, 0.06, 0.07 mg/kg at 25 ppm and 0.06, 0.07 and 0.12 mg/kg at 75 ppm. From the second study, residues were < 0.1 (3) mg/kg at 30 mg/kg and 0.1 and 0.2 (2) mg/kg at 90 ppm.

Two poultry studies were also submitted, with laying hens fed at 2, 6 and 20 ppm tebuconazole for 28 days. Tissues and eggs were analysed for tebuconazole and residues were only found in liver at the highest dose in both studies.

Animal commodity maximum residue levels

The animal feeding studies have shown that, with the exception of cattle liver, no residues are expected in commodities following the feeding of animals at the expected dietary burden.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.05* mg/kg for tebuconazole in meat (from mammalian other than marine mammals), poultry meat, poultry edible offal and eggs and of 0.01* mg/kg in milks.

The Meeting also estimated an STMR of 0 in meat (from mammalian other than marine mammals), poultry meat, poultry edible offal, eggs and milks, an HR of 0 mg/kg in meat (from mammalian other than marine mammals), poultry meat and eggs, and 0.05 mg/kg in poultry edible offal.

Estimations for mammalian edible offal will be done based on the residues found in cattle liver at the two lower doses in the second study (interpolation). The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg, and an HR and STMR of 0.2 mg/kg.

The Meeting withdraws its previous recommendations for tebuconazole in cattle meat, milk and edible offal and chicken eggs, meat and edible offal at the LOQ (0.05 mg/kg or 0.01 mg/kg for milk).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Residue: for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: *tebuconazole*

CCN	Commodity name	Recommended MRL (mg/kg)		STMR (P) mg/kg	HR mg/kg
		New	Previous		
DF 0226	Apple dried			0.19	
JF 0226	Apple juice			0.08	
AB 0226	Apple pomace, dry			2.2	
	Apple pomace, wet			0.63	
	Apple sauce			0.08	
VS 0620	Artichoke, globe	0.5		0.15	0.32
GC 0640	Barley	2	0.2	0.06	
AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	30	10		
	Beer			0.001	
VB 0400	Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas	1		0.07	0.56
VP 0526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	2		0.49	1.2
	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds), cooked			0.096	
VR 0577	Carrot	0.5		0.11	0.22
MO 812	Cattle, edible offal	W	0.05*		
MM 812	Cattle, meat	W	0.05*		
ML 812	Cattle, milk	W	0.01*		
PE 840	Chicken, eggs	W	0.05*		
PO 840	Chicken, edible offal	W	0.05*		
PM 840	Chicken, meat	W	0.05*		
SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.1		0.1	
SM 0716	Coffee, roasted	0.5		0.2	
	Coffee, instant			0.08	
MO 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	0.5		0.2	0.2
PE 0112	Eggs	0.05*		0	0
FB 0267	Elderberries	2		0.345	0.70
VA 0381	Garlic	0.1		0.02	0.06
DH 1100	Hops, dry	30		9.65	

CCN	Commodity name	Recommended MRL (mg/kg)		STMR (P) mg/kg	HR mg/kg
		New	Previous		
	Beer, from hops			0.009	
VA 0384	Leek	1		0.195	0.44
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	5		0.98	3.2
GC 0645	Maize	0.1		0.1	
FI 0345	Mango	0.1		0.02	0.1
MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05*		0	0
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.2		0.02	0.02
ML 0106	Milks	0.01*		0	0
VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.1		0.05	0.06
FI 0350	Papaya	2		0.18	1.2
SO 0697	Peanut	0.1	0.05	0.04	
FS 0014	Plums, excluding prunes	0.2		0.055	0.12
FP 0009	Pome fruits	1	0.5	0.19	0.47
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05*		0	0
PO 0111	Poultry edible offal	0.05*		0	0.05
DF 0014	Prunes	0.5		0.18	
SO 0495	Rape seed	0.5	0.05	0.09	
OC 0495	Rape seed oil, crude			0.08	
OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible			0.064	
GC 0649	Rice	2		0.275	
VD 4521	Soya bean (dry)	0.1		0.02	
OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined			0.001	
GC 0447	Sweet corn (on-the-cob)	0.1		0.1	0.1
VO 0448	Tomato	0.5	0.2	0.19	0.46
JF 0048	Tomato juice			0.10	
	Tomato preserve			0.057	
	Tomato puree			0.06	
	Tomato paste			0.16	
	Tomato, peeled			0.05	0.115
VC 0432	Watermelon	0.1		0.02	0.02

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Long-term intake

The ADI for tebuconazole is 0–0.03 mg/kg bw. The International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDI) for tebuconazole was estimated for the 13 GEMS/Food cluster diets using the STMR or STMR-P values estimated by the current and the 1997 JMPR and MRLs recommended by the 1994 JMPR. The results are shown in Annex 3 of the 2008 Report of the JMPR. The IEDI ranged from 1 to 9% of the maximum ADI. The Meeting concluded that the long-term intake of residues of tebuconazole from uses that have been considered by the JMPR were unlikely to present a public health concern.

Short-term intake

The International Estimated Short-term Intake (IESTI) for tebuconazole was calculated for the plant commodities for which STMRs, HRs and MRLs were estimated by the current and previous Meetings and for which consumption data were available. The results are shown in Annex 4 of the 2008 Report

of the JMPR. The IESTI ranged from 0 to 31.4 µg/kg bw for the general population and from 0 to 65.6 µg/kg bw for children. An ARfD for tebuconazole has not yet been considered by the Meeting; therefore, the risk assessment for this compound could not be finalized.

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