

0.1 mg/kg suggesting the pre-plant application might contribute < 0.02 to 0.05 mg/kg to the terminal residue.

The Meeting confirmed its previous conclusion that, based on the CCPR principles and guidance, the data are not suitable for the application of the proportionality approach. With regards to maize, application of the proportionality approach by the 2015 JMPR was possible as in that case, residues at harvest from the pre-plant applications were <LOQ.

3.1.2 Chlorothalonil (081)

se of chlorothalonil on cranberries were evaluated by the 2015 JMPR, concluding storage stability data for both parent chlorothalonil and its metabolite SDS-3701 indicated a potential degradation within 10 months, which was the only interval tested. Samples from supervised field trials have been stored for such an interval and were therefore considered invalid by the Meeting.

At the 48th Session of the CCPR, the USA raised a concern to this decision, pointing out that under consideration of the procedural recovery data correction for the degradation could be made and that a dietary intake concern does not arise from residues of chlorothalonil in cranberries.

The Meeting reviewed the data submitted in 2015. In the respective storage stability study residues recovered in cranberry samples were generally below 70% for both analytes (55–70% for chlorothalonil, 38–39% for SDS-3701). In addition, procedural recoveries were also below 70% for both analytes (58–64% for chlorothalonil, 66–74% for SDS-3701). Since both, fortified sample recoveries and procedural recoveries were below 70%, the study is generally unsuitable to draw conclusions on the stability of chlorothalonil and SDS-3701 residues in cranberries. The Meeting therefore confirms its previous conclusion on the invalidity of the study.

3.1.3 Flonicamid (282)

Background

At the 48th Meeting of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), the JMPR Secretariat advised the Committee that the livestock dietary burden for flonicamid would be reviewed by the 2016 JMPR and the Committee agreed to hold the proposed draft MRLs for commodities of animal origin and for animal feed (and associated) commodities at Step 4 and to advance all other proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8.

The Committee noted that the USA had submitted a concern form requesting a review of the JMPR decision on MRLs for cucurbits based upon the greenhouse cucumber data. The JMPR Secretariat clarified that with the current principle JMPR was not able to make an estimation on MRLs for cucurbits but that the 2016 JMPR would provide a reply to the concern form for consideration by CCPR49.

JMPR responses

Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits

The label from the USA allows foliar or soil/growth media applications to greenhouse cucumbers. Based on the supervised residue trials on greenhouse cucumbers reviewed by the 2015 Meeting, the foliar application was determined to be the method which resulted in the highest residues (0.54 mg/kg). Due to there being only four trials matching the critical GAP of the USA, the Meeting considered these trials insufficient to recommend a maximum residue level for greenhouse cucumbers. The Meeting confirms its previous recommendation of a maximum residue level of 0.2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.04 mg/kg for Fruiting Vegetables, Cucurbits.

Residues in animal commodities

The estimated dietary burdens of farm animals and the estimated maximum residue levels for animal commodities were recalculated by the current Meeting to incorporate livestock feeds from the *Brassica* leafy vegetables subgroup (e.g., kale, turnip tops/greens, etc.), as recommended by the 2015 JMPR, using the estimated HR of 8.31 mg/kg and STMR of 4.59 mg/kg for mustard greens.

Estimated dietary burdens of farm animals

Maximum and mean dietary burden calculations for flonicamid are based on the feed items evaluated for cattle and poultry as presented in Annex 6. The calculations were made according to the livestock diets from Australia, the EU, Japan and US-Canada in the OECD feeding table.

	Livestock dietary burden, flonicamid, ppm of dry matter							
	US-Canada		EU		Australia		Japan	
	Max	Mean	Max	Mean	Max	Mean	Max	Mean
Beef cattle	0.27	0.13	17.6	10.1	27.7 ^A	15.3 ^B	0.005	0.005
Dairy cattle	0.12	0.12	11.2	6.2	22.2 ^C	12.2 ^D	0.003	0.003
Poultry - broiler	0.03	0.03	0.008	0.008	0.02	0.02	0	0
Poultry-layer	0	0	2.8 ^E	1.5 ^F	0	0	0	0

^A Suitable for MRL estimates for mammalian meat, fat and edible offal

^B Suitable for STMR estimates for mammalian meat, edible offal

^C Suitable for MRL estimates for milks

^D Suitable for STMR estimates for milks

^E Suitable for MRL estimates for eggs, meat, fat and edible offal of poultry

^F Suitable for STMR estimates for eggs, meat, fat and edible offal of poultry

Animal commodities maximum residue level estimation

	Feed level (ppm) for milk residues	Total flonicamid and TFNA-AM residues in milk (mg/kg)	Feed level for tissue residues (ppm)	Flonicamid and TFNA-AM Residues			
				Muscle	Liver	Kidney	Fat
Maximum residue level - beef or dairy cattle							
Feeding study	6.89	0.03	6.89	0.06	0.07	0.06	<0.02
	23.69	0.11	23.69	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.03
Dietary burden and residue estimate	22.2	0.10	27.7	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.03
STMR - beef or dairy cattle							
Feeding study	6.89	0.03	6.89	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.02
	23.69	0.10	23.69	0.08	0.14	0.13	0.02
Dietary burden and residue estimate	12.2	0.05	15.3	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.02