# 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

## *5.1. Short-term dietary intake assessment*

FAO and WHO are asked top address the issues related to the short-term dietary intake assessment which were identified by JMPR with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. The main objectives would be the improvement of the estimation of the short-term dietary intake of pesticides and of the interpretation of the outcome of the short-term assessment conducted by the JMPR. The discussion should include *inter alia* the following specific issues:

- Uncertainty and variability of the parameters used in the estimation;
- Ways to improve the consumption, unit weight and body weight data provided to the JMPR;
- Identification of additional subgroups of the population for which the assessment should be conducted, e.g., toddlers;
- The adequacy of the IESTI equations when residues from monitoring/enforcement data are used or the need of a specific methodology for this application;
- How to improve communication between the JMPR and the risk managers and the public on the output of the risk assessment conducted by the Meeting.

## *5.2. Interpretation of findings from studies of toxicity*

The consistent interpretation of findings from studies of toxicity to determine whether they have significance for human health safety assessments is a critical aspect of the evaluation. Thus the Meeting recommended that the interpretation of effects other than hepatocellular hypertrophy that may be modest or adaptive (e.g. reductions in body weight, changes in some organ weights), that may not be associated with any functional impairment or structural damage, should be considered in the IPCS Harmonization Project.

## *5.3. Group MRL*

CCPR should consider the following scientific assessment policy for group MRLs.

After dietary intake assessment, commodity group MRLs may be proposed on the following minimum conditions:

(1) The pesticide is registered or authorized for use on the crop group; and

(2) Relevant and adequate residue data are available for at least one major commodity of the group. (However, all relevant data for the commodities of the group should be taken into account.)

If the recommended group MRL is subsequently found to be inadequate for some commodities and their registered uses, there would be no impediment to submission of further data to amend the group MRL or to propose specific commodity MRLs.

In line with the alternative GAP proposal, if the IESTI calculations suggested that short-term intake would exceed the ARfD of the compound for one or more commodities in the group, the JMPR would examine and recommend alternative proposals including alternative GAP and single commodity MRLs.

### *5.4. Residues in follow up crops*

CCPR to request member countries to provide information on how residues in follow up crops, including the special case of boscalid, are regulated at the national level. This information will be taken into account in making recommendations based on the evaluation of residues in follow-up and rotational crops at a future meeting.

### *5.5 Work sharing*

The evaluations conducted by national and regional authorities are useful to JMPR in the preparation of compound evaluations. Appropriate use of materials from these evaluations can save significant preparation time for the JMPR experts preparing the draft evaluation for the Meeting.

The JMPR recommends that:

- A mechanism is needed to identify national and regional evaluations (toxicology and residue chemistry) available for those compounds scheduled for evaluation at a subsequent JMPR meeting. The JMPR Joint Secretaries are requested to explore means for securing such information and for acquiring evaluations identified. Likewise, sponsors and government organizations should take steps to permit formal exchange of documents with JMPR.
- Where several independent evaluations on a pesticide are available in a given subject area, and where the JMPR expert is able to validate the information either by comparing national reviews (e.g. end-point comparisons for the toxicology), or by limited referral to the original studies, text and tables from the national/regional evaluations may be incorporated directly into the JMPR evaluation, taking care to include sufficient detail for an independent assessment by the JMPR.
- With the dossier submitted to the JMPR, sponsors should include copies of available evaluations performed by regional or national authorities. This recommendation in no manner negates the requirement for the manufacturer(s) to provide *all* relevant original studies, as these will continue to be the primary source.
- International, regional and national organizations should look to further harmonize the style and format of documents describing the assessment of risk of chemicals to human health. Efforts to develop a common format for the evaluation of pesticide data should be pursued and encouraged. A common format acceptable to national and regional authorities and to JMPR is critical to the efficient use of work sharing.
- The pilot workshare exercises had been shown to be of benefit to toxicology and residue chemistry evaluations and there was no need to perform further pilot studies.