

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

*Comments on a pilot process for JMPR to recommend maximum residue levels prior to national government registration*

The present Meeting acknowledged the importance of retrospective analyses of toxicity databases for pesticides and recommended that the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues of the JMPR or a working group established by the WHO Joint Secretariat of the JMPR could serve a valuable role in the review of these analyses that are conducted by national/supranational bodies. The JMPR would provide an independent international opinion on the scientific robustness and transparency of these analyses, make suggestions on how they may be improved, and provide comment on the implications of the results. If multiple analyses by different countries have been or will be conducted, the JMPR could also make recommendations on how to harmonize the approach and interpretation of the results. Retrospective analyses may be submitted to the JMPR/WHO Joint Secretariat for consideration by national authorities or other organizations or by the OECD Working Group on Pesticides. The analyses would need to be made available to the WHO Core Assessment Group at least 6 months before the JMPR annual meeting normally held in September and such analyses would need to be well documented (i.e., not anonymized, if possible).

The Meeting also recommended that the JMPR take on a pilot process and thus asked the JMPR/WHO Joint Secretariat to liaise with the OECD Working Group on Pesticides to identify a suitable retrospective analysis.

*Comments on OECD Draft Guidance Document for Derivation of an Acute Reference Dose*

The Meeting recommended that the OECD guidance document should address only oral exposure. The issues associated with setting ARVs for inhalation and dermal exposure, including route-to-route extrapolation methods, should be moved to a separate guidance document or to an annex attached to the current document.

The Meeting also noted that the provision of more guidance on issues relating to assessment of acute risk would improve both the WHO and the OECD guidance on setting of acute reference doses (ARfDs).

The global assessment of chlorantraniliprole (particularly the accompanying reporting table with the reviewer comments) was helpful for the preparation of the JMPR monograph on this pesticide.

In summary, some suggestions are listed below that might make the global assessment more useful for the JMPR:

- Decrease the level of methodological detail provided.
- Reduce the level of reporting of inconsequential findings.
- Continue to give details of comments and responses by participants.
- If possible, separate critical discussion points from minor issues in the reporting table.

**EVALUATION OF DATA FOR ACCEPTABLE DAILY INTAKE AND ACUTE DIETARY INTAKE FOR HUMANS, MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS AND SUPERVISED TRIAL MEDIAN RESIDUE VALUES**

*Triazole derivative metabolites*

The Meeting recommended that the ADI and ARfD values established for these triazole metabolites may be used in risk assessment on a case-by-case basis, depending on the residue and toxicity profile of the parent compound. The Meeting also noted that these values may also be useful in a combined risk assessment, depending on the exposure situation, including whether exposure to these metabolites comes from more than one source of the parent conazoles.