CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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Agenda item 2 **CRD02**

June 2023

Original language only

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

54th Session

Beijing, P.R. China

26 June - 1 July 2023

ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LISTS OF PESTICIDES FOR EVALUATION BY JMPR

(prepared by Australia as Chair of the Electronic Working Group on Priorities)

A. SCHEDULES AND PRIORITY LISTS 2024, 2025 & BEYOND

1. Appendix A includes the CCPR Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides (Tables 1-4) as specified in the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) Procedural Manual "Risk Analysis Principles Applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)". Thanks to members and observers for participation in the eWG and responses to CL 2023/26-PR.

B. FINALISING THE 2024 PROPOSED SCHEDULE

2. To assist consideration of scheduling for 2024, the proposed 2024 CCPR Schedule of JMPR Evaluations is extracted from Tables 1 and 2A and appears in three worksheets with the prefix '2024'. Supplementary worksheets are for information and future CCPR discussions.

3. For the '**2024 new cpd**' lists, the Committee is advised that one compound, acynonapyr, is pending JMPR evaluation from prevous years. The 2024 new cmpd worksheet lists six compounds in the 2024 new compound proposed schedule. National registrations have been confirmed for all seven of the listed compounds.

4. For the '**2024 new use – other**' list, the Committee is advised that three compounds are pending JMPR evaluation from previous years – phosphonic acid, fosetyl-Al and methoprene. The 2024 new use – other worksheet lists seventeen other nominations for new use. Evidence of product labels / national registration has been provided for all seventeen compounds. The commodities for these are listed in upper case text.

5. One compound that appeared previously as dinotefuran, however the manufacturer has requested it is deferred to 2025. In CRD 16, Thailand advised of additional commodities for dinotefuran and novaluron.

6. Chlormequat has been evaluated for new use by JMPR in 2022, however the sponsor has requested evaluation of alternative GAP for barley. Similarly, new uses for thiamethoxam are currently under evaluation by JMPR, but evaluation of spices through monitoring data has recently been requested. With JMPRs approval, these evaluations could be added to ongoing evaluations.

7. Regarding future new use evaluations, the Committee may note that the '2025 & beyond-newuse-other' worksheet is already over-subscribed and contains many compounds with only one commodity. It would be more efficient use of JMPR resources if, where possible, more commodities could be evaluated per compound.

8. For periodic reviews, compounds still to be reviewed by JMPR that have been previously approved by CCPR for evaluation by JMPR include dithiocarbamates, aldicarb, fenthion. The '**2024 periodrev**' worksheet lists six compounds and three reserve compounds. During plenary of CCPR53, the Committee decided to revoke CXLs for chlorpyrifos and to maintain the chemical for periodic review in 2024, following indication of support by AgroCare. Subsequent to preparation of agenda paper CX/PR 23/54/13 for CCPR54, AgroCare withdrew their proposal to support the periodic review of chlorpyrifos. India indicated support for chlorpyrifos at CAC45 and are requested to confirm support at plenary.

9. Chlorpyrifos-methyl appears to remain unsupported. Fipronil was reviewed by JMPR in 2021 and at CCPR53, a 4-year window was agreed to resubmit further information for the periodic review. The manufacturer is prepared to submit this dossier to finalise the periodic review by JMPR in 2024. Other compounds in this list include parathion-methyl, maleic hydrazide, tebufenozide (noting pending EFSA review), folpet and ethoxyquin. The manufacturer for fenpyroximate, which has previously received a 4-year rule, has requested evaluation of alt-GAP in 2024.

10. Manufacturers for ethoxyquin (previously scheduled in 2021), fenbutatin oxide, 2-phenylphenol and quintozene (reviewed by JMPR in 2022) have requested 4-year rule extensions. If agreed by CCPR, manufacturers have advised preparedness to submit dossiers for ethoxyquin in 2024 and for fenbutatin oxide and 2-phenylphenol in 2025. In CRD 16, Thailand has requested 4-year rule extensions for diazinon (manufacturer did not confirm this in plenary, so CCPR agreed to revoke CXLs) and quintozene (support confirmed by manufacturer).

11. In CRD 11, the EU proposed increasing the extra reserve compounds for periodic review. The Committee should discuss this proposal to help guide future work of this eWG.

12. The CCPR54 has reached agreement concerning CXLs and draft MRLs that the JMPR will be required to address at future meetings. CCPR54 agreed to delete CXLs for diazinon and methidathion, which have been struck from Table 3.

C. PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

13. In accordance with the nomination process described in the Codex Procedural Manual "Risk Analysis Principles applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues", Members and Observers may lodge public health concerns (PHC) for any compound in the CCPR Pesticide List including those already listed in Tables 2A and 2B. In lodging a public health concern, the nominator must provide supporting scientific data. JMPR will assess the PHC nominations and advise CCPR if a periodic review is supported. The EU has raised a PHC for phosmet and indoxacarb. Regarding a recent PHC for terbufos, manufacturer support has now been confirmed.

D. UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS

14. Manufacturer/member country support has recently been identified for three compounds previously labelled as unsupported: fenbutatin oxide, 2-phenylphenol and carbaryl. These compounds should be prioritised for future periodic review.

15. There are several compounds from previous schedules of periodic reviews which were not evaluated by JMPR and remain unsupported: amitraz (122), dinocap (87), methamidophos (100), bitertanol (144) and fenthion (39).

16. At CCPR53, the Committee agreed to the TOR that included preparation of information for CCPR54 on the technical implications of removing certain unsupported compounds from the CCPR Pesticide List. This technical issues are summarised in the comments field, for CCPR consideration. Advice was sought from JMPR on the relationship of methamidophos and dinocap to other compounds with CXLs.

17. JMPR through the FAO representative advised that, for methamidophos, there could be a problem for trade and implementation of CXLs for acephate if CXLs for methamidophos are revoked. Methamidophos is a main metabolite of acephate (previous evaluation 2005) and residues of methamidophos arising from the use of acephate must be reconciled with an MRL for compliance purposes. This could be achieved either by defining the residue of acephate as the sum of acephate and methamidophos or by establishing specific methamidophos MRLs for methamidophos residues arising from the use of acephate. In national systems the definition of the residue for acephate is generally acephate, and methamidophos residues resulting from the use of acephate are

accounted for by separate MRLs for methamidophos. For example, methamidophos has been banned for production and use in China, but the MRLs for methamidophos are maintained due to application of acephate.

18. For dinocap, the impact will be on existing CXLs for meptyldinocap (previous evaluation 2010). Similar with the situation of metalaxyl/metalaxyl-M, most CXLs for meptyldinocap will be no longer supported if dinocap is removed from the Codex list since these CXLs for meptyldinocap were set based on the studies of dinocap. The manufacturer of meptyldinocap has requested consideration of dinocap CXLs for apples and fruiting vegetable (pepper, tomato). These uses are valid for meptyldinocap in many countries from every continent (Israel, UK, South-Africa, India, China, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Morocco, etc) and it is requested to transfer CXLs from dinocap (87) to meptyldinocap (244) for apples and fruiting vegetables. As manufacturing of dinocap has discontinued, CCPR is asked to consider that all CXLs are valid for the refined isomer, meptyldinocap (244). Consideration of dinocap CXLs should also include the consequences on meptyldinocap.

19. Those compounds that remain unsupported (amitraz (122), dinocap (87), methamidophos (100), bitertanol (144) and fenthion (39)) could form the future work program of the eWG on Unsupported Compounds.

20. Member countries and Observers are strongly encouraged to review Tables 2A and 2B and if wishing to support a compound, should provide advice on availability of toxicology and residue trials data packages.

E. NOMINATION OF COMPOUND FOR PARALLEL REVIEW

21. The CCPR52 agreed to encourage sponsors to nominate compounds for a pilot parallel review. As part of the CCPR Schedules and Priorities work data sponsors were advised of the opportunity to nominate compounds for the parallel review pilot. A call for nominations was made through the Schedules and Priorities eWG. No nominations were received.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS

22. CCPR is invited to endorse the Priority and Schedule lists for 2024 in Appendix A.

23. The current list of unsupported compounds could be forwarded to the future work program of the eWG on Unsupported Compounds.

24. The Committee is invited to endorse continuation of the electronic working group to prepare the Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides for the next session of CCPR in 2025, working in English and chaired by Australia. This eWG will also call for nominations to the Parallel Review pilot.

APPENDIX A

2024 - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS											
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA			COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS	APPEARING IN 2022 JMPR DATA CALL-IN FOR EVALUATION IN 2023
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?					
2024	7/11/2017	XDE-659 (Florylpicoxamid)	XDE-659 (Florylpicoxamid)	Yes	Yes (TBC 2019)	Yes	Cucumber, Melon, Squash, Grapes, Strawberry, Mango, Banana, Lettuce, Dry beans and peas, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato, Canola, Wheat, Sugarbeets, Barley	Cucumber (18+ 8 GH), Melon (17), Squash (14), Grapes (**30**), Strawberry (19), Mango (8), Banana (26), Lettuce (**27**), Dry beans and peas (14+10), Sugarbeet (18), Pepper (24), Tomato (40 +8), Canola (22), Wheat (59), Barley (38)	Corteva/USA via Exponent	Fungicide for 2023 schedule; Barley has been added now to the list for 2023 review. Advised by Corteva on 12 September 2022 that all crops will have labels by December 2022.	Yes, evaluation in 2023. On 26 January 2023 WHO advised that tox evaluation will occur during 2023 JMPR.
2024	29/08/2018	Fluoxapiprolin (BCS-CS55621)	Fluoxapiprolin (BCS-CS55621)	Yes	Yes	Yes	POTATOES, TOMATO, ONION	Potatoes (9 + 3 processing), Tomato (13 + 3 processing), Onion (9)	Bayer AG, Division Crop Science	Fungicide; was not in JMPR data call in for 2020 so moved to 2021. In November 2019 the company requested this move to 2022 schedule. 10 June 2021 moved to 2023 schedule on request from company.	Yes, but company advised that they could not submit the full dossier by December 2022 and wished to keep the compound scheduled for 2024.
2024	2/12/2019	SYN522 (Cyclobutrifluram)	SYN522 (Cyclobutrifluram)	Yes	Yes	Yes (from Canada)	SOYBEAN (VD 0541), TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES SUBGROUP (VR 2071), FRUITING VEGETABLES CUCURBITS CUCUMBER AND SQUASHES SUBGROUP (VC 2039), FRUITING VEGETABLES CUCURBITS MELONS AND WINTER SQUASHES SUBGROUP (VC 2040), MAIZE CEREALS SUBGROUP (GC 2091), TOMATOES SUBGROUP (VO 2045)	Soybean (8), Maize (8) potato (19), tomato (17), cucumber (13), melon (8), Courgette (5)	Canada/Syngenta	To be submitted December 2021; first registrations Guatemala/Argentina in September 2021. Other countries to follow (USA, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, China, Japan, India, Korea). Requested to be moved to 2023. Honduras label provided 3 June 2021.	On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2024	01/12/2020	Carfentrazone	Carfentrazone	Yes	Yes	Yes	WHEAT, BARLEY, SORGHUM, RICE, COTTON, SUNFLOWER, BEANS, PEAS	Wheat (14), Barley (0, supported by wheat trials), Sorghum (10), Rice (10), Cotton (15), Sunflower (5), Beans (5), Peas (11)	USA/FMC	Requested by USA 01 December 2020. On 2 April 2022, FMC confirmed preparedness for evaluation in 2023.	On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2024	21/04/2021	Fenpropidin	Fenpropidin	Yes	Yes	Yes	BANANA (FI 0327), WHEAT (GC 0654), BARLEY (GC 0640) SOYBEAN (VD 0541), SUGARBEET (VR 0596), GRAPES (FB 0269), COTTON (SO 0691)	Bananas (13), barley (18), wheat (18), soybean (8), grapes (6), cotton (5), sugar beet (16)	Syngenta	Requested on 21 April 2021 as lower priority than cyclobutrifluram. Product registered but approved labels were not submitted in the eWG portal. Labels provided 17 September 2021.	
2024	25/11/2021	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	Yes	Yes	Yes	RICE, CORN, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE, SUGAR BEET, PASTURE	Rice (59), corn (22), soybean (2), sugarcane (7), sugar beet (16), pasture (75 trials)	Corteva/USA	Registered for rice in Korea (2017) and other countries; registration in corn, sugarcane, sugar beet, soybeans in process in several countries. Nomination provided 25 November 2021 (Candidate for LPH category).	
TOTAL=6											

2024 - NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS										
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS	APPEARING IN 2022 JMPR DATA CALL-IN FOR EVALUATION IN 2023
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ					
2024	28/11/2017	NA	Flupyradifurone (285)	Yes	Yes	OLIVE, rapeseed	Olive (8), rapeseed (12 = 1 processing)	Bayer AG	On 10 June 2021 company cancelled sweet sorghum and date nomination and requested olives and rapeseed move to 2023.	
2024	31/01/2018	NA	Azoxystrobin (229)	Yes	Yes	AVOCADO (F10326), PINEAPPLE (F10353), Melon (VC 0046), sweet potato (VR 0508)	Avocado (10), Pineapple (4), Melon (8), sweet potato (5)	Syngenta	Requested for 2023 JMPR review; Updated 3 February 2022 on request from Syngenta to include avocado and pineapple (both registered). On 9 February 2022, WHO advised of a follow up tox evaluation for JMPR 2022 September session. On 15 April 2022 China withdrew this nomination; Syngenta's nominations remain. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	**Azoxystrobin (229)**	**Yes**	**MRL not available**	**Chinese broccoli, chili**	**Chinese broccoli, chili**	**Thailand**	**CRD 16**	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Azoxystrobin (229)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN	Monitoring data	India	On 4 February 2023, proof of registration provided by India	
2024	Backdated date stamp alfalfa registered Nov 2014	NA	Lambda-cyhalothrin (146)	Yes	Yes	SUBGROUP 1C Oranges, Sweet, Sour FC0004, Subgroup 1D Pummelos FC 0005, Subgroup 1A Lemons and Limes FC0002, ALFALFA	Citrus (16), Alfalfa (16)	Syngenta	Requested for 2023 JMPR review; Updated 3 February 2022 on request from Syngenta to include citrus and alfalfa (registered). On 15 April 2022 China withdrew their nominations; Syngenta's nominations remain. On 10 September 2022 advised by Syngenta that a new label for citrus has been submitted and approval expected 4Q 2023.	Yes, but in error. No evaluation conducted in 2023.
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Buprofezin (173)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review	
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Etofenprox (184)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review	
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Flubendiamide (242)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review. 3 June 2022-previous strikeout seems to have been an error, so corrected here.	
2024	26/11/2019	NA	Tebufenozide (196)	Yes	Yes	Rice	Rice (10+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	Requested for 2023 JMPR review. 3 June 2022-previous strikeout seems to have been an error, so corrected here.	
~~2024~~	~~27/11/2019~~	~~NA~~	~~Dinotefuran (255)~~	~~Yes~~	~~Yes~~	~~SOYBEAN, GREEN TEA, PERSIMMON, PEAR, edible offal (mammalian), eggs, meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), milks, poultry meat, poultry, edible offal of, Durian (FI 0334) (Thailand)~~	~~soybean (25: USA, Brazil, Argentina, Japan), green tea (10: Japan), persimmon (5: Japan), pear (6 or more: Japan, Korea), edible offal (mammalian), eggs, meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), milks, poultry meat, poultry, edible offal of, durian (6 trials Thailand)~~	~~Mitsui Chemicals Agro/Thailand~~	~~On 08 December 2020, Mitsui requested deferral to 2022. Commodities also updated. On 22 December 2020 updates made to commodities and residue trials. On 23 July 2021 requested to defer to 2023. Durian commodity added in CRD 21 CCPR53 by Thailand.~~ **Moved to 2025 on request of manufacturer & agreement with Thailand for durian.**	
2024	28/11/2019	NA	Tetraniliprole (324)	Yes	Yes	RICE (foliar), CEREALS	Rice (12), Cereals (16)	Bayer AG	Requested for 2022 JMPR review; 10 June 2021 company requested to move to 2023. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.	
2024	26/02/2021	NA	Pydiflumetofen (309)	Yes	Yes	CRANBERRY, sub group Cane berries (FB 2005), COFFEE BEANS (FB 0716), Dragon fruit (FI 2540), Pepper (VO 4303), Tomato (VO0448), LETTUCE HEAD (VL 0482), LETTUCE LEAF (VL 0483), COTTONSEED (SO 0691), MANGO (FI 0345)	Cranberry (8), Coffee beans (8), Dragon fruit (4), Pepper (4), Tomato (8), Lettuce (8), cottonseed (12), mango (6)	Syngenta	Requested and posted in EWG including approved label on 26 February 2021. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer. Evidence of registration provided via portal on 27 April 2023 for coffee, lettuce, cottonseed, cranberry, mango.	
2024	23/04/2021	NA	Acibenzolar (288)	Yes	Yes	PEAR (VO0445), CELERY (VS2080)	Pear (5), celery (6)	Syngenta	Requested and posted in EWG including approved label on 23 April 2021	
2024	25/11/2021	NA	Spinosad (203)	Yes	Yes	Tea, mango	Tea, leaves (8 trials), mango (7 trials)	Corteva / Japan	Nomination provided 25 November 2021.	
2024	03/02/2022	Cyproconazole (239)	Cyproconazole (239)	Yes	Yes	DRY BEAN SUB-GROUP (EXCEPT SOYBEAN) (VD 2065) and DRY PEA SUB-GROUP (VD 2066)	Dry bean and Dry pea (10)	Syngenta	Requested and posted in EWG including approved label on 02 February 2022. On 20 April 2022, Syngenta requested cyproconazole be moved to 2023.	
2024	25/04/2022	NA	Novaluron (217)	Yes	Yes	TREE NUTS, RICE	Tree nuts (12 residue trials), Rice (6)	Adama/Thailand	A top-up evaluation is requested following the approval of novaluron on tree nuts in USA to set a CXLs in line with the US MRL. Rice commodity added in CRD 21 CCPR53 by Thailand.	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Tebuconazole (189)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN	Monitoring data	India	On 4 February 2023, proof of registration provided by India	
2024	04/02/2023	NA	Thiamethoxam (245)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN	Monitoring data	India	On 4 February 2023, proof of registration provided by India	Thiamethoxam currently under evaluation by JMPR. Is it acceptable to JMPR if monitoring data is provided to review this year?
2024	07/04/2023	NA	Hexythiazox (176)	Yes	Yes	HOPS, RASPBERRIES	Hops (4), Raspberries (5)	US/Gowan	On 7 April 2023, company requested update of existing CXL for hops, based on additional residue data. For raspberries, compound was on previous JMPR priority list, but dossier was not available on time.	
2024?	23/04/2023	NA	Chlormequat (15)	Yes	Yes	BARLEY GRAIN, straw and processed commodities	Barley (22); alternative GAP	Eastman Chemical (via Exponent)	On 22 May 2023, company advised by email of alternative GAP request	
TOTAL=17										

2024 - PERIODIC REVIEW											APPEARING IN 2022 JMPR DATA CALL-IN FOR EVALUATION IN 2023
PRIORITY	**YEAR**	**TOXICOLOGY**	**RESIDUE**	**MEMBER / MANUFACTURER**	**COMMODITIES**	**COMMENTS**	**PREVIOUS EVALUATION**	**ADI**	**ARfD**	**JMPR RESPONSE**	
Decision of CCPR53 to revoke all CXLs but maintain chemical, awaiting data submission by AgroCare China. AgroCare China should confirm readiness to submit data for JMPR evaluation in 2024. ON 26 MAY 2023, CCPIA WITHDREW SUPPORT FOR PERIODIC REVIEW OF CHLORPYRIFOS. AT 45CAC, INDIA INDICATED SUPPORT- PLEASE CONFIRM.	2024	Chlorpyrifos (17)	Chlorpyrifos (17)	Advised 30 May 2020 that Corteva was not providing further support. 30 March 2021 - Adama has indicated they will lead a submission and request deferral to 2023.	Adama to advise on supported commodities.	Chlorpyrifos was originally evaluated by JMPR in 1972. It was evaluated for toxicology in 1982 by JMPR and for residues in 1995 and it was reviewed for toxicology in 1999 (confirmed ADI of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw and ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw) and for residues in 2000, 2004 and 2006. There is a 20 years´ gap since chlorpyrifos was last reviewed by JMPR, as it is also indicated in General considerations (point 2.6) of 2019 Report of the extra Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues. During the 2019 EU Peer Review of the active substance, and based on the information available from the European Food Safety Authority's Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment of the active substance chlorpyrifos, concerns were identified with regard to: •The genotoxic potential of chlorpyrifos which cannot be ruled out based on the information available: positive findings were found in an in vitro chromosome aberration study and two in vitro unscheduled DNA synthesis assays; in vivo positive findings were found in open literature on chromosome aberration and on DNA damage caused through oxidative stress or by topoisomerase II inhibition, which is considered a molecular initiating event for infant leukaemia. Consequently, health based reference values cannot be established for chlorpyrifos and the dietary and non-dietary risk assessments cannot be conducted. •Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) effects were observed in the available study on developmental neurotoxicity in rats (adverse effects were seen at the lowest dose tested in rats and a no observed adverse effects level 'NOAEL' could not be established) and epidemiological evidence exists showing an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and/or chlorpyrifos-methyl during development and adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in children. •Based on the evidence for DNT, experts during the peer review suggested that classification of chlorpyrifos as toxic for reproduction, category 1B, H360D 'May damage the unborn child', in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 would be appropriate. For all these reasons, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of chlorpyrifos and all their CXLs is necessary and this task should be prioritized on the JMPR	1982 (T), 1995 (R), 1999 (T), 2000 (R), 2004 (R), 2006 (R)	0-0.01	0.1	On 4 April 2022, Adama advised withdrawal of support for periodic review of chlorpyrifos. Potential task-force partners maintain an interest in supporting the review but have not yet come forward to identify support.	
	2024	Chlorpryifos-methyl (90)	Chlorpryifos-methyl (90)	Advised 30 May 2020 that Corteva was not providing further support			1975, 2009	0-0.01, 2009	0.1, 2009	Decision of CCPR53 to retain CXLs pending periodic review in 2024.	
	~~2023?~~	~~Permethrin (120)~~	~~Permethrin (120)~~	~~FMC and collaborators~~	~~Not supported. May 2020 update: FMC seeking collaborators request deferral to 2023. Support confirmed 2 April 2022.~~	~~Not supported by manufacturer. Last reviewed over 25 years ago. May 2020 update: FMC seeking collaborators request deferral to 2023.~~	~~1987~~	~~0.05, 1999~~	~~NR - 1999~~	~~On 2 April 2022, FMC confirmed preparedness for periodic review of permethrin in 2023.~~	Yes, evaluation in 2023; moved to 2023-periodrev-FULL spreadsheet. JMPR to confirm status.
	~~2023?~~	~~Carbosulfan (145)/Carbofuran (96)~~	~~Carbosulfan (145)/Carbofuran (96)~~	~~FMC~~	~~Awaiting advice on supported commodities – ASPARAGUS; EGG PLANT, MANGO (Thailand). Support confirmed 2 April 2022.~~	~~Netherlands – public health concerns¶Carbosulfan: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure¶Concerns identified with regard to toxicity of the substance and presence of unknown levels of carcinogenic impurities which may increase during storage, Consumers exposure inconclusive due to uncertainties regarding the effects of certain metabolites, some of which could be genotoxic¶Carbofuran: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure.¶Concerns identified - High toxicity of the substance and some of its metabolites, Consumer exposure inconclusive¶Deferred to JMPR 2020 due to workload. In May 2020, deferred to JMPR 2023 to conduct additional residue trials and tox studies.~~	~~1997~~	~~0.01, 1986/ 0.001, 1996~~	~~0.02, 2003 / 0.001, 2009~~	~~On 2 April 2022, FMC confirmed preparedness for periodic review of carbosulfan/carbofuran in 2023.~~	Yes, evaluation in 2023; moved to 2023-periodrev-FULL spreadsheet. JMPR to confirm status.

2024 - PERIODIC REVIEW										
PRIORITY	**YEAR**	**TOXICOLOGY**	**RESIDUE**	**MEMBER / MANUFACTURER**	**COMMODITIES**	**COMMENTS**	**PREVIOUS EVALUATION**	**ADI**	**ARfD**	**JMPR RESPONSE**
	2024	Fipronil (202)	Fipronil (202)	BASF	006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 006 Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible Peel; 015 Pulses; 016 Root and tuber vegetables; 020 Cereal grains; 021 Grasses for sugar or syrup production; 04 Nuts and seeds; 023 Oilseeds		2000, 2005T, 2001, 2016R	0-0.0002, 2021	0.003, 2000	In 2022, fipronil was granted a 4-year window to resubmit information for the periodic review. On 11 April 2023, manufacturer advised that they were able to submit a dossier for JMPR 2024 to finalise this periodic review.
	2024	Parathion-methyl (059)	Parathion-methyl (059)	FMC-No longer supported	Unsupported	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule.	1994R, 1995T	0.003, 1995	0.03, 1995	
	2024	Maleic hydrazide (102)	Maleic hydrazide (102)	Chemtura/Lanxess?	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule, then brought to periodic review	1976, 1996T, 1998R	0.3, 1996	N/A	
	2024	Tebufenozide (196)	Tebufenozide (196)	Nippon Soda Co., Ltd	Orange, Citrus, Pome fruits, Grape (table and wine), Tomatoes, sweet peppers, bell peppers, aubergines/eggplants, maize/corn	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule, then brought to periodic review	1996, 2003T (ARfD)	0.02, 1996	0.9, 2003	26 June 2023 manufacturer advised that EFSA review is ongoing and may not be complete prior to JMPR data call-in.
	~~2025?~~	~~2 Phenylphenol (56)~~	~~2 Phenylphenol (56)~~	~~LANXESS Deutschland GmbH/Spanish agency for Food Safety & Nutrition~~	~~Citrus~~	~~Moved from Unsupported table to 2024 periodic review as manufacturer support has been identified. On 13 June 2023, manufacturer requested scheduling of periodic review in 2025.~~	~~1969, 1999~~	~~0.4, 1999~~	~~NR, 1999~~	~~Support from LANXESS Deutschland GmbH, 21 September 2022. On 13 June 2023, manufacturer requested scheduling of periodic review in 2025. A 4-year rule will be required for this.~~
	2024 RESERVE	Folpet (041)	Folpet (041)	Adama	Pome fruit, grapes, strawberry, avocado, tomato, eggplant, cucurbits edible peel, cucurbits inedible peel, head lettuce, bulb onion, shallot, garlic, potato, radishes, cereal grains, hops, bananas	Moved from Table 3 to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Existing CXLs plus additional global uses/MRLs proposed. Periodic re-evaluation with additional supporting residues trials data for new commodities and updated data where available. An update on the number of studies can be provided in due course. Update provided by sponsor 27112020.	1969, 1995T, 1998R, 2007T (ARfD)	0-0.1, 1995	0.2, 2004	On 17 February 2022, this compound was brought forward from Table 2A on request of manufacturer (confirmed 9 March 2023).
	2024 RESERVE	Ethoxyquin (35)	Ethoxyquin (35)	Pace International LLC	Pear	ONE CXL - PEAR The substance is not authorised in the EU and no import tolerances exist. EFSA concluded that the metabolism data used by JMPR for establishing the residue definition for enforcement and risk assessment could not be confirmed as the metabolism data showed deficiencies using the JMPR residue definition. EFSA concluded that the CXL for pears exceeded the ARfD (109%) and proposed to lower the EU MRL to the LOD. The last periodic review of residues was performed by JMPR in 1999 and of toxicology in 1998. This is approximately 15 years ago. It seems that Japan has recently performed a toxicological evaluation of the substance.	1969, 1998T, 1999R, 2005T	0.005, 2005	0.5, 2005	Originally proposed for periodic review in 2019 at CCPR51. On 10 March 2023 company through TSG consulting requested the 4-year rule be applied. Manufacturer understands that if CCPR54 agree, the dossier will be required by December 2023 for JMPR review in 2024.
	2024 RESERVE	**Fenpyroximate (193)**	**Fenpyroximate (193)**	**Nihon Nohyaku**	**Apple; apples, dried; beans with pods (subgroup); cucumber; eggplants (subgroup); pear; squash, summer; stonefruits (group, except cherries); tomatoes (subgroup)**	Brought forward from Table 2A.	1994, 2007T (ARfD), 2017	0-0.005, 2021		**On 26 June 2023, manufacturer advised preparedness for altGAP and periodic review to proceed in 2024.**

2025 AND BEYOND - NEW COMPOUND EVALUATIONS										
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA			COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ	FAO NOMINATION FORM RECEIVED?				
2025	30/11/2020	Proquinazid	Proquinazid	Yes	Yes	Yes	APPLES, CEREALS, GRAPES (TABLE & WINE), STRAWBERRIES	Apples (9), Grapes (table & wine, min 18 trials), Wheat/rye (18), Barley/oat (27), Strawberries (8)	USA/Corteva	Fungicide. Nomination received 30 November 2020. On 30 April 2022 manufacturer requested deferral to 2024.
2025	10/12/2022	Dimpropyridaz (BAS 550 I)	Dimpropyridaz (BAS 550 I)	Yes	Yes	No	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits Leafy vegetables (including brassica leafy vegetables) Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits Brassica vegetables Cotton	5 trials melon (BR), 6 trials rock melon (field) (AU), 4 cucumber (field crop) (AU), 4 zucchini (field crop) (AU), 6 Leafy Lettuce (AU), 4 spinach (AU), 4 chinese cabbage (AU), 5 trials tomato (BR), 6 trials tomato (AU), 6 trials capsicum (AU), 2 trials broccoli (AU), 2 trials cauliflower (AU), 6 trials cabbage (AU), 4 trials brussel sprouts (AU), 4 trials cotton (AU), 5 trials cotton seed (BR)	BASF SE	JMPR submission envisaged for Q4 2023. On 10 December 2022, manufacturer provided proof of registration in Australia.
2025	23/12/2022	Acequinocyl	Acequinocyl	Yes	Yes	?	TREE NUTS, HOPS, STRAWBERRY, GRAPES, CITRUS, BANANA	Tree Nuts (10), Hops (11), Strawberry (8), Grapes (12), Citrus (23), Banana (5)	USA/UPL/Agro-Kanesho	All uses currently registered. Proof of registration submitted to the eWG on 23 December 2022.
2025	31/01/2023	Ipflufenoquin	Ipflufenoquin	Yes	Yes	?	POME FRUIT, TREE NUTS (ALMONDS), Stone Fruit, Grapes	Pome Fruit (37), Tree Nuts (10), Stone Fruit (21), Grapes (12)	USA/UPL/Nippon Soda	All proposed or current tolerances are >LOQ for all crops except Tree Nuts. Current registered US uses are Pome Fruit and Almonds. Approval of additional crops in the US is anticipated in Quarter 2 of 2023.
2025	28/02/2023	Spidoxamat	Preliminary residue definition for enforcement: sum of Spidoxamat and Spidoxamat-cyclohydroxy (cis), expressed as Spidoxamat.	Yes	Yes	Yes	SOYBEAN, GRAPES, POME FRUITS, CITRUS, STONE FRUITS, TREE NUTS, TOMATO, PEPPER, MELON, BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER, CUCUMBER, ONION, HOPS, STRAWBERRY, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, POTATO	Soybean: 8 Trials, Grapes: 16 Trials + 2 proc, Pome fruits: 24 Trials + 2 proc, Citrus: 30 Trials + 2 proc, Stone fruits: 34 Trials + 2 proc, Tree nuts: 14 Trials, Tomato: 24 Trials, Pepper: 24 Trials, Melon: 8 Trials, Broccoli: 8 Trials, Cauliflower: 8 Trials, Cucumber: 8 Triasl, Onion: 13 Trials, Hops: 4 Trials, Strawberry: 8 Trials, Cabbage: 8 Trials, Lettuce: 26 Trials, Potato: 16 Trials	Bayer AG CropScience Division	Insecticide; Proof of registration in Cambodia provided on portal 28 February 2023.
2025	13/11/2019 (date stamp should be updated when proof of registration provided)	XDE-747	XDE-747	No (Argentina by mid 2023)	No	Yes	Soybeans	Soybeans (12 trials, 6 Brazil + 6 Argentina)	Corteva AgriSciences/Argentina	Fungicide for 2023 schedule. On 10 January 2023, manufacturer requested move to 2025 review.
2025	1/12/2020 (date stamp should be updated when proof of registration provided)	Tiafenacil	Tiafenacil	Approval expected on Q2 2023	Yes	No	Corn (Subgroup 20E, 20F), Wheat (20A), Barley (20B), Cotton, Grape, Tree nuts (022), Citrus (001), Pome fruit (002), Stone fruit (003), Pulses (15A, Dry Pea, Dry Beans, Soybean) Oilseed Rape (023A)	Corn (31), Cotton (18), Grape (15), Soybean (21), Wheat (53), Barley (18), Dry pea (9), Dry Bean (13), Citrus (23), Tree nuts (10), Oilseed Rape (14), Pome fruit (17), Stone fruit (36)	USA / ISK Biosciences; Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha; Farm Hannong	Request nomination in JMPR 2024 after the registration in US in 2023.
2025	8/04/2022 (date stamp should be updated when proof of registration provided)	Tetflupyrolimet	Tetflupyrolimet	No	Yes	Yes	Rice grain with hull; Rice straw; Rice hull	Rice grain with hull (18); Rice straw (18); Rice hull (3, processing)	USA/FMC	Advised by US on 8 April 2022
2026	27/04/2023 (date stamp should be updated when proof of registration provided)	Icafolin-methyl	Icafolin-methyl	No	Yes	Yes	Soybean, Coffee, Lemon, Orange, Potato	Soybean (30 trials + 2 proc), Coffee (10 trials + 2 proc), Lemon (8 trials), Orange (16 trials + 2 proc), Grapefruit (6 trials), Potato (32 trials)	Bayer AG, Division Crop Science	Herbicide. First approvals are expected in the first half of 2025. A full dossier can be submitted by December 2025 for an evaluation by WHO and FAO in 2026.
2027	Nomination received 29/11/2019 (date stamp should be updated when proof of registration provided)	XDE-481	XDE-481	No	Yes	Yes	Bananas	Bananas (12)	USA/Corteva	Fungicide for 2023 schedule. Delayed at request of Corteva on 16 February 2022 to be rescheduled to 2027.
2027	Nomination received 05/04/2023 (not yet date stamped; awaiting evidence of registration)	XDE-120	XDE-120	No	Yes	No	Raspberry/blackberry, strawberry, broccoli, cauliflower, head Cabbage, brussels sprouts, cucumber, summer squash, melon, tomato, pepper bell/chili, lettuce leaf/head, spinach , mustard greens, kale, bean green/dry, pea green/dry, soybean, carrot, radish, sugar beet, turnip, potato, wheat, barley, rice, sorghum, maize field/sweet, alfalfa, cotton, pome fruits, tree nuts, citrus, stone fruits	Raspberry/blackberry (6), strawberry (8), broccoli (8), cauliflower (8), head Cabbage (8), brussels sprouts (5), cucumber (8), summer squash (8), melon (8), small and large tomato (16), bell pepper (8), chili pepper (8), leaf lettuce (8), head lettuce (8), spinach (8), mustard greens (5), kale (5), bean with pod (8), pea with pod (8), soybean (20), dry bean (12), dry pea (8), carrot (8), radish (4), sugar beet tops (4), turnip (4), potato (16), wheat (20), barley (16), rice (16), sorghum (12), maize (20), sweet corn (8), alfalfa (12), cotton (12), pome fruit (18), tree nuts (12), citrus (23), stone fruit (21)	USA/Corteva	On 5 April 2023, manufacturer nominated for review in 2027.
TOTAL FOR 2025=8										
TOTAL FOR 2026=1										
TOTAL FOR 2027=2										

2025 AND BEYOND - NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS									
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ				
2025	27/11/2019	NA	Dinotefuran (255)	Yes	Yes	SOYBEAN, GREEN TEA, PERSIMMON, PEAR, edible offal (mammalian), eggs, meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), milks, poultry meat, poultry, edible offal of, Durian (FI 0334) (Thailand)	soybean (25: USA, Brazil, Argentina, Japan), green tea (10: Japan), persimmon (5: Japan), pear (6 or more: Japan, Korea), edible offal (mammalian), eggs, meat (from mammals other than marine mammals), milks, poultry meat, poultry, edible offal of, durian (6 trials-Thailand)	Mitsui Chemicals Agro/Thailand	On 08 December 2020, Mitsui requested deferral to 2022. Commodities also updated. On 22 December 2020 updates made to commodities and residue trials. On 23 July 2021 requested to defer to 2023. Durian commodity added in CRD 21 CCPR53 by Thailand. **At CCPR55, company requested deferral to 2025.**
2025	28/11/2017	NA	Fluopyram (243)	Yes	Yes	MELON, PINEAPPLE, PAPAYA, MINT, GINSENG, POMEGRANATE, GUAVA, AVOCADO, DRAGON FRUIT, KIWI	Melon (16), pineapple (10), papaya (4), avocado (4), dragon fruit (4), kiwi (4)	Bayer AG	Moved from 2020 to 2022 on request; Morocco proposed carrot; Bayer requested to move coffee to May 2021; Bayer requested to move cereals from 2020 to 2022; Bayer added avocado 26 November 2020; On 10 June 2021 company requested move of all commodities except cereals and carrots to 2024. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2025	04/09/2019	NA	Kresoxim-methyl (199)	Yes	Yes	Carrot (Morocco)		BASF	4 year rule CCPR51 for pome fruit-data was provided in 2019 and CXLs were advanced in 2020; Morocco proposed carrot
2025	26/11/2020	NA	Trifloxystrobin (213)	Yes	Yes	AVOCADO, DRAGON FRUIT, MANGO, CITRUS under the 4-year rule	Avocado (4), Dragon fruit (4), Mango (4 trials), Citrus (8 trials)	Bayer AG	Australian label provided 26 November 2020. On 10 June 2021 company requested move to 2024. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2025	25/11/2021	NA	XDE-659 (florylpicoxamid) (999)	Yes	Yes	CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, AVOCADO, TREE NUT, CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, TEA, CARROT, ONION, COTTON, POTATO, CITRUS	Cherry (23), Peach (17), Plum (8), Avocado (8), tree nut (21), cabbage (8), broccoli (15), tea (8), carrot (16), Coffee (8), Onion (24), Citrus (19), Cotton (8), Potato (29)	Corteva / USA	Fungicide for 2023 schedule; Crops here postponed to JMPR 2025 review of New Uses. Advised 25 November 2021.
2025	08/04/2022	NA	Pyriproxyfen (200)	Yes	Yes	010 BRASSICA EXCEPT LEAFY VEGETABLES CROP GROUP; 014 LEGUME VEGETABLES CROP GROUP; 009 BULB VEGETABLES CROP GROUP; 002 POME FRUITS CROP GROUP; 003 STONE FRUITS CROP GROUP; 004 BERRIES AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS CROP GROUP EXCEPT GRAPE; GRAPE; MUSTARD GREENS; CELERY	Cabbage (7), Cauliflower (6), Mustard green & stem (6); Snap beans (8), Peas (4); Onion (9); Apple (12), Pear (6); Sour cherries & sweet cherries (each 6), peach (9), Plum (7); Strawberry (8), Blueberries (5), Kiwi fruit (3); Grapes (8); Mustard green (6); Celery (6)	USA/Valent	Advised by US on 8 April 2022
2025	08/04/2022	NA	Etoxazole (241)	Yes	Yes	002 POME FRUITS; CHERRY (SWEET & TART); PEACH (& NECTARINE); PLUM (& APRICOT); 004E LOW GROWING BERRIES, SUBGROUP 004D; 004A CANE BERRIES, SUBGROUP 004A;	Apple (8), Pear (8); Cherries (8); Peach (8); Plum (6); Strawberries (8), Cranberries (8); Raspberries, blackberries (6); Field (& pop) corn (20); Field (& pop) corn (20); Sweet corn (forage) (8); Sweet corn (stover) (8); Avocado (5)	USA/Valent	Advised by US on 8 April 2022
2025	08/04/2022	NA	Indoxacarb (216)	No (Yes for welsh onion)	Yes	Coffee, Sunflower Subgroup 004E, low growing berries, FB 2009 (represented by Strawberry) Subgroup 010A, flowerhead brassicas, VB 0042 (represented by broccoli)	Coffee (11), Sunflower (10), Strawberry (10), Broccoli (11), Cabbage, head (10), Welsh onion (6+2 processing), Rice (6)	USA/FMC, ROK (Welsh onion)	Advised by US on 8 April 2022. ROK advised on 27 April of ROK nomination. Rice commodity added in CRD 21 CCPR53 by Thailand.
2025	**08/04/2022**	**NA**	**Indoxacarb (216)**	**?**		**Rice**	**Rice**	**Thailand**	
2025	27/04/2022	NA	Thiamethoxam (245)	Yes	Yes	WELSH ONION	Welsh onion (6+2 processing)	ROK	Nominated by ROK to eWG portal on 27 April 2022.
2025	27/04/2022	NA	Boscalid (221)	Yes	Yes	WELSH ONION	Welsh onion (6+2 processing)	ROK	Nominated by ROK to eWG portal on 27 April 2022.
2025	30/04/2022	NA	Pyraziflumid (322)	Yes	Yes	Tree Nuts, STONE FRUIT	Tree Nuts [12 total trials – pecan (6) and almond (6)], Stone Fruit [23 total trials – cherry (6), peach (9) and plum (8)]	USA/Nichino America, Inc (Nihon Nohyaku)	Requested by USA 01 December 2020; registered in Japan; US approval date December 2021. On 5 April 2023, moved from 2024 schedule on request from sponsor (via portal).

2025 AND BEYOND - NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS									
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ				
2025	22/12/2022	NA	Cyprodinil	Yes	Yes	MANGO, PAPAYA, banana	Mango (5), papaya (5), banana (12)	Syngenta	Proof of registration submitted via EWG on 22/12/2022 for mango and papaya. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2025	22/12/2022	NA	Oxathiapiprolin	Yes	Yes	CACAO, Lima beans, pineapple, cherry	cacao (8), Lima beans (11), pineapple (5), cherry (14)	Syngenta	Proof of registration submitted via EWG on 22/12/2022. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2025	22/12/2022	NA	Fludioxonil	Yes	Yes	MELON, WATERMELON, cranberry,	Melon & watermelon (8), cranberry (5)	Syngenta	Proof of registration submitted via EWG on 22/12/2022 for melon and watermelon. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2025	13/04/2023 Nomination received (not yet date stamped; awaiting evidence of	NA	Fenpicoxamid (305)	Yes	Yes (2024)	Barley, oats	Barley (32)	USA/Corteva	On 13 April 2023, nominated by manufacturer for new uses.
2025		Fluazaindolizine (999)	Fluazaindolizine (999)	No	Yes	Citrus fruit, Stone Fruit, Grapes, Strawberry, Tree Nuts	Orange/Mandarin (16), Lemon (10), Grapefruit (7), Orange processing (3); Cherry (9), Peach (10), Plum (8), Plum processing (3); Grape (13), Grape processing (3); Strawberry (9); Almond (6), Pecan (6)	USA/Corteva	Requested by USA 01 December 2020; registration expected in US in Q2 2023.
2025		NA	Flutriafol (248)	No	Yes	Potato, Sugarcane, **Rice?**	Potato (12), Sugarcane (8)	USA/FMC	USA label is expected by 1Q2022. On 2 April 2022, FMC requested deferral to 2024, awaiting US registration of new uses at the end of 2023.
2025		NA	Fluindapyr	No	Yes	Soybeans, Grapes, Pome fruits, Stone fruits, Coffee, Cottonseed, Potato, Sugar beet	Soybeans (21), Grapes (16), Apple (13), Pear (6), Peach (9), Cherry (6), Plum (6), Coffee (17), Cottonseed (12), Potato (17), Sugar beet (12)	USA/FMC	Advised by US on 8 April 2022. On 1 April 2023, manufacturer requested move to 2024 list for soybean, cottonseed and coffee based on expected registration in November 2023. Note that registration is not yet approved. Also requested delaying grapes, pome fruits, stone fruits, potato, sugar beet until 2026.
2025		NA	Cyantraniliprole (263)	No	Yes	Hops, Papaya, Basil, Mint, Dill	Hops (6), Papaya (5), Basil (6), Mint (5), Dill (6)	USA/FMC	Advised by US on 8 April 2022
2025	09/05/2023	NA	Cyantraniliprole (263)	Yes	Yes	WELSH ONION	Welsh onion (6+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	On 9 May 2023, ROK submitted request via portal.
2025		NA	Fosetyl-Al (302)	No	Yes	mango	Mango (7 trials)	Bayer AG	Nominated by Bayer 25 April 2022.
2025		NA	Isotianil (999)	No	Yes	mango	Mango (4 trials)	Bayer AG	Nominated by Bayer 25 April 2022.
2025		NA	Tebuconazole (189)	No	Yes	guava, pomegranade	Guava (4 trials), Pomegranade (4 trials)	Bayer AG	Nominated by Bayer 25 April 2022.
2025		NA	Spinetoram (233)	Expected by 2023	Yes	Asparagus	Asparagus (7)	Corteva	Nominated by Corteva to eWG portal on 28 April 2022.
2025		NA	Sulfoxaflor (252)	Expected by 2023	Yes	Hops, Passion fruit, Kiwi, Blueberry	Hops (4 trials), Passion fruit (5 trials), Kiwi (6 trials), Blueberry (12 trials)	Corteva	Nominated by Corteva to eWG portal on 28 April 2022.
2025		NA	Flupyradifurone (285)	No	Yes	tea	Tea (8 + 2 processing)	Bayer AG	Nominated by Bayer 25 April 2022.
2025		NA	Glyphosate (158)	No	Yes	Coffee, Tea	Coffee (10 + 2 processing), Tea (8+2 processing)	Bayer AG	On 25 April 2022, manufacturer requested move to 2025. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.
2025		NA	Beta-cyfluthrin (157)	No	Yes	Grape, Wheat	Grape (8 + 2 processing), Wheat (12 trials)	Bayer AG	On 27 April 2023, nominated by manufacturer for new uses via portal.
2025		NA	Bixafen (262)			Apple, Banana, Coffee, Grape, Peanut	Apple (10+2 processing), Banana (14), Coffee (14+2 processing), Grape (13+4 processing), Peanut (8)	Bayer AG	On 27 April 2023, nominated by manufacturer for new uses via portal.
2025		NA	Mefentrifluconazole (320)	Yes (cherry, table grapes, sugarbeet) Expected 2023/4 (all others)	Yes	CHERRIES, TABLE GRAPES, SUGARBEET, pineapple, broccoli, cauliflower, hops, olives, Brussels sprout, brassicas, minor tropical crops	cherries (9), table grapes (12), pineapple (5), broccoli (8), cauliflower (8), sugarbeets (16), hops (7), olives (8), brussels sprout (4), brassica (15)	BASF	

2025 AND BEYOND - NEW USES AND OTHER EVALUATIONS										
PRIORITY	DATE STAMP	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	PRIORITISATION CRITERIA		COMMODITIES	RESIDUE TRIALS	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMENTS	
				REGISTERED	MRLS > LOQ					
2025	09/05/2023	NA	Flubendiamide (242)	Yes	Yes	WELSH ONION	Welsh onion (6+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	On 9 May 2023, ROK submitted request via portal.	
2025	09/05/2023	NA	Metaflumizone (236)	Yes	Yes	WELSH ONION	Welsh onion (6+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	On 9 May 2023, ROK submitted request via portal.	
2025	09/05/2023	NA	Metconazole (313)	Yes	Yes	WELSH ONION	Welsh onion (6+2 processing)	Republic of Korea	On 9 May 2023, ROK submitted request via portal.	
2025	17/05/2023	NA	Difenoconazole (224)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN		India	On 17 May 2023, India submitted request via email in response to CL.	
2025	17/05/2023	NA	Pyraclostrobin (210)	Yes	MRL not available	CUMIN		India	On 17 May 2023, India submitted request via email in response to CL.	
2026	22/12/2022	NA	Spiropidion (323)	Yes	Yes	Citrus fruit group, APPLE, PEAR, grape, cotton seed, coffee, cacao, pistachio	Citrus fruit group (26) , apple (16), pear (8), grape (16), cotton seed (15), coffee (11), cacao (4), pistachio (4)	Syngenta	Proof of registration submitted via EWG on 22/12/2022 for apple and pear. On 27 April 2023, commodities and residue trials updated by manufacturer.	
2026		NA	Fluazaindolizine (999)	No	Yes	Black pepper corns, Coffee beans, Sugarcane, Maize/Millet/Sorghum grain, Soybean seed, Cottonseed	Black pepper (4 trials), coffee (4 trials), sugarcane (4 trials), sugarcane processing (2 trials), maize (7 trials), soybean (6 trials), cottonseed (7 trials)	Corteva	Nominated by Corteva to eWG portal on 28 April 2022.	Corteva comments: Residues of parent in cereal grains of rotational crops are <0.01 mg/kg. If the JMPR 2022 recommends an MRL in cereal grains as rotational crops, there is no need to submit maize/millet/sorghum grain specifically from Brazil and these could be removed.	Corteva comments: Soybeans and cottonseed might be covered by the Codex MRL in oilseeds which is proposed = 1.5 mg/kg. If JMPR 2022 recommends MRL, there is no need to submit specifically from Brazil and these can be removed.
2026		NA	Fluoxapiprolin (999)	No	Yes	Grape, Pineapple	Grape (16 + 2 processing), Pineapple (8 trials)	Bayer AG	On 27 April 2023, nominated by manufacturer for new uses via portal.		
2027	07/04/2023	NA	Buprofezin (173)	Yes	Yes	Blueberry	Blueberry (6)	Nichino America Inc.	Proof of registration submitted via EWG on 1/3/2023 (blueberry)		
TOTAL FOR 2025=35											
TOTAL FOR 2026=3											
TOTAL FOR 2027=1											

TABLE 2A: PRIORITY LISTS OF PERIODIC REVIEWS – 2025 & BEYOND

Note 1: NR denotes "following evaluation, JMPR has deemed the establishment of an ARfD unnecessary"

Note 2: N/A denotes "not assessed – JMPR has not had the opportunity to consider, or determine the need for, an ARfD"

YEAR	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD	
~~2023~~	~~Chlorpyrifos (17)~~	~~Chlorpyrifos (17)~~	~~Advised 30 May 2020 that Corteva was not providing further support. 30 March 2021 - Adama has indicated they will lead a submission and request deferral to 2023.~~	~~Adama to advise on supported commodities.~~	~~Chlorpyrifos was originally evaluated by JMPR in 1972. It was evaluated for toxicology in 1982 by JMPR and for residues in 1995 and it was reviewed for toxicology in 1999 (confirmed ADI of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw and ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw) and for residues in 2000, 2004 and 2006.~~ ~~There is a 20 years' gap since chlorpyrifos was last reviewed by JMPR, as it is also indicated in General considerations (point 2.6) of 2019 Report of the extra Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues.~~ ~~During the 2019 EU Peer Review of the active substance, and based on the information available from the European Food Safety Authority's Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment of the active substance chlorpyrifos, concerns were identified with regard to:~~ ~~•The genotoxic potential of chlorpyrifos which cannot be ruled out based on the information available: positive findings were found in an in vitro chromosome aberration study and two in vitro unscheduled DNA synthesis assays; in vivo positive findings were found in open literature on chromosome aberration and on DNA damage caused through oxidative stress or by topoisomerase II inhibition, which is considered a molecular initiating event for infant leukaemia. Consequently, health based reference values cannot be established for chlorpyrifos and the dietary and non-dietary risk assessments cannot be conducted.~~ ~~•Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) effects were observed in the available study on developmental neurotoxicity in rats (adverse effects were seen at the lowest dose tested in rats and a no observed adverse effects level 'NOAEL' could not be established) and epidemiological evidence exists showing an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and/or chlorpyrifos-methyl during development and adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in children.~~ ~~•Based on the evidence for DNT, experts during the peer review suggested that classification of chlorpyrifos as toxic for reproduction, category 1B, H360D 'May damage the unborn child', in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 would be appropriate.~~ ~~For all these reasons, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of chlorpyrifos and all their CXLs is necessary and this task should be prioritized on the JMPR calendar. It was noted that aspects of epidemiology should be included. EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2019. Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment in the context of the pesticides peer review of the active substance chlorpyrifos. EFSA Journal 2019;17(5):5809 DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2019.5809~~ ~~https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5809~~	~~1982 (T), 1995 (R), 1999 (T), 2000 (R), 2004 (R), 2006 (R)~~	~~0-0.01~~	~~0.1~~	Compound reinstated for review in 2023 following decision of CCPR53 on support from AgroCare; CXLs revoked
~~2024~~	~~Chlorpyrifos-methyl (90)~~	~~Chlorpyrifos-methyl (90)~~	~~Advised 30 May 2020 that Corteva was not providing further support~~	~~Not supported.~~	~~Moved to 2023 to align with chlorpyrifos.~~	~~1975, 2009~~	~~0-0.01, 2009~~	~~0.1, 2009~~	Decision of CCPR53 to retain CXLs pending periodic review in 2024.

~~Requested to move to 2023~~	~~Permethrin (120)~~	~~Permethrin (120)~~	~~FMC and collaborators~~	~~Not supported. May 2020 update: FMC seeking collaborators request deferral to 2023.~~	~~Not supported by manufacturer. Last reviewed over 25 years ago. May 2020 update: FMC seeking collaborators request deferral to 2023.~~	~~1987~~	~~0.05, 1999~~	~~NR - 1999~~	
~~2023~~	~~Carbosulfan (145)/Carbofuran (96)~~	~~Carbosulfan (145)/Carbofuran (96)~~	~~FMC~~	~~Awaiting advice on supported commodities - ASPARAGUS; EGG PLANT, MANGO (Thailand)~~	~~Netherlands – public health concerns¶Carbosulfan: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) - Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure¶Concerns identified with regard to toxicity of the substance and presence of unknown levels of carcinogenic impurities which may increase during storage, Consumers exposure inconclusive due to uncertainties regarding the effects of certain metabolites, some of which could be genotoxic¶Carbofuran: Not approved (September 2007, RMS BE) – Information insufficient with regard to consumer exposure.¶Concerns identified - High toxicity of the substance and some of its metabolites, Consumer exposure inconclusive¶Deferred to JMPR 2020 due to workload. In May 2020, deferred to JMPR 2023 to conduct additional residue trials and tox studies.~~	~~1997~~	~~0.01, 1986/ 0.001, 1996~~	~~0.02, 2003 / 0.001, 2009~~	
~~2023~~	~~Parathion-methyl (059)~~	~~Parathion-methyl (059)~~	~~Cheminova~~	~~Awaiting advice on supported commodities.~~	~~Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule.~~	~~1994R, 1995T~~	~~0.003, 1995~~	~~0.03, 1995~~	
~~2023~~	~~Piperonyl butoxide (062)~~	~~Piperonyl butoxide (062)~~	~~Endura~~	~~Awaiting advice on supported commodities.~~	~~Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Moved back to Table 2B based on 15 years since tox review and JMPR advice.~~	~~1995T, 2001T (ARfD), 2001R~~	~~0.2, 1995~~	~~NR~~	
~~2024~~	~~Maleic hydrazide (102)~~	~~Maleic hydrazide (102)~~	~~Chemtura/Lanxess?~~	~~Awaiting advice on supported commodities.~~	~~Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Moved to 2024 periodic review list.~~	~~1976, 1996T, 1998R~~	~~0.3, 1996~~	~~N/A~~	
~~2024~~	~~Tebufenozide (196)~~	~~Tebufenozide (196)~~	~~Nippon Soda Co., Ltd~~	~~Orange, Citrus, Pome fruits, Grape (table and wine), Tomatoes, sweet peppers, bell peppers, aubergines/eggplants, maize/corn~~	~~Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Moved to 2024 periodic review list.~~	~~1996, 2003T (ARfD)~~	~~0.02, 1996~~	~~0.9, 2003~~	
2025?	Fenbutatin oxide (109)	Fenbutatin oxide (109)	UPL		Moved from Table 5 to Table 2A as UPL indicated support on 1 June 2023.	1992T, 1993R	0.03, 1992	N/A	On 1 June 2023, UPL confirmed that they would support this compound. 4-year rule requested to delay submission of dossier by 1 year.
2025 (moved from 2022 on request of FMC); On 2 April 2022, FMC requested deferral to 2025.		Malathion (49)	FMC/USA	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	October 2020-FMC requested deferral to 2023, awaiting reviews in US and Europe in 2022. On 2 April 2022, FMC requested postponement of periodic review of malathion, pending 2024 review in EU and 2024/25 review in US. In 2023, FMC is developing new residue data to support these reviews. JMPR confirmed that tox was reviewed in 2016, but residues last full review was 1999.	1965, 1997T, 2003T (ARfD), 1999R	0.3, 1997	2.0, 2003	
2025 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR52 2021 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2025)	Pirimicarb (101)	Pirimicarb (101)	Syngenta & Collaborators	Supported by the manufacturer -Nov18. Collaborators needed for residue data package. Public health concerns - acute dietary risk– Netherlands – check uses for peach and lettuce based on existing residue data and labels¶Moved from 2017 New use and other evaluations.	Moved from 2022 Periodic Review schedule to 2025 on decision of CCPR52 in 2021.	2004T, 2006R	0.02, 2006	0.1, 2006	
2025 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR52 2021 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2025)	Hydrogen phosphide, (zinc and aluminium salts) (46)	Hydrogen phosphide (46)	Degesch	Cereal grains, citrus, almonds	Additional preparation time requested. Moved from 2022 Periodic Review schedule to 2025 on decision of CCPR52 in 2021.	1971	NR	N/A	
2025 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR52 2021 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2025)	Clethodim (187)	Clethodim (187)	UPL	Crops reviewed by JMPR in 2019: Artichoke, globe, broccoli, cabbage, head, carrot, VD 0071 Beans, dry, VP 0061 Beans, except broad bean and soya bean, AL 0061 Bean fodder, Bean, forage, VD 0561 Field pea (dry), Pea, fodder, Pea, vining, Hops, dry SO 0495, Rape seed, OC 0495 Rape seed oil, Crude OR 0495 Rape seed oil, Edible, VA 0381 Garlic, VA 0385 Onions, bulb, Strawberries Crops with CXLs withdrawn and not reviewed by JMPR in 2019: AL 1020 Alfalfa fodder, VD 0541 Soya bean (dry), OC 0541 Soya bean oil, crude, OR 0541 Soya bean oil, refine, VR 0596 Sugar beet, SO 0702 Sunflower seed, OC 0702 Sunflower seed oil, crude, VO 0448 Tomato, AM 1051 Fodder beet, SO 0697 Peanut, VR 0589 Potato, SO 0691 Cotton seed, OC 0691 Cotton seed oil, Crude, OR 0691 Cotton seed oil, Edible, MO 0105 Edible offal (mammalian), PE 0112 Eggs, MM 0095 Meat (from mammals other than marine animals), ML 0105 Milks, PM 0110 Poultry meat, PO 0111 Poultry, edible offal of	JMPR review in 2019. Additional data generated to address identified gaps. 22062021 company requested commencement of 4 year rule. If agreed, term should commence 2021 and expire 2025. Moved from 2022 Periodic Review schedule to 2025 on decision of CCPR52 in 2021.	1999T(ARfD), 2019T, R			
2025 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR52 2021 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2025)	Guazatine (114)	Guazatine (114)	ICA (Adama)	Supported by the manufacturer	Guazatine appears to be a special case. In 1978 an ADI was derived, which was withdrawn in 1997 since "The Meeting concluded that it could not establish an ADI for guazatine owing to the inadequate information on its composition and concerns about the production of rare malignant tumours in mice". "The Meeting estimated the maximum residue level shown in Annex I.As the Meeting withdrew the ADI for guazatine this is recorded only as a Guideline Level". As such no CXLs are supposed to be available. However, a CXL for cereal grains (0.05* mg/kg G = guideline value) and citrus fruit (5 mg/kg Po = post harvest use) can still be found in the Codex Alimentarius. ¶Annex 1 and Annex 2 of the JMPR 1997 evaluation, show that the CXL for Citrus fruits of 5 mg/kg Po is withdrawn, but that for cereals a maximum residue level of0.05* mg/kg is proposed. The CXL of 5 mg/kg has been adopted by the CCPR in 1999. It is unclear which discussion is behind this. The problem is that this specific MRL-crop combination gives rise to a human health risk. Only "guideline levels" (5 mg/kg) for citrus exist since the ADI was withdrawn in 1997. It was recommended that these guideline levels would remain until a new ADI is recommended. It is proposed either to delete the guideline level or request sponsors to support a re-evaluation of guazatine. There are no CXLs in place in CX/PR 14/46/5 – instead guideline levels are set – clarification from Codex Secretariat is sought. Moved from 2022 Periodic Review schedule to 2025 on decision of CCPR52 in 2021. Advised by JMPR on 9 February 2022 that a data package had been delivered to JMPR; assessed as inadequate basis on which to estimate health based guidance values.	1997TR	1997 / Withdrawn	N/A	
2025	Captan (07)	Captan (07)	Adama / UPL (co-sponsors)	Tree nuts, berries and other small fruits (blueberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, loganberries), strawberries, grapes, stone fruits (apricot, cherries, peach, nectarine, plums), pome fruits, citrus fruits, persimmon, potato, carrots, cucurbits edible peel, cucurbits inedible peel, chili peppers, sweet peppers, tomatoes, eggplant, bulb onion, garlic, maize, cotton, cereal grains, rice, rapeseed, soybean, root and rhizome spices	Moved from Table 3 to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Existing CXLs plus additional global uses/MRLs proposed. Periodic re-evaluation with additional supporting residues trials data for new commodities and updated data where available. An update on the number of studies can be provided in due course. Update provided by sponsor 27112020.	1963, 1995T, 2000R, 2007T (ARfD)	0-0.1, 1995	0.3, 2007	

2025?	2-Phenylphenol (56)	2-Phenylphenol (56)	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH/Spanish agency for Food Safety & Nutrition	Citrus	Moved from Unsupported table to 2024 periodic review as manufacturer support has been identified. On 13 June 2023, manufacturer requested scheduling of periodic review in 2025.	1969, 1999	0.4, 1999	NR, 1999	Support from LANXESS Deutschland GmbH, 21 September 2022. On 13 June 2023, manufacturer requested scheduling of periodic review in 2025. A 4-year rule will be required for this.
2026	Carbaryl (008)	Carbaryl (008)	~~Not supported~~ Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc (TKI)		Was scheduled for tox review 2019; relisting under new sponsor.	1965, 2001T(ADI, ARfD), 2002R	0.006, 2001	0.2, 2001	Thailand indicated support for FI 4137 (Mangosteen, 6 trials), FI 0342 (Longan, 3 trials), FI 0345 (Mango, 3 trials). nOn 11 May 2023, Japan (MAFF) advised that global business on carbaryl was acquired by TKI (Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.) from Bayer CropScience.
~~2026 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR53 2022 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2026). SEE COMMENT & MOVE TO 2024 PERIODIC REVIEW~~	~~Fenpyroximate (193)~~	~~Fenpyroximate (193)~~	~~Nihon Nohyaku~~	~~Various commodities~~	~~Residue data for some crops is outstanding~~	~~1994, 2007T (ARfD), 2017~~	~~0-0.005, 2021~~		~~On 7 June 2023, manufacturer requested bringing review forward to 2024 for some commodities. 2025 suggested by JMPR to cover more commodities. On 19 June 2023, manufacturer indicated problems with alternative GAP, so needs to be removed. On 26 June 2023, manufacturer advised of alt GAP and requested evaluation in 2024 JMPR, excluding melon.~~
2026 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR53 2022 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2026)	Metalaxyl (138)/Metalaxyl-M (212)	Metalaxyl (138)/Metalaxyl-M (212)	Syngenta	Citrus Fruits group (FC 0001); Fruiting Vegetables, Cucurbits group (VC 0045); Fruiting Vegetables, other than cucurbits group (VO 0050); Root Vegetables group (VR 2070); Tuberous and Corm Vegetables group (VR 2071); Hops, dry (DH 1100); Avocado (FI 0326); Cacao Bean (SB 0715), Peppers Chili dried (HS 0444)		1982, 2002T/2002 2021T	0-0.08, ~~2002~~ 2021	0.5, 2021	
~~2026 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR53 2022 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2026)~~	~~Fipronil (202)~~	~~Fipronil (202)~~	~~BASF~~		~~In 2022, fipronil was granted a 4-year window to resubmit information for the periodic review. BASF will be able to re-submit this December for JMPR 2024 to finalize the periodic review.~~	~~2000/2001~~	~~0-0.0002, 2021~~		
2026 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR53 2022 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2026)	Trifloxystrobin (213)	Trifloxystrobin (213)	Bayer CropScience	Citrus fruits		2004	0-0.04, 2004		
2026 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR53 2022 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2026)	Bifenthrin (178)	Bifenthrin (178)	FMC	Lettuce head		1992, 2009T, 2010R	0-0.01, 2009		
~~2026~~	~~Folpet (041)~~	~~Folpet (041)~~	~~Adama~~	~~Pome fruit, grapes, strawberry, avocado, tomato, eggplant, cucurbits edible peel, cucurbits inedible peel, head lettuce, bulb onion, shallot, garlic, potato, radishes, cereal grains, hops~~	~~Moved from Table 3 to Table 2A under 25 year rule. Existing CXLs plus additional global uses/MRLs proposed. Periodic re-evaluation with additional supporting residues trials data for new commodities and updated data where available. An update on the number of studies can be provided in due course. Update provided by sponsor 27112020.~~	~~1969, 1995T, 1998R, 2007T (ARfD)~~	~~0-0.1, 1995~~	~~0.2, 2004~~	~~On 17 February 2022, this compound was brought forward from Table 2A on request of manufacturer.~~

2027	Disulfoton (74)	Disulfoton (74)	No longer supported by the manufacturer	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule.	1973, 1996 (ARfD)	0.0003, 2006	0.003 - 2006
2027	Pirimiphos-methyl (86)	Pirimiphos-methyl (86)	Syngenta	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule.	1974, 1992T, 2006T(*ARfD)* , 2003R	0.03, 2006	0.2, 2006
2027	Flumethrin (195)	Flumethrin (195)	Bayer CropScience; sent to JECFA 2019	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Moved from Table 3 to Table 2A under 25 year rule.	1996	0.004, 1996	NR
2027	2,4-D (020)	2,4-D (020)	Industry Task Force II on 2,4-D Research Data	Awaiting advice on supported commodities.	Moved from Table 2B to Table 2A under 25 year rule. On 26 February 2022, Sponsor requested to delay to 2025 to enable more time to coordinate data compilation across registrants and to alleviate JMPRs workload.	1996T, 1998R, 2001T (ARfD)	0.01, 1996	NR
2027 (DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPR54 2023 UNDER 4-YEAR RULE TO 2027?)	Quintozene (64)	Quintozene (64)	Amvac Chemical Company			1969, 1995, 2022	0-0.01, 1995	

TABLE 2B: PERIODIC REVIEW LIST (COMPOUNDS LISTED UNDER 15 YEAR RULE BUT NOT YET SCHEDULED OR LISTED)

Compounds listed in this table have not been evaluated for at least 15 years.Decisions on the prioritization of these compounds should be based on the relevant criteria specified in pp159-161 of the Codex Procedural Manual. Compounds are listed in Table 2b awaiting advice on supporting data packages and/or an indication of manufacturer/member country support.

CODE	COMPOUND	CURRENT NATIONAL REGISTRATIONS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD	MANUFACTURER	COMMENT	
8	Carbaryl	Yes	1965, 2001T(ADI, ARfD), 2002R	0.008, 2001	0.2, 2001	TKI	Thailand indicated support for FI 4137 (Mangosteen, 6 trials), FI 0342 (Longan, 3 trials), FI 0345 (Mango, 3 trials)	
30	Diphenylamine	Yes	1998T, 2001R	0.08, 1998	NR, 1998	Cerex Agri	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
56	2-phenylphenol	Yes	1999	0.4, 1999	NR 1999	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH		
62	Piperonyl butoxide	Yes	1995T, 2001T (ARfD), 2001R	0.2, 1995	NR	Endura S.p.A and Task Force II	Awaiting advice on supported commodities. Moved back to Table 2B under 15 year rule.	Egypt support review of CXLs on wheat, 9 May 2023 notification via portal
63	Pyrethrins	Yes	1965, 2000R, 2003T	0-0.04, 1972, confirmed 1999, 2005	0.2, 1999	No manufacturer	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
79	Amitrole	Yes	1997T, 1998R	0.002, 1997	N/A	Nufarm	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
84	Dodine		1974, 2000T, 2003R	0.1, 2000	0.2, 2000	Nufarm	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
87	Dinocap	Yes	1969, 1998T, 2000T(ARfD)	0.008, 1998	0.008 (WCBA), 0.03 (general), 2000		No longer supported by the manufacturer	
94, 154	Methomyl / thiodicarb	Yes	2001TR, 2004R	0.02, 2001	0.02, 2001	Corteva	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
100	Methamidophos		1976, 2002T, 2003R	0-0.004, 2002	0.01, 2002		No longer supported by the manufacturer	
103	Phosmet		1976, 1994T, 2003T, 1997R, 2002R	0.01, 1998	0.2, 2003	Gowan	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	In May 2023 EU raised PHC; if agreed by JMPR, phosmet should be moved into Table 2A.
113	Propargite	Yes	1977, 1999T, 2002R	0.01, 1999	NR, 1999, confirmed 2006	Chemtura	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
135	Deltamethrin	Yes	1980, 2000T, 2002R	0-0.01, 1982, confirmed 2000	0.05, 2000	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
144	Bitertanol	Yes	1983, 1998T, 1999R	0.01, 1988, confirmed 1998	NR 1998		No longer supported by the manufacturer	
166	Oxydemeton-methyl		1989, 2002T, 1998R	0-0.0003, 2004	0.002, 2002	United Phosphorous	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
167	Terbufos		1989, 2003T	0-0.0006, 1989	0.002, 2003	AMVAC	Banana, coffee beans, maize, sorghum, sugar beet, sweet corn, products of animal origin	
197	Fenbuconazole	Yes	1997TR, 2009, 2012, 2013R	0-0.03, 1997	0.2, 2012	Corteva	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
200	Pyriproxyfen	Yes	1999T, 2000R, 2001T	0-0.1, 1999	NR, 1999	Sumitomo Chemical / Valent Canada	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
203	Spinosad	Yes	2001T, (2004, 2008, 2011)R	0-0.02, 2001	NR, 2001	Corteva	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
204	Esfenvalerate	Yes	2002TR	0-0.02, 2002	0.02, 2002	Sumitomo	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
205	Flutolanil	Yes	2002TR, 2013R	0.09, 2002	NR, 2002	Nihon Nohyaku	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
206	Imidacloprid	Yes	2001T, (2002,06,08,12,15,17)R	0-0.06, 2001	0.4, 2002, confirmed 2006	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
207	Cyprodinil	Yes	2003TR, (2013, 2015, 2017)R	0-0.03, 2003	NR, 2003	Syngenta	pulses subgroups VD 2065 2066 (new uses)	
208	Famoxadone	Yes	2003TR	0-0.006, 2003	0.6, 2003	Corteva	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
209	Methoxyfenozide	Yes	2003T, (2003, 2006, 2009, 2012)R	0-0.1, 2003	0.9, 2003	Corteva	Basil (new uses)	
210	Pyraclostrobin	Yes	2003T, (2004,2006, 2011, 2012, 2014)R	0-0.03, 2003	0.7, 2018	BASF	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
211	Fludioxonil	Yes	2004	0-0.04, 2004	NR, 2004	Syngenta	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
213	Trifloxystrobin	Yes	2004	0-0.04, 2004	NR, 2004	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for citrus fruit CXLs
214	Dimethanimid-P		2005	0-0.07, 2005	0.5, 2005	BASF	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
215	Fenhexamid		2005	0-0.2, 2005	NR, 2005	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
216	Indoxacarb		2005	0-0.01, 2005	0.1, 2005	FMC	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
217	Novaluron		2005	0-0.01, 2005	NR, 2005	Adama	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
218	Sulfuryl fluoride		2005	0-0.01, 2005	0.3, 2005	Douglas Company	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
67	Cyhexatin		1970, 2005T, 2005R	0.007, 2005	NA	Cerex Agri	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
95	Acephate		1976, 2005T, 2003R	0-0.03, 2005	0.1, 2005	Arysta Life Science	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
112	Phorate		1977, 2004T, 2005R	0-0.0007, 2004	0.003, 2004	BASF / AMVAC	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
129	Azocyclotin		1979, 2005T, 2005R	0-0.003, 1994, 2005	0.02, 2005	Cerex Agri	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
132	Methiocarb		1981, 1998T, 1999R, 2005R (ARfD)	0-0.02, 1998, 2005	0.02, 2005	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
147	Methoprene		1984, 2001T, 2005R	0.09 (R,S racemate) & 0.05 (S-methoprene), 2005	NR, 2005	Sygnenta?	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
149	Ethoprophos		1983, 1999T, 2004R	0-0.0004, 1999	0.05, 1999	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
151	Dimethipin		1985, 1999T, 2004T(ARfD), 2001R	0-0.02, 1998, confirmed 1999, 2004	0.2, 2004	Chemtura	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
158	Glyphosate		1986, 2004	0-1, 2011	NR, 2011	Bayer Crop Science (Monsanto)	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	
195	Flumethrin		1996	0.004, 1996	NA	Bayer CropScience; sent to JECFA 2019	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
160	Propiconazole		1987, 2004T, 2007R	0-0.07, 2004	0.3, 2004	Syngenta	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
17	Chlorpyrifos		1972, 1999T, 2000R, 2006 (ARfD)	0-0.01, 1982, confirmed 1999	0.1, 2006	Unsupported	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
201	Chlorpropham		2000, 2005T (ADI, ARfD)	0-0.05, 2005	0.5, 2005	Cerex Agri	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021. Egypt support review of CXLs on wheat, 9 May 2023 notification via portal
32	Endosulfan		1965, 1998T, 2006R	0.006, 1998	0.02, 1998	Adama	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
133/168	Triadimefon/triadimenol		1979, 2004T, 2007R	0-0.03, 1985/1989, 2004	0.08, 2004	133 /168 - Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
143	Triazophos		1982, 2002T, 2007R	0-0.001, 2002	0.001, 2002	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
148	Propamocarb		1984, 2005T, 2006R	0-0.4, 2005	2, 2005	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
155	Benalaxyl		1986, 2005T, 2009R	0-0.07, 2005, confirmed 2009	0.1, 2009	FMC	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
156	Clofentezine		1986, 2005T, 2007R	0-0.02, 1986, confirmed 2005	NR, 2005	Adama	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 1 March 2021
194	Haloxyfop		1995, 2006T, 2009R	0-0.0007, 2006	0.08, 2009	Dow AgroSciences	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
188	Fenpropimorph		1994, 2004T (ARfD), 2017	0-0.0004, 2017	0.1 (WCBA), 0.4 (general), 2017	BASF	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
157	Cyfluthrin		1986, 2006T, 2007R	0-0.04, 2006	0.04, 2006, 2009	Adama / Bayer	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
219	Bifenazate		2006	0-0.01, 2006	NR, 2006	Chemtura	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
222	Quinoxyfen		2006	0-0.02, 2006	NR, 2006	Dow AgroSciences	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
223	Thiacloprid		2006	0-0.01, 2006	0.03, 2006	Bayer CropScience	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
85	Fenamiphos		1974, 997T, 1999R, 2006T (*ARfD)*	0-0.0008, 1997, confirmed 2006	0.003, 2002, confirmed 2006	Adama	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
118	Cypermethrin		1979, 2006T, 2008R	0-0.02, 2006	0.04, 2006, 2009	FMC / AgriPhar	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
169	Cyromazine		1990, 2006T, 2007R	0-0.06, 2006	0.1, 2006	Syngenta	Awaiting advice on supported commodities	Copied from Table 3 to 2B on 5 January 2022
39	Fenthion	1971	1995, 1997T(ARfD)	Table 2B	Table 2B	Not supported by manufacturer		

TABLE 3: RECORD OF REVIEW

CODE	COMPOUND	INITIAL JMPR EVALUATION	PERIODIC REVIEWS	SCHEDULED TOX REVIEW	SCHEDULED RESIDUE REVIEW	MANUFACTURER/COMMENT	
8	Carbaryl	1965	2001T(ADI, ARfD), 2007R	2019	2019	~~Bayer CropScience~~ Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc (TKI)	
27	Dimethoate	1965	1996T, 2003T(ARfD), 1998R, 2019T, R,	2019/2021/2022	2019/2021		
96	Carbofuran	1976	1996T, 2008T(*ARfD)* , 1997R, 2019 (postponed due to insufficient information)	2019	2019	FMC	
145	Carbosulfan	1984	2003T, 1997R, 2019 (postponed due to insufficient information)	2023	2023	FMC	
187	Clethodim	1994	1999T(ARfD), 2019T, R	2025	2025	Support from USA, UPL	
191	Tolclofos-methyl	1994	2019T, R	2019	2019	Sumitomo Chemical	
~~22~~	~~Diazinon~~	~~1965~~	~~2006T, 1993~~	~~2022~~	~~2022~~	~~Adama~~	Decision of CCPR54 to revoke all CXLs
35	Ethoxyquin	1969	2005T, 1999R	2024?	2021	Pace (Sumitomo Chemical Company)	
~~51~~	~~Methidathion~~	~~1972~~	~~1997T, 1992~~	~~2022~~	~~2022~~	~~Not supported?~~	Decision of CCPR54 to revoke all CXLs
64	Quintozene	1969	1995	2022	2022	~~Chemtura~~ AMVAC	
117	Aldicarb	1979	1992T, 1995T(ARfD), 1994R	2021	2021	AgLogicChemcial LLC	
138	Metalaxyl	1982	2002T	2021	2021	Syngenta	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for various commodity CXLs
142	Prochloraz	1983	2001T, 2004R	2022 (WHO has confirmed assessment in 2022), from 2021. On 26 January 2023 WHO advised that tox evaluation will occur during 2023 JMPR.	2021	Bayer CropScience	
202	Fipronil	2000/2001	None	2021	2021	BASF	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for all commodity CXLs
212	Metalaxyl-M	2002	None	2021	2021	Syngenta	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for various commodity CXLs
46	Hydrogen phosphide	1965	1966T	2025	2025	Phosphine Producers Association	
47	Bromide ion	1968	1988T	2021	2021	Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list. Retained for spices.	
101	Pirimicarb	1976	2004	2025	2025	Syngenta	
105	Dithiocarbamates	1965	1993R/1996T ferbam/ziram, 2004 propineb	2022	2022	Includes - incl propineb, ferbam, ziram / individual DTCs are evaluated, propineb 2004, ferbam/ziram 1996	
109	Fenbutatin oxide	1977	1992T, 1993R	2021	2021	Not supported by BASF. On 1 June 2023, UPL indicated support; requested delay of 1 year to submit dossier so 4-year rule requested.	
114	Guazatine	1977	1997	2025	2025	Guideline limits – citrus, pome fruit	
120	Permethrin	1979	1999T	2023	2023	Not supported by BASF; FMC seeking collaborators	
72	Carbendazim	1973	1995T, 2005T(*ARfD)* , 1998R	2022	2022	Nippon Soda	
111	Iprodione	1977	1995T, 1994R	2023	2023	Support from FMC	
130	Diflubenzuron	1981	2001T, 2002R	JECFA comments		Chemtura	
211	Fludioxonil	2004	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Syngenta	
213	Trifloxystrobin	2004	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for citrus fruit CXLs
214	Dimethenamid-P	2005	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	BASF	
215	Fenhexamid	2005	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience	
216	Indoxacarb	2005	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	FMC	
217	Novaluron	2005	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Adama	
218	Sulfuryl fluoride	2005	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences	
219	Bifenazate	2006	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Chemtura	
220	Aminopyralid	2007	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Dow AgroSciences	
221	Boscalid	2006	2019T (ARfD)			BASF	
222	Quinoxyfen	2006	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences	
223	Thiacloprid	2006	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience	
224	Difenoconazole	2007	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta	
225	Dimethomorph	2007	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF	
226	Pyrimethanil	2007	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	
227	Zoxamide	2007	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Gowan	
229	Azoxystrobin	2008	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta	
230	Chlorantraniliprole	2008	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	FMC	
231	Mandipropamid	2008	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta	
232	Prothioconazole	2008	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	
233	Spinetoram	2008	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Dow AgroSciences	
234	Spirotetramat	2008	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	
235	Fluopicolide	2009	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	

236	Metaflumizone	2009	2019T (ARfD)	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
237	Spirodiclofen	2009	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience
238	Clothianidin	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Sumitomo Chemical
239	Cyproconazole	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
240	Dicamba	2010	2019T (ARfD)	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
241	Etoxazole	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Sumitomo Chemical
242	Flubendiamide	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku
243	Fluopyram	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience
244	Meptyldinocap	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Dow AgroSciences
245	Thiamethoxam	2010	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
246	Acetamiprid	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nippon Soda
247	Emamectin-benzoate	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
248	Flutriafol	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Cheminova
249	Isopyrazam	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
250	Propylene oxide	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Aberco
251	Saflufenacil	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
252	Sulfoxaflor	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Dow AgroSciences
253	Penthiopyrad	2011	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	DuPont
253	Ametoctradin	2012	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[BASF] – USA
254	Chlorfenapyr	2018 R, 2012T	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[BASF] – Brazil
255	Dinotefuran	2012	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[Mitsui Chemicals Agro] – Japan
256	Fluxapyroxad	2012	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[BASF] – USA
257	MCPA	2012	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[Nufarm] – USA
258	Picoxystrobin	2012	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[Dupont] -USA
259	Sedaxane	2012	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	[Syngenta] – USA
261	Benzovindiflupyr	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
262	Bixafen	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience
263	Cyantraniliprole	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	FMC
264	Fenamidone	2013/14	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience
265	Fluensulfone	2013/14	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Adama
266	Imazapic	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
267	Imazapyr	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
268	Isoxaflutole	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience
269	Tolfenpyrad	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku
270	Triflumizole	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nippon Soda
271	Trinexapac ethyl	2013	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
272	Aminocyclopyrachlor	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	DuPont
273	Cyflumetofen	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
274	Dichlobenil	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Chemtura
275	Flufenoxuron	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
276	Imazamox	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
277	Mesotrione	2014	2019T (ARfD)	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
278	Metrafenone	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
279	Pymetrozine	2014	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
280	Acetochlor	2015	2019T (ARfD)	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Monsanto
281	Cyazofamid	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha
282	Flonicamid	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha
283	Fluazifop-p-butyl	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
284	Flumioxazin	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Sumitomo
285	Flupyradifurone	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience

286	Lufenuron	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
287	Quinclorac	2015	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
288	Acibenzolar-S methyl	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
289	Imazethapyr	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
290	Isofetamid	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha
291	Oxathiapiprolin	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	DuPont
292	Pendimethalin	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF
293	Pinoxaden	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
294	Spiromesifen	2016	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience
295	Bicyclopyrone	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta
296	Cyclaniliprole	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha
297	Fenazaquin	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Gowan
298	Fenpyrazamine	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Sumitomo chemical
299	Isoprothiolane	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku
300	Natamycin	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	DSM Food Specialities
301	Phosphonic acid	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nufarm / Bayer CropScience
302	Fosetyl Al	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nufarm / Bayer CropScience
303	Triflumezopyrim	2017	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	DuPont
20	2,4-D	1970	1996T, 1998R, 2001T(ARfD)	2016	Table 2A	Dow AgroSciences
30	Diphenylamine	1969	1998T, 2001R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Cerex Agri
39	Fenthion	1971	1995, 1997T(ARfD)	Table 2B	Table 2B	Not supported by manufacturer
49	Malathion	1965	1997T, 2003T(ARfD), 1999R, 2016T	Table 2A	Table 2A	FMC
56	2-phenylphenol	1969	1999	Table 2B	Table 2B	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH
59	Parathion-methyl	1965	1995T, 2000R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Cheminova
62	Piperonyl butoxide	1965	1995T, 2001T(ARfD), 2001R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Endura
63	Pyrethrins	1965	2000R, 2003T	Table 2B	Table 2B	No manufacturer
74	Disulfoton	1973	1996T(ARfD)	Table 2A	Table 2A	Bayer CropScience
79	Amitrole	1974	1997T, 1998R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Nufarm
84	Dodine	1974	2000T, 2003R	Table 2B	Table 2B	AgriPhar SA
86	Pirimiphos-methyl	1974	1992T, 2006T(*ARfD)* , 2003R	Table 2A	Table 2A	Syngenta
87	Dinocap	1969	1998T, 2000T(ARfD)	Table 2B	Table 2B	Not supported by manufacturer
94	Methomyl	1975	2001	Table 2B	Table 2B	DuPont
100	Methamidophos	1976	2002T, 2003R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
102	Maleic hydrazide	1976	1996T, 1998R	Table 2A	Table 2A	Chemtura
103	Phosmet	1976	1994T, 2003T, 1997R 2002R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Gowan
113	Propargite	1977	1999T, 2002R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Chemtura
135	Deltamethrin	1980	2000T, 2002R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
144	Bitertanol	1983	1998T, 1999R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
166	Oxydemeton-methyl	1989	2002T, 1998R	Table 2B	Table 2B	United Phosphorous
167	Terbufos	1989	2003T	Table 2B	Table 2B	AMVAC
196	Tebufenozide	1996	2003T(*ARfD)*	Table 2A	Table 2A	Nippon Soda
197	Fenbuconazole	1997	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences
200	Pyriproxyfen	1999	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Sumitomo Chemical / Valent Canada
203	Spinosad	2001	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences
204	Esfenvalerate	2002	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Sumitomo Chemical
205	Flutolanil	2002	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Nihon Nohyaku
206	Imidacloprid	2001	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
207	Cyprodinil	2003	2019T (ARfD)	Table 2B	Table 2B	Syngenta
208	Famoxadone	2003	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	DuPont
209	Methoxyfenozide	2003	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences

210	Pyraclostrobin	2003	None	Table 2B	Table 2B	BASF
315	Pyridate	2019	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Belchim Crop Protection
321	Pyrasulfotole	2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer AG CropScience
2	Azinphos-methyl	1965	2007T			Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list. Retained for spices.
7	Captan	1963	1995T, 2000R, 2007T (ARfD)	2024	2024	Arysta Life Science
15	Chlormequat	1970	1997T, 1999T (ARfD), 1994, 2017	2017	2017	Support from BASF
17	Chlorpyrifos	1972	1999T, 2000R, 2006T (ARfD)	2022	2022	~~Adama~~ AgroCare
25	Dichlorvos	1965	2011T, 2012R			AMVAC
26	Dicofol	1968	1992, 2011T			Not supported by manufacturer
31	Diquat	1970	1993T, 1994R, 2013			Syngenta
32	Endosulfan	1965	1998T, 2006R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Adama
37	Fenitrothion	1969	2003R, 2007T (ADI, ARfD)			Sumitomo
41	Folpet	1969	1995T, 1998R, 2007T (ARfD)	2024	2024	Adama
48	Lindane	1965	2002T, 2003R, 2015			EMRLs proposed
57	Paraquat	1970	2003T, 2004R, 2009 (ARfD)			Syngenta
60	Phosalone	1972	1997T, 2001T (ARfD), 1994R			Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list. Retained for spices.
65	Thiabendazole	1970	1997T, 1997R, 2006T (ARfD), 2019T (ARfD)			Syngenta
67	Cyhexatin	1970	2005T, 2005R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Cerex Agri
~~70~~	~~Bromopropylate~~	~~1973~~	~~1993~~			~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~
81	Chlorothalonil	1974	2009T, 2010R, 2019T (ARfD)	2009/2010	2009/2010	Syngenta
~~83~~	~~Dichloran~~	~~1974~~	~~1977, 1998~~	~~Table 2B~~	~~Table 2B~~	~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~
85	Fenamiphos	1974	1997T, 1999R, 2006T (*ARfD)*	Table 2B	Table 2B	Adama
90	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	1975	2009			Dow AgroSciences
95	Acephate	1976	2005T, 2003R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Arysta Life Science
106	Ethephon	1977	2002T (ARfD), 2015T	2015	2015	Bayer CropScience
110	Imazalil	1977	1977, 2000T, 2005T (*ARfD)* , 2018	2018	2018	Janssen
112	Phorate	1977	2004T, 2005R	Table 2B	Table 2B	BASF / AMVAC
116	Triforine	1977	1997T, 2014			Support from Sumitomo Co.
118	Cypermethrin	1979	2006T, 2008R	Table 2B	Table 2B	FMC / AgriPhar
119	Fenvalerate	1979	2012			Sumitomo Chemical
122	Amitraz	1980	1998T			Arysta Lifesciences
126	Oxamyl	1980	2002, 2017	2017	2017	Dupont
129	Azocyclotin	1979	2005T, 2005R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Cerex Agri
132	Methiocarb	1981	1998T, 1999R, 2005R (ARfD)	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
133	Triadimefon/triadimenol	1979	2004T, 2007R	Table 2B	Table 2B	133 /168 - Bayer CropScience
143	Triazophos	1982	2002T, 2007R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
146	Lambda-cyhalothrin	1984	2007T, 2008R			Syngenta
147	Methoprene	1984	2001T, 2005R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences
148	Propamocarb	1984	2005T, 2006R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
149	Ethoprophos	1983	1999T, 2004R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Bayer CropScience
151	Dimethipin	1985	1999T, 2004T (*ARfD)* , 2001R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Chemtura
155	Benalaxyl	1986	2005T, 2009R	Table 2B	Table 2B	FMC
156	Clofentezine	1986	2005T, 2007R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Adama
157	Cyfluthrin	1986	2006T, 2007R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Adama / Bayer
158	Glyphosate	1986	2004	Table 2B	Table 2B	Monsanto
160	Propiconazole	1987	2004T, 2007R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Syngenta
165	Flusilazole	1989	2007			DuPont
169	Cyromazine	1990	2006T, 2007R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Syngenta
171	Profenofos	1990	2007T, 2008R			Syngenta
172	Bentazone	1991	2012T, 2004T (ARfD), 2013			BASF

173	Buprofezin	1991	2008, 2019T (aniline)			Nihon Nohyaku	
174	Cadusafos	1991	2009T, 2010R			FMC	
175	Glufosinate-ammonium	1991	2012			Bayer CropScience	
176	Hexythiazox	1991	2008T, 2009R			Nippon Soda Co., Ltd	
177	Abamectin	1992	1997T, 2015T	2015	2015	Syngenta	
178	Bifenthrin	1992	2009T, 2010R			FMC	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for alternate GAP for lettuce head, retained at Step 4.
179	Cycloxydim	1992	2009T, 2012R			BASF	
180	Dithianon	1992	2010T, 2013R			BASF	
181	Myclobutanil	1992	2014			Support from Dow AgroSciences	
182	Penconazole	1992	2016			Syngenta	
184	Etofenprox	1993	2011T,R			Mitsui Chemical Inc	
185	Fenpropathrin	1993	2012T, 2014			Sumitomo Chemical	
188	Fenpropimorph	1994	2004T (ARfD), 2017	2017	2017	BASF	
189	Tebuconazole	1994	2010T, 2011R			Bayer CropScience	
190	Teflubenzuron	1994	2016			Support unknown	
~~192~~	~~Fenarimol~~	~~1995~~	~~None~~			~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~	
193	Fenpyroximate	1995	2007T (ARfD), 2017	2017	2017	Nihon Nohyaku	At CCPR53 in 2022, 4 year rule extension agreed for various commodity CXLs
194	Haloxyfop	1995	2006T, 2009R	Table 2B	Table 2B	Dow AgroSciences	
195	Flumethrin	1996	None	Table 2A	Table 2A	Bayer CropScience; sent to JECFA 2019	
199	Kresoxim-methyl	1998	2018	2018	2018	BASF	
201	Chlorpropham	2000	2005T (ADI, *ARfD)*	Table 2B	Table 2B	Cerex Agri	
304	Ethiprole	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	
305	Fenpicoxamid	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Dow AgroSciences	
306	Fluazinam	2022	None	2023		ISK Biosciences / Isihara Sangyo Kaisha	
307	Mandestrobin	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Sumitomo Chemical	
308	Norflurazon	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Tessenderlo Kerley Inc.	
309	Pydiflumetofen	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta	
310	Pyriofenone	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	ISK Biosciences / Isihara Sangyo Kaisha	
311	Tioxazafen	2018	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Monsanto	
316	Pyrifluquinazon	2019	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku	
313	Metconazole	2019	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Valent USA / Kureha	
312	Afidopyropen	2019	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Meiji SeikaPharma / BASF	
317	Triflumuron	2019, completed 2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer	
314	Pyflubumide	2019	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku	
318	Valifenalate	2019	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Belchim Crop Protection	
319	Flutianil	2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	OAT Agrio	
320	Mefentrifluconazole (BAS 750F)	2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	BASF	
322	Pyraziflumid	2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku	
323	SYN546330 Spiropidion	2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Syngenta	
324	Tetraniliprole	2021	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer AG CropScience	
999	Tricyclazole	2023	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Corteva AgriSciences	
999	Ethalfluralin	2022?	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Gowan	
330	BCS-CN88460 Isoflucypyram	2022	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	
329	Inpyrfluxam	2022	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Sumitomo chemical	
999	BCS-55621	2022?	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Bayer CropScience	
326	Broflanilide	2022	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Landis International / Mitsui Chemicals	
325	Benzpyrimoxan	2022	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	Nihon Nohyaku	
328	Fluindapyr	2022	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	FMC	
327	Fluazaindolizine	2022	None	Never scheduled	Never scheduled	DuPont	
999	Isocycloseram (SYN54707, SYN407)	2023	None			Syngenta	
999	Fluoxapiprolin (BCS-CS55621)	2022?	None			Bayer	
999	Acynonapyr	2022?	None			Japan/Nippon Soda Co Ltd	
999	Isotianil	2023	None			Bayer AG/Sumitomo Chemicals Company	
999	1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (1,4-DMN)	2023	None			1,4GROUP, Inc., 2307 E. Commercial St., Ste. A Meridian ID 83642 USA	
999	Mepiquat chloride	2023	None			Nisso/BASF	
999	Proquinazid	2023?	None			USA/Corteva	
999	Carfentrazone	2023?	None			USA/FMC	
999	Cyclobutrifluram (SYN522)	2023?	None			Canada/Syngenta	
999	Fenpropidin	2023?	None			Syngenta	
999	Fluoxapiprolin (BCS-CS55621)	2023?	None			Bayer AG, Division Crop Science	
999	Florylpicoxamid (XDE-659)	2023	None			Corteva AgriSciences / USA	
999	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (XDE-848)	2023?	None			Corteva/USA	
999	XDE-747	2024?	None			Corteva AgriSciences/Argentina	
999	Tiafenacil	2024?	None			USA / ISK Biosciences; Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha; Farm Hannong	
999	Tetflupyrolimet	2025	None			USA/FMC	
999	Dimpropyridaz (BAS 550 I)	2025	None			BASF SE	
999	Acequinocyl	2025	None			USA/UPL/Agro-Kanesho	
999	Ipflufenoquin	2025	None			USA/UPL/Nippon Soda	
999	Spidoxamat	2025	None			Bayer AG CropScience Division	
999	XDE-481	2027	None			Corteva AgriSciences / USA	
999	XDE-120	2027	None			Corteva AgriSciences / USA	

TABLE 2B: PERIODIC REVIEW LIST - NOT YET SCHEDULED (PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS LODGED FOR COMPOUNDS NOT LISTED UNDER 15 YEAR RULE)

CODE	COMPOUND	CURRENT NATIONAL REGISTRATIONS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD	MANUFACTURER	COMMENT
130	Diflubenzuron	Yes	2001 (T), 2002(R).	0-0.02	Unnecessary	Chemtura	Diflubenzuron was evaluated by JMPR in 1981 and reviewed in 2001 (T) and 2002(R). In its peer review in 2015, EFSA identified a new concern related to the potential exposure to the metabolite and impurity 4-chloroaniline (PCA). Given the genotoxic properties of PCA identified on the basis of the confirmatory information, and given the carcinogenic properties of PCA and the absence of a threshold for acceptable exposure, EFSA found that the potential toxicological relevance of PCA needs to be further investigated¶2019 JMPR did not receive any new data on 4-chloroaniline but was aware of the JECFA veterinary drugs meeting scheduled for October 2019 was reviewing diflubenzuron.
~~160~~	~~Propiconazole~~	~~Yes~~	~~2004~~	~~0-0.07~~	~~0.3~~	~~Syngenta~~	~~The most recent JMPR evaluation for toxicology of propiconazole was in 2004. An ADI was set at 0.7 mg/kg bw/day (Reproductive toxicity in rats with safety factor of 100) and an ARfD at 0.3 mg/kg bw (Developmental toxicity in rats with safety factor of 100).~~ ~~Propiconazole was evaluated by EFSA in 2017. An ADI was set at 0.04 mg/kg bw/day (Chronic rat study with safety factor of 100) and an ARfD at 0.1 mg/kg bw (Developmental study in rat with safety factor of 300). EFSA could not finalise the consumer dietary risk assessment considering the outstanding data to finalise the residue definition for risk assessment for plants and the livestock exposure assessment. No conclusion could be drawn on the toxicity of several metabolites, even genotoxicity has not been studied for some of the metabolites. Endocrine effects of propiconazole have not been finalized.~~ ~~In addition, an acute intake concern was identified for European consumer from some existing and proposed CXLs. EFSA, 2017: Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance propiconazole. EFSA Journal 2017;15(7):4887.~~ ~~https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4887~~
~~81~~	~~Chlorothalonil~~	~~Yes~~	~~2015~~	~~0-0.02~~	~~0.6~~	~~Syngenta~~	~~EU: Chlorothalonil was initially evaluated by JMPR in 1990 and reviewed several times for toxicology and residues (last review in 2015).~~ ~~During the EU peer review, the consumer risk assessment could not be finalised in view of the multiple identified data gaps, leading to derivation of preliminary residue definitions in plant, including processed commodities, and in animal commodities. Since R182281 (SDS 3701) is a pertinent residue in all these commodities and in the absence of toxicological reference values for R182281, even an indicative consumer risk assessment using the preliminary residue definitions could not be conducted. It is noted that for R182281 a genotoxic potential could not be excluded. Moreover, under processing conditions employing higher temperatures, degradation of chlorothalonil into R613636 was observed next to formation of R182281. Also for R613636, a genotoxic potential could not be excluded. Further to that, a genotoxic potential could not be excluded for R417888, a medium to very high persistent soil metabolite that together with R611965 formed the major residue in the rotational crop metabolism study but was not investigated in rotational crop residue trials.~~ ~~In addition, the ARfD for parent has decreased to 0.05 mg/kg bw/day during the recent EU peer review.~~ ~~New toxicological studies were submitted during the EU peer review which have not been evaluated by the JMPR. It is suggested to schedule chlorothalonil and specifically its metabolites for toxicological and exposure assessment in light of these findings. EFSA, 2017. Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance chlorothalonil. EFSA Journal 2018;16(1):5126. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5126~~ ~~https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5126~~
~~81~~	~~Chlorothalonil~~	~~Yes~~	~~2015~~	~~0-0.02~~	~~0.6~~	~~Syngenta~~	~~UK: The UK is concerned that the advancement of the proposed CXL for cranberries is not appropriate on the basis of the points set out below, and requests additional clarification and assurance on the scientific basis for the proposal:~~ ~~•The chronic exposure estimated for the metabolite R613636 exceeded the threshold below which no adverse effects for human health are expected~~ ~~•The overall chronic exposure to the metabolite R613636 from all commodities has not been addressed~~ ~~•The acute exposure to the metabolite R613636 has not been addressed~~ ~~The metabolite R613636 was found to be a major degradation product on hydrolysis of chlorothalonil and therefore has the potential to be found in processed cranberries. In particular the residue levels in cranberry juice and sauce, rather than the fresh cranberries, is of a concern.~~ ~~The chronic exposure to this metabolite has been estimated on the basis of the hydrolysis study.~~ ~~The OECD test guideline 507 outlines the purposes of the hydrolysis study, which includes information on the nature of the residue in processed foods. The study is not designed to be used to estimate the magnitude of residue levels in processed foods. The levels of the metabolite R613636 in processed cranberries should be based on magnitude studies (i.e. OECD test guideline 508).~~ ~~The FAO manual is also clear that the purpose of the hydrolysis study is to determine whether or not breakdown or reaction products of residues in the raw commodities are formed during processing which may require a separate risk assessment. Processing factors derived under realistic conditions are required for MRL setting and/or refinement of the consumer exposure assessment.~~ ~~The UK would accept that using the hydrolysis study to provide an estimate of the exposure level would be an acceptable approach under specific circumstances. For example if the exposures estimated were significantly below the toxicological reference values or the generic threshold.~~ ~~However, in this specific case the exposures were above the generic threshold and therefore data generated on the residue levels in processed cranberries (or suitable surrogates) would ensure more accurate exposures for the metabolite can be determined. This would provide the evidence to support the JMPR statement that there are unlikely to be public health concerns, even though the exposure exceeds the threshold, as it seems very unlikely that the daily diet contains a high percentage (> 50 %) of cranberries subject to high temperature treatment.~~ ~~Specific toxicological reference values could not be established for this metabolite owing to the lack of toxicological data. The acceptability of the chronic exposure has therefore been assessed using the TTC (threshold of toxicological concern). The chronic exposure estimated by the JMPR exceeded the generic threshold of 1.5 µg/kg bw/day (for compounds categorised in Cramer class III). In the Codex Alimentarius Commission procedural manual (27th edition) if either the IESTIs exceed the ARfD or the IEDIs exceed the ADI the JMPR should indicate additional data are necessary to refine the calculations. The same approach should be taken when the acceptability of the exposures have been determined on the basis of a generic threshold as analyte specific toxicological reference values cannot be established.~~ ~~The UK fully supports the use of the TTC to determine the acceptability of the exposure to this metabolite. The TTC provides a conservative exposure threshold in the absence of sufficient chemical specific toxicological data. However, a fundamental principle of using the TTC is that where exposures are below the threshold further data are not required and where the exposures exceed the threshold then it must be a priority to provide further data. Setting additional thresholds above the established threshold is not appropriate for MRL setting and could undermine confidence in the codex MRLs. In this specific case, as the exposure for the metabolite has only been estimated using the hydrolysis study, with no actual crop treated, there are additional uncertainties. In addition, Codex MRLs are currently established for a wide range of crops which can be processed. The new data assessed by the JMPR, including toxicological data, has lead to the consideration of R613636 in the dietary exposure assessment. Therefore, the residue levels of this metabolite for all relevant commodities should be presented and hence the chronic exposure to all sources of this metabolite should be estimated. Based on the information provided the total chronic exposure for metabolite R613636 is not known.~~ ~~The JMPR has not undertaken an acute exposure for metabolite R613636. Based on the information in the FAO manual it is not clear why an acute exposure assessment has not been presented. The FAO manual refers to the example of the TTC assessment for cymetrozine (JMPR. 2014). For cymetrozine it is implied that both chronic and acute exposures were undertaken for some~~

17	Chlorpyrifos	Yes	1982 (T), 1995 (R), 1999 (T), 2000 (R), 2004 (R), 2006 (R)	0-0.01	0.1	Corteva Agriscience (May 2020 advised unsupported). Adama to advise on supported commodities.	Chlorpyrifos was originally evaluated by JMPR in 1972. It was evaluated for toxicology in 1982 by JMPR and for residues in 1995 and it was reviewed for toxicology in 1999 (confirmed ADI of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw and ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw) and for residues in 2000, 2004 and 2006. There is a 20 years' gap since chlorpyrifos was last reviewed by JMPR, as it is also indicated in General considerations (point 2.6) of 2019 Report of the extra Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues. During the 2019 EU Peer Review of the active substance, and based on the information available from the European Food Safety Authority's Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment of the active substance chlorpyrifos, concerns were identified with regard to: •The genotoxic potential of chlorpyrifos which cannot be ruled out based on the information available: positive findings were found in an in vitro chromosome aberration study and two in vitro unscheduled DNA synthesis assays; in vivo positive findings were found in open literature on chromosome aberration and on DNA damage caused through oxidative stress or by topoisomerase II inhibition, which is considered a molecular initiating event for infant leukaemia. Consequently, health based reference values cannot be established for chlorpyrifos and the dietary and non-dietary risk assessments cannot be conducted. •Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) effects were observed in the available study on developmental neurotoxicity in rats (adverse effects were seen at the lowest dose tested in rats and a no observed adverse effects level 'NOAEL' could not be established) and epidemiological evidence exists showing an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and/or chlorpyrifos-methyl during development and adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in children. •Based on the evidence for DNT, experts during the peer review suggested that classification of chlorpyrifos as toxic for reproduction, category 1B, H360D 'May damage the unborn child', in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 would be appropriate. For all these reasons, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of chlorpyrifos and all their CXLs is necessary and this task should be prioritized on the JMPR calendar. It was noted that aspects of epidemiology should be included. EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2019. Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment in the context of the pesticides peer review of the active substance chlorpyrifos. EFSA Journal 2019;17(5):5809 DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2019.5809 https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5809
90	Chlorpyrifos methyl	Yes	1975, 2009	0-0.01	0.1	Corteva Agriscience (May 2020 advised unsupported)	Chlorpyrifos-methyl was originally evaluated by the JMPR in 1975. It was evaluated for both, toxicology and residues in 1991 by JMPR and it was reviewed for toxicology in 1992 and 2001 (ADI of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw/day and ARfD unnecessary) and for residues in 1993, 1994, 2009 and 2013. During the 2019 EU Peer Review of the active substance, and based on the information available from the European Food Safety Authority's Statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment of chlorpyrifos methyl, concerns were identified with regard to: •The genotoxic potential of chlorpyrifos-methyl, which cannot be ruled out when taking into account the concerns raised for chlorpyrifos concerning chromosome aberration and DNA damage that may also apply to chlorpyrifos-methyl. In addition, the available scientific open literature on chlorpyrifos-methyl, although presenting some limitations, should be considered in a weight of evidence approach and raises some concerns about the potential for chlorpyrifos-methyl to damage DNA. Consequently, health based reference values cannot be established for chlorpyrifos-methyl and the dietary and non-dietary risk assessments cannot be conducted. • Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) – the available DNT study on chlorpyrifos-methyl did not allow for a full assessment of effects on brain development, in particular since effects on cerebellum height could not be evaluated due to the lack of controls in females and a no observed adverse effects level 'NOAEL' for DNT could not be established. Since DNT effects were observed in the available developmental neurotoxicity on chlorpyrifos (adverse effects were seen at the lowest dose tested in rats and a NOAEL could not be established) concerns exist also for chlorpyrifos-methyl. Moreover, epidemiological evidence exists showing an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and/or chlorpyrifos-methyl during development and adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in in children. •Based on the evidence for developmental neurotoxicity (DNT), experts during the peer review suggested that classification of chlorpyrifos-methyl as toxic for the reproduction category 1B, H360D 'May damage the unborn child', in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 would may be appropriate. For all these reasons, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of chlorpyrifos methyl and all their CXLs is necessary and this task should be prioritized on JMPR calendar. It was noted that aspects of epidemiology should be included. European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), 2019. Updated statement on the available outcomes of the human health assessment in the context of the pesticides peer review of the active substance chlorpyrifos-methyl. EFSA Journal 2019;17(11):5908. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2019.5908. https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5908
201	Chlorpropham	potato	2000, 2005T (ADI, ARfD)	0-0.05	0.5	Cerex Agri	Chlorpropham was first evaluated by JMPR in 2000 (toxicology) and 2001 (residues) and reviewed for toxicology (ADI, ARfD) in 2005 and residues (milk, milk fat) in 2008. During the EU peer review, a final consumer risk assessment could not be finalised due to a number of data gaps. Metabolite 3-chloroaniline was identified in metabolism studies on stored potatoes treated with chlorpropham and in processing studies. For chlorpropham an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0.05 mg/kg bw per day and an acute reference dose (ARfD) of 0.5 mg/kg bw per day were proposed. For 3-chloroaniline an ADI of 0.007 mg/kg bw per day and an ARfD of 0.03 mg/kg bw per day were proposed. In an indicative assessment, the highest chronic exposure to chlorpropham (including metabolite 4-hydroxychlorpropham) in relation to a calculated MRL of 20 mg/kg was exceeding the ADI (180%). The chronic exposure to 3-chloroaniline was also exceeding the ADI (195%). In an acute risk assessment, the ARfD was exceeded by 797% for chlorpropham (including metabolite 4-hydroxychlorpropham) and 2360% for 3-chloroaniline. Based on the above risk assessment a CXL of 30 mg/kg for potatoes cannot be supported.

167	Terbufos (167)	All CXLs	1989, 2003T	0-0.0006, 1989	0.002, 2003	AMVAC	The European Union is aware of a recent Canadian notification of the active substance terbufos to the Rotterdam Convention (PIC Procedure). The Canadian authorities derived an ADI of 0.00015 mg/kg bw/d (4 times lower than the JMPR ADI) and an ARfD of 0.00015 mg/kg bw, being more than 10 times lower than the JMPR derived ARfD. On this basis, the MRL for terbufos in bananas is no longer safe within the EU (ARfD more than 1200%). "JMPR (2004) [author: JMPR 2003] Acute reference dose (ARfD): 0.002 mg/kg bw The Meeting established an acute RfD of 0.002 mg/kg bw based on a NOAEL of 0.15 mg/kg bw per day for miosis in the study of neurotoxicity in rats given a single dose of terbufos, and a 100-fold safety factor. Since only in this study miosis was observed in the absence of inhibition of cholinesterase activity, it may be possible to refine the acute RfD after better characterization of this effect. Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI): 0-0.0006 mg/kg bw The Meeting established an ADI of 0-0.0006 mg/kg bw based on an overall NOAEL of 0.06 mg/kg bw per day and a safety factor of 100 for inhibition of brain cholinesterase activity in a 1-year toxicity study in rats, 13-week study of neurotoxicity and two-generation study of reproduction in rats, and 1-year study in dogs. Canadian risk evaluation [author: 2004]: Acute reference dose (ARfD): 0.00015 mg/kg bw In animal studies, the adverse effects noticeable at the lowest dose (i.e., the toxicity end point) were clinical signs observed in an acute rat neurotoxicity study (NOAEL = 0.15 mg/kg bw). The uncertainty factor was 100 (10x for interspecies extrapolation x 10x intraspecies variability). An additional safety factor of 10x was applied to account for the steepness of the dose response and the high degree of potency (based on lethality at very low doses). The acute reference dose (ARfD) was calculated to be 0.00015 mg/kg bw (0.15 mg/kg bw ÷ 1000). This value was considered to be protective of infants and children. Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI): 0.00015 mg/kg bw/d As the ARfD value was lower than any acceptable daily intake (ADI) derived from any of the repeat-dose toxicity studies (reflecting the high acute toxicity and use of the additional safety factor), the ADI was established at the same value as the ARfD. Thus, the ADI is 0.00015 mg/kg bw/d." It is noted that the last toxicological re-evalution by JMPR was 19 years ago.
103	Phosmet	All CXLs	1976, 1994T, 2003T, 1997R 2002R	0-0.01	0.2	Gowan	Phosmet was originally evaluated by the JMPR in 1976 and then several times up to 2014, and was evaluated under the periodic review in 1994 for toxicity and in 1997 for residues. It was evaluated for toxicology in 1994 and 1998 by JMPR (ADI of 0-0.01 mg/kg bw) and for residues in 1997, 2002, 2003, 2007and 2014. The ADI of 0.01 mg/kg bw was established in 1994. The ARfD of 0.2 mg/kg bw was established in 2003. Existing residue definitions for phosmet were set at the 1997 JMPR Meeting. For plant and animal commodities, the residue definition for enforcement and dietary risk assessment is phosmet. In the EU, during the 2020 Peer Review and 2022 review of MRLs under Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) concerns were identified: • The toxicological reference values were substantially lowered. The new ADI of phosmet is 0.001 mg/kg bw/day based on the NOAEL of 1 mg/kg bw/day based on RBC AChE inhibition from the two-generation reproduction study in the rat and supported by the short-term rat and dog studies and long-term rat studies, by applying an uncertainty factor (UF) of 1000. An additional UF of 10 was applied on the basis of the lack of a developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) study. Based on neurotoxicity results (decreased ChE activity (RBC, plasma and brain)), and since epidemiological evidence was available from organophosphates (in general), the experts agreed that the developmental neurotoxicity of phosmet should have been further investigated. The ARfD, the AOEL and AAOEL are also 0.001 mg/kg bw (per day), on the same basis as the ADI. The previous toxicological reference values were: ADI 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.045 mg/kg bw and AOEL 0.02 mg/kg bw/day. • Considering the metabolism studies and the toxicological data available, during the peer review, the residue definition for risk assessment was proposed by EFSA as phosmet, phosmet-oxon and phthalic acid. This residue definition is provisional pending further information on residue occurrence and a toxicological evaluation of phthalic acid and phosmet-oxon, for which a conclusion on the toxicological relevance could not be drawn (EFSA, 2021). It differs from the residue definition set by the JMPR, as phosmet only (FAO, 1998). • Serious chronic and acute risks were identified for EU consumers, with very high exceedances of the ADI (up to 880 % for Portugal population) and the ARfD (up to 67083 % for table grapes). Therefore, a risk to consumers was identified for the CXLs of phosmet in all citrus fruits, wine and table grapes, coconuts, blueberries, cranberries, kumquats and potatoes, and even the proposed LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg for potatoes and oranges would not provide a satisfactory level of protection for consumers. Nonetheless, the LOQ of 0.005 mg/kg achievable according to the EURLs, would provide sufficient protection. For the remaining CXLs (tree nuts, except coconuts, and cotton seeds), safety could not be proven due to the data gap on the toxicity and genotoxicity of the metabolite phosmet-oxon. Therefore, it is considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of phosmet and all its CXLs is highly necessary, and this task should be prioritized on the JMPR calendar. It was noted that aspects of epidemiology should be included.
216	Indoxacarb	All CXLs	2005	0-0.01	0.1	FMC	Indoxacarb was originally evaluated by the JMPR in 2005 for toxicology and residues data and then several times up to 2022 for residues data only. In 2005 an ADI of 0.01 mg/kg bw and an ARfD of 0.1 mg/kg bw were proposed by JMPR. Existing residue definitions for indoxacarb were also set by JMPR in 2005. The JMPR residue definition for enforcement is "Sum of indoxacarb and its R-enantiomer". The residue definition is the same in the EU for plant commodities, however for animal commodities, the EU residue definition also includes the metabolite IN-JT33. The JMPR residue definition for dietary risk assessment is "sum of indoxacarb and its R-enantiomer" for plant commodities, and "sum of indoxacarb, its R-enantiomer and IN-JT33 expressed as indoxacarb" for animal commodities. In the EU, metabolites KT413, IMMK638, INMK638, IN-P0036, IN MP819 and IN-TMG00 are included for processed commodities of plant origin. For animal commodities, additional metabolites are also included for poultry: IN-JT333, metabolite 'F' (tentatively identified as compound IN-VRN79), IN-KG433 and 5-OH-IN-JT333, and for milk: IN-MP819. There is insufficient data on the metabolite IN-JT333 included in the JMPR residue definition for risk assessment. The JMPR report does not clearly report whether the metabolite is covered by the TRVs established for the parent. The metabolite is acutely more toxic than indoxacarb, it gave negative results in an adequate battery of genotoxicity studies in vitro and in vivo. Toxicological reference values: During the Peer Review by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA, 2018), the EU replaced the previous ADI of 0.006 mg/kg bw per day by a new ADI of 0.005 mg/kg bw per day, based on the NOAEL of 0.5 mg/kg bw per day for maternal toxicity in a developmental toxicity study in rats, and applying an UF of 100. The previous ARfD of 0.125 mg/kg bw (based on an acute rat neurotoxicity study) was replaced by a new ARfD of 0.005 mg/kg bw, based on the same point of departure as the ADI and applying an UF of 100. Risk assessment: Acute risks were identified for the following CXLs proposed in 2023 using the new EU TRVs: •Beetroot: 251% of ARfD •Milk (cattle): 174% of ARfD •Currants (red, black and white): 164% of ARfD •Beans with pods: 135% of ARfD •Blueberries: 190% of ARfD •Gooseberries: 122% of ARfD •Swine meat: 111% of ARfD •Processed products: oCurrants/juice: 331% of ARfD oBeetroot/boiled: 195% of ARfD oBeans with pods/boiled: 148% of ARfD Furthermore, EFSA screened the existing CXLs considering the new EU TRVs (EFSA, 2022). Regarding the acute exposure, acute risks were identified for 20 existing CXLs: apples, pears, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, table and wine grapes, tomatoes, peppers, aubergines, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, melons, pumpkins, watermelons, broccoli, cauliflower, and lettuce, with exposure exceeding up to 2 188% of the ARfD. Regarding chronic exposure, chronic risks were identified, with exposure exceeding up to 128% of the ADI. Considering that the last toxicological assessment of indoxacarb by JMPR was in 2005, i.e. 18 years ago, and in view of the acute and chronic risks identified by the EU, a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues of indoxacarb and all its CXLs is highly necessary, and this task should be prioritized by JMPR.

HISTORICAL AND RESOLVED PHC - FOR RECORD ONLY

CODE	COMPOUND	CURRENT NATIONAL REGISTRATIONS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD	MANUFACTURER	COMMENT
173	Buprofezin	Yes	2008	0-0.009, 2008	0.5, 2008	Nihon Nohyaku	The toxicological profile of the active substance was investigated under the Peer Review and data were sufficient to conclude on an ADI value of 0.01 mg/Kg bw/day and an ARfD of 0.5 mg/Kg bw/day. Parent buprofezin was shown to be the major constituent of the residues, accounting for 47 to 89 % of the TRR, with minor additional metabolites (BF-09, BF-12 and BF-026). However, under standard hydrolysis conditions simulating pasteurisation, boiling and sterilisation, buprofezin was significantly degraded to aniline (up to 19% AR).The potential exposure to aniline as a residue should be considered a priori as a concern since a threshold for a genotoxic carcinogen cannot be assumed. The European Union is in the process of deleting buprofezin MRLs¶ 2019 JMPR review concluded that the predicted exposures to aniline from residues of buprofezin in commodities, which are subsequently processed, did not represent a public health concern (see 5.5 of the 2019 JMPR Report).
258	Picoxystrobin	Yes	2012	0.09	0.043	Corteva	Picoxystrobin was evaluated by JMPR in 2012. In the EU, the last toxicological evaluation by EFSA (2016) stated that: - the setting of reference values and the finalisation of human health risk assessment could not be conducted, as no conclusion on the genotoxic potential of picoxystrobin could be drawn (Picoxystrobin was positive in the in vitro mammalian gene mutation assay); - the clastogenic and aneugenic potential of the metabolite IN-H8612 found as residue cannot be excluded; -the compliance of the toxicity studies compared to the technical specification and the relevance of impurities should be reconsidered once the genotoxic potential of picoxystrobin is properly addressed; and -data gaps concerning the toxicological profile of metabolites, in vitro comparative metabolism studies and further data to address the endocrine disruption potential of picoxystrobin lead to issues that could not be finalised. Plant and animal residue definitions for risk assessment could not be proposed pending submission of further data to address the toxicity of some metabolites. As toxicological reference values could not be proposed for the active substance, a consumer risk assessment could not be performed¶2019 JMPR found that JMPR and EFSA differ in their interpretations of the genotoxicity data for picoxystrobin and IN-H8612. At the 2012 and 2013 Meetings, the WHO panel of JMPR included a specialist genotoxicity expert. The specification issue is outside the remit of the JMPR, is considered to be of questionaable relevance to residues in treated commodities, but could be referred to the JMPS. The meeting noted the lack of information on EU specific requirements such as "endocrine disruption". Within the EU framework, endocrine disruption is a hazard identification process but JMPR includes these aspects as part of their risk assessments. The meeting concluded that the concerns identified about dietary exposures to picoxystrobin were unlikely to represent a public health concern.
160	Propiconazole	Yes	2004	0-0.07	0.3	Syngenta	The most recent JMPR evaluation for toxicology of propiconazole was in 2004. An ADI was set at 0.7 mg/kg bw/day (Reproductive toxicity in rats with safety factor of 100) and an ARfD at 0.3 mg/kg bw (Developmental toxicity in rats with safety factor of 100). Propiconazole was evaluated by EFSA in 2017. An ADI was set at 0.04 mg/kg bw/day (Chronic rat study with safety factor of 100) and an ARfD at 0.1 mg/kg bw (Developmental study in rat with safety factor of 300). EFSA could not finalise the consumer dietary risk assessment considering the outstanding data to finalise the residue definition for risk assessment for plants and the livestock exposure assessment. No conclusion could be drawn on the toxicity of several metabolites, even genotoxicity has not been studied for some of the metabolites. Endocrine effects of propiconazole have not been finalized. In addition, an acute intake concern was identified for European consumer from some existing and proposed CXLs. EFSA, 2017: Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance propiconazole. EFSA Journal 2017;15(7):4887. https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4887
81	Chlorothalonil	Yes	2015	0-0.02	0.6	Syngenta	EU: Chlorothalonil was initially evaluated by JMPR in 1990 and reviewed several times for toxicology and residues (last review in 2015). During the EU peer review, the consumer risk assessment could not be finalised in view of the multiple identified data gaps, leading to derivation of preliminary residue definitions in plant, including processed commodities, and in animal commodities. Since R182281 (SDS-3701) is a pertinent residue in all these commodities and in the absence of toxicological reference values for R182281, even an indicative consumer risk assessment using the preliminary residue definitions could not be conducted. It is noted that for R182281 a genotoxic potential could not be excluded. Moreover, under processing conditions employing higher temperatures, degradation of chlorothalonil into R613636 was observed next to formation of R182281. Also for R613636, a genotoxic potential could not be excluded. Further to that, a genotoxic potential could not be excluded for R417888, a medium to very high persistent soil metabolite that together with R611965 formed the major residue in the rotational crop metabolism study but was not investigated in rotational crop residue trials. In addition, the ARfD for parent has decreased to 0.05 mg/kg bw/day during the recent EU peer review. New toxicological studies were submitted during the EU peer review which have not been evaluated by the JMPR. It is suggested to schedule chlorothalonil and specifically its metabolites for toxicological and exposure assessment in light of these findings. EFSA, 2017. Peer review of the pesticide risk assesment of the active substance chlorothalonil. EFSA Journal 2018;16(1):5126. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5126 https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5126
81	Chlorothalonil	Yes	2015	0-0.02	0.6	Syngenta	UK: The UK is concerned that the advancement of the proposed CXL for cranberries is not appropriate on the basis of the points set out below, and requests additional clarification and assurance on the scientific basis for the proposal: •The chronic exposure estimated for the metabolite R613636 exceeded the threshold below which no adverse effects for human health are expected •The overall chronic exposure to the metabolite R613636 from all commodities has not been addressed •The acute exposure to the metabolite R613636 has not been addressed The metabolite R613636 was found to be a major degradation product on hydrolysis of chlorothalonil and therefore has the potential to be found in processed cranberries. In particular the residue levels in cranberry juice and sauce, rather than the fresh cranberries, is of a concern. The chronic exposure to this metabolite has been estimated on the basis of the hydrolysis study. The OECD test guideline 507 outlines the purposes of the hydrolysis study, which includes information on the nature of the residue in processed foods. The study is not designed to be used to estimate the magnitude of residue levels in processed foods. The levels of the metabolite R613636 in processed cranberries should be based on magnitude studies (i.e. OECD test guideline 508). The FAO manual is also clear that the purpose of the hydrolysis study is to determine whether or not breakdown or reaction products of residues in the raw commodities are formed during processing which may require a separate risk assessment. Processing factors derived under realistic conditions are required for MRL setting and/or refinement of the consumer exposure assessment. The UK would accept that using the hydrolysis study to provide an estimate of the exposure level would be an acceptable approach under specific circumstances. For example if the exposures estimated were significantly below the toxicological reference values or the generic threshold. However, in this specific case the exposures were above the generic threshold and therefore data generated on the residue levels in processed cranberries (or suitable surrogates) would ensure more accurate exposures for the metabolite can be determined. This would provide the evidence to support the JMPR statement that there are unlikely to be public health concerns, even though the exposure exceeds the threshold, as it seems very unlikely that the daily diet contains a high percentage (> 50 %) of cranberries subject to high temperature treatment. Specific toxicological reference values could not be established for this metabolite owing to the lack of toxicological data. The acceptability of the chronic exposure has therefore been assessed using the TTC (threshold of toxicological concern). The chronic exposure estimated by the JMPR exceeded the generic threshold of 1.5 µg/kg bw/day (for compounds categorised in Cramer class III). In the Codex Alimentarius Commission procedural manual (27th edition) if either the IESTIs exceed the ARfD or the IEDIs exceed the ADI the JMPR should indicate additional data are necessary to refine the calculations. The same approach should be taken when the acceptability of the exposures have been determined on the basis of a generic threshold as analyte specific toxicological reference values cannot be established. The UK fully supports the use of the TTC to determine the acceptability of the exposure to this metabolite. The TTC provides a conservative exposure threshold in the absence of sufficient chemical specific toxicological data. However, a fundamental principle of using the TTC is that where exposures are below the threshold further data are not required and where the exposures exceed the threshold then it must be a priority to provide further data. Setting additional thresholds above the established threshold is not appropriate for MRL setting and could undermine confidence in the codex MRLs. In this specific case, as the exposure for the metabolite has only been estimated using the hydrolysis study, with no actual crop treated, there are additional uncertainties. In addition, Codex MRLs are currently established for a wide range of crops which can be processed. The new data assessed by the JMPR, including toxicological data, has lead to the consideration of R613636 in the dietary exposure assessment. Therefore, the residue levels of this metabolite for all relevant commodities should be presented and hence the chronic exposure to all sources of this metabolite should be estimated. Based on the information provided the total chronic exposure for metabolite R613636 is not known. The JMPR has not undertaken an acute exposure for metabolite R613636. Based on the information in the FAO manual it is not clear why an acute exposure assessment has not been presented. The FAO manual refers to the example of the TTC assessment for pymetrozine (JMPR, 2014). For pymetrozine it is implied that both chronic and acute exposures were undertaken for some metabolites. Based on the highest IESTIs estimated by the JMPR for chlorothalonil/cranberries and using the formation fraction of 23 %, the acute exposure estimated for metabolite R613636 would be 13.03 µg/kg bw/day. This dietary exposure is for children (AU, Child, 2-16 yrs) and is 8.7 times higher than the threshold of 1.5 µg/kg bw/day or 2.7 times higher than the threshold of 5 µg/kg bw/day (threshold proposed for the acute exposure for substances categorised in Cramer Class III).
	Chlorpropham (201)	Yes	2000, 2005T (ADI, ARfD)	0-0.05	0.5	Cerex Agri UPL	PHC never submitted? JMPR has not confirmed that a periodic review is necessary.Chlorpropham was first evaluated by JMPR in 2000 (toxicology) and 2001 (residues) and reviewed for toxicology (ADI, ARfD) in 2005 and residues (milk, milk fat) in 2008. During the EU peer review, a final consumer risk assessment could not be finalised due to a number of data gaps. Metabolite 3-chloroaniline was identified in metabolism studies on stored potatoes treated with chlorpropham and in processing studies. For chlorpropham an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0.05 mg/kg bw per day and an acute reference dose (ARfD) of 0.5 mg/kg bw per day were proposed. For 3-chloroaniline an ADI of 0.007 mg/kg bw per day and an ARfD of 0.03 mg/kg bw per day were proposed. In an indicative assessment, the highest chronic exposure to chlorpropham (including metabolite 4-hydroxychlorpropham) in relation to a calculated MRL of 20 mg/kg was exceeding the ADI (180%). The chronic exposure to 3-chloroaniline was also exceeding the ADI (195%). In an acute risk assessment, the ARfD was exceeded by 797% for chlorpropham (including metabolite 4-hydroxychlorpropham) and 2360% for 3-chloroaniline. Based on the above risk assessment a CXL of 30 mg/kg for potatoes cannot be supported.

TABLE 4: UNSUPPORTED GAP

Code	Chemical	Comments
49	Malathion	Apple; citrus; grapes (EU GAP no longer supported by EU)
39	Fenthion	Cherry; citrus fruits; olive oil (virgin); olives (EU GAP no longer supported by EU)

PERIODIC REVIEW - UNSUPPORTED COMPOUNDS									
YEAR	TOXICOLOGY	RESIDUE	MEMBER / MANUFACTURER	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS EVALUATION	ADI	ARfD	COMMENTS
~~2020?~~	~~Fenbutatin oxide (109)~~	~~Fenbutatin oxide (109)~~	~~UPL~~		~~National registrations - Y¶No supporting member country ¶No longer supported by manufacturer~~	~~1992T, 1993R~~	~~0.03, 1992~~	~~N/A~~	~~DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPRR52 2021 TO DETERMINE IF SPONSOR COULD BE FOUND. On 1 June 2023, UPL confirmed that they would support this compound. 4 year rule requested to delay submission of dossier by 1 year.~~
~~2020?~~	~~Bromide ion (47)~~	~~Bromide ion (47)~~		~~Not supported~~	~~No Croplife manufacturer responsible ¶Last reviewed over 25 years ago - Not cleared toxicologically by JMPR¶Bromide ion from all sources but not including covalently bound bromine, Methyl bromide (52) - guideline CXLs~~	~~1988~~	~~1.0. 1998~~	~~N/A~~	~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~
	~~Bromopropylate (70)~~	~~Bromopropylate (70)~~		~~Not supported~~	~~Possible deletion~~	~~1973, 1993~~	~~0.03 (1993)~~	~~N/A~~	~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~
	~~Dichloran (83)~~	~~PMC LODGED, moved to TABLE 2B~~		~~Not supported~~	~~Gowan previously?, possible deletion~~	~~1974, 1998~~	~~0.01, 1998~~	~~NR 2003~~	~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~
	~~Fenarimol (192)~~	~~Fenarimol (192)~~		~~Not supported~~	~~Possible deletion~~	~~1995~~	~~0.01, 1995~~		~~Unsupported. To be added to the list of compounds removed from the CCPR pesticide list~~
	~~Carbaryl (008)~~	~~Carbaryl (008)~~		~~Not supported- Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc (TKI)~~	~~Scheduled for tox review 2019; Moved to Table 2A to schedule in 2025?~~	~~1965, 2001T(ADI, ARfD), 2002R~~	~~0.006, 2001~~	~~0.2, 2001~~	~~Thailand indicated support for FI 4137 (Mangosteen, 6 trials), FI 0342 (Longan, 3 trials), FI 0345 (Mango, 3 trials). On 11 May 2023, Japan (MAFF) advised that global business on carbaryl was acquired by TKI (Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.) from Bayer CropScience.~~
	~~2-phenylphenol (056)~~	~~2-phenylphenol (056)~~		~~LANXESS Deutschland GmbH~~		~~1999~~	~~0.4, 1999~~	~~NR 1999~~	Remove from this last on the basis of support from LANXESS Deutschland GmbH, 21 September 2022. Moved to 2024 periodic review list.
~~2024?~~	~~Terbufos (167)~~	~~Terbufos (167)~~	~~Amvac Chemical~~	~~Banana, coffee beans, maize, sorghum, sugar beet, sweet corn, products of animal origin~~	~~Banana (23), coffee (4), maize (33), sorghum (15), sugar beet (28), sweet corn (14)~~	~~1989, 2003T, 2005R~~	~~0.0006, 1989~~	~~0.002, 2003~~	~~On 13 June 2023, Amvac indicated support for terbufos. Support for periodic review from manufacturer given at 2022 CCPR meeting. Moved to 2024 periodic review list.~~
	Amitraz (122)	Amitraz (122)			Arysta Lifesciences; possible deletion	1980, 1998T	0.01 (1998)	0.01 (1998)	DEFERRED BY DECISION OF CCPRR52 2021 TO DETERMINE IF SPONSOR COULD BE FOUND. SHOULD BE REFERRED TO CCRVDF
	Dinocap (087)	Dinocap (087)		Not supported		1969, 1998T, 2000T(ARfD)	0.008, 1998	0.008 WCBA - 0.03 general	Corteva has discontinued manufacturing of Dinocap several years ago. Dinocap uses have been replaced by the refined isomer meptyldinocap (22% of dinocap) which has a more favorable tox-profile. Codex has granted MRLs for dinocap (87) for 10 commodities, while meptyldinocap has Codex MRLs on 5 crop commodities (cucumber, melon, squash, grapes, strawberries). By cancelling dinocap Codex MRLs will be lost for apples, fruiting vegetable (pepper, tomato). These uses are valid for meptyldinocap in many countries from every continent (Israel, UK, South-Africa, India, China, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Morocco, etc) and thus, Corteva requests to transfer MRLs from dinocap (87) to meptyldinocap (244) for apples and fruiting vegetables. We would also request a note for dinocap on the list of unsupported compounds to indicate: "Manufacturing discontinued for dinocap (87), all Codex MRLs are valid for the refined isomer, meptyldinocap (244)". Consideration of dinocap CXLs should also include the consequences on dinocap meptyl CXLs.
	Methamidophos (100)	Methamidophos (100)		Not supported		1976, 2002T, 2003R	0.004, 2002	0.01, 2002	Methamidophos is a breakdown product of acephate. Consideration of methamidophos CXLs should also include the consequences on acephate CXLs.
	Bitertanol (144)	Bitertanol (144)		Not supported		1983, 1998T, 1999R	0.01, 1998	NR 1998	
2022 (delayed due to backlog)	Fenthion (39)	Fenthion (39)		Not supported		1971, 1995, 1997T(ARfD)	0.007, 1995	0.01, 1997	