

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
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CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

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DISCUSSION PAPER ON

AN ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS DECISIONS BY CCPR TO ESTABLISH MRLs FOR TOMATO AND PEPPER TO ESTABLISH CORRESPONDING MRLs in EGGPLANT

(Prepared by the Global Pulse Confederation)

Codex members and observers wishing to submit comments on the recommendation presented in paragraph 24 and Appendix I should do so as instructed in CL 2024/49-PR available on the Codex webpage¹

Background

1. At the 54th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR54, 2023), a proposal to modify the representative commodities for Subgroup 12C - Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities was considered. The proposal involved the addition of chilli and sweet peppers as representative commodities for eggplant-like commodities in Subgroup 12C and arose following decisions of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) and agreement at JMPR in 2018 for establishing maximum residue limits (MRLs) in eggplant utilising data from peppers and/or tomato. The proposal was endorsed by CCPR54 and amendments to the representative commodities were made.
2. Following endorsement, the Observer from the Global Pulse Confederation (GPC) made a proposal to conduct an analysis of existing Codex MRLs (CXLs) for both tomato and pepper to prepare a discussion paper presenting proposals for establishing corresponding Codex MRLs in eggplant.
3. The minutes on this discussion at CCPR54 are included in Appendix II and the changes to the representative commodities agreed to by CCPR54 are reflected in Appendix III (highlighted sections of Subgroup 12C). Appendix IV includes the agreed position of JMPR2018 in relation to the proposed approach for conducting extrapolations of tomato and/or pepper data to eggplant.

Discussion

4. It was noted during CCPR54 in support of the proposal to amend the representative commodities for Subgroup 12C - Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities that JMPR had on several occasions utilised both tomato and/or pepper data to establish corresponding Codex MRLs in eggplant. As mentioned above, JMPR had formed an agreed position on this during JMPR2018. In conducting this analysis (described further below) several previous decisions of JMPR to extrapolate either tomato and/or pepper data to eggplant were identified (refer Table 1).

¹ Codex webpage/Circular Letters:

<http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/resources/circular-letters/en/>.

Codex webpage/CCPR/Circular Letters:

<https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-circular-letters/jp/?committee=CCPR>

Table 1: Examples of previous decisions of JMPR to recommend the establishment of Codex MRLs in either Eggplant (VO 0440) or subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) based on the assessment of tomato and/or pepper data

Compound	JMPR Report	Extrapolation	
		From	To
Afidopyropen (312)	2019	Tomato	Subgroup Eggplants
Cyclaniliprole (296)	2019	Pepper	Subgroup Eggplants
Fenhexamid (215)	2005	Pepper	Eggplant
Fenpyrazamine (298)	2017	Tomato	Subgroup Eggplants
Fluazaindolizine (327)	2022	Tomato	Subgroup Eggplants
Mandipropamid (231)	2022	Pepper	Subgroup Eggplants
Mefentrifluconazole (320)	2022	Pepper	Eggplant
Pyraclostrobin (210)	2006	Tomato	Subgroup Eggplants
Pyriproxyfen (200)	2018	Pepper	Eggplant

Note: This is not a comprehensive analysis of all previous JMPR recommendations and other examples may exist.

5. The issue of enhancing the establishment of MRLs for minor crops has and remains an ever-present challenge for producers, industry, regulators and CCPR. Revisions to the *Classification of Food and Feed* (CXA 4-1989), through the addition of more minor crops coupled with the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs to Commodity Groups* (CXG 84-2012) and the *Guidance to facilitate the Establishment of MRLs for Pesticides for Minor Crops* (including minimum number of trials) as per Annex D to the *Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCPR* (Procedural Manual, Codex Alimentarius Commission) are providing pragmatic science-based mechanisms that will assist. Although, these principles need to be applied at every opportunity to have real impact.
6. The Minor Use Foundation Inc. (MUF) has hosted several priority setting workshops, both globally in 2020 and regionally during 2021-22 in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. During those workshops nominations for priority pest needs in eggplant have been lodged from seventeen countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ghana, Kenya, Laos, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States and Vietnam. The most prominent priority needs are those seeking solutions to insect and disease pests. Producers are not only seeking solutions that assist with managing these pests but also identifying those that will meet requirements of their trading partners. The establishment of Codex MRLs for minor crops is seen as a significant positive in this regard and is a key focus area that the MUF is working with stakeholders globally to facilitate. Further details of priorities lodged with the MUF can be found on its website: <https://minorusefoundation.org/events/#past>

Aim & method of analysis

7. The aim was to identify compounds with already established Codex MRLs (CXLs) in either tomato or pepper and determine their suitability for extrapolation to the subgroup Eggplant and prepare a proposal to CCPR for the establishment of corresponding MRLs in eggplant.

Identification and analysis of candidate compounds

8. The methodology used to perform this analysis was via the following steps:

STEP 1

Identify candidate compounds through:

- a) reviewing existing Codex MRLs established in tomato and/or pepper subgroup, AND
- b) where no MRL exists for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046).

STEP 2

Exclude any compounds that:

- a) are currently scheduled for periodic review by JMPR, OR
- b) where JMPR had already considered eggplant for the compound but failed due to dietary exposure exceedances, OR
- c) where a product authorisation (product label) could NOT be identified with a similar good agricultural practice (GAP) in eggplant, OR
- d) has an existing Codex MRL based on data in eggplant for a specific GAP.

STEP 3

For the remaining compounds:

- a) identify a product authorisation (product label) with a similar good agricultural practice (GAP) in eggplant, AND
- b) identify the relevant MRL, supervised trial median residue (STMR) and highest residue value (HR) of either tomato or pepper to be applied to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) in accordance with that agreed by JMPR2018 (refer Appendix III), AND
- c) conduct both long-term and short-term dietary exposure assessments for the subgroup Eggplant (VO 2046) utilising the identified STMR and HR (at Step 3a), AND
- d) exclude any that fail dietary exposure assessment, AND
- e) compile a final list of those compounds and MRLs for consideration of CCPR for the establishment of corresponding Codex MRLs in the subgroup Eggplants.

9. The methodology described above (particularly Step 3), is in accordance with the practices and procedures utilised by JMPR when performing residue extrapolations for related commodities in the same commodity group or subgroup. This includes (i) the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs to Commodity Groups* (CXG 84-2012), (ii) agreed position of JMPR for extrapolating tomato and/or pepper data to the subgroup Eggplant (refer Appendix III) and (iii) the need to conduct of both long-term and short-term dietary exposure assessments. The methodology is also consistent with that practiced by JMPR when conducting previous extrapolations to the subgroup Eggplant as discussed in paragraph 4 with examples listed in Table 1.

Summary of results from the analysis

10. A total of thirty-five (35) compounds were identified during Step 1 as having either a tomato or pepper subgroup MRL without a corresponding MRL for the subgroup Eggplants. All compounds are listed in Table 2 and Table 3.
11. It was decided to exclude compounds on several grounds in Step 2. Firstly, where compounds were already scheduled for periodic review in the coming years it was considered more appropriate given those reviews are imminent that the subgroup Eggplants should be considered at that time and where appropriately supported. Additionally, compounds were also excluded for which JMPR had already considered if either tomato or pepper data could be extrapolated to eggplants and where those had failed dietary risk calculations. Finally, in instances where (i) a label in eggplant could not be identified, (ii) did not have a similar GAP to the existing data, or (iii) where an MRL was established based on data from eggplant for a specific GAP those compounds were also excluded. The list of compounds excluded at Step 2 and reasons are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Compounds considered but excluded.

Compound	Reason for exclusion	
Malathion (49)	Step 2a	Periodic review
Piperonyl butoxide (62)		
Dinocap (87)		
Chlorpyrifos-methyl (90)		
Permethrin (120)		
Metalaxyl (138)		
Bifenthrin (178)		
Tebufenozide (196)		
Fipronil (202)		
Tolfenpyrad (269)	Step 2b	Acute dietary exceedance
Fenpropathrin (185)		
Famoxadone (208)	Step 2c	Unable to locate label with similar GAP
Fenbuconazole (197)		
Spirobidion (323)		
Chlorfenapyr (254)		
Imidacloprid (206)	Step 2d	Individual GAP and MRL based on eggplant data

12. Nineteen compounds passed Step 1 and Step 2 and were further reviewed in accordance with Step 3 as described above. Table 3 below lists those nineteen compounds and provides resulting summary information on:
- the reference commodity selected for extrapolation and the year it was reviewed by JMPR,
 - the reference commodity MRL, STMR and HR chosen for extrapolation, and
 - results of both International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDI) and International Estimated Short-term Intakes (IESTI) of residues.
13. Further information of the analysis is provided in Appendix IV and Appendix V.
14. Appendix IV includes:
- extracts from the relevant JMPR reports for the decision of the reference commodity,
 - selection of the commodity (tomato or pepper) MRL, STMR and HR,
 - internet weblinks to supporting product labels for eggplant, and
 - IEDI and IESTI results.
15. Appendix V – includes:
- presentation of the IEDI and IESTI calculations.

Table 3: Summary results of nineteen compounds assessed at Step 3

Compound	Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant			Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
	Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)	ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
						(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
Buprofezin (173)	Pepper	2009	2	0.33	1.1	0.009	0.5	4-40%	0-1%	6-10%
Chlorothalonil (81) (SDS-3701)	Pepper	2015	7	1.5 (0.03)	4.4 (0.03)	0.02 (0.008)	0.6 (0.03)	10-50% (4-10%)	1% (3%)	20-30% (3-5%)
Cycloxydim (179)	Tomato	2012	1.5	0.445	0.84	0.07	2	7-50%	0%	1%
Cyfluthrin/beta-cyfluthrin (157)	Pepper	2007	0.2	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.04	0-4%	0%	8-10%
Fenhexamid (215)	Pepper	2005	2	0.71	NA	0.2	NA	0-6%	0-0.1%	NA
Flubendiamide (242)	Tomato	2010	0.7	0.35	0.63	0.02	0.2	3-20%	0-1%	8-10%
Fludioxonil (211)	Pepper	2013	1	0.18	NA	0.4	NA	1-6%	0%	NA
Flupyradifurone (285)	Pepper & Tomato	2016	1	0.71	2.39*	0.08	0.2	6-20%	0%	30-60%
Flutriafol (248)	Pepper & Tomato	2015	1	0.28	0.63*	0.01	0.05	3-10%	0-1%	30-60%
Metaflumizone (236)	Pepper & Tomato	2009	0.6	0.18	NA	0.01	NA	1-4%	0.6-0.7%	NA
Methomyl (94)	Pepper	2004	0.7	0.105	0.44	0.02	0.02	0-3%	0%	60-100%
Methoxyfenozide (209)	Tomato	2003	2	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	0-5%	0%	5-9%
Myclobutanil (181)	Pepper	2014	3	0.435	2.4	0.03	0.3	1-6%	0-1%	20-40%
Pyraclostrobin (210)	Tomato	2006	0.3	0.12	0.21	0.7	1-7%	0%	1%	NA
Pyrethrins (63)	Pepper & Tomato	2000	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.2	1%	0%	1%
Pyriproxyfen (200)	Pepper	2018	0.6	0.17	NA	0.1	NA	0-1%	0%	NA
Quinoxifen (222)	Pepper	2006	1	0.15	0.64	0.2	NA	0-1%	0%	NA
Spinetoram (233)	Pepper	2017	0.4	0.026	NA	0.05	NA	0.3-2%	0%	NA
Spinosad (203)	Pepper	2001	0.3	0.056	NA	0.02	NA	10-40%	0-0.1%	NA

NA – denotes compounds where an ARfD has been recognised as unnecessary by JMPR

16. For several compounds JMPR reviews had been conducted and MRLs established for both tomato and pepper. The selection of the appropriate reference commodity, and associated MRL, STMR and HR followed the principles as agreed by JMPR2018. For eleven compounds the selected reference commodity and MRL, STMR and HR values were from the subgroup Peppers. Tomato was selected for four compounds where it either matched the GAP in eggplant and/or presented a higher MRL, STMR and/or HR value than pepper. While the remaining four compounds had either the same MRL, STMR and HR values existing in both tomato or pepper, or a blend of values were selected from either tomato or pepper to represent a worst-case scenario.
17. Six compounds were identified that had an existing MRL established in the sole commodity Eggplant (VO 0440) and where a corresponding MRL (and similar GAP) was established in either tomato or pepper. Four of these compounds (cyfluthrin/beta-cyfluthrin, pyriproxyfen, fenhexamid and metaflumizone) were included to determine their suitability for expansion of the existing MRL to the entire subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046), while two compounds (pyraclostrobin and fludioxonil) were included to determine their suitability for both variation of the existing MRL and expansion to the subgroup.
18. For the chronic dietary risk assessment, a full IEDI 're-calculation' was not performed for all commodities with an existing Codex MRL. The method utilised was to consider the 'sum' of (i) the most recent IEDI performed by JMPR for all other commodities with an existing Codex MRL and (ii) the estimated new contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These are presented in columns 9 and 10 of Table 3 respectively. Appendix IV provides for each compound details of the year that the most recent IEDI calculations were performed by JMPR. The IEDI calculations presented in Appendix V are solely for the subgroup Eggplants in determining its overall contribution to the IEDI for each compound.

Conclusions

19. Thirty-five compounds qualified for the initial consideration in this review. Sixteen compounds were excluded and nineteen were fully considered.
20. In fully considering the nineteen compounds via Step 3 of the methodology described above, all data utilised was that previously evaluated by JMPR for establishing MRLs in tomato and/or pepper. Relevant supporting national authorisations (product labels) with similar GAPs in eggplant were identified and all dietary risk assessments performed for the subgroup Eggplants were concluded as unlikely to present a public health concern.
21. In terms of the chronic dietary risk assessment the highest IEDI 'contribution' (column 10 of Table 3) was for the chlorothalonil metabolite SDS-3701 at an estimated 3% contribution to the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI). For all other compounds assessed ten had zero (0%) contribution with the remaining nine compounds at or below 1% contribution of the ADI. In considering the 'sum' for each compound (column 9 & 10 of Table 3) all compounds remain well below the ADI established by JMPR.
22. In examining the acute dietary risk calculations as a percentage of the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) (as presented in column 11 of Table 3) methomyl was estimated at 60-100%, flutriafol and flupyradifurone both at 30-60%, myclobutanil at 20-40%, chlorothalonil at 20-30%, and the remaining fourteen compounds at between 1-10% or recognised by JMPR as not requiring an ARfD.
23. It is therefore concluded that both the long-term and short-term dietary exposure from establishing MRLs as contained in column 4 of Table 3 in the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Recommendation

24. CCPR is invited to consider the establishment of MRLs listed in the table presented in Appendix I in the subgroup Eggplant (VO 2046) based on the approach described in paragraph 8 and the assessment of the data/information provided in this paper.

References

- JMPR reports cited in this paper are available at:
<https://www.fao.org/pest-and-pesticide-management/guidelines-standards/faowho-joint-meeting-on-pesticide-residues-jmpr/reports/en/>
- CCPR reports cited in this paper are available at:
<https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-meetings/de/?committee=CCPR>

APPENDIX I**(For consideration by CCPR)**

Compound	Proposed MRL in subgroup Eggplant (VO 2046) (mg/kg)
Buprofezin (173)	2
Chlorothalonil (81)	7
Cycloxydim (179)	1.5
Cyfluthrin/beta-cyfluthrin (157)	0.2
Fenhexamid (215)	2
Flubendiamide (242)	0.7
Fludioxonil (211)	1
Flupyradifurone (285)	1
Flutriafol (248)	1
Metaflumizone (236)	0.6
Methomyl (94)	0.7
Methoxyfenozide (209)	2
Myclobutanil (181)	3
Pyraclostrobin (210)	0.3
Pyrethrins (63)	0.05
Pyriproxyfen (200)	0.6
Quinoxifen (222)	1
Spinetoram (233)	0.4
Spinosad (203)	0.3

APPENDIX II
Minutes from CCPR54 as to the proposal and decision of CCPR¹
(For information)

REP23/PR54

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Proposal to modify Table 2: Representative commodities for vegetable commodity groups, Subgroup 12C - Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities (Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012))

205. CCPR considered a proposal to modify Subgroup 12C of Table 2 to reflect the extrapolation applied by JMPR for MRLs for eggplants from chili peppers and/or sweet peppers.
206. The JMPR Secretariat supported this proposal noting that it was in line with JMPR extrapolation procedures. He further noted that additional amendments were needed for consistency in line with JMPR recommendations that MRLs for okra, martynia and roselle could not be extrapolated using sweet pepper or chili pepper as the representative commodity, referring to Agenda Item 5a - General Considerations. However, CCPR recalled its decision under Agenda Items 5a and 6 to continue with the status quo for okra, martynia and roselle pending data generation and further evaluation by JMPR.
207. An Observer, noting the amendments to Table 2, proposed that an analysis be done on previous decisions by CCPR on CXLs for tomato and peppers, so that MRLs could be established also for eggplants and offered to prepare a discussion paper in this regard.
208. agreed to the proposed amendments to Table 2 and noted the offer by the Observer from the Global Pulse Confederation (GPC) to prepare a discussion paper on an analysis of previous decisions by CCPR to establish both tomato and pepper MRLs and to present a proposal to CCPR55 to establish corresponding MRLs in eggplant.

General Conclusion

209. CCPR agreed:
- (i) to forward to CAC46:
 - (a) the revised Class B and Class E and their respective table of representative commodities (tables 9 and 10) for adoption at Step 5/8 and inclusion in the *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)* and the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)* respectively (Appendices VIII and IX);
 - (b) the revised definition for the portion of the commodity to which MRLs apply and which is analyzed for Group 006 – Assorted Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits of Inedible Peel and Group 023 – Oilseeds and Oilfruits as a consequential amendment to the *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)* (Appendix X);
 - (c) the inclusion of new commodities/commodity codes in Class A - Primary food commodities of plant origin and Class D – Processed commodities of plant origin as consequential amendments to the *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)* for adoption (Appendix XI, Part I);
 - (d) the amendment to Table 2, Subgroup 12C - Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities for adoption as a consequential amendment to the *Principles and Guidance on the Selection of Representative Commodities for the Extrapolation of MRLs for Pesticides to Commodity Groups (CXG 84-2012)* (Appendix XI, Part II).
 - (ii) to request CAC46 to revoke the *Guidelines on Portion of Commodities to Which MRLs Apply and Which is Analyzed (CXG 41-1993)* noting that the *Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)* should be the single, authoritative reference of food and feed for the establishment of MRLs for pesticides; and
 - (iii) that the Observer from GPC would prepare a discussion paper as described in paragraph 208 for consideration by CCPR55.

¹ REP23/PR54, paras. 205-209

APPENDIX III

**Changes to representative commodities within Group012 (Subgroup 12C) endorsed at CCPR54¹
(For information)**

REP23/PR54-Appendix XI

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PART II

**CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE
PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE ON THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION OF
MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES TO COMMODITY GROUPS (CXG 84- 2012)**

**GROUP 012: FRUITING VEGETABLES OTHER THAN CUCURBITS
SUBGROUP 12C: EGGPLANT AND EGGPLANT-LIKE COMMODITIES**

Codex Group / Subgroup	Examples of Representative Commodities ¹	Extrapolation to the following commodities
Group 012 Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	One cultivar of large variety Tomato and one cultivar of small variety Tomato and Sweet Pepper and Chili pepper and One cultivar of large variety eggplant and/or tomato and one cultivar of small variety eggplant and/or tomato	<u>Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits (VO 0050)</u> : African eggplant; Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Eggplant; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Ground cherries, Martynia; Okra; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Peppers, Chili; Peppers, sweet; Roselle; Scarlet eggplant; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Thai eggplant
Subgroup 12A Tomatoes	One cultivar of large variety Tomato and one cultivar of small variety Tomato	<u>Tomatoes (VO 2045)</u> : Bush tomato; Cherry tomato; Cocona; Currant tomato; Garden huckleberry; Goji berry; Ground cherries; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato
Subgroup 12B Pepper and pepper-like commodities	Sweet Pepper and Chili pepper	<u>Peppers (VO 0051)</u> : Martynia; Okra; Peppers, Chili; Peppers, sweet; Roselle;
Subgroup 12C Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities	One cultivar of large variety eggplant and/or tomato and/or sweet pepper and one cultivar of small variety eggplant and/or tomato and/or chili pepper	<u>Eggplants (VO 2046)</u> : African eggplant; Eggplant; Pea eggplant; Pepino; Scarlet eggplant; Thai eggplant

Alternative representative commodities may be selected based on documented regional/country differences in dietary consumption and/or areas of production.

¹ REP23/PR54, App. XI

APPENDIX III**Extract from JMPR2018 outlining the agreed practice
for the extrapolation of tomato and/or pepper data to the subgroup Eggplant¹
(For information)*****Subgroup Eggplants***

It is current practice of the JMPR to extrapolate recommendations for tomatoes to eggplants when the crops share a common use pattern (GAP) and no residue data is available for eggplants. As noted earlier, residues on the day of application of foliar sprays provides a good indication of the relative residue potential of different crops. The median normalised initial level for eggplant was 0.97 mg/kg (n = 28) whereas the levels for tomato were 0.52 mg/kg (n = 213) (Figure 2). Extrapolation of recommendations for tomato to eggplant may result in maximum residue level recommendations that are too low for eggplant. The Meeting observed that normalised levels in peppers are closer to eggplant (peppers Bell 0.74 mg/kg, n = 40; peppers non-Bell 1.1 mg/kg, n = 4) suggesting peppers is a better representative commodity for extrapolation to eggplants.

The Meeting agreed that when GAPs allow for extrapolation to the subgroup Eggplant, the extrapolation would be based on peppers

The Meeting agreed to use the dataset for peppers or tomatoes that would lead to the higher maximum residue level recommendation.

¹ JMPR (2018), Section 2 – General Considerations, Sub-section 2.9 Recommendations for (sub) group maximum residue levels for fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits revisited, Subgroup Eggplants

APPENDIX IV
Analysis of compounds assessed at Step 3¹
(For information)
Extracts of JMPR reports are available in original language only

Buprofezin (173)

JMPR2009 derived a maximum residue limit (MRL) of 2 mg/kg, supervised trial median residue (STMR) of 0.33 mg/kg and highest residue value (HR) 1.1 mg/kg for buprofezin in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2009	2	0.33	1.1

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldB90001.pdf>

The label has a similar good agricultural practice (GAP) as that considered by JMPR2009 and includes the whole crop group of fruiting vegetables.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) for buprofezin is 0.009 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2019 where the calculated International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDIs) were 4-40% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0-1% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for buprofezin is 0.5 mg/kg bw. The international estimate of short-term intake (IESTI) was 10% of the acute reference dose (ARfD) for children and 6% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.009	0.5	4-40%	0-1%	6-10%

¹ All JMPR reports cited in this Appendix are available at: <https://www.fao.org/pest-and-pesticide-management/guidelines-standards/faowho-joint-meeting-on-pesticide-residues-jmpr/reports/en/>

Buprofezin (173): report extract from JMPR2009*Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits*

The Meeting received information on supervised trials conducted on tomatoes and peppers in the USA with two applications at 0.41–0.47 kg ai/ha. The GAP in the USA for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits requires a maximum application rate of 0.43 kg ai/ha, with a maximum of two applications and PHI of 1 day.

Supervised trials were conducted on tomatoes in the USA with two applications at 0.41–0.47 kg ai/ha with the application interval of 24–30 days (GAP: minimum of 5 days). No trial matched the maximum US GAP. The Meeting, therefore, did not revise the previous recommendation of 1 mg/kg for tomatoes.

Supervised trials were conducted on peppers in the USA with two applications at 0.42–0.45 kg ai/ha. The residues of buprofezin in bell peppers from trials in accordance with the maximum

Buprofezin

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US GAP for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits were: 0.12, 0.16, 0.19, 0.31, 0.33, 0.34, 0.52 and 0.96 mg/kg. The residues of buprofezin in non-bell peppers from trials in accordance with the maximum US GAP for fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits were: 0.17, 0.54 and 1.1 mg/kg. The residue populations from trials on bell pepper and non-bell pepper were not significantly different (Mann-Whitney U-test); the Meeting decided to merge these results for the estimation of a maximum residue level. Combined residues were in rank order: 0.12, 0.16, 0.17, 0.19, 0.31, 0.33, 0.34, 0.52, 0.54, 0.96 and 1.1 mg/kg (n=11).

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level for peppers to be 2 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated an STMR and HR of 0.33 and 1.1 mg/kg respectively for peppers.

The value derived from use of the NAFTA calculator was 1.9 mg/kg (95/99 Rule). The common practice of JMPR is to use one significant figure for maximum residue levels below 10 mg/kg. Rounding up of the value to one significant figure resulted in 2 mg/kg which was in agreement with the recommendation of the present Meeting.

Chlorothalonil (81)

JMPR2015 derived an MRL of 7 mg/kg, STMR of 1.5 mg/kg and HR 4.4 mg/kg for chlorothalonil and an STMR and HR of 0.03 mg/kg for the metabolite SDS-3701 in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2015	7	1.5 (0.03)*	4.4 (0.03)*

* Metabolite SDS-3701

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldH7E000.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2015 and includes both eggplant and pepino.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for chlorothalonil and its metabolite SDS-3701 are 0.02 and 0.008 mg/kg bw, respectively. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2019 where the calculated IEDIs were 10-50% and 4-10% of the maximum ADI for chlorothalonil and the metabolite SDS-3701, respectively.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 1% contribution to the IEDI for chlorothalonil and 3% for its metabolite SDS-3701.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for chlorothalonil and its metabolite SDS-3701 are 0.6 and 0.03 mg/kg bw, respectively. The IESTI for chlorothalonil was 30% of the ARfD for children and 20% of the ARfD for the general population and for SDS-371 was 5% of the ARfD for children and 3% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.02 (0.008)*	0.6 (0.03)*	10-50% (4-10%)*	1% (3%)*	20-30% (3-5%)*

* Metabolite SDS-3701

Chlorothalonil (81): report extract from JMPR2015

Peppers

Chlorothalonil is registered in Brazil on pepper with a rate of 2×0.2 kg ai/hL with a PHI of 7 days. Supervised field trials from Brazil matching this GAP were submitted to the 2010 Meeting and supported by additional trials this year.

Residues of chlorothalonil in peppers following treatment according to Brazilian GAP based on trials submitted to the 2010 JMPR were (n=4): 1.1, 1.5, 1.7 and 4.4 mg/kg.

Additional trials submitted this year on peppers gave chlorothalonil residues of (n=8): 0.15, 0.16, 0.22, 0.28, 0.44, 0.74, 1.9, 2.9 mg/kg

Total residues (2010+2015 data) in peppers following treatment according to Brazilian GAP were (n=12): 0.15, 0.16, 0.22, 0.28, 0.44, 0.74, 1.1, 1.5, 1.7, 1.9, 2.9 and 4.4 mg/kg.

The corresponding residues of SDS-3701 (when analysed) were (n=5): < 0.01(5) mg/kg.

In the USA chlorothalonil is registered on peppers with a rate of 8×1.3 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 3 days. Supervised field trials from the USA matching this GAP were submitted.

In bell peppers following treatment with chlorothalonil according to USA GAP residues were (n=8): 0.5, 0.76, 1.0, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 2.8, 2.9 mg/kg. The corresponding residues of SDS-3701 were (n=8): < 0.03(8) mg/kg.

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Chlorothalonil

In non-bell peppers following treatment with chlorothalonil according to USA GAP residues were (n=7): 0.26, 0.62, 0.62, 0.7, 1.0, 1.6, 1.6 mg/kg. The corresponding residues of SDS-3701 were (n=7): 0.029, < 0.03(6) mg/kg.

The Meeting recognized that chlorothalonil residues in peppers treated according to Brazilian GAP resulted in the highest residue and estimated a maximum residue level of 7 mg/kg based on this dataset for peppers.

For dietary intake purposes of chlorothalonil the Meeting concluded that the STMR value for bell peppers treated according to US GAP was higher than the STMR according to the Brazilian GAP. Since both GAPs were supported by a sufficient number of trial data, the higher STMR of 1.5 mg/kg was selected for dietary intake purposes. An HR of 4.4 mg/kg was estimated based on the Brazilian GAP.

Residues of SDS-3701 were generally below the LOQs of 0.01 mg/kg to 0.03 mg/kg except for one finite residue at 0.029 mg/kg. The Meeting estimated both an STMR and HR of 0.03 mg/kg for SDS-3701 in peppers based on the more critical US dataset.

For the extrapolation from sweet pepper to dried chili pepper a default processing factor of 10 was taken into account. The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 70 mg/kg for chlorothalonil in dried chili pepper as well as a STMR of 15 mg/kg and a HR of 44 mg/kg. For SDS-3701 both a STMR and HR of 0.3 mg/kg were estimated.

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Tomato

Chlorothalonil is registered in Poland on tomatoes under protected conditions with a rate of 2×0.1 kg ai/hL (up to 1 kg ai/ha per application) with a PHI of 3 days. Protected supervised field trials on cherry tomatoes from various European countries approximating the GAP but with higher spray concentrations of 0.13 kg ai/hL to 0.2 kg ai/hL were submitted.

Compared to the Polish GAP all supervised field trials involved treatment at exaggerated spray concentrations, however the rates applied approximate the GAP maximum of 1 kg ai/ha and application. Since in the field trials submitted tomatoes were cultivated as high crops, the Meeting concluded that the spray concentration is the most sensitive parameter in terms of residues and decided to use the proportionality approach based on the spray concentration.

In protected tomatoes following treatment with 0.13 kg ai/hL (scaling factor 0.77) chlorothalonil residues were 0.45 mg/kg (0.77×0.59 mg/kg) and SDS-3701 residues were < 0.01 mg/kg (unscaled).

In protected tomatoes following treatment with 0.17 kg ai/hL (scaling factor 0.59) chlorothalonil residues were 0.94, 1.1, 1.8 mg/kg (0.59×1.6 , 1.8 and 3.1 mg/kg) and SDS-3701 residues were 0.006, 0.012, 0.024 mg/kg (0.59×0.01 , 0.02 and 0.04 mg/kg).

In protected tomatoes following treatment with 0.2 kg ai/hL (scaling factor 0.5) chlorothalonil residues were 0.5, 1.1, 1.7, 2.8 mg/kg (0.5×0.99 , 2.2, 3.4 and 5.5 mg/kg) and SDS-3701 residues were 0.005, 0.015, 0.015, 0.035 mg/kg (0.5×0.01 , 0.03, 0.03 and 0.07 mg/kg).

Total scaled residues of chlorothalonil were (n=8): 0.45, 0.5, 0.94, 1.1, 1.1, 1.7, 1.8 and 2.8 mg/kg

Total scaled residues of SDS-3701 were (n=8): 0.005, 0.006, < 0.01 , 0.012, 0.015, 0.015, 0.024 and 0.035 mg/kg

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level, an STMR and an HR value of 5 mg/kg, 1.1 mg/kg and 2.8 mg/kg for chlorothalonil in tomatoes, respectively.

For dietary intake purposes the Meeting also estimated a STMR of 0.0135 mg/kg and an HR of 0.035 mg/kg for SDS-3701 in tomatoes.

Cycloxydim (179)

JMPR2012 derived an MRL of 1.5 mg/kg, STMR of 0.445 mg/kg and HR of 0.84 mg/kg for cycloxydim in tomato (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Tomato	2012	1.5	0.445	0.84

Tomato was selected as a similar GAP was identified for eggplant.

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.agrar.basf.de/Dokumente/Produkte/Focus-Ultra/ga-focus-ultra.pdf?1702382763437>

The label has a similar GAP as that considered by JMPR2012 in tomato.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for cycloxydim is 0.07 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2012 where the calculated IEDIs were 7-50% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for cycloxydim is 2 mg/kg bw for women of childbearing age (unnecessary for general population) as determined by JMPR2009. The IESTI was 1% of the ARfD for women of childbearing age.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.07	2	7-50%	0%	1%

Cycloxydim (179): report extract from JMPR2012*Peppers*

Cycloxydim is registered in peppers (chili and sweet) in Italy at 1×0.60 kg ai/ha and a 20 day PHI. In eight trials conducted peppers in southern Europe according to this GAP, residues were: 0.68, 0.78, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 3.0, 3.1, and 5.3 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 9 mg/kg, a HR of 5.3 mg/kg and a STMR of 1.55 mg/kg for cycloxydim in peppers.

The Meeting also estimated a maximum residue level of 90 mg/kg, a HR-P of 53 mg/kg and a STMR-P of 15.5 mg/kg for cycloxydim in dried chili peppers, by applying a factor of 10 to the MRL, HR and STMR values estimated for peppers.

Tomatoes

Cycloxydim is registered in tomatoes at 1×0.4 kg ai/ha and a 35 day PHI in Greece, and at 0.6 kg ai/ha and a 56 day PHI in Switzerland.

In eight trials conducted in southern Europe according to Greek GAP, residues were: 0.12, 0.17, 0.25, 0.26, 0.31, 0.39, 0.43 and 0.55 mg/kg.

In eight trials conducted in northern Europe according to the GAP of Switzerland, residues were: 0.21, 0.39 (2), 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.50 and 0.84 mg/kg.

Based on the residue trial population in North of Europe, the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 1.5 mg/kg, a HR of 0.84 mg/kg and a STMR of 0.445 mg/kg for cycloxydim in tomatoes.

Cyfluthrin/beta-cyfluthrin (157)

JMPR2007 recommended an MRL of 0.2mg/kg be established for the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440). The assessment for eggplant utilised the available data for Peppers, with corresponding MRL (0.2mg/kg), STMR (0.05mg/kg) and HR (0.12mg/kg) values (report extract copied below).

This proposal seeks to extend the MRL of the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440) to the whole subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2007	0.2	0.05	0.12

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld7HM000.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2007 and includes the whole crop group Fruiting vegetables.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for cyfluthrin is 0.04 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2012 where the calculated IEDIs were 0-4% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for cyfluthrin is 0.04 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 10% of the ARfD for children and 8% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.04	0.04	0-4%	0%	8-10%

Cyfluthrin/beta-cyfluthrin (157): report extract from JMPR2007*Tomatoes (cyfluthrin)*

Trials on tomatoes were reported from the USA (GAP: 28–49 g ai/ha, PHI of 0 days and a maximum application per season of 295 g ai/ha and a maximum of 49 g ai/ha in a 7 day period). All trials were for field grown tomatoes with no data for tomatoes grown under protective cover.

Cyfluthrin residues in eleven trials from the USA matching GAP in rank order were (median underlined): < 0.01, 0.01, 0.02, 0.06, 0.07, 0.07, 0.07, 0.08, 0.08, 0.09 and 0.10 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level, an STMR value and an HR value for cyfluthrin in tomatoes of 0.2, 0.07 and 0.10 mg/kg respectively. The recommendation replaces the previous recommendation of 0.5 mg/kg for tomatoes.

Peppers (cyfluthrin)

Trials on peppers were reported from the USA (GAP: 28–49 g ai/ha, PHI of 7 days and a maximum application per season of 295 g ai/ha and a maximum of 49 g ai/ha in a 7 day period). All trials were for field grown peppers (including chilli) with no data for peppers grown under protective cover.

The Meeting agreed to combine the three trials on chilli peppers (0.06, 0.08, 0.08 mg/kg) with the six trials on sweet peppers (0.01, 0.01, 0.05, 0.06, 0.12 and 0.12 mg/kg) matching GAP in the USA. Residues matching GAP in rank order were (median underlined): 0.01, 0.01, 0.05, 0.06, 0.06, 0.08, 0.08, 0.12 and 0.12 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level, an STMR value and an HR value for cyfluthrin in peppers of 0.2, 0.06 and 0.12 mg/kg respectively. The recommendation for peppers replaces the previous recommendation of 0.2 mg/kg for peppers sweet.

Egg plant (cyfluthrin)

The Meeting noted that the registered use of cyfluthrin in the USA also includes egg plant (GAP: 28–49 g ai/ha, PHI of 7 days and a maximum application per season of 295 g ai/ha and a maximum of 49 g ai/ha in a 7 day period). The meeting considered the results from the trials conducted on peppers and tomatoes that comply with GAP for egg plants could be extrapolated to egg plants for the purposes of estimating maximum residue, STMR and HR levels. Residues on tomatoes that matched GAP for egg plants were < 0.01, 0.01, 0.02, 0.02, 0.03, 0.03, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.05, 0.05, 0.05, 0.05, 0.05, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.09 mg/kg. Residues on peppers that matched GAP for egg plants were 0.01, 0.01, 0.05, 0.06, 0.06, 0.08, 0.08, 0.12 and 0.12 mg/kg. The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level, an STMR value and an HR value for cyfluthrin in egg plant of 0.2, 0.05 and 0.12 mg/kg respectively.

Fenhexamid (215)

JMPR2005 recommended an MRL of 2mg/kg be established for the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440), based on data from both peppers and tomatoes. The assessment for eggplant at the time utilised the available data for Peppers, with a corresponding MRL of 2mg/kg and STMR of 0.71mg/kg (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2005	2	0.71	NA

NA - JMPR2005 decided that an ARfD for fenhexamid was unnecessary

This proposal seeks to extend the MRL of the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440) to the whole subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046).

Product label

Label available at: <https://agro.bayer.nl/Producten/Producten-A-Z/Teldor/Aanbevelingen>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2005.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for fenhexamid is 0.2 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2005 where the calculated IEDIs were 0-6% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0.1% contribution to the IEDI in cluster diet Group 9. All other cluster diet groups were 0% contribution.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR2005 decided that an ARfD for fenhexamid was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.2	NA	0-6%	0-0.1%	NA

NA - JMPR2005 decided that an ARfD for fenhexamid was unnecessary

Fenhexamid (215): report extract from JMPR2005*Peppers*

The highest GAP for indoor uses in Europe in/on peppers corresponds to 0.75 kg ai/ha, applied up to 3 times with a PHI of 3 days (Austria) or sprayed at 0.05 kg ai/hL with a PHI of 1 day in the Netherlands, where no maximum number of application is stated. The GAP for Israel is the same as for Austria without specifying the maximum number of applications, but because peppers in greenhouse are harvested continuously and spray intervals were 7 days or more it is unlikely that the same fruit received more than 3 applications.

The fenhexamid residues in sweet peppers from 18 European indoor trials (3 Belgium, 3 German, 3 Dutch, 2 French, 4 Italian, 2 Spanish, 1 Portuguese) meeting these conditions were 0.38, 0.41, 0.43, 0.45, 0.48, 0.63, 0.66, 0.67, 0.67, 0.75, 0.76, 0.84, 0.86, 0.89, 0.90, 0.92, 1.0 and 1.5 mg/kg with a 1-day PHI.

The Meeting agreed to extrapolate from data for sweet pepper on the whole subgroup including chili and sweet peppers and estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.71 mg/kg for residues of fenhexamid in peppers.

Egg plant

The registered use on egg plant is the same as on tomato and peppers in the Netherlands. The Meeting agreed to extrapolate from tomato and sweet pepper to egg plant. The data on tomato and peppers belonged to different populations and could not be combined. Therefore, the extrapolation based on the sweet pepper data set.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.71 mg/kg for residues of fenhexamid in egg plant.

Flubendiamide (242)

JMPR2010 reviewed data for both tomatoes and peppers. Higher values for MRL (0.7 mg/kg), STMR (0.35 mg/kg) and HR (0.63 mg/kg) were recommended in tomatoes (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Tomato	2010	0.7	0.35	0.63

The extrapolation to the subgroup Eggplants is recommended from tomatoes with an STMR of 0.35 mg/kg and HR of 0.63 mg/kg.

Product label

Label available at: <https://elabels.apvma.gov.au/61223ELBL.pdf>

The Australian label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2010 and includes the whole crop group of fruiting vegetables.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for flubendiamide is 0.02 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2010 where the calculated IEDIs were 3 to 20% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0 to 1% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for flubendiamide is 0.2 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 10% of the ARfD for children and 8% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.02	0.2	3-20%	0-1%	8-10%

Flubendiamide (242): report extract from JMPR2010

*Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits**Peppers*

Flubendiamide is registered in Australia in tomatoes and peppers at a maximum rate of 0.072 kg ai/ha (0.0072 kg ai/hL). Twenty four field trials were conducted on peppers in Australia in 2007. In seven trials conducted according to GAP, residues at a 1 day PHI were: 0.04, 0.06 (2), 0.09, 0.16, 0.21 and 0.37 mg/kg.

Flubendiamide is registered in the USA for use in fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits) at a maximum rate of 3×0.05 kg ai/ha. Eleven trials conducted on peppers in the USA at 5×0.05 kg ai/ha (1 day PHI and a 3 day retreatment interval) gave residues ranging from < 0.01 to 0.14 mg/kg. As these trials were not in accord with GAP, they were not considered further.

Flubendiamide is registered to be used in Greece and the Netherlands for use in greenhouses on peppers at 2×0.006 kg ai/hL (0.096 kg ai/ha) with 1 day PHI. Fourteen glasshouse trials were conducted on peppers in France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands using two or three spray treatments. Only four of these trials were according to GAP, giving residues as follows: 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, and 0.11 mg/kg.

The trials conducted on peppers in Australia and Europe according to GAP gave different residue populations. The Australian data gave the higher residues and were used as the basis for the estimations.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.7 mg/kg, a STMR of 0.09 mg/kg and a HR of 0.37 mg/kg for flubendiamide in peppers.

The maximum residue level estimate derived from use of the NAFTA statistical calculator was 0.7 mg/kg.

Chili pepper, Dry

Using the default dehydration factor of 10 to extrapolate from peppers to dried chilli peppers, the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 7 mg/kg and a STMR of 0.9 mg/kg for flubendiamide in dry chilli peppers.

Tomatoes

Field trials were conducted in Australia on tomatoes. In five trials conducted according to Australian GAP, residues at a 1 day PHI were: 0.04, 0.07, 0.35 (2) and 0.63 mg/kg. The trials conducted at higher and lower rates gave residues within the same range.

In eight field trials conducted on tomatoes in the USA in 2004 using five spray applications instead of three as specified by USA GAP (1 day PHI and 3 day RTI), residues ranged from 0.01 to 0.16 mg/kg. These trials were not considered further for MRL estimates because they do not reflect USA GAP and show residue levels lower than those conducted in Australia.

Flubendiamide is registered to be used in Greece in greenhouses in tomatoes at 2×0.006 kg ai/hL (0.12 kg ai/ha) with a 3 day PHI. In the Netherlands, GAP rate is the same, but the PHI is 1 day. Trials were conducted for greenhouse tomatoes in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain using the GAP application rate. However, the trials conducted with three applications are not in accord with GAP, and should not be directly used for MRL-estimating purposes.

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Flubendiamide

Five trials conducted in Germany, Spain and Portugal evaluated against Netherlands GAP gave residues at 1 day PHI of 0.06 (2), 0.09, 0.10, 0.11 (2) and 0.12 mg/kg.

The trials from Australia resulted in higher residues than those conducted in Europe and are appropriate for use in MRL estimations.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg, a STMR of 0.35 mg/kg and a HR of 0.63 mg/kg for flubendiamide in tomatoes.

The maximum residue level estimate derived from use of the NAFTA statistical calculator was 2.9 mg/kg.

Fludioxonil (211)

JMPR2013 reviewed data for peppers and confirmed that a previous decision of (JMPR2003) for establishing an MRL 1 mg/kg and STMR 0.18 mg/kg in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2013	1	0.18	NA

NA - JMPR2004 decided that an ARfD for fludioxonil was unnecessary

It is noted that JMPR2004 established an MRL in eggplant at 0.3 mg/kg based on data and GAPs from Spain and Italy. The above consideration for peppers to the subgroup Eggplant represents a different GAP considered by JMPR2013 for peppers under a US GAP (which also includes eggplant).

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld5EM015.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2013 and includes the whole crop group of fruiting vegetables.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for fludioxonil is 0.4 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2018 where the calculated IEDIs were 1 to 6% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR2004 decided that an ARfD for fludioxonil was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.4	NA	1-6%	0%	NA

NA - JMPR2004 decided that an ARfD for fludioxonil was unnecessary

Fludioxonil (211): report extract from JMPR2013*Peppers (Bell & Non-Bell)*

Currently, there is a MRL of 1 mg/kg for fludioxonil in Peppers, sweet, based European trials matching the GAPs of Italy and Austria.

The GAP of the USA consists of 4×0.245 kg ai/ha; 0 day PHI. The current Meeting received 14 supervised field residue trials on bell (sweet pepper) and non-bell peppers (including chili pepper) from the USA and Canada and five greenhouse trials matching US GAP.

Residues in the field trials for sweet peppers were < 0.02 (2), 0.08, 0.09, 0.12, 0.13 (2), 0.16 (2) and 0.28 (2) mg/kg. Residues for non-bell peppers were 0.06, 0.07, 0.12 and 0.14 mg.

Fludioxonil

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Residues found in the greenhouse trials were 0.10, 0.20, 0.21 and 0.22 mg/kg for sweet pepper and 0.20 mg/kg for non-bell peppers.

These data indicate that the current MRL of 1 mg/kg would accommodate the expected fludioxonil residues resulting in non-bell peppers when applied according to US GAP. The Meeting agreed to extend the previous recommendation of 1 mg/kg to peppers.

Based on the data on non-bell peppers (0.06, 0.07, 0.12, 0.14 and 0.20 mg) and a factor of 10, the Meeting estimates a maximum residue level of 4 mg/kg and a STMR of 1.2 mg/kg for dried chili peppers.

Flupyradifurone (285)

JMPR2016 considered both tomatoes and peppers under the same GAP including both foliar and soil use patterns. JMPR recommended for:

- Tomatoes an MRL of 1 mg/kg, STMR of 0.71 mg/kg and a HR of 0.69 mg/kg,
- Peppers an MRL of 0.9 mg/kg, STMR of 0.68 mg/kg and a HR of 2.39 mg/kg

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Tomato	2016	1	0.71	2.39

In representing a case worst case it is proposed to utilise the highest values from each tomato and pepper for the subgroup Eggplants, that being an MRL of 1 mg/kg, STMR of 0.71 mg/kg and a HR of 2.39 mg/kg.

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldC4K011.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2016 for tomatoes and peppers and is approved for the fruiting vegetables crop group.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for flupyradifurone is 0.08 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2019 where the calculated IEDIs were 6 to 20% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for flupyradifurone is 0.2 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 60% of the ARfD for children and 30% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.08	0.2	6-20%	0%	30-60%

Flupyradifurone (285): report extract from JMPR2016*Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits*

Residue trials were conducted in tomatoes (19 trials), sweet peppers (10 trials) and chilli peppers (four trials) in the USA and Canada, according to the GAP in the USA for Crop Group 8-10 (two foliar applications at 205 g ai/ha, 7-day RTI, 1-day PHI) and also according to the soil application GAP for Crop Group 8-10 (1 application at 409 g ai/ha, 45-day PHI). The highest observations for estimation of maximum residue levels and for dietary intake purposes have been selected from each trial for both the foliar application and the soil application.

The Meeting noted that in some decline trials conducted with flupyradifurone on fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits, there was no indication that the total residues (flupyradifurone +

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DFA + 6-CNA) had reached a maximum. The Meeting therefore decided that although the GAP was for the fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits group, no Crop Group MRL will be considered.

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Tomato

For the estimation of the maximum residue level the ranked order of residues of flupyradifurone in tomatoes from supervised trials (foliar use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was 0.055, 0.057, 0.059, 0.068, 0.086, 0.088, 0.11, 0.13, 0.14, 0.14, 0.14, 0.15, 0.23, 0.27, 0.28, 0.31, 0.45, 0.57 and 0.73 mg/kg.

For the estimation of dietary intake, the ranked order of total residues of flupyradifurone in tomatoes from supervised trials (foliar use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was 0.11, 0.11, 0.11, 0.15, 0.15, 0.18, 0.19, 0.19, 0.22, 0.27, 0.29, 0.30, 0.32, 0.33, 0.40, 0.46, 0.53, 0.62 and 0.91 mg/kg (HR 1.1 mg/kg).

For the estimation of the maximum residue level the ranked order of residues of flupyradifurone in tomatoes from supervised trials (soil use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was < 0.010 (7), 0.010, 0.011, 0.012, 0.013, 0.014, 0.015, 0.015, 0.029, 0.031, 0.034, 0.069 and 0.24 mg/kg

For the estimation of dietary intake, the ranked order of total residues of flupyradifurone in tomatoes from supervised trials (soil use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was < 0.060, < 0.060, 0.064, 0.070, 0.079, 0.10, 0.13, 0.15, 0.15, 0.19, 0.20, 0.24, 0.34, 0.68, 0.81, 0.81, 0.90, 1.1 and 1.9 mg/kg (HR 2.1 mg/kg).

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg based on the foliar use pattern. The Meeting estimated a median and highest residue for tomato of 0.27 and 2.1 mg/kg.

For tomatoes, no data from studies on follow crops are available. In field studies on succeeding crops, mean, median and highest total residues in cucumbers (fruiting vegetables, cucurbits) were 0.44, 0.51 and 0.69 mg/kg respectively. The Meeting decided to add the mean residue found in cucumber field studies on succeeding crops of 0.44 mg/kg to the median residue obtained from supervised tomato residue trials of 0.27 mg/kg for an overall STMR for flupyradifurone in tomatoes of 0.71 mg/kg. It was also decided to add 2.1 mg/kg (the highest residue found in supervised tomato field trials) to the highest residue of 0.69 mg/kg for cucumbers in the succeeding crop trials.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level, an STMR and an HR for tomatoes of 1, 0.71 and 2.79 mg/kg respectively.

Peppers

For the estimation of the maximum residue level the ranked order of residues of flupyradifurone in peppers from supervised trials (foliar use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was 0.030, 0.051, 0.070, 0.073, 0.083, 0.087, 0.12, 0.12, 0.12, 0.29, 0.30, 0.37, 0.47 and 0.53 mg/kg.

For the estimation of dietary intake, the ranked order of total residues of flupyradifurone in peppers from supervised trials (foliar use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was 0.11, 0.12, 0.14, 0.17, 0.17, 0.20, 0.22, 0.26, 0.35, 0.39, 0.42, 0.44, 0.52 and 0.68 mg/kg (HR 0.81 mg/kg).

For the estimation of the maximum residue level the ranked order of residues of flupyradifurone in peppers from supervised trials (soil use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was < 0.010, < 0.010, < 0.010, < 0.010, < 0.010, 0.011, 0.011, 0.011, 0.013, 0.024, 0.027, 0.035, 0.047 and 0.18 mg/kg.

For the estimation of dietary intake, the ranked order of total residues of flupyradifurone in peppers from supervised trials (soil use pattern) according to the GAP in the USA was 0.071, 0.098, 0.10, 0.13, 0.13, 0.13, 0.14, 0.16, 0.17, 0.36, 0.52, 0.72, 0.92 and 1.6 mg/kg (HR 1.7 mg/kg).

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The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.9 mg/kg for peppers based on the foliar use pattern. The Meeting estimated a median and highest residue of 0.24 and 1.7 mg/kg.

For peppers, no data from studies on follow crops are available. In field studies on succeeding crops, mean, median and highest total residues in cucumbers (fruiting vegetables, and cucurbits) were 0.44, 0.51 and 0.69 mg/kg respectively. The Meeting decided to add the mean residue found in cucumber field studies on succeeding crops of 0.44 mg/kg to the median residue obtained from supervised pepper residue trials of 0.24 mg/kg for an overall STMR for flupyradifurone in peppers of 0.68 mg/kg. It was also decided to add 1.7 mg/kg (the highest residue found in supervised field trials) to the highest residue of 0.69 mg/kg for cucumbers in the succeeding crop trials.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level, an STMR and an HR for peppers of 0.9, 0.68 and 2.39 mg/kg respectively.

The Meeting used the pepper data and a default processing factor of 10 to estimate a maximum residue level, STMR and HR for flupyradifurone in chilli pepper (dried) of 9, 6.8 and 23.9 mg/kg.

Flutriafol (248)

JMPR2015 considered both tomatoes and peppers under the same GAP. JMPR recommended for:

- Tomatoes an MRL of 0.8 mg/kg, STMR of 0.11 mg/kg and an HR of 0.63 mg/kg,
- Peppers an MRL of 1 mg/kg, STMR of 0.28 mg/kg and an HR of 0.41 mg/kg

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper & Tomato	2015	1	0.28	0.63

In representing a case worst case it is proposed to utilise the highest values from each tomato and pepper for the subgroup Eggplants, that being an MRL of 1 mg/kg, STMR of 0.28 mg/kg and a HR of 0.63 mg/kg.

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldDOT007.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2015 and includes members of both the pepper and eggplant subgroups.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for flutriafol is 0.01 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2015 where the calculated IEDIs were 3 to 10% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0 to 1% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for flubendiamide is 0.05 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 60% of the ARfD for children and 30% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.01	0.05	3-10%	0-1%	30-60%

Flutriafol (248): report extract from JMPR2015*Tomatoes*

Flutriafol is approved in the USA for use on tomatoes. The cGAP for tomatoes in the USA is four applications at 128 g ai/ha (maximum application per year 511 g ai/ha, 7 day interval between sprays, PHI 0 days). Residues from trials matching cGAP were (n=18): 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.06, 0.06, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.10, 0.12, 0.12, 0.12, 0.15, 0.18, 0.33, 0.40, 0.42 and 0.55 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.8 mg/kg for tomatoes together with an STMR of 0.11 mg/kg and an HR 0.63 (highest individual analytical result from duplicate samples) mg/kg.

Peppers

Residue trials were available from the USA. The cGAP for fruiting vegetables (USA group 8–10) which includes peppers in the USA is four applications at 128 g ai/ha (maximum application per year 511 g ai/ha, 7 day interval between sprays, PHI 0 days).

Residues in trials matching USA GAP were peppers, sweet (n=9), 0.03, 0.06, 0.06, 0.08, 0.10, 0.11, 0.14, 0.15 and 0.16 mg/kg, and chilli, (n=4), 0.12, 0.20, 0.26 and 0.31 mg/kg.

Residues in peppers and chilli, from trials submitted to the 2015 JMPR are covered by maximum residue levels recommended by the 2011 JMPR of 1 mg/kg for peppers, sweet however, the Meeting noted the commodity description from the 2011 JMPR should have been VO 0051 Peppers (subgroup including Peppers, Chilli and Peppers, Sweet) and not VO 0445 Peppers, Sweet (including pimento or pimiento). To resolve this Meeting recommends a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg, STMR of 0.28 mg/kg and an HR of 0.41 mg/kg for peppers (VO 0051) to replace the previous recommendation of 1 mg/kg for peppers, sweet (VO 0445).

Metaflumizone (236)

JMPR2009 recommended a MRL of 0.6mg/kg be established for the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440). The assessment for eggplant utilised the available data for peppers and tomatoes, with corresponding MRL (0.6mg/kg) and STMR (0.18mg/kg) values (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper & Tomato	2009	0.6	0.18	NA

NA - JMPR2009 decided that an ARfD for metaflumizone was unnecessary

This proposal seeks to extend the MRL of the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440) to the whole subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046).

Product label

Label available at:

[https://www.agro.basf.pt/Documents/R%C3%B3tulos/Alverde-\(r%C3%B3tulo\).pdf?1655826377386](https://www.agro.basf.pt/Documents/R%C3%B3tulos/Alverde-(r%C3%B3tulo).pdf?1655826377386)

<https://www.agro.basf.es/Documents/Nuevos-Archivos/Etiquetas/Insecticidas-y-Acaricidas/Etiqueta-Alverde.pdf?1681907518655>

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for metaflumizone is 0.01 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2019 where the calculated IEDIs were 1-4% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0.6% - 0.7% contribution to the IEDI from cluster diets Group 6 and Group 9.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR2009 decided that an ARfD for metaflumizone was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.01	NA	1-4%	0.6-0.7%	NA

NA - JMPR2009 decided that an ARfD for metaflumizone was unnecessary

Metaflumizone (236): report extract from JMPR2009

Fruiting vegetables other than Cucurbits

Chilli pepper field trials were reported from South Korea and the USA. However, the proposed label in the USA has been withdrawn. The ranked order of trials from South Korea that approximate the maximum GAP of South Korea (3×0.016 kg as/hL, SC, 2 day PHI) was: 0.10 and 0.12 mg/kg. The Meeting noted that two trials were insufficient to estimate a maximum residue level, HR, and STMR.

Field trial studies for peppers (bell or sweet) were reported from the USA. However, the proposed label in the USA was withdrawn.

Glasshouse trial studies on peppers were reported from Germany, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Spain, and Greece. Relevant labels were available for Germany, Italy, and Austria. The labels specify 2×0.024 kg as/hL, 3 day PHI in Germany and Italy, 1 day PHI in Austria. Residue data for a 1 day PHI were not supplied. The GAPs of Germany and Italy were utilized, and the residue values in ranked order (n=15) were: 0.10 (2), 0.16, 0.18 (5), 0.24 (2), 0.30, 0.34 (2), 0.35 (2) mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a STMR of 0.18 mg/kg. The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.6 mg/kg. The maximum residue level estimate derived from use of the NAFTA calculator was 0.56 mg/kg. The normal JMPR procedure is to use one significant figure for maximum residue levels below 10 mg/kg. With rounding, the value derived from use of the calculator corresponded to the Meeting's recommendation, i.e., 0.6 mg/kg rounded.

Tomato field trial studies were reported from the USA. However, the proposed label in the USA has been withdrawn.

Tomato field trial studies were reported from Spain and Italy. The GAP/label of Italy specifies 2×0.24 kg ai/ha, SC, and a 3 day PHI. The ranked order of trial results (n=10) were: 0.03 (4), 0.04 (2), 0.07, 0.10 (2), 0.14 mg/kg.

Tomato glasshouse studies were reported from Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Italy, and Greece. Labels for use in glasshouses were available from Austria, Germany, and Italy. All specify 2×0.24 kg ai/ha. There is a 1 day PHI in Austria and a 3 day PHI in Germany and Italy. Residue data were not available for a 1 day PHI. The labels for Germany and Italy were utilized to arrive at the ranked order of residue values (n=10) of: < 0.02, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.13 (2), 0.17, 0.25, 0.36 mg/kg. The Meeting noted that the tomatoes from glasshouses generated a higher residue value set than those from field trials in Europe.

Using the glasshouse trials from Europe, the Meeting estimated an STMR of 0.18 mg/kg. Noting the similarity of the residue populations for peppers and tomatoes, the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.6 mg/kg was appropriate for tomatoes.

The maximum residue level estimate derived from use of the NAFTA calculator was 0.69 mg/kg. The normal JMPR procedure is to use one significant figure for maximum residue levels below 10 mg/kg. With rounding the value derived from use of the calculator was 0.7 mg/kg rounded. The Meeting noted the similarity of the tomato and pepper data sets and the 0.6 mg/kg estimate for peppers was selected for tomatoes

Metaflumizone

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The Meeting agreed to use the tomato and pepper data as support for egg plant (aubergine) and estimated a STMR and a maximum residue level of 0.18, and 0.6 mg/kg, respectively, for egg plant.

Methomyl (94)

JMPR2004 derived an MRL of 0.7 mg/kg, STMR of 0.105 mg/kg and HR 0.44 mg/kg for methomyl in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2004	0.7	0.105	0.44

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldIH9000.pdf>

The label has a similar GAP as that considered by JMPR2004 and includes eggplant.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for methomyl is 0.02 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2008 where the calculated IEDIs were 0-3% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for methomyl is 0.02 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 100% of the ARfD for children and 60% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.02	0.02	0-3%	0%	60-100%

Methomyl (94): report extract from JMPR2004*Peppers*

Supervised trials were conducted on peppers in Canada (no GAP) and the USA (GAP: 1.0 kg ai/ha, 3-day PHI). Fifteen trials (one in Canada, 14 in the USA) were conducted at US GAP, with residue concentrations of 0.02, 0.03, 0.04 (two), 0.08 (two), 0.10 (two), 0.11 (two), 0.12, 0.18, 0.24, 0.26, 0.39 and 0.44 mg/kg.

Supervised trials on peppers were conducted in France (no GAP), Greece (GAP: 0.45 kg ai/ha, 15-day PHI), Italy (GAP: 0.04 kg ai/hl, 10-day PHI), Portugal (no GAP) and Spain (no GAP). In nine trials (two in France, three in Italy, one in Portugal and three in Spain) conducted at about Italian GAP, the ranked order of concentrations was: < 0.02 (five), 0.02 (two), 0.03 and 0.04 mg/kg. The data from southern Europe and the USA were considered to represent different populations. Using only the data from the USA (higher values), the Meeting estimated an STMR value of 0.105 mg/kg, a highest residue of 0.44 mg/kg and a maximum residue level of 0.7 mg/kg, which replaces the previous estimate (1 mg/kg).

Methoxyfenozide (209)

JMPR2003 reviewed data for both tomatoes and peppers. Both commodities were assigned an MRL of 2mg/kg, although higher values for both the STMR and HR were recommended in tomatoes. On this basis the extrapolation to the subgroup Eggplants is recommended from tomatoes with an STMR of 0.2 mg/kg and HR of 1.8 mg/kg (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Tomato	2003	2	0.2	1.8

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld61k014.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2003 and includes all members of the fruiting vegetable crop group.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for methoxyfenozide is 0.1 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2012 where the calculated IEDIs were 0-5% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for methoxyfenozide is 0.9 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 9% of the ARfD for children and 5% of the ARfD for the general population

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.1	0.9	0-5%	0%	5-9%

Methoxyfenozide (209): report extract from JMPR2003

Tomato. Supervised field trials were reported from Australia, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and the USA. GAP in Australia is SC 240 g/l, 0.03 or 0.04 kg ai/hl, (0.3 or 0.4 kg ai/ha, calculated), 3 applications, 0-day PHI. Nine trials were conducted at maximum GAP (0.04 kg ai/hl and/or 0.4 kg ai/ha), and the ranked order of residues is 0.13, 0.14, 0.21, 0.26, 0.56, 0.57, 0.73, 1.0, 1.6 mg/kg.

Glasshouse trials in Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France. These trials could not be evaluated for lack of finalized GAP.

GAP in the USA is SC 420 g/l or WP 800 g/kg, 0.28 kg ai/ha, 1.2 kg ai/ha per season, 1-day PHI. Thirteen trials were conducted at maximum GAP, with residues in ranked order of 0.052, 0.088, 0.12, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.16, 0.19, 0.20, 0.28, 0.33, 0.94, 1.8 mg/kg.

As the residues from Australia and the USA represent similar use patterns and are from the same population the values were combined, giving 0.052, 0.088, 0.12, 0.12, 0.13, 0.13, 0.14, 0.14, 0.16, 0.19, 0.20, 0.21, 0.26, 0.28, 0.33, 0.56, 0.57, 0.73, 0.94, 1.0, 1.6, 1.8 mg/kg.

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methoxyfenozide

The Meeting estimated an STMR of 0.20 mg/kg and a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg for tomatoes. The HR is 1.8 mg/kg.

Peppers. Supervised field trials were reported from the USA on peppers (bell and non-bell) and from Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, and The Netherlands on bell peppers. The 14 glasshouse trials in Europe could not be evaluated as there is no GAP. GAP in the USA is SC 240 g/l or WP 800 g/kg, 0.30 kg ai/ha, 1.1 kg ai/ha per season, 1-day PHI. The ranked order of residues on peppers from 13 trials at maximum GAP is 0.041, 0.049, 0.050, 0.12, 0.14, 0.16, 0.16, 0.20, *0.26*, 0.36, *0.40*, *0.48*, *0.94* mg/kg. The residues in non-bell peppers are in italics.

The Meeting estimated an STMR of 0.16 mg/kg and a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg for peppers. The HR is 0.94 mg/kg.

Egg plants. Two trials were reported from Malaysia, one within 75% of maximum GAP with a residue value of 0.13 mg/kg.

The Meeting considered one trial insufficient to estimate a maximum residue level.

Myclobutanil (181)

JMPR2014 derived an MRL of 3 mg/kg, STMR of 0.435 mg/kg and HR 2.4 mg/kg for myclobutanil in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2014	3	0.435	2.4

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld9M8011.pdf>

The label has a similar GAP in eggplant as that considered by JMPR2014.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for myclobutanil is 0.03 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2012 where the calculated IEDIs were 1-6% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0-1% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for cycloxydim is 0.3 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 40% of the ARfD for children and 20% of the ARfD for the general population

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.03	0.3	1-6%	0-1%	20-40%

Myclobutanil (181): report extract from JMPR2014*Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits**Tomatoes*

The critical GAP for myclobutanil on tomatoes is from the USA, 4×0.11 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 0 days. Seventeen outdoor trials were available from the USA on tomatoes matching US GAP with myclobutanil residues of 0.02, 0.03(2), 0.04(2), 0.06, 0.07(5), 0.08(2), 0.09, 0.10, 0.11 and 0.22 mg/kg, and with total residues of 0.02, 0.03, 0.04(2), 0.05, 0.06, 0.07(4), 0.08, 0.09, 0.10(2), 0.11, 0.12 and 0.25 mg/kg.

The Meeting decided to estimate an HR of 0.25 mg/kg, an STMR of 0.07 mg/kg based on total residues, and a maximum residue level of 0.3 mg/kg based on myclobutanil residues for tomatoes, confirming the previous recommendation.

Peppers

The critical GAP for myclobutanil on peppers is from the USA, 4×0.14 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 0 days. Two outdoor trials were available from the USA on sweet pepper matching US GAP with myclobutanil residue 0.03 and 0.47 mg/kg, and with total residue 0.05 and 0.64 mg/kg. Four outdoor trials were available from the USA on chilli pepper against US GAP with myclobutanil residue 0.09, 0.18, 1.19 and 2.03 mg/kg, and with total residue 0.12, 0.23, 1.39, 2.40 mg/kg.

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Myclobutanil

Considering the residues from sweet and chilli peppers to be similar, the Meeting decided to combine the two datasets. The residues in six trials were 0.03, 0.09, 0.18, 0.47, 1.19 and 2.03 mg/kg for myclobutanil and 0.05, 0.12, 0.23, 0.64, 1.39, 2.40 mg/kg for myclobutanil and RH-9090 and its conjugates. The Meeting estimated an HR 2.40 mg/kg, an STMR 0.435 mg/kg based on total residues, and maximum residue level of 3 mg/kg based on myclobutanil residues for peppers.

On the basis of residues in peppers and dehydration factor of 7, the Meeting estimated an HR of 16.8 mg/kg, an STMR of 2.45 mg/kg and recommended a maximum residue level of 40 mg/kg for myclobutanil on peppers chilli, dried.

Pyraclostrobin (210)

JMPR2006 recommended an MRL of 0.3 mg/kg be established for the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440), based on data from tomatoes. The assessment for eggplant at the time utilised the available data for tomatoes, with a corresponding MRL of 0.3 mg/kg, STMR of 0.12mg/kg and HR of 0.21 mg/kg (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Tomato	2006	0.3	0.12	0.21

This proposal seeks to extend the MRL of the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440) to the whole subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046).

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld62M021.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2006.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for pyraclostrobin is 0.03 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2019 where the calculated IEDIs were 1-7% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for pyraclostrobin is 0.7 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 1% of the ARfD for children and 1% of the ARfD for the general population

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.03	0.7	1-7%	0%	1%

Pyraclostrobin (201): report extract from JMPR2006*Eggplant*

The 2004 JMPR estimated a maximum residue level for tomatoes of 0.3 mg/kg, an HR of 0.21 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.12 mg/kg for outdoor application based on the US GAP.

Twenty six field and greenhouse trials performed according to the GAP in Poland (three applications at a rate of 0.067–0.1 kg ai/ha with a PHI of 3 days) resulted in residues 2–3 days after the final application in the ranges of < 0.02 to 0.13 mg/kg. There was no significant difference between the residue populations of field and greenhouse tomatoes.

The residue levels estimated, based on the critical US GAP, covers the residues obtained in European trials.

Since the evaluation in 2004, US and Canadian labels authorising the use of the compound on eggplant became available (six applications at 0.224 kg ai/ha with a 0 day PHI) which is the same as that for tomato. Furthermore, the Meeting noted that there was no difference between residues derived from outdoor and protected growing conditions of tomato.

The Meeting concluded that the residue levels estimated for tomato can be applied for eggplant as well, and estimated a maximum residue level of 0.3 mg/kg, an HR of 0.21 mg/kg and a STMR of 0.12 mg/kg.

Pyrethrins (63)

JMPR2000 examined data for the same GAP in both Tomato and Pepper and utilised data from cucurbits in support. The meeting agreed to establish MRLs at 0.05mg/kg with an STMR of 0.04mg/kg and HR 0.04mg/kg for both Tomato and Pepper (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper & Tomato	2000	0.05	0.04	0.04

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld60Q002.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2000 and includes the whole crop group Fruiting vegetables.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for pyrethrins is 0.04 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2005 where the calculated IEDIs were 1% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed (utilising the STMR of 0.04 mg/kg) to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from establishing an MRL of 0.05 mg/kg in the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The ARfD for pyrethrins is 0.2 mg/kg bw. The IESTI was 1% of the ARfD for children and 1% of the ARfD for the general population.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.04	0.2	1%	0%	1%

Pyrethrins (63): report extract from JMPR2000

Eight trials were conducted in cucurbits: two in *cantaloupe*, two in *cucumber*, and four in *summer squash*. The concentrations of residues in fruit were < 0.04 (7 trials) and 0.04 mg/kg. The Meeting agreed to recommend a MRL of 0.05 mg/kg, a STMR value of 0.04 mg/kg, and a HR value of 0.04 mg/kg for pyrethrins in fruiting cucurbits.

Three trials were conducted in *pepper* and three in *tomato*, giving residue concentrations < 0.04 mg/kg in the fruit. The Meeting agreed that residues on fruiting cucurbits can be used to support the data on peppers and tomatoes and recommended a MRL of 0.05 mg/kg, a STMR value of 0.04 mg/kg, and a HR value of 0.04 mg/kg for pyrethrins in tomatoes and peppers.

Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits. In eight trials on cucurbits in 1992/93 (Report N°18013A007) residues in the fruit were at or below the limit of quantification, 0.04 mg/kg (Table 27).

Table 27. Residues of total pyrethrins in cantaloupes, cucumber and summer squash fruit using 10 applications of 0.056 kg ai/ha, at a 0-day PHI.

Location	Crop (variety)	Application rate		Residues, mg/kg
		Water, l/ha	kg ai/hl	
AZ, Somerton	Cantaloupe (Topmark crowset)	234	0.024	<0.04
CA, Porterville	Cantaloupe (Hales best jumbo)	289	0.019	0.04
MI, Mason	Cucumber (Dasher II)	236	0.024	<0.04
NC, Lucama ¹	Cucumber (General Lee)	219	0.026	<0.04
FL, Oviedo	Summer squash (Early summer crookneck)	275	0.020	<0.04
GA, Montezuma	Summer squash (Ely yellow)	187	0.030	<0.04
NJ, Baptistown	Summer squash (Black beauty)	238	0.024	<0.04
TX, Uvalde	Summer squash (Aztec)	154	0.037	<0.04

¹ 11 applications

Peppers and tomatoes. In six trials in 1992/1993 (Report N°. 18015A005) residues were <0.04 mg/kg in the fruit (Table 28).

Table 28. Residues of total pyrethrins in peppers and tomatoes treated with 10 applications of 0.056 kg ai/ha, at a 0-day PHI.

Location	Crop (variety)	Application rate		Residues, mg/kg
		Water, l/ha	kg ai/hl	
CA, Porterville	Pepper (Yolo wonder)	295	0.019	<0.04
NC, Lucama	Pepper (CA wonder bell)	208	0.027	<0.04
TX, Uvalde	Pepper (Jupiter)	156	0.036	<0.04
FL, Oviedo	Tomato (Heartland)	280	0.020	<0.04
MI, Conklin	Tomato (Peto 118)	214	0.026	<0.04
NJ, Baptistown	Tomato (Better boy)	252	0.022	<0.04

Pyriproxyfen (200)

JMPR2018 recommended an MRL of 0.6mg/kg be established for the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440). The assessment for eggplant utilised the available data for Peppers, with corresponding MRL (0.6mg/kg) and STMR (0.17mg/kg) values (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2018	0.6	0.17	NA

NA – JMPR1999 decided that an ARfD for pyriproxyfen was unnecessary

This proposal seeks to extend the MRL of the individual commodity Eggplant (VO 0440) to the whole subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046).

Product label

Label available at: https://www.philagro.fr/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/202302_ADMIRAL-PRO_Fiche-produit.pdf

The label has the same GAP in eggplant as that considered by JMPR2018.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for pyriproxyfen is 0.1 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2019 where the calculated IEDIs were 0-1% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR1999 decided that an ARfD for pyriproxyfen was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.1	NA	0-1%	0%	NA

NA – JMPR1999 decided that an ARfD for pyriproxyfen was unnecessary

Pyriproxyfen (200): report extract from JMPR2018***Peppers and eggplants***

Pyriproxyfen is registered for use on protected peppers and eggplants in Italy with two foliar sprays of 0.12 kg ai/ha each (14 day RTI) and a PHI of 3 days. Supervised field trials approximating the GAP rate (9–11 day re-treatment intervals) conducted in France, Greece, Italy and Spain were submitted.

Residues of parent pyriproxyfen in peppers were (n = 8): 0.07, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.21, 0.25, 0.26 and 0.28 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.6 mg/kg and a STMR of 0.17 mg/kg for pyriproxyfen in peppers and decided to extrapolate its recommendations to eggplant also.

Based on a default processing factor of 10, the Meeting also estimated a maximum residue level of 6 mg/kg and a STMR of 1.7 mg/kg for pyriproxyfen in peppers chili, dried.

Tomatoes

Pyriproxyfen is registered for use on protected tomatoes in Italy with two foliar sprays of 0.12 kg ai/ha each (14 day interval) and a PHI of 3 days. Supervised field trials approximating the GAP (10–11 day re-treatment intervals) conducted in France, Greece, Italy and Spain were provided.

Residues of parent pyriproxyfen in tomatoes were (n = 8): 0.05, 0.06, 0.09, 0.09, 0.11, 0.11, 0.17 and 0.18 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.4 mg/kg and a STMR of 0.1 mg/kg for pyriproxyfen in tomatoes.

Quinoxifen (222)

JMPR2006 derived an MRL of 1 mg/kg, STMR of 0.15 mg/kg and HR 0.64 mg/kg for quinoxifen in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2006	1	0.15	0.64

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldHOQ008.pdf>

Label is approved for Pepper (US Subgroup 8-10B) which as stated in the label includes: *African eggplant; bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, eggplant, Martynia, non-bell pepper, okra, pea eggplant, pepino, pimento, roselle, scarlet eggplant, sweet pepper, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.*

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for quinoxifen is 0.2 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2006 where the calculated IEDIs were 0-1% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR2005 decided that an ARfD for quinoxifen was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.2	NA	0-1%	0%	NA

NA - JMPR2005 decided that an ARfD for quinoxifen was unnecessary

Quinoxifen (222): report extract from JMPR2006*Peppers*

A field trial residue study was reported from the USA (GAP: 250 g ai/L SC, 0.15 kg ai/ha, four applications per year, 0.60 kg ai/ha/year, 3 day PHI).

Quinoxifen

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The residues (n=11) in ranked order for quinoxifen residues on peppers from application at maximum GAP were: 0.01, 0.02, 0.09, 0.12, 0.15 (2), 0.16, 0.17, 0.23, 0.52, and 0.64 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated an STMR of 0.15 mg/kg, HR of 0.64 mg/kg and a maximum residue level of 1 mg/kg for peppers (bell and non-bell).

Spinetoram (233)

JMPR2017 derived an MRL of 0.4 mg/kg and STMR of 0.026 mg/kg for spinetoram in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2017	0.4	0.026	NA

NA - JMPR2008 decided that an ARfD for spinosad was unnecessary

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.corteva.com.br/produtos-e-servicos/protecao-de-cultivos/delegate.html>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2017 and includes eggplant and pepino.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for spinetoram is 0.05 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2017 where the calculated IEDIs were 0.3-2% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR2008 decided that an ARfD for spinosad was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure for the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.05	NA	0.3-2%	0%	NA

NA - JMPR2008 decided that an ARfD for spinosad was unnecessary

Spinetoram (233): report extract from JMPR2009*Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits**Peppers*

Eight indoor trials were carried out in Brazil on non-bell peppers during 2006 and 2007. Each treated plot received 4 applications of spinetoram at a nominal rate of 50 g ai/ha. The GAP in Brazil consists of 4 applications at 50 g ai/ha and a PHI of 3 days.

Eight outdoor trials were carried out in France (2), Spain (2), Italy (2) and Greece (2) during 2012 and 2013 on both bell and non-bell peppers. Each treated plot received 2 applications of 25 SC spinetoram at a nominal rate of 60 g ai/ha and RTI of 28 or 29 days.

Eight indoor trials were carried out in France (2), Netherlands (1), Denmark (1), Germany (1), Spain (1), Italy (1) and Greece (1) during 2012 and 2013 on bell and non-bell peppers. Each treated plot received 3 applications of 25 SC spinetoram at a nominal rate of 60 g ai/ha and RTI of 13–14 days.

Spinetoram residues from the trials matching the GAP in Brazil were in mg/kg:

Indoor in Brazil: < 0.01 (4), 0.012, 0.016, 0.023, 0.38;

Indoor in Europe: < 0.01, 0.012, 0.015, 0.018, 0.023, 0.029, 0.043, 0.059;

Outdoor in Europe: < 0.01 (3), 0.016, 0.017, 0.019, 0.081, 0.082.

Since the data population from these trials were not significantly different according the Kruskal-Wallis H test, the Meeting combined the data sets for estimating a maximum residue level for peppers. Combined data were (24): < 0.01 (8), 0.012, 0.012, 0.015, 0.016, 0.016, 0.017, 0.018, 0.019, 0.023, 0.023, 0.029, 0.043, 0.059, 0.081, 0.082 and 0.38 mg/kg.

The corresponding total residues were: < 0.02 (8), 0.022, 0.022, 0.025, 0.026, 0.026, 0.027, 0.028, 0.029, 0.033, 0.039, 0.041, 0.053, 0.081, 0.092, 0.103 and 0.45 mg/kg.

Spinetoram**383**

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.4 mg/kg and STMR of 0.026 mg/kg for a subgroup of peppers (except martynia, okra and roselle).

Using the concentration factor of 10, the Meeting also estimated a maximum residue level of 4 mg/kg and STMR of 0.26 mg/kg for dried chili peppers.

Spinosad (203)

JMPR2001 derived an MRL of 0.3 mg/kg and a STMR of 0.056 mg/kg for spinosad in peppers (report extract copied below).

Reference decision for extrapolation		Current MRL, STMR and HR for reference crop and proposed values for the subgroup Eggplant		
Commodity	Year of JMPR review	MRL (mg/kg)	STMR (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg)
Pepper	2001	0.3	0.056	NA

NA - JMPR2001 decided that an ARfD for spinosad was unnecessary

Product label

Label available at: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldALN022.pdf>

The label has the same GAP as that considered by JMPR2001. It is noted that during the JMPR2001 it was acknowledged that the US was registered for the fruiting vegetable crop group.

Summary of dietary risk assessment

Results for the dietary risk calculations discussed below can be viewed in Appendix V.

Long-term dietary exposure:

The ADI for spinosad is 0.02 mg/kg bw. The most recent long-term intake calculations performed for all MRL contributions was by JMPR2011 where the calculated IEDIs were 10-40% of the maximum ADI.

New calculations were performed to estimate the contribution for the subgroup Eggplants. These calculations resulted in 0-0.1% contribution to the IEDI.

It is therefore recommended that the long-term dietary exposure from the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute dietary exposure:

The JMPR2001 decided that an ARfD for spinosad was unnecessary.

It is therefore recommended that acute dietary exposure from modifying the current MRL in Eggplant (VO 0440) to the subgroup Eggplants (VO 2046) is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Dietary risk calculations for subgroup Eggplant				
ADI	ARfD	Long-term - IEDI		Short-term - IESTI
(mg/kg bw)		Most recent JMPR calculation	IEDI calculated contribution	
0.02	NA	10-40%	0-0.1%	NA

NA - JMPR2001 decided that an ARfD for spinosad was unnecessary

Spinosad (203): report extract from JMPR2001*Peppers*

In Australia, spinosad is registered for use on peppers at 0.096 kg ai/ha with harvesting permitted 1 day after the final application. In two trials in Australia that matched GAP conditions, the concentrations of spinosad residues on sweet peppers were 0.04 and 0.12 mg/kg.

Spinosad is registered in the USA for use on fruiting vegetables, including peppers, at 0.18 kg ai/ha with harvesting permitted 1 day after the final application. The concentrations of spinosad residues in eight trials that matched GAP (0.15 kg ai/ha is sufficiently close to 0.18 kg ai/ha) in hot and sweet peppers, in ranked order, were: 0.02, 0.03, 0.05 (2), 0.062, 0.073, 0.14 and 0.17 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed to combine the data on peppers from Australia and the USA, as follows: 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05 (2) 0.062, 0.073, 0.12, 0.14 and 0.17 mg/kg. The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.3 mg/kg and an STMR value of 0.056 mg/kg for spinosad in peppers.

APPENDIX V
Dietary risk calculations for the subgroup Eggplants
(For information)
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE ONLY

BUPROFEZIN – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATED DAILY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

BUPROFEZIN (173)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.009 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G01 diet	G01 intake	G02 diet	G02 intake	G03 diet	G03 intake	G04 diet	G04 intake	G05 diet	G05 intake	G06 diet	G06 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.33	5.58	1.84	4.31	1.42	0.89	0.29	9.31	3.07	13.64	4.50	20.12	6.64
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				1.8		1.4		0.3		3.1		4.5		6.6
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				540		540		540		540		540		540
	%ADI=				0.3%		0.3%		0.1%		0.6%		0.8%		1.2%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		1%		1%		1%

BUPROFEZIN (173)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.009 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.33	1.01	0.33	1.69	0.56	21.37	7.05	3.00	0.99	1.40	0.46	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.3		0.6		7.1		1.0		0.5		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				540		540		495		540		540		540
	%ADI=				0.1%		0.1%		1.4%		0.2%		0.1%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		1%		0%		0%		0%

BUPROFEZIN (173)		IEDI		ADI = 0 - 0.009 mg/kg bw									
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.33	1.31	0.43	8.26	2.73	3.95	1.30	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intake (ug/person)=					0.4		2.7		1.3		0.0		0.0
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =					60		60		60		60		60
ADI (ug/person)=					540		540		540		540		540
%ADI=					0.1%		0.5%		0.2%		0.0%		0.0%
Rounded %ADI=					0%		1%		0%		0%		0%

BUPROFEZIN – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		BUPROFEZIN (173)		ARfD= 0.5 mg/kg bw (500 µg/kg bw)										IESTI		
		Maximum %ARfD:										10% 6% 10%				
												all gen pop child				
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.33	1.1	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	51.832	10%	6%	10%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		1.1	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	18.439	4%	4%	3%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	1.1	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	7.11 - 8.04	1% - 2%	1% - 2%	2% - 2%

CHLOROTHALONIL – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATED DAILY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

CHLOROTHALONIL (81)		IEDI		ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw												
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day									
				G01 diet	G01 intake	G02 diet	G02 intake	G03 diet	G03 intake	G04 diet	G04 intake	G05 diet	G05 intake	G06 diet	G06 intake	
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	1.5	5.58	8.37	4.31	6.47	0.89	1.34	9.31	13.97	13.64	20.46	20.12	30.18	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				8.4		6.5		1.3		14.0		20.5		30.2	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1200		1200		1200		1200	
	%ADI=				0.7%		0.5%		0.1%		1.2%		1.7%		2.5%	
	Rounded %ADI=				1%		1%		0%		1%		2%		3%	

CHLOROTHALONIL (81)		IEDI		ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw												
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day									
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake	
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	1.5	1.01	1.52	1.69	2.54	21.37	32.06	3.00	4.50	1.40	2.10	NC	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				1.5		2.5		32.1		4.5		2.1		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1100		1200		1200		1200	
	%ADI=				0.1%		0.2%		2.9%		0.4%		0.2%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		3%		0%		0%		0%	

SDS-3701 ()		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.008 mg/kg bw							
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.03	1.01	0.03	1.69	0.05	21.37	0.64	3.00	0.09	1.40	0.04	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.0		0.1		0.6		0.1		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				480		480		440		480		480		480
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

SDS-3701 ()		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.008 mg/kg bw					
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.03	1.31	0.04	8.26	0.25	3.95	0.12	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.0		0.2		0.1		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				480		480		480		480		480
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

CHLOROTHALONIL – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		CHLOROTHALONIL (81)							IESTI							
		ARfD= 0.6 mg/kg bw (600 µg/kg bw)							Maximum %ARfD:			30%	20%	30%		
												all	gen pop	child		
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	1.5	4.4	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	207.330	30%	20%	30%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		4.4	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	73.758	10%	10%	10%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	4.4	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	28.45 - 32.16	5% - 5%	5% - 5%	6% - 6%

SDS-371 – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		SDS-371 ()							IESTI							
		ARfD= 0.03 mg/kg bw (30 µg/kg bw)							Maximum %ARfD:			5%	3%	5%		
												all	gen pop	child		
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.03	0.03	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	1.414	5%	3%	5%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		0.03	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	0.503	2%	2%	2%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	0.03	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	0.19 - 0.22	1% - 1%	1% - 1%	1% - 1%

CYCLOXYDIM (179)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.07 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.445	1.31	0.58	8.26	3.68	3.95	1.76	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=			0.6		3.7		1.8		0.0		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=			4200		4200		4200		4200		4200	
	%ADI=			0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

CYCLOXYDIM – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		CYCLOXYDIM (179)								IESTI				
		ARfD= 2 mg/kg bw (2000 µg/kg bw)								Maximum %ARfD:				
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.445	0.84	1.000	CN	gen pop, > 1 yrs.	19286	483.89	444	3	2a	21.646	1%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		0.84	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	14.081	1%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	0.84	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	5.43 - 6.14	0% - 0%

CYFLUTHRIN (157)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.04 mg/kg bw							
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person							
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake	
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.05	1.31	0.07	8.26	0.41	3.95	0.20	0.01	0.00	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total intake (ug/person)=				0.1			0.4			0.2			0.0	
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60			60			60			60	
ADI (ug/person)=				2400			2400			2400			2400	
%ADI=				0.0%			0.0%			0.0%			0.0%	
Rounded %ADI=				0%			0%			0%			0%	

CYFLUTHRIN – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		CYFLUTHRIN (157)							IESTI			Maximum %ARfD:				
		ARfD= 0.04 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)										10% 8% 10%				
												all gen pop child				
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.05	0.12	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	5.654	10%	8%	10%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		0.12	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	2.012	5%	5%	5%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	0.12	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	0.78 - 0.88	2% - 2%	2% - 2%	2% - 2%

FLUBENDIAMIDE (242)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day					G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake				
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.35	1.01	0.35	1.69	0.59	21.37	7.48	3.00	1.05	1.40	0.49	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.4		0.6		7.5		1.1		0.5		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1100		1200		1200		1200
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.7%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		1%		0%		0%		0%

FLUBENDIAMIDE (242)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person					G17 diet	G17 intake
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake		
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.35	1.31	0.46	8.26	2.89	3.95	1.38	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.5		2.9		1.4		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1200		1200		1200
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.2%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

FLUDIOXONIL (211)		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.4 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day						G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake					
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.18	1.01	0.18	1.69	0.30	21.37	3.85	3.00	0.54	1.40	0.25	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		0.3		3.8		0.5		0.3		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				24000		24000		22000		24000		24000		24000	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

FLUDIOXONIL (211)		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.4 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						G17 diet	G17 intake
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake			
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.18	1.31	0.24	8.26	1.49	3.95	0.71	0.01	0.00	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		1.5		0.7		0.0		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				24000		24000		24000		24000		24000	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

FLUPYRADIFURONE (285)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.08 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg			Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
			G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake			
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.71	1.31	0.93	8.26	5.86	3.95	2.80	0.01	0.01	NC	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total intake (ug/person)=				0.9			5.9			2.8			0.0		
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60			60			60			60		
ADI (ug/person)=				4800			4800			4800			4800		
%ADI=				0.0%			0.1%			0.1%			0.0%		
Rounded %ADI=				0%			0%			0%			0%		

FLUPYRADIFURONE – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		FLUPYRADIFURONE (285)								IESTI						
		ARfD= 0.2 mg/kg bw (200 µg/kg bw)								Maximum %ARfD:			60% 30% 60%			
													all gen pop child			
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.71	2.39	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	112.618	60%	30%	60%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		2.39	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	40.064	20%	20%	20%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	2.39	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	15.45 - 17.47	8% - 9%	8% - 9%	9% - 9%

FLUTRIAFOL (248)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.05 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person							
			STMR mg/kg	G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.28	1.31	0.37	8.26	2.31	3.95	1.11	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intake (ug/person)=					0.4	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0				
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =					60	60	60	60	60				
ADI (ug/person)=					3000	3000	3000	3000	3000				
%ADI=					0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
Rounded %ADI=					0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				

FLUTRIAFOL – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		FLUTRIAFOL (248)								IESTI						
		ARfD= 0.05 mg/kg bw (50 µg/kg bw)								Maximum %ARfD:			60%	30%	60%	
													all	gen pop	child	
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.28	0.63	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	29.686	60%	30%	60%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		0.63	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	10.561	20%	20%	20%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	0.63	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	4.07 - 4.6	8% - 9%	8% - 9%	10% - 10%

METAFLUMIZONE – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATED DAILY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

METAFLUMIZONE (236)		IEDI		ADI = 0 - 0.01 mg/kg bw												
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day									
				G01 diet	G01 intake	G02 diet	G02 intake	G03 diet	G03 intake	G04 diet	G04 intake	G05 diet	G05 intake	G06 diet	G06 intake	
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.18	5.58	1.00	4.31	0.78	0.89	0.16	9.31	1.68	13.64	2.46	20.12	3.62	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				1.0		0.8		0.2		1.7		2.5		3.6	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				600		600		600		600		600		600	
	%ADI=				0.2%		0.1%		0.0%		0.3%		0.4%		0.6%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		1%	

METAFLUMIZONE (236)		IEDI		ADI = 0 - 0.01 mg/kg bw												
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day									
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake	
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.18	1.01	0.18	1.69	0.30	21.37	3.85	3.00	0.54	1.40	0.25	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		0.3		3.8		0.5		0.3		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				600		600		550		600		600		600	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.1%		0.7%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		1%		0%		0%		0%	

METHOMYL (94)			IEDI				ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw								
			STMR	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	mg/kg	G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.105	1.01	0.11	1.69	0.18	21.37	2.24	3.00	0.32	1.40	0.15	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.1		0.2		2.2		0.3		0.1		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1100		1200		1200		1200
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

METHOMYL (94)			IEDI				ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw						
			STMR	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	mg/kg	G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.105	1.31	0.14	8.26	0.87	3.95	0.41	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.1		0.9		0.4		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1200		1200		1200
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

METHOXYFENOZIDE (209)		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.1 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day						G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake					
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.2	1.01	0.20	1.69	0.34	21.37	4.27	3.00	0.60	1.40	0.28	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		0.3		4.3		0.6		0.3		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				6000		6000		5500		6000		6000		6000	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

METHOXYFENOZIDE (209)		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.1 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						G17 diet	G17 intake
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake			
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.2	1.31	0.26	8.26	1.65	3.95	0.79	0.01	0.00	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.3		1.7		0.8		0.0		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				6000		6000		6000		6000		6000	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

MYCLOBUTANIL (181)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.03 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.435	1.01	0.44	1.69	0.74	21.37	9.30	3.00	1.31	1.40	0.61	NC	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.4		0.7		9.3		1.3		0.6		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1800		1800		1650		1800		1800		1800
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.6%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		1%		0%		0%		0%

MYCLOBUTANIL (181)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.03 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.435	1.31	0.57	8.26	3.59	3.95	1.72	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.6		3.6		1.7		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1800		1800		1800		1800		1800
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.2%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

MYCLOBUTANIL – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		MYCLOBUTANIL (181)														
		ARfD= 0.3 mg/kg bw (300 µg/kg bw)										Maximum %ARfD:				
												40% 20% 40%				
												all gen pop child				
Codex Code	Commodity	Processing	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	DCF	Country	Population group	n	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, edible portion, g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw/day	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded	% ARfD rounded
VO 0440	Egg plant (Aubergine)	raw with skin	0.435	2.4	1.000	CN	Child, 1-6 yrs.	969	253.44	444	3	2b	113.089	40%	20%	40%
VO 0443	Pepino (Melon pear, Tree melon)	Total		2.4	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	340	3	2a	40.232	10%	10%	10%
VO 2713	Scarlet eggplant (gilo, Ethiopian eggplant) (all commodities)	highest utilisation: Total	0	2.4	1.000	PRIMO-NL	Gen pop	P95	424.02	28	3	2a	15.52 - 17.54	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	6% - 6%

PYRACLOSTROBIN – INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATED DAILY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

		PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)														
		IEDI							ADI = 0 - 0.03 mg/kg bw							
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day									
				G01 diet	G01 intake	G02 diet	G02 intake	G03 diet	G03 intake	G04 diet	G04 intake	G05 diet	G05 intake	G06 diet	G06 intake	
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.12	5.58	0.67	4.31	0.52	0.89	0.11	9.31	1.12	13.64	1.64	20.12	2.41	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total intake (ug/person)=				0.7			0.5			1.1			1.6			2.4
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60			60			60			60			60
ADI (ug/person)=				1800			1800			1800			1800			1800
%ADI=				0.0%			0.0%			0.0%			0.1%			0.1%
Rounded %ADI=				0%			0%			0%			0%			0%

PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.03 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.12	1.01	0.12	1.69	0.20	21.37	2.56	3.00	0.36	1.40	0.17	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.1		0.2		2.6		0.4		0.2		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1800		1800		1650		1800		1800		1800
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

PYRACLOSTROBIN (210)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.03 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.12	1.31	0.16	8.26	0.99	3.95	0.47	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		1.0		0.5		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1800		1800		1800		1800		1800
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

PYRETHRINS (63)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.04 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.04	1.01	0.04	1.69	0.07	21.37	0.85	3.00	0.12	1.40	0.06	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.0		0.1		0.9		0.1		0.1		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				2400		2400		2200		2400		2400		2400
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

PYRETHRINS (63)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.04 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.04	1.31	0.05	8.26	0.33	3.95	0.16	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.1		0.3		0.2		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				2400		2400		2400		2400		2400
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

PYRIPROXYFEN (200)		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.1 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day						G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake					
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.17	1.01	0.17	1.69	0.29	21.37	3.63	3.00	0.51	1.40	0.24	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		0.3		3.6		0.5		0.2		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				6000		6000		5500		6000		6000		6000	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

PYRIPROXYFEN (200)		IEDI						ADI = 0 - 0.1 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						G17 diet	G17 intake
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake			
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.17	1.31	0.22	8.26	1.40	3.95	0.67	0.01	0.00	NC	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.2		1.4		0.7		0.0		0.0	
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60	
	ADI (ug/person)=				6000		6000		6000		6000		6000	
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

SPINETORAM (233)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.05 mg/kg bw								
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets as g/person/day			Intake as ug/person/day								
				G07 diet	G07 intake	G08 diet	G08 intake	G09 diet	G09 intake	G10 diet	G10 intake	G11 diet	G11 intake	G12 diet	G12 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.026	1.01	0.03	1.69	0.04	21.37	0.56	3.00	0.08	1.40	0.04	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.0		0.0		0.6		0.1		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		55		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				3000		3000		2750		3000		3000		3000
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

SPINETORAM (233)		IEDI					ADI = 0 - 0.05 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.026	1.31	0.03	8.26	0.21	3.95	0.10	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.0		0.2		0.1		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				3000		3000		3000		3000		3000
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

SPINOSAD (203)			IEDI				ADI = 0 - 0.02 mg/kg bw						
Codex Code	Commodity description	Expr as	STMR mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day			Intake = daily intake: ug/person						
				G13 diet	G13 intake	G14 diet	G14 intake	G15 diet	G15 intake	G16 diet	G16 intake	G17 diet	G17 intake
VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	RAC	0.056	1.31	0.07	8.26	0.46	3.95	0.22	0.01	0.00	NC	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total intake (ug/person)=				0.1		0.5		0.2		0.0		0.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (ug/person)=				1200		1200		1200		1200		1200
	%ADI=				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=				0%		0%		0%		0%		0%