

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 6

CX/PR 17/49/05-Add.1

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

49th Session

Beijing, P. R. China, 24-29 April 2017

COMMENTS at Steps 3 and 6 on proposed draft and draft maximum residue limits for pesticides in foods and feeds at Steps 4 and 7, submitted by Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba and Ecuador

STEPS IN THE CCPR-CODEX PROCEDURE

- Step 1 Recommendation of priority compounds by CCPR, involving the Ad Hoc Working group on Priorities
- Step 2 First evaluation of the compound by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues; estimation of an ADI and of MRLs (draft MRLs or proposed Codex MRLs)
- Step 3 Submission of the proposed Codex MRLs to governments for a first round of comments
- Step 4 First discussion of the proposed MRLs by the CCPR in the light of the comments received
- Step 5 Submission of the proposed Codex MRLs to the Codex Alimentarius Commission in the light of the CCPR-discussion, for consideration
- Step 6 Submission of the proposed Codex MRLs to governments for a second round of comments
- Step 7 Final discussion of the proposed Codex MRLs by the CCPR in the light of comments received
- Step 8 Consideration by the CAC in view of adoption of the proposal as Codex MRL (CXL)
- Step 5/8 The proposed codex MRL is submitted to the Commission at Step 5; as there seems to be no controversy and no need for further discussion at Steps 6 and 7, omission of these Steps is recommended to the Commission

Guideline Levels (GLs) will not proceed beyond Step 4 of the procedure.

General

Cuba

Cuba agrees with the document, with no further criteria to be added.

Ecuador

With reference to the evaluation of the 27 pesticides, 9 of which were new compounds; Ecuador has 17 registered compounds, which according to the Andean Regulations for the Registration and Control of Pesticides for Agricultural Use of the Andean Community, has been registered as follows:

Deltamethrin (135)

Australia

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

This was a nomination put forward by Canada. Canada supports the recommended MRL for rapeseed which is aligned with the Canadian MRL.

Ecuador

Registrations: Maize, gypsophila, pineapples, rice, grapes

Methoprene (147)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. S-methoprene was recently registered in Canada for use as an insect growth regulator. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2015-21, \(S\)-methoprene](#) and [Registration Decision RD2016-06, \(S\)-Methoprene](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Registered without specific crop.

Bentazone (172)**Canada**

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI and ARfD.

Ecuador

Registrations: Rice, alfalfa, beans.

Buprofezin (173)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the recommended MRLs. Canada recently registered buprofezin for use on several crops. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2016-07, Buprofezin](#) and [Registration Decision RD2016-23, Buprofezin](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Kidney-shaped tomatoes, bananas, soybean.

Penconazole (182)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRL for basil. Penconazole is not registered for use in Canada, nor are there any import MRLs established.

Ecuador

Registrations: Tomatoes, roses.

Fenpropimorph (188)**Canada**

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI and ARfD. Fenpropimorph is not registered for use in Canada, nor are there any import MRLs established.

Ecuador

Registrations: Bananas

Teflubenzuron (190)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. Teflubenzuron is not registered for use in Canada, however, import MRLs were recently established. See [Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-67, Teflubenzuron](#) for the proposed MRLs which came into effect February 14, 2017.

Ecuador

Registrations: African palm.

Fipronil (202)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRL for basil. Fipronil is not registered for use in Canada, nor are there any import MRLs established.

Ecuador

Registrations: Cucumber, beans, roses, peas, rice, gypsophila, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, maize, broccoli.

Dimethomorph (225)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the recommended MRLs. In Canada, dimethomorph is currently under re-evaluation. A proposed re-evaluation decision for dimethomorph is anticipated to be published for consultation in 2019. See [Re-evaluation Note REV2015-06, Re-evaluation Project Plan for Dimethomorph](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Potatoes, tomatoes, roses

Chlorantraniliprole (230)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the recommended MRLs.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Saflufenacil (251)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to recommended MRLs.

Ecuador

Registrations: African palm

Sulfoxaflor (252)**Canada**

Canada agrees with the JMPR decision to not recommend MRLs in the absence of a critical GAP.

Ecuador

Registrations: Tomatoes.

Benzovindiflupyr (261)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada supports the proposed JMPR ADI and ARfD and has no objection to the recommended MRLs. Canada recently registered benzovindiflupyr for use on several crops. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2015-02, Benzovindiflupyr](#) and [Registration Decision RD2015-27, Benzovindiflupyr](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Bixafen (262)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. A Joint Review for bixafen is currently in progress.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Fluensulfone (265)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the recommended MRLs. Canada is in the process of completing its review of the domestic registration of fluensulfone on fruiting vegetables and cucurbit vegetables.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Tolfenpyrad (269)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the recommended MRLs. Tolfenpyrad is not registered for use in Canada, however, import MRLs were recently established. See [Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-51, Tolfenpyrad](#) for the proposed MRLs which came into effect January 2, 2017.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Metrafenone (278)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the revisions of the Codex MRLs for animal commodities. Metrafenone was recently registered in Canada for use on grapes. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2013-07, Metrafenone](#) and [Registration Decision RD2014-06, Metrafenone](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Beans, roses, tomatoes.

Flonicamid (282)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the revisions of the Codex MRLs for animal commodities.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Fluazifop-p-butyl (283)**Australia**

The information provided to the JMPR precludes an estimate that the dietary exposure would be below the ADI. Australia notes that the potential exceedance of the ADI is for a single diet cluster (G16) and that the major contributor is sweet potato at 58% of the ADI.

If uses for sweet potato and yams (extrapolated from sweet potato) were deleted, the intake would be 100% for G16. Therefore Australia requests the committee/company consider whether the exceedance for long-term dietary exposure could be resolved by deleting the uses for sweet potato and yams. If the dietary exposure issue can be resolved, Australia supports advancement of the remaining MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. Fluazifop-p-butyl was recently re-evaluated in Canada and was granted continued registration. See [Proposed Re-evaluation Decision PRVD2011-11, Fluazifop-P-butyl](#) and [Re-evaluation Decision RVD2012-05, Fluazifop-P-butyl](#) for additional details.

Brazil

Brazil evaluated the risk of food intake for 27 pesticides proposed by JMPR in document CL 2016/48-PR. It is worth mentioning that for some pesticides, an ARfD or ADI adopted by Anvisa are different from those proposed by the JMPR. Thus, the risk was evaluated considering the values adopted internally.

It is concluded that there is no appreciable risk for 26 pesticides. However, the acute dietary risk assessment of Fluazifop-P-butyl (283), when using the MRLs proposed by the JMPR, represented a risk for national consumption in the 97.5 percentile for bean (384% of ARfD), cabbage (116% of ARfD) and sweet potato (243% of ARfD). The ARfD used was 0.017 mg / kg bw, expressed as fluazifop acid and based on NOAEL of 2 mg/kg bw per day for developmental effects observed in the developmental rat study, and applying an uncertainty factor of 100. No processing factors were used in the dietary exposure assessments, since they were not identified to these crops.

Ecuador

Registrations: Registered without specific crop.

Flupyradifurone (285)**Australia**

Other than for celery, leaf lettuce, spinach and mustard greens for which the JMPR identified an issue with short-term exposure, Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. Canada recently registered flupyradifurone for use on several crops. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2014-20, Flupyradifurone](#) and [Registration Decision RD2015-24, Flupyradifurone](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Roses.

Acibenzolar-S-methyl (288)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRL to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Imazethapyr (289)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada put forward the nomination for imazethapyr/lentils and rapeseed. While the Canadian MRLs for these commodities are lower than the recommended MRLs, based on different residue definitions, Canada supports the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs as Canadian growers will still be able to export to countries relying on the Codex MRLs as regulatory standards. The difference in dry soybean MRLs is based on different data packages.

Ecuador

Registrations: Soybean, peanuts.

Isofetamid (290)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. Canada has recently registered isofetamid for use on several crops. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2014-19, Isofetamid](#) and [Registration Decision RD2016-19, Isofetamid](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Oxathiapiprolin (291)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8

Note: The MRL for tomato, dried should be listed as 3 rather than 3.0.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. Oxathiapiprolin was recently registered in Canada for use as an insect growth regulator. See [Proposed Registration Decision PRD2015-22, Oxathiapiprolin](#) and [Registration Decision RD2015-29, Oxathiapiprolin](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Pendimethalin (292)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs. Pendimethalin was re-evaluated in Canada and was granted continued registration. See [Proposed Re-evaluation Decision PRVD2007-07, Pendimethalin](#) and [Re-evaluation Decision RVD2008-23, Pendimethalin](#) for additional details.

Ecuador

Registrations: Maize, rice and sugar cane.

Pinoxaden (293)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs.

Ecuador

Registrations: Not registered.

Spiromesifen (294)**Australia**

Australia supports advancement of the MRLs to Step 5/8.

Canada

Canada has no objection to the JMPR ADI, ARfD and the recommended MRLs.

Ecuador

Registrations: strawberries, potatoes.