DITHIOCARBAMATES (105)

APPRAISAL

Ferbam, thiram and ziram were evaluated at the present Meeting within the CCPR periodic review programme. The information on, and the STMR estimates for, the three compounds are discussed in their monographs.

Recommended MRLs for dithiocarbamates arising from the uses of thiram and ziram are consolidated here under the dithiocarbamate heading. The estimates of maximum residue levels for dithiocarbamates which rely primarily on ziram data are recommended as TMRLs until relevant data on environmental fate are evaluated. There are no recommendations for MRLs for dithiocarbamates arising from applications of ferbam.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the data from supervised trials the Meeting estimated the maximum residue levels listed below which are recommended for establishing MRLs or TMRLs. Estimates of STMR levels and definitions of the residues for dietary intake risk assessment are provided for thiram and ziram in their monographs.

Definition of the residue: The MRLs refer to total dithiocarbamates, determined as CS_2 evolved during acid digestion and expressed as mg CS_2/kg.

Commodity		Recommended MRL, mg/kg		Compounds on which estimates of maximum residue levels are based[1]
CCN	Name	New	Current	
AM 0660	Almond hulls	20[2]	20	maneb, ziram
TN 0660	Almonds	0.1*	0.1*	maneb ziram
TN 0672	Pecan	0.1* T		ziram
FP 0009	Pome fruits	5	5	mancozeb metiram propineb thiram ziram
FS 0012	Stone fruits	7 T[3]		thiram ziram
FB 0275	Strawberry	5		thiram

[1] The estimates are mainly based on data from uses of the underlined compounds.
[2] The estimated temporary maximum residue level arising from the use of ziram is 10 mg/kg, but the current draft MRL of 20 mg/kg should be maintained to accommodate uses of maneb.
[3] The estimated maximum residue level for dithiocarbamates arising from the use of thiram on plums and cherries is 1 mg/kg, but a TMRL of 7 mg/kg is recommended to accommodate uses of ziram on stone fruits.