DINOCAP (087)

EXPLANATION

Dinocap was evaluated in 1998 when residue data on grapes, apples, cucurbits, strawberries, peppers, peaches, apricots and tomatoes were submitted. Recommendations were made for all commodities except apricots and tomatoes. The Meeting re-evaluated data on tomatoes submitted in 1998 in the light of new information provided on GAP in Spain.

USE PATTERN

The registered use on tomatoes in Spain is 0.0195-0.026 kg ai/hl of an EC formulation, with a PHI of 7 days.

RESIDUES RESULTING FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS

The residues of dinocap in tomatoes from trials reviewed by the 1998 JMPR which approximated the Spanish GAP of 0.0195-0.026 kg ai/hl and PHI of 7 days are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Residues from supervised trials on tomatoes reviewed by 1998 JMPR.

Country, year	Formulation	Field or glasshouse	Application			PHI, days	Residues, mg/kg
			No.	kg ai/ha	kg ai/hl		
France (South), 1997	EC	F	4	0.29-0.36	0.021	7	<0.05
Italy, 1992	EC	F	3	0.11	0.018	7	<0.04
Italy, 1993	WP	F	3	0.18	0.018	7	<0.04
	EC	F	3	0.17	0.018	7	<0.04
Spain, 1991	EC	F	1	0.26	0.026	8	0.04
	EC	F	2	0.26	0.026	8	<0.04
Spain, 1993	EC	G	2	0.39	0.026	8	0.18
	EC	G	3	0.39	0.025	7	0.08

APPRAISAL

Dinocap was evaluated in 1998 when residue data on grapes, apples, cucurbits, strawberries, peppers, peaches, apricots and tomatoes were submitted. Maximum residue levels were estimated for all commodities except apricots and tomatoes. In view of new information on GAP in Spain provided by the manufacturer the data on residues in tomatoes submitted in 1998 were re-evaluated.

Field trials in France, Italy and Spain according to Spanish GAP (0.0195-0.026 kg ai/hl, PHI 7 days) gave residues of <0.04 (4), <0.05 and 0.04 mg/kg at PHIs of 7 or 8 days. In two trials in glasshouses in Spain, the residues were 0.08 and 0.18 mg/kg. The residues in rank order were <0.04 (4), <0.05, 0.04, 0.08 and 0.18 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.3 mg/kg and an STMR of 0.045 mg/kg for dinocap in tomatoes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meeting estimated the maximum residue level and STMR shown below. The maximum residue level is recommended for use as an MRL.

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake: sum of dinocap isomers and dinocap phenols, expressed as dinocap.

Commodity		MRL, mg/kg		STMR, mg/kg
CCN	Name	New	Previous	
VO 0448	Tomato	0.3	-	0.045

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Chronic intake

An STMR for tomato was estimated for dinocap by the present Meeting. At the 1998 JMPR, dinocap was evaluated as a new compound and STMRs were estimated for apples, grapes, strawberries, peaches, peppers and cucurbits. The dietary intake was calculated for all the commodities.

The International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDIs) for the five GEMS/Food regional diets, based on new and existing STMRs, were in the range of 0 to 2% of the ADI. The Meeting concluded that the intake of residues of dinocap resulting from its uses that have been considered by the JMPR is unlikely to present a public heath concern.

Acute intake

The acute reference dose for dinocap established by the 1998 JMPR is 0.008 mg/kg bw. The international estimates of short-term intake (IESTIs) for tomatoes are shown in Annex IV. The IESTI was 0.008 mg/kg bw (100% of the acute RfD) for adults and 0.0087 mg/kg for children. For the general population the Meeting concluded that it is unlikely that the acute intake of dinocap residues would exceed the acute reference dose. The acute RfD is not relevant to children because it is based on a teratogenic effect. The Meeting recommended that the JMPR re-evaluate the acute toxicity of dinocap to consider the necessity for establishing an acute RfD relevant to children.