Based on the highest estimated residue in fat (< 0.05 mg/kg), the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.05 (*) mg/kg in poultry fat and meat (fat).

Based on the highest estimated residue in kidney (< 0.05 mg/kg), the Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 0.05 (*) mg/kg in poultry edible offal.

Based on the highest estimated residues in tissues and eggs, the Meeting estimated HR values of 0 mg/kg in eggs, 0 mg/kg in poultry muscle, 0.05 mg/kg in poultry edible offal and 0.05 mg/kg in poultry fat.

Based on the mean estimated residues in tissues and eggs, the Meeting estimated STMR values of 0 mg/kg in eggs, 0 mg/kg in poultry muscle, 0.05 mg/kg in poultry edible offal and 0.05 mg/kg in poultry fat.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the data from supervised trials, the Meeting concluded that the residue levels listed in Annex 1 are suitable for estimating maximum residue limits and for IEDI and IESTI assessment.

Definition of the residue (for compliance with the MRL) for plant commodities: *Quinclorac plus quinclorac conjugates*

Definition of the residue (for estimation of dietary intake) for plant commodities: *Quinclorac plus quinclorac conjugates plus quinclorac methyl ester expressed as quinclorac*

Definition of the residue (for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities): *Quinclorac plus quinclorac conjugates*

The residue is fat soluble

* at or about the LOQ.

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Long-term dietary exposure

The International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDIs) of quinclorac were calculated for the 17 GEMS/Food cluster diets using STMRs/STMR-Ps estimated by the 2015 and the current Meeting (Annex 3). The ADI is 0–0.4 mg/kg bw and the calculated IEDIs were 0–1% of the maximum ADI (0.4 mg/kg bw). The Meeting concluded that the long-term dietary exposures to residues of quinclorac, resulting from uses considered by the JMPR, are unlikely to present a public health concern.

Short-term dietary exposure

The International Estimated Short-Term Intakes (IESTI) of quinclorac were calculated for food commodities and their processed commodities using HRs/HR-Ps or STMRs/STMR-Ps estimated by the current Meeting (Annex 4). The ARfD is 2 mg/kg bw and the calculated IESTIs were a maximum of 1% of the ARfD for the general population and 2% of the ARfD for children. The Meeting concluded that the short-term dietary exposure to residues of quinclorac, when used in ways that have been considered by the current JMPR, is unlikely to present a public health concern.

5.33 SAFLUFENACIL (251)

RESIDUE AND ANALYTICAL ASPECTS

Saflufenacil is a herbicide belonging to the uracil family of compounds. The biochemical mode of action is a protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase (PPO) inhibitor. Saflufenacil was evaluated as a new compound by the 2011 JMPR. The 2011 Meeting determined that the residue definition for MRL compliance and estimation of dietary intake for both plant and animal commodities is parent saflufenacil, and that the residue is not fat-soluble. The 2011 Meeting also derived an ADI of 0–0.05 mg/kg bw and determined that an ARfD is not necessary.

Saflufenacil was listed by the 48th Session of the CCPR for evaluation of additional MRLs; specifically, extrapolation of the existing Codex MRL and STMR for residues of saflufenacil in rape seed (0.6 mg/kg and 0.054 mg/kg, respectively) to linseed and mustard seeds. The Meeting received information on the registered uses of saflufenacil on flax and mustard, on the proposed modifications to the Codex oilseeds crop group, and summary data showing residue levels of another compound on rape seed, linseed, and mustard seed.

Extrapolation of rape seed recommendations to linseed and mustard seed

The Meeting noted that the revised commodity classification for the Codex Oilseed Group (023) is currently at Step 7 in the approval process and is expected to be advanced for adoption at the 2018 CAC. Subgroup A of the Oilseed Group contains *inter alia* rape seed, linseed, and mustard seed; all of which are enclosed in pod-like capsules throughout the growing season.

On the basis of the pending crop grouping and on the Canadian registered use pattern for all three crops being identical (up to 50 g ai/ha by ground or aerial application, 3-day pre-harvest interval), the Meeting decided to extrapolate the recommendations for rape seed to linseed and mustard seed.

For linseed and mustard seeds, the Meeting estimates maximum residue levels of 0.6 mg/kg and STMRs of 0.054 mg/kg.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the data from supervised trials in rape, the Meeting concluded that the residue levels listed in Annex 1 are suitable for establishing maximum residue limits and for IEDI assessment.

Definition of the residue (for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake) for plant and animal commodities: *saflufenacil*.

The residue is not fat-soluble.

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Long-term dietary exposure

The International Estimated Daily Intakes (IEDIs) of saflufenacil were calculated for the 17 GEMS/Food cluster diets using STMRs/STMR-Ps estimated by the current and previous Meetings. The ADI is 0–0.05 mg/kg bw and the calculated IEDIs were 2–20% of the maximum ADI (0.05 mg/kg bw). The Meeting concluded that the long-term dietary exposure to residues of saflufenacil, when used in ways that have been considered by the JMPR, are unlikely to present a public health concern.