DINOCAP (087)

EXPLANATION

Dinocap was last evaluated for residues by the 1999 JMPR. In 2000 the Meeting conducted a short-term dietary risk assessment from the consumption of grapes, apples, curcubits, strawberries, peppers, peaches, and tomatoes. The International Estimated Short-Term Intake (IESTI) of grapes exceeded the acute RfD for children (120% of the acute RfD) and for women of child-bearing age (140% of the acute RfD).

At the 33rd Session of the CCPR (2001) the representative of the manufacturer disagreed with the short-term intake calculation because it was based on data on wine grapes grown in northen Europe, which have high residues levels, and considered that data on table grapes grown in southern Europe should have been used. The Committee, noting that the proposed draft MRL for grapes was based on European GAP, agreed to consider this compound at its next session (ALINORM 01/24A).

APPRAISAL

The IESTI estimated at the 2000 JMPR was based on supervised trials submitted to the 1998 JMPR when dinocap was evaluated as a new compound. An HR value of 0.66 mg/kg for dinocap from a trial in Germany on wine grapes according to French GAP was used to estimate short-term intake. At the present Meeting a current French label was provided by the manufacturer and the trials in France and Germany provided to the 1998 JMPR were re-evaluated. The new label specifies a dose rate of 0.21 kg ai/ha. The residues in the trials in northern France and Germany on wine grapes were, in rank order, 0.22, 0.27, 0.28 and 0.35 mg/kg. Those in trials in southern France on table grapes were <0.04 and 0.05 (2) mg/kg. In 21 trials on table grapes in Greece, Italy and Portugal according to GAP (0.021 to 0.073 kg ai/hl) residues were, in rank order, <0.02 (2), <0.04 (8), <0.05 (6), 0.06, 0.08, 0.09, 0.11 (2), 0.20 (2) and 0.30 (2) mg/kg. The Meeting agreed that the residues in northern and southern Europe represented a single population and could be combined for the estimate as follows: <0.02 (2), <0.04 (9), <0.05 (8), 0.06, 0.08, 0.09, 0.11 (2), 0.20 (2), 0.22, 0.27, 0.28, 0.30 (2) and 0.35 mg/kg.

The Meeting withdrew the previous recommendations and estimated a maximum residue level of 0.5 mg/kg, an STMR of 0.05 mg/kg and an HR of 0.35 mg/kg for dinocap in grapes. Although this HR value comes from a supervised trial on wine grapes, the two next highest values (0.30 mg/kg) are from a trial on table grapes, indicating that wine and table grapes can contain similar residues. The short-term intake estimate should reflect the consumption of a single unit of a given commodity from any source, and no information is provided in the French label that wine variety grapes cannot be used for human consumption.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the data from supervised trials, the Meeting concluded that the residue levels shown below are suitable for establishing maximum residue limits and for dietary intake assessment.

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

CCN	Commodity	MRL (mg/kg) New	MRL (mg/kg) Previous	STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
FB 0269	Grapes	0.5	1	0.05	0.35

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Chronic intake. Currently, the ADI for dinocap is 0.01 mg/kg body weight/day. At the 1998 JMPR, the International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) calculated for commodities of human consumption which STMRs were estimated ranged from 0 to 1 % of the ADI for the five GEMS/Food regional diets. At this Meeting the STMR recommendation for grapes of 0.105 mg/kg was replaced by 0.05 mg/kg. The Meeting confirms the previous conclusion 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.

Short-term intake: An acute RfD of 0.03 mg/kg bw for dinocap was allocated for children and for general population and of 0.008 mg/kg bw for women of child-bearing age by the 2000 JMPR. International Estimate of Short-Term Intakes (IESTI) were calculated for grapes and the results are shown in Annex IV. The IESTI was 20 % of acute RfD for the general population, 60% of acute RfD for children, and 80 % for women of child-bearing age. The Meeting concluded that the short-term intake of dinocap from use in grapes is unlikely to present a public heath concern.