Pesticide residues in food 2007

Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues

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Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues
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T, toxicological evaluation; R, residue and analytical aspects; D, dietary risk assessment

* New compound

** Evaluated within the Periodic Re-evaluation Programme of the Code Committee on Pesticide Residues

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2007 Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADI	acceptable daily intake
ai	active ingredient
ARfD	acute reference dose
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
AUC	area under the curve for concentration–time
$BMDL_{10}$	benchmark-dose lower 95% confidence level
bw	body weight
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CCFAC	Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants
CCN	Codex classification number (for compounds or commodities)
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CSAF	chemical-specific assessment factor
C_{max}	maximum concentration
EC_{50}	the concentration of agonist that elicits a response that is 50% of the possible maximum
F_1	first filial generation
F_2	second filial generation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GAP	good agricultural practice
GC	gas chromatography
GGT	gamma-glutamyltransferase
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System–Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme
GnRH	gonadotropin-releasing hormone
hCG	human chorionic gonadotrophin hormone
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
HR	highest residue in the edible portion of a commodity found in trials used to estimate a maximum residue level in the commodity
HR-P	highest residue in a processed commodity calculated by multiplying the HR of the raw commodity by the corresponding processing factor
IC_{50}	concentration required to inhibit activity by 50%
IEDI	international estimated daily intake
IESTI	international estimate of short-term dietary intake
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JMPS	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications
LC	liquid chromatography
LC_{50}	median lethal concentration
LD_{50}	median lethal dose
LH	luteinising hormone
LOAEC	lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration
LOAEL	lowest-observed-adverse-effect level
LOD	limit of detection
LOQ	limit of quantification
MTD	maximum tolerated dose
MCH	mean corpuscular haemoglobin
MCV	mean corpuscular volume
MEQ	methylethoxyquin
MIC	minimum inhibitory concentration
MRL	maximum residue limit
MS	mass spectrometry
MS/MS	tandem mass spectrometry
NOAEL	no-observed-adverse-effect level
NOEL	no-observed-effect level
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHI	pre-harvest interval
PPARα	peroxisome proliferator-induced receptor alpha
ppm	parts per million
STMR	supervised trials median residue
STMR-P	supervised trials median residue in a processed commodity calculated by multiplying the STMR of the raw commodity by the corresponding processing factor
TIPA	triisopropylammonium
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
THPI	1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalimide
TRR	total radiolabelled residue
TSH	thyroid stimulating hormone
TMDI	theoretical maximum daily intake
WHO	World Health Organization

USE OF JMPR REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS BY REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Most of the summaries and evaluations contained in this report are based on unpublished proprietary data submitted for use by JMPR in making its assessments. A registration authority should not grant a registration on the basis of an evaluation unless it has first received authorization for such use from the owner of the data submitted for the JMPR review or has received the data on which the summaries are based, either from the owner of the data or from a second party that has obtained permission from the owner of the data for this purpose.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD

REPORT OF THE 2007 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING OF EXPERTS

1. INTRODUCTION

A Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) was held at the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland, from 18 to 27 September 2007. The Meeting brought together the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group.

The Meeting was opened by Dr Maria Neira, Director, WHO, on behalf of the Director-General of WHO and the Director-General of FAO. Dr Neira acknowledged the important role played by the work of the Meeting in the establishment of international food safety standards and its contribution to sustainable development. She informed the Meeting of the six-point agenda (promoting development, fostering health security, strengthening health systems, harnessing research, information and evidence, enhancing partnerships, and improving performance) that the new Director-General of WHO, Dr Margaret Chan, had proposed for the organization. That agenda also referred to using evidence to define strategies and measure results, and in that context the work of the Meeting was an important contribution to the goals of WHO. Dr Neira informed the Committee that the 50th World Health Assembly had approved an increased budget for food safety and nutrition and for public health and the environment, which illustrated the importance given by the Member States to these areas of work. She emphasized that FAO and WHO considered the provision of scientific advice in food safety an important and core activity.

The Meeting was held in pursuance of recommendations made by previous Meetings and accepted by the governing bodies of FAO and WHO that studies should be undertaken jointly by experts to evaluate possible hazards to humans arising from the occurrence of residues of pesticides in foods. The reports of previous Meetings (see Annex 5) contain information on acceptable daily intakes (ADIs), acute reference doses (ARfDs), maximum residue limits (MRLs), and the general principles that have been used for evaluating pesticides. The supporting documents (residue and toxicological evaluations) contain detailed monographs on these pesticides and include evaluations of analytical methods.

During the Meeting, the FAO Panel of Experts was responsible for reviewing residue and analytical aspects of the pesticides under consideration, including data on their metabolism, fate in the environment, and use patterns, and for estimating the maximum levels of residues that might occur as a result of use of the pesticides according to good agricultural practice. The estimation of MRLs and supervised trials median residue (STMR) values for commodities of animal origin was elaborated. The WHO Core Assessment Group was responsible for reviewing toxicological and related data in order to establish ADIs, and ARfDs, where necessary and possible.

The Meeting evaluated 31 pesticides, including 6 new compounds and 10 compounds that were reviewed within the Periodic Re-evaluation Programme of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) for toxicity or residues, or both. Toxicological evaluation and development of MRLs was also performed for 12 additional pesticides

The Meeting established ADIs and ARfDs, estimated MRLs and recommended them for use by the CCPR, and estimated STMR and highest residue (HR) levels as a basis for estimating dietary intakes.

The Meeting also estimated the dietary intakes (both short-term and long-term) of the pesticides reviewed and, on this basis, performed a dietary risk assessment in relation to their ADIs or ARfDs. Cases in which ADIs or ARfDs may be exceeded were clearly indicated in order to facilitate the decision-making process by the CCPR. The rationale for methodologies for long-term and short-term dietary risk assessment are described in detail in the reports of the 1997 JMPR (Annex 5,

reference *80*, section 2.3) and 1999 JMPR (Annex 5, reference *86*, section 2.2). Additional considerations are described in the report of the 2000 JMPR (Annex 5, reference *89*, sections 2.1–2.3).

The Meeting also considered a number of general issues addressing current issues related to the risk assessment of chemicals, the evaluation of pesticide residues and the procedures used to recommend maximum residue levels.

The Meeting responded to a number of specific concerns raised by CCPR.

The tentative agenda on the list of compounds for evaluation by the 2007 JMPR was amended as followings:

- Due to the lack of data in support of the residue evaluation of permethrin and the toxicological evaluation of vinclozolin, these compounds were removed from the agenda;
- In response to the 39th CCPR, residue evaluations of profenofos and dimethoate were rescheduled to the 2008 JMPR;
- The residue evaluation of tebuconazole was postponed to 2008 due to unforeseen circumstances.

1.1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The Secretariat informed the Committee that all experts participating in the 2007 JMPR had completed declaration-of-interest forms, and that no conflicts had been identified. The Meeting was informed of the following potentially relevant interests: Professor Boobis and Dr McGregor were or had been consulting on compounds not on the agenda of this meeting, but for companies that had submitted data for other compounds evaluated by this meeting; Professor Ray's research group had received funding from the pesticide industry for mechanistic studies on the toxicity of certain pyrethroids, none of which were on the agenda of the present Meeting.

2. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKE ASSESSMENT: FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The 2006 Meeting had discussed the uncertainties in the calculation and interpretation of international estimated short-term intake (IESTI) (Annex 5, reference *107*, general item 2.4). In this context, the present Meeting welcomed the publication of an Opinion by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) on 'Acute dietary intake assessment of pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables'.[1]

The Meeting acknowledged the usefulness of the detailed analysis performed by EFSA, which was based on supervised field-trial data provided to the European Union, available national monitoring data and food-consumption databases from nine European countries covering the Global Environment Monitoring System—Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme (GEMS/Food) cluster diets F (Scandinavian), E (central European) and B (Mediterranean). Inter alia, the EFSA Opinion addressed the effect of choosing the default value of 3 for the variability factor and also the effect of replacing the highest residue (HR) in the IESTI equation by the maximum residue limit (MRL).

The MRL is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue that the Codex Alimentarius Commission recommends should be legally permitted in a food.[2] MRLs are based on data on good agricultural practice (GAP) and foods derived from commodities that comply with the respective MRLs are intended to be safe for human consumption.[2] Whether a particular food commodity is safe for human consumption is assessed by comparing estimated extreme (high-end) intakes using the IESTI equation and comparing the estimated intake with the ARfD.

MRLs are based on maximum residue levels (a residue definition for enforcement purposes) estimated by JMPR as the maximum concentration of residue expected in food commodities when GAP is used. The HR is the highest residue value (a residue definition for risk-assessment purposes) in the edible portion of a food commodity and is estimated as the highest concentration of residue occurring in samples from valid supervised trials at maximum GAP. Maximum residue levels and HRs are derived from the same set of supervised field trials, in which residues have ideally been measured both in the whole commodity and in the edible portion. When no information is available on the residue in the edible portion, the residue in the whole commodity can be used as a worst-case estimate, provided that the residue definitions for enforcement and risk assessment are the same. When the residue definitions are the same and the whole food commodity is the edible portion, the maximum residue level is typically higher than the HR.

The Meeting noted that in the EFSA analysis, replacing the HR with the MRL in the IESTI equation had a slightly greater effect on the overall distribution of the percentage of person-days with intakes at or below the ARfD than did changing the variability factor from 7 or 5 to 3, the value used by JMPR since 2003. However, the Meeting noted that the intake on the vast majority of person-days would be less than the ARfD.

There is a public perception that small differences in estimated intake are real differences in terms of food safety (e.g., 120% ARfD is unacceptable, 80% ARfD is acceptable). Such differences could potentially arise from use of the HR versus the MRL in the IESTI equation. However, there is conservatism in the derivation of the ARfD and in the estimation of intake. For example, a safety

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[1] European Food Safety Authority (2007) *Opinion of the Scientific Committee on plant protection products and their residues on acute dietary intake of pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables*. Adopted on 19 April 2007 (http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178629328713.htm).

[2] Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (2006) *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual*, 16th edition. FAO, Rome, (http://www.codexalimentarius.net/web/procedural_manual.jsp).

factor for inter-individual variation is included when the ARfD is established, and as such the ARfD is designed to protect those individuals at the upper-end of human susceptibility. The Meeting further noted that there is likely to be very limited overlap between the population with the greatest sensitivity to a particular pesticide and the population with estimated intake of residues greater than the ARfD. Therefore in cases where the ARfD is exceeded, additional considerations should be taken into account, e.g., the amount by which the ARfD is exceeded, the basis on which the ARfD has been established likely conservatism and possible consequences, and the uncertainties in the estimate of intake.

The Meeting concluded that, overall, IESTI using the HR as an input is a satisfactory indicator for assessing the acceptability of MRLs for the assessment of short-term dietary intake. However, from the perspective of public perception there may be benefits in estimating the IESTI from the MRL.

If using the MRL in the IESTI equation, adjustments and alternatives would be needed in situations where the edible portion is different from the commodity to which the MRL applies, where the risk-assessment definition is different from the enforcement definition and in situations where there are no detectable residues in the edible portions.

The Meeting reiterated its recommendation from 2006 that FAO and WHO should host a consultation to address the issues identified in the reports of the present Meeting and of the Meeting of the previous year, with the participation of relevant stakeholders. The main objectives would be the continued refinement of the estimation of the short-term dietary intake of pesticides and of the interpretation of the outcome of short-term dietary risk assessment conducted by JMPR. The Meeting recommended investigation of the practicalities of using the MRL in IESTI calculations, because allowance would be needed for residues in edible portions, for the risk-assessment residue definition and in situations where no residues are detectable in the edible portion. Furthermore, the issue of whether it is appropriate to use the IESTI equations for evaluating the safety of individual consignments should be further investigated. The discussion should include how to improve communication between JMPR and risk managers and the public on the output of the risk assessment conducted by the Meeting.

2.2 CODEX MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR COMPOUNDS NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY COMPANIES/SPONSORS

When a pesticide is scheduled under the Periodic Re-evaluation programme for review, the entire toxicology and residue chemistry data bases must be supplied to the JMPR by the sponsors, usually the manufacturer(s). Recently two scheduled periodic re-evaluations could not be conducted because companies declined to support the review or to supply the necessary studies to FAO and WHO. Vinclozolin and permethrin had to be removed from the JMPR schedules because toxicology or residue studies, respectively, were not provided. In other instances, only partial data packages were submitted, for example, support of only one isomeric mixture of a pesticide which is marketed as two or more different isomeric mixtures.

The JMPR recommendations are based only on the results of the scientific assessment of the data supplied. In the absence of sufficient toxicological and residue data the Meeting cannot make recommendations for maximum residue levels. The importance of complete data submissions was addressed by the 2006 JMPR (General Consideration 2.1, JMPR Report 2006). It is the prerogative of the CCPR to accept or reject those recommendations, including recommendations to withdraw previous maximum residue levels suitable for use as MRLs. The CCPR has the option to consider other factors that it deems appropriate in retaining MRLs.

2.3 TOXICOLOGICAL RELEVANCE OF TRIAZOLE FUNGICIDES AND THEIR COMMON METABOLITES

The following triazole fungicides have been evaluated by the Meeting:

- Bitertanol
- Difenoconazole
- Fenbuconazole
- Flusilazole
- Hexaconazole
- Myclobutanil
- Penconazole
- Propiconazole
- Tebuconazole
- Triadimefon + Triadimenol

Variable amounts of the common metabolites, 1,2,4-triazolyl acetic acid and 1,2,4-triazolyl alanine are formed in plants, and of 1,2,4-triazole in plants and animals. The amount of 1,2,4-triazole found in rat urine varies from approximately 1% to 65% of the dose administered, depending on the parent compound.

1,2,4-Triazolyl alanine was evaluated toxicologically by the 1989 JMPR. The Meeting at that time concluded from the available data that residues of triazole alanine arising from the use of triazole fungicides do not present a toxicological hazard.

There was less information available on 1,2,4-triazolyl acetic acid, but it is likely to have low toxicity similar to 1,2,4-triazolyl alanine.

1,2,4-Triazole exhibits a number of toxicological effects, but the no-observed-adverse-effect levels (NOAELs) for relevant end-points were higher than those for the respective parent compounds.

In 2004, the Meeting evaluated triadimenol and triadimefon. In this context the plant metabolites 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-triazolyl acetic acid and 1,2,4-triazolyl alanine were also evaluated. The following conclusion was reached:

> Since 1,2,4-triazolyl alanine and 1,2,4-triazolyl acetic acid were of low systemic toxicity and developmental effects with 1,2,4-triazole occur at doses of ≥ 100 mg/kg bw per day, these metabolites were judged not to pose an additional risk to humans.

In a situation in which the metabolites arise from multiple triazole fungicides, they cannot be included in the residue definition. Since the metabolites cannot be linked to a specific triazole fungicide, they would have to be evaluated on their own. The Meeting did not have sufficient information to judge levels that would be without potential effect in consumers. However, the Meeting is aware that a number of studies of toxicity are available on the three common triazole metabolites. Therefore the Meeting recommended that a full evaluation of these metabolites should be performed.

In addition to the possibility of combined exposure to common triazole metabolites, the Meeting wished to draw attention to the possibility of combined exposures to more than one parent triazole. Some, but not all, of the triazole fungicides cause certain toxicological effects (e.g., developmental) that may share a common mode of action. Hence, this should ideally be taken into account when performing a refined intake assessment. The Meeting was aware of ongoing national and regional work on common mechanism groups for triazole fungicides and would welcome regular updates on this. The Meeting therefore recommended that work be undertaken to identify which triazole fungicides should be considered together in a cumulative risk assessment. This would most likely be undertaken at national or regional level, where adequate intake data would be available.

2.4 SETTING OF REFERENCE VALUES FOR ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDES: RELEVANCE OF THE BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPOUNDS

The present Meeting established ADIs and ARfDs for the organophosphorus insecticides azinphos-methyl (a di-methyl organophosphate) and profenofos (an ethyl-isopropyl organophosphate). The ADI was 0–0.03 mg/kg bw for both compounds, while the ARfDs were 0.1 and 1 mg/kg bw for azinphos-methyl and profenofos, respectively. The Meeting noted that the ARfD : ADI ratio is about 3.3 for azinphos-methyl and about 33 for profenofos. The Meeting also noted that the median (of results from available studies) oral median lethal doses (LD_{50}s) for azinphos-methyl and profenofos in rats were 13 mg/kg bw and 620 mg/kg bw, respectively, and hence the LD_{50} : ARfD ratio was about 130 for azinphos-methyl and about 620 for profenofos.

The likely explanation for these unexpectedly large differences between these compounds showing the same mode of action is given below.

General characteristics of inhibition of acetylcholinesterase activity by organophosphorus compounds

The molecular target of organophosphorus insecticides is acetylcholinesterase present in the nervous system. Typical clinical signs appear when acetylcholinesterase activity in the nervous system is inhibited by more than about 50% and, in the absence of treatment with antidote, death occurs when acetylcholinesterase activity is inhibited by more than 90%. Inhibition of brain acetylcholinesterase activity (or of its surrogate, erythrocyte acetylcholinesterase activity) by 20% or more is the relevant end-point with which to identify the NOAEL to be used for establishing the ADI or the ARfD.

The inhibited (organophosphorylated) acetylcholinesterase enzyme may either age (i.e., lose a side-chain of the phosphoryl residue), becoming resistant to spontaneous and pharmacologically-mediated reactivation, or may spontaneously reactivate.

Dimethyl-phosphorylated acetylcholinesterase reactivates with a half-life of about 1 h and ages relatively slowly (with a half-life of about 4 h). Hence most of the inhibited acetylcholinesterase will reactivate within a few hours after peak effect and only a relatively small fraction will age (i.e., will be irreversibly inhibited).

Reactivation of di-ethyl phosphorylated acetylcholinesterase is very slow (with a half-life of about 2 days) and there is no measurable reactivation of di-isopropyl phosphorylated acetylcholinesterase. Hence, essentially all acetylcholinesterase inhibited in this way will age.

Given these differences, it is expected that to reach the same level of effect via accumulation of inhibited acetylcholinesterase will require higher and possibly more doses of a di-methyl organophosphate than of a di-ethyl or di-isopropyl organophosphate.

Azinphos-methyl and profenofos

Table 1 shows the oral LD_{50}s in rats and NOAELs in animals given a single dose or repeated doses of azinphos-methyl or profenofos.

From the table it can be seen that, as expected, the dose of azinphos-methyl that was without significant effect on acetylcholinesterase activity after repeated daily doses was only about three times lower (2 versus 0.7) than the single dose that was without significant effect. On the other hand, the daily non-effective dose of profenofos was about 30 times (100 versus 3) lower than the single non-effective dose. This difference is consistent with the biochemical characteristics of inhibited

acetylcholinesterase as described above. However, differences in toxicokinetic parameters, not discussed here, might also play a role in this difference.

The present Meeting used a safety factor of 10 to set the ADI and the ARfD for azinphos-methyl in the light of the availability of reliable data from humans. Based on these data, the Meeting established an ARfD of 0.1 mg/kg bw and an ADI of 0–0.03 mg/kg bw. No relevant data from humans were available for profenofos and the standard safety factor of 100 was therefore applied to the data from animals.

However, while there is an approximately 130-fold difference between the ARfD and the oral LD_{50} in rats for azinphos-methyl and about a 620-fold difference for profenofos, it should be noted that the ARfD for azinphos-methyl is less uncertain since it is based on data from humans.

The Meeting concluded that due attention should be given to the structure of the organophosphorus compound under evaluation in order to properly understand the results of studies with single or repeated doses. Such understanding, together with the availability of adequate toxicokinetics data, might help in defining the chemical-specific assessment factor and in judging the adequacy of the available toxicological data.

Table 1. Oral LD_{50}s in rats and NOAELs for azinphos-methyl and profenofos

Substance	Median oral LD_{50} in rats[a] (mg/kg bw)	NOAEL in animals		Ratio of NOAEL for single dose versus NOAEL for repeated doses
		Single dose (mg/kg bw)	Repeated doses (mg/kg bw per day)	
Azinphos-methyl	13	2	0.7	2.9
Profenofos	620	100	3	33
Ratio for profenofos : azinphos-methyl	48	50	4.3	—

[a] Median of results for available studies.

2.5 CONSIDERATION OF SELECTION OF RESIDUE DATA FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS

The objective in evaluating residue trial data is to select residue values representing the GAP so as to estimate the maximum, median and high residues occurring in commodities treated according to the maximum GAP.

The estimation of STMR and HR values relies on the selection of residue data from trials within GAP. No more than one data point for each value is selected from each trial. A sufficient number of trials approximating GAP are needed to represent field and cultural practice variability (*FAO Manual* 2nd ed. 71).

When considering residue data from trials any one of the following may apply when several residue values are described as “replicates”:

1. replicate laboratory samples taken from a field sample
2. replicate field samples (each sample is taken randomly through a whole sprayed plot)
3. samples from replicate plots or sub or split-plots (the whole trial is subject to the same spraying operation, but it is divided into 2 or more areas that are sampled separately)
4. samples from replicate trials (trials from the same site that are not independent may be considered as replicate trials)

By definition, the Codex MRLs refer to the average residue in the bulk sample taken according to the Codex sampling procedure (Recommended method of sampling for the determination

of pesticide residues for compliance with MRLs (www.codexalimentarius.net/download/standards/379/cxs_229.pdf).

Consequently, those results which best represent the average residue in independent trials single samples should be selected.

It can be assumed that the normally large samples taken in supervised trials correspond to the size of bulk samples specified by the Codex procedure. Accordingly the maximum residue level for plant commodities can be estimated from the residues measured in composite samples, having a standard deviation of s_i.

Where the average residue measured in replicate random samples taken from one field would be used as a single residue value the true distribution of the residues would be apparently reduced proportional to the square root of the number of replicate field samples.

According to the sampling theory the standard deviation (also called 'standard error') of mean residue in n samples taken from the populations of "i" samples is:

$$S_{\bar{n}} = \frac{S_i}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Consequently if we use the average of two randomly selected replicate field samples taken from a plot, we reduce the standard deviation of the residues by 1.41.

Based on the above considerations, the Meeting decided to use the highest residues measured in replicate field samples taken from one experimental plot in future evaluations.

The Meeting will continue to apply the procedures described in the FAO Manual for the other situations. The Meeting will calculate the average of the analysis results of replicate test portions (replicate laboratory sample), and will select the highest residue value from the various definitions of replicates as the single value for purpose of identifying the STMR or HR value or recommending the maximum residue level.

2.6 RECONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE GAPS

At the 37th Session of the CCPR in 2005 it was proposed that when an estimated exposure for a particular GAP and pesticide/commodity combination exceeds the ARfD, the JMPR should consider alternative GAPs with adequate supporting field trials (ALINORM 05/28/24; para. 67, 68 and 81). The procedures for examining alternative GAPs are identified by the JMPR as either a retrospective or a prospective approach. These were discussed in 2005 and 2006 by the JMPR and CCPR at its 38th Session (ALINORM 06/29/24; para 29).

At the 39th Session of CCPR in 2007 the delegation of the USA presented a paper which summarizes the suggestions made by the CCPR and JMPR from 2005 to 2006 and proposes an explicit process to be used in future (ALINORM 07/30/24; para.21, 22, 41, 42). The Committee noted that the proposed procedure included a number of activities involving JMPR, and agreed that the document would be forwarded to the 2007 JMPR for consideration and advice. The Committee would also consider the alternative GAP procedure at its next session in the light of the advice received from JMPR (ALINORM 07/30/24, para. 43).

The 2007 JMPR welcomed the document which summarizes the lessons learned from the past and gives guidance on the way to proceed. Since the Meeting noted that it had already used a similar procedure for the retrospective and prospective approach in its residue evaluations in 2006 and 2007, the Meeting agreed with the proposals in general.

However, the Meeting was cautious about the proposal to derive an "acceptable highest residue" for the situation, where an alternative GAP is not available. Prospective approach, #2: *"The JMPR should also indicate an approximate acceptable Highest Residue (HR) as one of the*

conclusions of their analysis, i.e., a value that would yield an acceptable IESTI calculation. This information should be in the JMPR Report. This would provide a benchmark for interested parties and would help to alleviate the submission of non-relevant data to JMPR".

The JMPR's concern is that an "acceptable highest residue" would only consider the ARfD and consumption data. Such a value is not based on an existing GAP and on appropriate supervised residue trials. Residues arising from the use of pesticides in agriculture should generally not be present in food unless there is a GAP and then the estimation of maximum residue levels should be based on supervised residue trials data that support the GAP. Therefore an evaluation of pesticide residue data for exposure estimation and trade purposes has to be made on a scientific basis. A theoretical calculated value cannot be used to estimate a maximum residue level. There is an ethical obligation for data submitters to provide a full data set including all the supervised residue trials data related to the relevant GAPs (General Item 2.1, JMPR Report 2006).

The Meeting emphasized that the work of the JMPR is based on the best available scientific information. JMPR considers for its residue evaluations all aspects of the use and the fate of the pesticide and its residues, which implies that all studies that provide such information are necessary.

2.7 MRLS FOR PROCESSED FOODS (ESTABLISHMENT OF MRLS AND/OR PROCESSING FACTORS FOR PROCESSED AND READY-TO-EAT FOODS)

The 39th CCPR (2007) agreed to refer agenda paper CX/PR 07/39/8 (and other relevant documents such as CRD 22) to the 2007 JMPR on the understanding that the JMPR comments would be considered at the 2008 session of CCPR where it would be decided whether to develop guidelines on the application of processing factors (ALINORM 07/30/24 - Rev. 1).

The current policy of the JMPR is that MRLs for raw agricultural commodities should also apply to all processed foods and feeds derived from them (without adjustment), and that separate MRLs are not recommended for processed commodities unless residues are shown to concentrate during processing.

The Meeting reiterated its support for the existing policy and confirmed that it is impractical to establish maximum residue limits for all processed commodities. However, in light of the discussions of the CCPR it is clear that guidance is required to clarify when processing studies may be required, when maximum residue levels should be recommended for processed commodities and the appropriate use of default processing factors.

The Meeting considered there are two main uses of processing studies:

- determining whether or not residues concentrate during processing to the extent that residues legitimately present in the processed commodity occur at levels that may disrupt trade if a maximum residue limit is not established. In this situation processing studies are used in the estimation of a maximum residue level.
- refining dietary intake estimates used by the Meeting in assessing safety to consumers.

It was recalled by some members that the protocol for the superseded Theoretical Maximum Daily Intake (TMDI) calculations required the use of MRLs as estimates of residues. To facilitate refinement of TMDI calculations, maximum residue levels were recommended for a variety of processed commodities with lower residues than the raw agricultural commodity (RAC). International recognition of more realistic long-term exposure estimates such as the International Estimated Dietary Intake (IEDI) which uses high residues (HRs and HR-Ps) and Supervised Trial Median Residues (STMRs and STMR-Ps), negates the need for recommendations where concentration does not occur.

Internationally, refinement of dietary intake estimates is often constrained by a lack of information on consumption of processed commodities. The ability of JMPR to utilise processing factors to refine dietary intake calculations is hampered by an understandable lack of precise

consumption figures. This has been compounded by the recent changes from using 5 regional diets to the use of the 13 cluster diets developed by GEMS/Food. The food balance and other information available in developing 13 cluster diets has led to a smaller number of processed commodities for which consumption figures are available.

Despite the current constraints on the effective use of processing studies by the Meeting when considering dietary intake, it was felt that processing studies should continue to be documented.

Identification of metabolites/degradation products that might form upon processing is an important aspect of an evaluation. Unless processing involves fermentation where the residue may be exposed to metabolism by organisms different from that observed in crop, animal and soil metabolism studies, studies on the pH and temperature dependent hydrolysis and photolysis of the residues should be sufficient to indicate if different degradation products need to be considered in processed commodities.

Specific comments on each of the four recommendations of CCPR agenda paper CX/PR 07/39/8 are provided below:

(1) Processing studies should be mandatory for a relatively short list of commodities (e.g., the 16 commodities proposed by the US). Draft CXLs for the RACs do not advance to Step 8 without the submission to and acceptance by JMPR of the requisite processing studies.

The potential to disrupt trade is likely to be the major driver for processing studies, e.g., concentration of residues in wheat bran. The use of processing studies in dietary risk assessment is typically to enable refinement of the intake estimate (reduction) to obtain more realistic values. While highly desirable, the provision of processing studies is generally not essential for performing risk assessment at the international level. In some cases processing studies allow the refinement of intake estimates to acceptable levels.

The Meeting reviewed processing factors reported in a German database (http://www.bfr.bund.de/cd/579 [3]) obtained from JMPR reports 1995–2006, selected EU-Draft Assessment Reports 2003–2005, BVL: Food monitoring data 2002 and ATLANTA: Citrus fruit data 2007. The review, supported by the experience of panel members, indicates that few processes result in concentration of residues in the processed commodity. These generally involve the separation of the RAC into different components such as bran, hulls and husks from grains, skins and pulp from flesh after juicing, extraction of the oil component from oilseeds and olives and removal of water by dehydration.

Additional factors such as significance in trade and the diet, when combined with likelihood of concentration in the processed commodity, are suitable criteria for establishing a list of commodities requiring processing studies to enable CCPR as risk managers to make appropriate decisions on maximum residue recommendations. The JMPR currently relies on the Codex Alimentarius Classification as its guide to identify major internationally traded processed commodities.

The Meeting observed that many regulators currently require processing studies for commercial processing of RAC that are known to give rise to concentration of residues for some pesticides. JMPR will evaluate the data provided.

If residue levels are low or not detected in the RAC there would be no value in requiring a processing study (see JMPR 1999, page 13).

To assist the CCPR in their discussions the Meeting developed a list of commodities for which processing studies should routinely be submitted as experience suggests residues may concentrate in processed commodities that are in trade (Table 2). The Meeting recognized that it is a CCPR decision whether to advance maximum residue limits for commodities listed in Table 2

[3] At present, the BfR processing factor database contains 1042 processing factors for foods for 116 pesticides and 433 processing factors for feedstuffs for 91 pesticides.

depending on the availability of suitable processing studies. As there are a potentially large number of commodities for which processing studies might be required, the Meeting explored the potential for extrapolation of processing of commodities within a commodity group.

The number of processing studies conducted with a single pesticide on different members of a commodity group is generally small and inadequate to provide guidance on extrapolation of processing studies. However, for a limited number of commodities, the Meeting considered that the available data together with the nature of the related commodities and the similarity of the process would allow pragmatic decisions on extrapolation to be made. These proposals are also indicated in Table 2.

(2) CXLs or processing factors should be established or recommended for those processed commodities where a significant increase (more than 1.3 times) of residue of concern occurs from RAC to processed commodity. It should be decided in advance for which commodities CXLs and for which processing factors will be established.

The Meeting considered that processing studies should only routinely be provided for commodities listed in Table 2. Table 2 also indicates the Meetings suggestions on commodities for which maximum residue levels should be recommended if concentration occurs upon processing.

The JMPR's experience suggests that the accuracy and precision of processing studies is such that a PF of 1.3 cannot be adequately distinguished from a value of 0.7. Concentration of 1.3× is considered not to represent "significant increase" in residues. Where application of the PF to residues from trials leads to estimates in the processed commodity that are less than the proposed maximum residue level for the unprocessed commodity, the JMPR would not normally recommend a separate maximum residue level for the processed commodity.

(3) CXLs or processing factors should be established or recommended for those processed commodities where a significant decrease in residue occurs from RAC to processed commodity, and this should be decided in advance. The processing factor must be considered in order to achieve a satisfactory dietary exposure assessment.

The Meeting was of the opinion that maximum residue levels are not required for processed commodities where residues do not concentrate. In these cases it should be sufficient to document the processing factors used in decision making and in dietary intake (e.g., estimation of STMR-P and HR-P values) in line with current JMPR practice. Table 3 lists types of processing procedures that the Meeting considered would be useful for refining dietary intake calculations but not essential for estimating maximum residue levels. Suggested extrapolations for the use of processing data in dietary intake calculations are also listed.

An exception to not recommending a maximum residue level would be if the acute intake estimate for consumption of the processed commodity was close to the acute reference dose in which case a maximum residue level would be recommended to CCPR. This is considered to be an unlikely event.

(4) A limited number of default (generic) processing factors should be established or recommended for some predefined common processes, starting with dehydration (e.g., dried vegetables, spices, fruits herbal infusions, milk powder). These can be used nationally and internationally for risk assessment purposes.

The Meeting agreed that default dehydration factors are of use in dietary intake assessment (where processing study results are not available) and is aware of a range of default factors employed by the US EPA that would be suitable. Table 4 details a range of default factors that are considered reliable and could be used by the JMPR. Use of default factors would be restricted to situations where there was no other form of processing involved and would not apply to situations such as whole milk → skim milk powder (change in fat content prior to dehydration) or sugar beet → beet pulp, dry (juice extracted prior to dehydration).

Default values assume that no loss of pesticide occurs during drying. For some pesticides, losses by volatilization and decomposition may occur. Defaults would always be superseded by factors based on data. Defaults are not applicable where the process generates a relevant compound e.g., dithiocarbamates → ETU.

Table 2. Industrial processes involving well-defined procedures typically practised on a large scale for major commodities. Most regulatory authorities consider studies for these processes essential for estimation of maximum residue levels.

Raw Agricultural Commodity	Processing	Processed commodity	Required	Extrapolations	Purpose		
					MRL	Diet	Animal feed
Cereal grain – oats, rye, triticale, wheat	Milling	Bran	Y	Wheat → small grains (oats, rye, triticale) except rice	✓	✓	✓
		Flour	Y			✓	
		Germ	Y			✓	
		Wholemeal	O			✓	✓
		Bread	O			✓	
Cereal grain - Rice	Milling	Husked rice	Y	None	✓		✓
		Bran	Y		✓		✓
		Hulls	Y				✓
		Polished rice	O			✓	
Cereal grain – maize	Milling wet/dry	Oil	Y	Maize (dry milling only) → grain sorghum	✓	✓	
		Flour	Y			✓	
		Meal	Y			✓	✓
Citrus fruit[1]	Juicing	Juice	Y	Orange → all citrus		✓	
		Pulp	Y				✓
		Peel	O			✓	
		Molasses	O		✓		
Pome fruit	Juicing	Juice	Y	Apple → pome fruit		✓	
		Pomace, wet or dry	Y		✓		✓
		Sauce	O			✓	
Grapes	Juicing/ Dehydration	Juice	Y	None		✓	
		Pomace, wet or dry	Y		✓		✓
		Raisins	Y		✓	✓	
		Wine (fermentation)	Y			✓	
Plums	Dehydration	Prunes	Y	None	✓	✓	
Tomato	Juicing	Juice	Y	None		✓	
		Paste	O			✓	
		Purée	O			✓	
Sweet corn		Kernels	Y	None		✓	
		Cannery waste	Y				✓
Oilseeds	Solvent extraction/ crushing	Oil refined	Y	Soy bean ↔ rape (canola) ↔ cottonseed ↔ sunflower ↔ sesame ↔ linseed (flax) ↔ peanut ↔	✓	✓	

Raw Agricultural Commodity	Processing	Processed commodity	Required	Extrapolations	Purpose		
					MRL	Diet	Animal feed
				safflower			
		Hulls	Y				✓
		Meal	Y		✓		✓
	Cold press	Oil	Y	Soy bean ↔ rape (canola) ↔ cottonseed ↔ sunflower ↔ sesame ↔ linseed (flax) ↔ peanut ↔ safflower	✓	✓	
		Hulls	Y				✓
		Meal	Y		✓		✓
Olives	Pressing/ extraction	Oil	Y	None	✓	✓	
Potato		Peel /processing waste	Y	None			✓
		Granules	O			✓	
		Chips	O			✓	
		Crisps	O			✓	
Sugar beet, Sugarcane	Press	Sugar	Y	Sugar beet ↔ sugarcane		✓	
		Molasses	Y		✓		✓
		Beet pulp, dry	Y		✓		✓
		Cane bagasse	O				✓

Y=yes; O=optional

[1] The Meeting noted that processing of citrus fruit to produce citrus oil often results in concentration of residues, however citrus oil was not included in the table as there is no Codex Commodity Classification. Citrus oil is used as flavouring and is an extremely minor component in the diet.

Table 3. Additional household preparation, processing procedures and possible extrapolations for refinement of dietary intake (all studies optional, i.e., not essential for estimation of maximum residue levels)

Processing procedure	Explanations	Examples of major crop[1]	Extrapolations[6]
Distribution in the edible / non edible portion	Normally covered by the residue trials	Citrus Tropical fruits (with inedible peel) e.g. Banana Winter squash, Melon	Orange ↔ grapefruit ↔ lime ↔ lemon ↔ tangerine (clementine, mandarin) Banana ↔ plantains Melons → all inedible peel cucurbits
Preparation of vegetable juice other than tomato		Carrot	
Infusions and extractions	Infusions, including green and black tea. Roasting and extraction (including instant coffee)	Tea Cacao Coffee	
Preparation of canned and frozen fruit		*Canned:* Apple/Pear Peach Pineapple *Frozen:* Strawberry Apple Peach Blueberry	Any one canned fruit ↔ all canned fruits Any one frozen fruit ↔all frozen fruits
Preparation of other fruit	Includes production of	Pome fruit	Any one fruit ↔ other major fruits

Processing procedure	Explanations	Examples of major crop[1]	Extrapolations[6]
products (primary processes only)	marmalade, jam, jelly, sauce/puree	Stone fruit Grape Citrus (orange)	
Preparation of alcoholic beverages	Fermentation Brewing/distillation	Rice Barley Other Cereals (wheat, maize, rye) Sugar [for grapes see table 2]	Grapes[4] → all wine-producing RACs except rice Rice (beer, wine) → None Barley ↔ all beer-producing RACs (except rice, including hops) Barley ↔ all whiskey-type producing RACs
Cooking vegetables, pulses and cereals in water		Carrots Beans Peas (succulent and dry) Potatoes Spinach	
Preparation of canned and/or frozen vegetables	Both commercial-type canning and freezing procedures should be demonstrated.	Common (green or snap) bean Corn (sweet) Pea (garden, succulent) Potato Spinach Beet (garden, table) Broccoli (frozen) Tomato	Common bean, corn, pea, or spinach → all vegetables Potato → sweet potato
Miscellaneous preparations of other vegetable products	Frying Microwaving	Potatoes	Potatoes ↔ all vegetables
Processing of products of animal origin including preparation of meat and fish[2]	Boiling Pasteurisation Baking Smoking Frying Fermentation Poaching	Milk, eggs Milk Eggs Meat, fish Meat Milk Eggs, fish	
Dehydration[3]	Removal of water	Fruits (other than grapes, plums) Vegetables Grasses	None
Fermentation of soya beans, rice and others (except alcoholic beverages)	Fermentation	Cabbage Soya (soy bean) Rice	
Pickling	Brining or corning, the process of preserving food by anaerobic fermentation in salt solution	Cucumber	

[1] The crops mentioned are only examples giving some important crops for this kind of study. The selection of crop depends on the use pattern of the pesticide.

[2] Conducted only if a veterinary use is requested

[3] Default processing factors may be used in lieu of processing studies for some dehydration processes (see Table 2). No extrapolations are possible as each commodity contains a different percentage of water.

[4] Processing studies are necessary for both red and white wine grapes.

[5] Processing need to be similar e.g., Canning of peeled fruit

[6] Wider extrapolation may be possible depending on the pesticide, e.g., thermal or hydrolytic degradation of the pesticide to give no residues

Table 4. Products with known dehydration factors.

Raw agricultural commodity	Processed product	Dry matter content in RAC	Dry matter in dried product	Theoretical processing factor
FT 0297 Figs	Fruit, dried	22%	74%	3.4
FB 0269 Grapes	Fruit, dried	18%	85%	4.7
Grass	Hay	20%	86%	4.3
FS 0014 Plums	Prunes	20%	70%	3.5
FP 226 Apple	Fruit, dried	17%	68%	4.0
FS 0240 Apricot	Fruit, dried	14%	69%	4.9
FP 0230 Pear	Fruit, dried	16%	73%	4.6
VO 0448 Tomato	Tomato, sun dried	6.1%	85%	14
VO 0445 Peppers Sweet	Sweet pepper, dry	9%	92.9%	10
VO 0444 Peppers chilli	Chilli pepper, dry	13%	92.9%	7

2.8 CROP GROUPS AND COMMODITY GROUP MRLS

The FAO Manual explains that the establishment of commodity group MRLs as opposed to MRLs for individual commodities has long been considered an acceptable procedure at both the national and international levels.

The Meeting was aware of the progress being made by the CCPR on the Revision of the Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds.[4]

In November 2005, an FAO/WHO consultation[5] was held in The Netherlands to update the principles and methods of risk assessment relating to the establishment of MRLs for pesticides and veterinary drugs. The Consultation encouraged the wider use of group MRLs.

The 2006 JMPR report [6] explained the uses of MRLs and suggested a more liberal extrapolation to group MRLs.

JMPR recommended to CCPR:

After dietary intake assessment, commodity group MRLs may be proposed on the following minimum conditions:

(1) The pesticide is registered or authorized for use on the crop group; and

(2) Relevant and adequate residue data are available for at least one major commodity of the group. (However, all relevant data for the commodities of the group should be taken into account.)

At its 39th Session, CCPR agreed to the revised procedure[7].

Commodity group MRLs are the most practical way of introducing MRLs for commodities of minor crops. For full implementation, the directions for use on pesticide product labels will need close attention and changes to the Codex Commodity Classification will be needed.

We should note the distinction between the crop group and the commodity group. The distinction is not always clear because we use the same words to describe the crop and the

[4] CCPR. 2007. *Report of the 39th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, Beijing, China, 7 - 12 May 2007.* ALINORM 07/30/24 - Rev. 1. Para 151-154.

[5] FAO/WHO. 2006. Updating the Principles and Methods of Risk Assessment: MRLs for Pesticides and Veterinary Drugs. http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/DOWNLOAD/bilthoven_2005.pdf

[6] Annex 5, reference 107.

[7] CCPR. 2007. *Report of the 39th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, Beijing, China, 7 - 12 May 2007.* ALINORM 07/30/24 - Rev. 1. Paragraph 34.

commodity, e.g., in one context, "pineapples" can mean the crop in the field and in another context "pineapples" can mean the fruit itself.

This ambiguity sometimes suggests that “crop” and “commodity” are the same, e.g., a sentence in a recent circular letter[8] states: “By adding minor commodities in the crop groups, minor crops could be more easily added on the plant protection products labels”. The intention is probably to add commodities (produced by minor crops) to commodity groups, so that the minor crops could be added to suitable corresponding crop groups.

For field uses, pesticides are applied to the crop, so it is the crop or crop group that should appear on pesticide product labels.

MRLs and residues are expressed on commodities, so commodities and commodity groups appear in MRL tables.

To be useful on pesticide labels, crops within a crop group should have similar growth pattern and production characteristics, similar cultural practices and similar pests that require the same pesticide treatment. Such a crop group then needs a corresponding commodity group so that a group MRL can be established.

Examples of crop groups on labels and corresponding commodity groups suitable for group MRLs.

Crop group	Commodity group
Cereals	GC 0080 Cereal grains
Citrus	FC 0001 Citrus fruits
Grain legumes	VD 0070 Pulses
Pome fruit	FP 0009 Pome fruits
Vegetables - leafy	VL 0053 Leafy vegetables

Some crop groups on labels do not readily translate to corresponding commodity groups, e.g.:

Field crops	Very broad – no corresponding commodity group.
Crucifers	Does not match a Codex commodity group.
Legumes	Commodity groups could be pulses, legume vegetables or legume animal feeds
Nuts	Commodities could be peanuts and various tree nuts.
Asian fruiting vegetables	No clear commodity group.

Some of the current Codex Commodity Groups do not relate to practical crop groups for label instructions. For example, the crops relating to "Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits inedible peel" have diverse characteristics and possibly different pests; similarly for "Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits".

“Tree nuts” is a somewhat artificial crop group, because the various crops within the group do not have similar characteristics and are not expected to be susceptible to the same pests and diseases requiring the same pesticide treatment.

In practice, residues in tree nuts (expressed on edible portion) from field use are often low or not detectable irrespective of the pesticide use, so a tree nut group MRL can be achieved.

The situation is more straightforward for post-harvest uses, where the product label directions refer to commodities. For example, “tree nuts” and “cereal grains” are suitable commodity groups for post-harvest uses and related group MRLs.

[8] CAC. 2007. Request for comments on the proposals for ‘Bulb vegetables’ and ‘fruiting vegetables’. Circular letter CL 2007/36 – PR. Paragraph 3.

Examples of commodity group MRLs from the 2006 JMPR

Recommendations from the 2006 JMPR were examined for MRL grouping and MRL mutual support without grouping.

When the data from a number of commodities are put together for mutual support, it suggests that the use pattern on the crops was similar and the residues on the commodities were similar, but extrapolation to the wider commodity group could not be justified.

'Commodity group except xxx' MRLs suggest that, at least in the specific case, there was some problem that prevented the inclusion of those excepted commodities.

Examination of 'mutual support' decisions may provide starting points for practical smaller groups or sub-groups of crops and corresponding commodities that would be useful on product labels and in MRL tables respectively.

The following commodity groups readily lend themselves to group MRLs:

- citrus fruits;
- pome fruits;
- stone fruits;
- cucurbit fruiting vegetables; and
- Brassica vegetables.

The following are notable difficulties, mostly because the use patterns are not the same on the crops producing the commodities:

- Grapes do not group well with berries and other small fruits.
- Rice does not group well with other cereal grains.
- Sweet corn and mushrooms do not group well with fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits.
- 'Tropical-fruits-inedible-peel' is too broad – smaller sub-groups are needed.

Commodity group and mutual support groupings from 2006 JMPR

Compound	Commodities with data supporting MRL	Group or commodities with MRL recommendation	Code
Pirimicarb	mandarin, orange	citrus fruits	FC
Thiabendazole	mandarin, orange	citrus fruits	FC
Bifenazate	apple, pear	pome fruits	FP
Fludioxonil	apple, pear	pome fruits	FP
Pirimicarb	apple	pome fruits	FP
Thiacloprid	apple, pear	pome fruits	FP
Bifenazate	apricot, cherry, peach	stone fruits	FS
Pirimicarb	cherry, nectarine, peach, plum	stone fruits	FS
Pyraclostrobin	cherry, peach, plum	stone fruits	FS
Thiacloprid	peach, sweet cherry	stone fruits	FS
Pirimicarb	currant, gooseberry, raspberry	berries and other small fruits (except grapes and strawberries)	FB
Thiacloprid	currant, raspberry, strawberry	berries and other small fruits (except grapes)	FB
Endosulfan	avocado, custard apple, mango, papaya	mutual support: avocado, custard apple, mango, papaya	FI
Endosulfan	litchi, persimmon	mutual support: litchi, persimmon	FI
Pirimicarb	broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage	Brassica vegetables	VB
Bifenazate	cantaloupe, cucumber, summer squash	cucurbit fruiting vegetables	VC
Propamocarb	cucumber, melon, summer squash	cucurbit fruiting vegetables	VC
Pirimicarb	cucumber, summer squash	cucurbit fruiting vegetables (except melons and watermelons	VC

Compound	Commodities with data supporting MRL	Group or commodities with MRL recommendation	Code
Thiacloprid	melon, watermelon	mutual support: melon, watermelon	VC
Pirimicarb	sweet peppers, tomato	fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (except mushrooms, fungi, sweet corn)	VO
Pirimicarb	beans, peas	legume vegetables (except soya beans)	VP
Propargite	dry beans, dry broad-bean, dry chick-pea, dry lupin	mutual support: dry beans, dry broad-bean, dry chick-pea, dry lupin	VD
Pirimicarb	dry beans, dry peas	pulses (except soya beans)	VD
Endosulfan	potato, sweet potato	mutual support: potato, sweet potato	VR
Pirimicarb	carrot, potato, sugar beet	root and tuber vegetables	VR
Endosulfan	hazel nuts, Macadamia nuts	mutual support: hazel nuts, Macadamia nuts	TN
Bifenazate	almond, pecan	tree nuts	TN
Thiacloprid	almond, pecan, walnut	tree nuts	TN
Aminopyralid	barley, oats, wheat	barley, oats, wheat, triticale	GC
Pirimicarb	barley, maize, wheat	cereal grains (except rice)	GC
Pirimicarb	barley straw, maize fodder, wheat straw	straw and fodder of cereal grains except rice	AS
Aminopyralid	barley straw, oats straw, wheat straw	straw of barley, oats, wheat, triticale	AS

Recommendations

CCPR should note the different purposes for crop groups (directions for use on pesticide product labels) and commodity groups (MRLs) and should aim for an integrated system that will, in practice, produce more crop group registrations and corresponding commodity group MRLs.

Ideally, there should be crop groups

1. that have similar pesticide product label directions within each crop group,

AND

2. that produces commodity groups with similar residue characteristics within each commodity group.

Registration authorities, industry and researchers should give careful consideration to using crop groups and commodity groups that meet the above criteria.

2.9 STATISTICAL METHODS FOR THE ESTIMATION OF MRL

The JMPR estimates maximum residue levels that it recommends for use as Codex MRLs. The recommendation is accompanied by an evaluation of the pesticide's toxicity and a determination of the human dietary exposure. The recommendations may become Codex MRLs only where the exposure does not exceed established ADIs or ARfDs. The maximum residue levels are derived from the a set of values composed of the highest result, usually in mg/kg, for residues found in a series of supervised field trials conducted under maximum GAP conditions. The set will contain a variable number of data points (field trials), typically from 3 to 50 or more. Additionally, sets of data from trials conducted in different countries or regions may be combined where the GAPs are similar and the sets are deemed not to be from different populations. This is ascertained by use of the Mann-Whitney U Test, which compares the medians. Sets are combined to provide more data points upon which to estimate the maximum residue level or to allow estimation of a maximum residue level for a commodity group, e.g., combining pear and apple data to estimate pome fruit.

The maximum residue level must be estimated "somewhat" above the highest residue value (HR). The issue is defining "somewhat." Until recently, the Meeting relied upon professional judgment only. The maximum residue level tended to be estimated near the high residue where there

were many data points (≥ 12) and more distant from the HR where there were few data point (n=3 to 8) and/or those points were clustered near the HR. The maximum residue level needs to be set such that it represents the residue level not likely to be exceeded when the pesticide is applied according to the relevant GAP. Setting it too low risks disrupting trade where the pesticide has been used according to GAPs reviewed by the JMPR; setting it too high may encourage misuse of the pesticide.

Some national regulatory authorities utilize statistical methods to assist in the determination of the appropriate maximum residue level. The JMPR has been investigating this approach and most recently considered the NAFTA statistical calculation (General Item 2.5, JMPR Report 2005; General Item 2.10, JMPR Report 2006) and the binomial calculation (General Item 2.10, JMPR Report 2006). Following these considerations the JMPR adopted the NAFTA method as a tool, to be used in determining MRL estimates. The Meeting previously agreed that where this statistical tool is used, class rounding (scaling) is not appropriate. Rather the result should be rounded up to one significant figure.

The Meeting welcomed the availability of the NAFTA paper *Statistical Basis of the NAFTA Method for Calculating Pesticide maximum Residue Limits from Field Trial Data*[9]. The document details the development and testing of the NAFTA Method and also gives some explanation of and comparison to other available methods for calculating MRL estimates from a residue data set.

The 2006 JMPR also considered the binominal procedure for MRL calculation and found that it generally gave results comparable to those from the NAFTA method. However, the NAFTA paper details both theoretical and practical problems with the binomial procedure. Because of these concerns, simulations with normal and log normal data sets were conducted. It was found that the binominal method does not give unbiased estimates of the 95th percentile.

The 2007 Meeting performed a simple analysis of the maximum residue level estimations obtained from the NAFTA spreadsheet, using the default value provided by the logic tree of the spreadsheet (rounded up to one significant figure), and the estimate made independently by the entire FAO panel expert group.

There were a total of 94 plant commodity data sets considered. Excluded were data sets for livestock commodities (meat, milk, poultry, eggs), as these are not generally amenable to statistical calculation. Also excluded were plant commodity data sets with more than 60% < LOQ values (censored data, n=36). Of those considered, 44% resulted in the same estimate by the NAFTA spreadsheet and the Panel judgment. An additional 16% differed by 20% or less (difference/Panel judgment × 100). The Panel judgment was less than and more than the spreadsheet rounded estimate in about equal amounts of 28%.

There were no clear trends with which to correlate the differences in spreadsheet and professional judgment. One disagreement was a spreadsheet estimate below the HR. The Meeting previously agreed that a maximum residue estimate would not be made below the HR where the HR is judged to be scientifically valid. For difenoconazole on celery there were nine trial points with a high residue of 2 mg/kg. The spreadsheet suggested 1.18 mg/kg (log normal), but the Meeting considered a value somewhat above the high residue appropriate, or 3 mg/kg. This situation was repeated more dramatically for cyromazine on cabbage, where there were six trial points with a high residue of 6.1 mg/kg. The NAFTA spreadsheet recommended 3 mg/kg (log normal), i.e., considerably below the HR. The Meeting considered that given only 6 data points, the estimate should be substantially above the high residue and estimated 10 mg/kg.

There were other cases where the spreadsheet seemed to overestimate the maximum residue level. For example, for dimethomorph on corn salad (lambs lettuce) there were 6 residue values with

[9] Statistical Basis of the NAFTA Method for Calculating Pesticide maximum Residue Limits from Field Trial Data 1 (US EPA and Canada PMRA, May, 2007: http://www.pmra- arla.gc.ca/english/pdf/nafta/docs/nafta_mrls-e.pdf)

an HR of 7.1 mg/kg. The NAFTA spreadsheet recommended (log normal) 24 mg/kg. The Meeting recommended 10 mg/kg.

A particular continuing concern is the estimation of MRLs for very small data sets. The general JMPR policy is to require at least six independent trials (n=6), but often recommendations are made on a case-by-case basis for as few as three trials (n=3). The latter typically occurs for minor commodities which show a small spread (low RSD) in residue values. It may also occur for commodities where all results are at or near the LOQ and which have other supporting information, such as the results of metabolism studies and residue levels from exaggerated rate treatments. The NAFTA Paper states for apparent log normal data sets, the minimum acceptable value for n is 6. Below 6 values the estimate of the 95th percentile is extremely unreliable. An analysis paper on the NAFTA model from Australia [10] suggests an underestimation of the 95th percentile happens somewhere between 20 and 10 samples. Clearly extra caution must be taken in interpreting statistically generated MRL estimates with small data sets (n=3 to 15).

Another special case is the situation where many of the data points in the supervised field trial data set are < LOQ, or censored data. The NAFTA Paper recommends assigning values to the < LOQs by using a maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) procedure, but only up to about 60% censored data. The MLE approach assumes a log normal distribution. The Meeting questions if there are other procedures for handling the censored data that do not require assumptions on the distribution.

The Meeting also noted that currently available statistical spreadsheets/methods for the estimation of MRLs do not address the issue of application of such tools to data sets that are the composite of two or more subsets. The NAFTA model is exactly suited to NAFTA field trial data, where the data are from a *single population* and *proportional to production as distributed among zones and represent one GAP*. Such is often not the case with the data voluntarily submitted to JMPR. Data from various countries or regions may be *combined* for a given crop where the GAPs are comparable and apparently not from different populations.

The Meeting considered that expert judgment must be the primary factor in estimating maximum residue levels. No statistical approach can accommodate the scientific and technical aspects of residue data sets that go beyond mathematical distributions. Consider the hypothetical data set (n=12): 1, 1.1, 1.3, 3.1, 3.9, 5.0, 5.6, 5.8, 7.6, 8.2, 8.5, 9.6 mg/kg. The NAFTA spreadsheet estimates 30 mg/kg for the maximum residue level based on the 99th percentile log normal. Additional information available indicates that the three highest values were from sampling 1 day less than the PHI of 4 days, but within the variability in GAP allowed by JMPR. Thus, the residues might be somewhat overstated in the three samples with highest residues. Also, several trials conducted at exaggerated application rates (1.6 ×) and not included in the set gave residues of 8–11 mg/kg. These additional facts lead the evaluators to consider 30 mg/kg excessive and to estimate the maximum residue level at 20 mg/kg. This illustrates the importance of professional judgment.

The Meeting affirmed that reviewers will continue the practice of preparing summary calculation sheets for each compound and its commodities under review. This will include the various estimations from the NAFTA spreadsheet (EU normal, EU nonparametric, NAFTA log normal (3 types), mean plus 3 standard deviations). The Meeting will routinely consider these values as a part of its deliberations in making maximum residue level estimates.

The Meeting concluded that:

I. Any statistical method of maximum residue level (MRL) estimation from a data set is a tool and not the controlling factor in making the estimate. Professional judgment of the JMPR FAO Panel and transparent evaluation of the data set must be performed.

II. The binominal procedure should not be used at this time, pending resolution of apparent deficiencies.

[10] Stern, S. (2007) Comparing Two Methodologies for Setting MRLs for Field Trial Data, DSI Consulting, Australia.

III. Regulatory authorities and other interested parties are encouraged to give additional consideration to:

a. Appropriate techniques for handling data sets with substantial censored data (< LOQ values).

b. Combination of multiple data sets into one set for MRL estimation and the appropriateness of statistical MRL estimation in such situations.

2.10 OECD LIVESTOCK FEED TABLES - JMPR CALCULATION OF LIVESTOCK DIETARY BURDEN

In 2006, JMPR was advised of the development of OECD livestock feed tables intended as guidelines for manufacturers to determine livestock dietary burdens during the planning of livestock feeding or transfer studies[11]. The tables of OECD feedstuffs were included as Annex 6 to the JMPR Report. Subsequently, the full OECD report[12] was issued.

The OECD tables include data for beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, lambs, swine, broilers, layers and turkeys. Data are available from three different geographic regions: US-Canada, EU and Australia. Feedstuff categories in the OECD tables were chosen to ensure that the highest residue levels are estimated and a realistic although not nutritionally optimal livestock diet is composed. The primary purpose of the tables was to estimate a highest livestock dietary burden from the geographic regions which would then be used to set appropriate dosing for a livestock feeding study. JMPR is using the livestock diets in the tables to estimate livestock dietary burdens from available residue data.

Information is included on typical dry matter content for each commodity, allowing calculation of residues on a dry weight basis when measured dry matter or moisture content is not available. The tables also suggest, for each feed commodity, whether to use the highest residue or STMR for calculation of the maximum dietary burden.

The Meeting agreed to use the OECD tables as a replacement for those previously used – originating from the USA and published in the *FAO Manual*[13].

Feeding studies are normally available for lactating dairy cattle and laying hens. For this situation, livestock dietary burdens will be calculated for beef and dairy cattle, broiler and layer hens.

Essentially the same process is followed as described in the *FAO Manual*.

The aim is to calculate the dietary burden from the livestock feed tables and available residue data in such a way as to estimate the highest dietary burden. Starting with the feed item with the largest residue concentration on a dry weight basis, the percentage of livestock diet for each feed is allocated using the OECD Table. One feed commodity from each Codex Commodity Group is used or, if more than one, only up to the highest percentage % feed allocation for a commodity of that Group. Feeds are allocated a percentage of the livestock diet for each animal until no more than 100% of the diet is used. The residue contribution of each feed (mg/kg) is then calculated using the residue on a dry weight basis and the corresponding percentage of the diet. All residue contributions for each animal are then summed to determine the total dietary burden (see worked example).

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[11] Annex 5, reference 107.

[12] OECD. 10-Oct-2006. Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology. Series on Testing and Assessment. Number 64. Series on Pesticides. Number 32. Guidance Document on Overview of Residue Chemistry Studies. Document ENV/JM/MONO(2006)32.

[13] FAO. 2002. Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed. Appendix IX. Maximum proportion of agricultural commodities in animal feed. *FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper*, 170.

Highest residue, STMR and STMR-P values are chosen as indicated in the OECD table for the maximum burden calculation. STMR and STMR-P values are chosen for the mean dietary burden.[14] [15] In the maximum burden calculation for some raw agricultural commodities (RACs), e.g., cereal grains, STMR values are used for residues from pre-harvest pesticide uses because of bulking and blending of the RAC, but highest residue values are used for post-harvest uses (could occur after bulking and blending).

Calculations are made for the maximum and mean dietary burdens for the 3 geographic regions for beef and dairy cattle, layers and broiler chickens, i.e., 24 calculated values. Highest values among the regions are chosen from the mean and maximum calculations to represent the dietary burdens. One proviso is that the dietary burdens related to residues in milk and eggs must come from dairy cattle (not beef cattle) and laying hens (not broilers) respectively.

The Meeting noted differences in consumption of specific feed items between the previously used tables and the new OECD tables. For example, the new tables assign 5% of the diet of beef cattle in US-Canada to cotton gin by-products, whereas the previous value was 20% of the diet of beef and dairy cattle assigned to cotton gin by-products.

The meeting also noted some new commodities in the tables that were not previously designated as feed items for the purpose of calculating livestock dietary burdens: e.g., cabbage, kale, bean seed, grape pomace and sugarcane bagasse.

JMPR 2006 agreed to use the new data tables for livestock dietary burden estimation beginning in 2007. Estimations from previous years would not be revised unless a new evaluation was required for some reason such as a new data submission.

Livestock dietary burden calculations for 2007 will be included as an annex to the JMPR Report.

Worked example (difenoconazole)

First, dietary burdens are calculated from commodity percent of diet and residues expressed on dry weight.

Estimated maximum dietary burden of livestock

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.95	highest residue	23	4.130		*20*			0.83	
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*20*	*20*	*20*	0.33	0.33	0.33
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	1.2	highest residue	88	1.364	*10*	*20*	*80*	0.14	0.27	1.09
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.19	HR	15	1.267		*20*			0.25	
Carrot culls	VR	0.13	HR	12	1.083	*10*	*15*		0.11	0.16	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.14	highest residue	100	0.140	*20*			0.03		
Potato culls	VR	0.01	HR	20	0.050	*20*	*5*		0.01	0.00	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*			0.00		
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*5*			0.00		
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.62	1.85	1.42

[14] Annex 5, reference 92.

[15] Annex 5, reference 101.

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.95	highest residue	23	4.130		*30*			1.24	
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*10*	*10*	*10*	0.17	0.17	0.17
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	1.2	highest residue	88	1.364	*10*	*20*	*20*	0.14	0.27	0.27
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.19	HR	15	1.267		*20*			0.25	
Carrot culls	VR	0.13	HR	12	1.083	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.11	0.16	0.05
Grape pomace, dry	AB	0.36	STMR-P	100	0.360			*10*			0.04
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.14	highest residue	100	0.140	*20*		*40*	0.03		0.06
Potato culls	VR	0.01	HR	20	0.050		*5*	*5*		0.00	0.00
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*10*	0.00		0.00
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*15*			0.00		
Total						*80 (note)*	*100*	*100*	0.44	2.10	0.59

Note: Insufficient feed items with residues from the use of the pesticide are available to reach 100% of this diet.

Estimated mean dietary burden of livestock

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*20*	*20*	*20*	0.33	0.33	0.33
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.25	STMR	23	1.087		*20*			0.22	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.685	STMR	88	0.778	*10*	*20*	*80*	0.08	0.16	0.62
Carrot culls	VR	0.05	STMR	12	0.417	*10*	*15*		0.04	0.06	
Grape pomace	AB	0.36	STMR-P	100	0.360						
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.035	STMR	15	0.233		*20*			0.05	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.06	STMR	100	0.060	*20*			0.01		
Potato culls	VR	0.01	STMR	20	0.050	*20*	*5*		0.01	0.00	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*			0.00		
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*5*			0.00		
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.48	0.81	0.95

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*10*	*10*	*10*	0.17	0.17	0.17
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.25	STMR	23	1.087		*30*			0.33	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.685	STMR	88	0.778	*10*	*20*	*20*	0.08	0.16	0.16
Carrot culls	VR	0.05	STMR	12	0.417	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.04	0.06	0.02
Grape pomace	AB	0.36	STMR-P	100	0.360			*20*			0.07
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.035	STMR	15	0.233		*20*			0.05	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.06	STMR	100	0.060	*20*		*40*	0.01		0.02
Potato culls	VR	0.01	STMR	20	0.050		*5*	*5*		0.00	0.00
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*			0.00		
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*15*			0.00		
Total						*80*	*100*	*100*	0.30	0.76	0.44

The calculations for poultry follow the same approach, but are not shown here.

The calculations are then summarized and the highest dietary burdens (underlined) are selected for MRL and STMR estimates on animal commodities.

	Livestock dietary burden, difenoconazole, ppm of dry matter diet					
	US-Canada		EU		Australia	
	max	mean	max	mean	max	mean
Beef cattle	0.62	0.48	1.85	0.81	1.42	<u>0.95</u>
Dairy cattle	0.44	0.30	<u>2.10</u>	<u>0.76</u>	0.59	0.44
Poultry - broiler	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.01
Poultry - layer	0.01	0.01	<u>0.54</u>	<u>0.20</u>	0.01	0.01

Select the highest maximum and highest mean dietary burdens for estimating animal commodity MRLs and STMRs respectively.

	Dietary burden, ppm or mg/kg dry matter	
	for estimating MRLs	for estimating STMRs
Mammalian meat	2.10	0.95
Milk	2.10	0.76
Poultry meat	0.54	0.20
Eggs	0.54	0.20

These values are then used in combination with data from livestock feeding studies to estimate the MRLs and STMRs for meat, milk and eggs. The procedure is described on pages 80–81 of the *FAO Manual*.

2.11 STATUS REPORT FROM THE OECD EXPERT GROUP ON RESIDUE CHEMISTRY GUIDELINES

The purpose of the OECD Expert Writing Group (EG) and its implications for JMPR were explained in the 2006 JMPR Report (General Consideration 2.11). The Meeting was presented with an update of the EG efforts in 2007.

Guidelines on (1) the nature of the residue in processed commodities and (2) storage stability and a guidance document on analytical methods have been completed and approved. Additionally, an advanced draft of the magnitude of the residue in processing guideline, provided to the Meeting, is under EG comment/revision and will most likely be submitted for OECD approval before the end of 2007.

The magnitude of the residue in field trials guideline drafting group is now starting work. The initial (2007–2008) activities will centre on details of conducting a residue trial. A critical aspect will be a delineation of the variables that enter into a specific GAP and the degree of variation in these variables that will be allowed in designating different GAPs among OECD countries as equivalent. The group will also address methods for deriving an MRL estimate from a data set and procedures for combining equivalent data sets. This will include consideration of the possible applicability of the proportionality concept, that is, that the residue concentration on the crop is proportional to the rate of application. Upon completion of the core document, attention will be given (2008) to zoning and its implications on the geographic location of field trials. New work by the US EPA and reanalysis of the FAO/OECD zoning project results will be considered.

The Meeting was presented with draft versions of templates for crop field trials, nature of the residue in processing, magnitude of the residue in processing, analytical methods, and storage stability. These are designed to be used by sponsors/manufacturers in summarizing studies for submission.

The JMPR reiterated that the OECD documents will be utilized in the preparation of future versions of the *FAO Manual*. Such utilization will promote maximum harmonization and will facilitate work share. It was noted that the OECD livestock feeding tables were adopted in 2006 and utilized by the 2007 Meeting.

2.12 RESIDUES IN DRIED CHILLI PEPPERS

The 2004 JMPR, taking into account the water content of fresh peppers and the estimated water content of dried chilli peppers, as well as the decision of CCPR, applied a generic factor of 10 for conversion of residues in fresh peppers to dried chilli peppers. For the estimation of maximum residue

levels, in or on dried chilli peppers, the Codex MRLs established primarily for fresh sweet peppers were used.

The delegation of the Republic of Korea opposed the proposed Codex MRLs (Step 8) for dried chilli peppers at the 38th Session of the CCPR and offered to submit compound- specific processing factors which were much lower than the default factor (10) used by the JMPR.

The effects of the drying of chilli peppers on the residues of azinphos-methyl, chlorfenapyr, clothianidin, diazinon, diethofencarb, EPN, folpet, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, metalaxyl, methomyl, methoxyfenozide, tetraconazole, and vinclozolin were reported by the Republic of Korea. The results were evaluated by the present Meeting.

Methods of residue analysis

The pesticide residues were extracted with acetone, partitioned with dichloromethane, except diethofencarb for which hexane was used. Following the liquid-liquid partitioning, the concentrated extracts were cleaned up on Florisil columns with various elution mixtures.

Methomyl was determined with a different procedure based on extraction with acetonitrile and cleanup on solid phase microextraction cartridges. The cleaned extracts were analysed with GC-ECD or HPLC DAD or FLD.

Recovery tests were performed at 0.2 and 1 mg/kg levels in three replicates. The LOQs claimed were 0.02 mg/kg for all pesticides in fresh red peppers and 0.04 mg/kg in dried red peppers. The recovery tests were performed at 10 and 50 times higher concentrations than the corresponding LODs. On the other hand, the spike levels were much lower than the actual residues measured in fresh and dried peppers, which were between 1–6.5 mg/kg and 1.7–20.6 mg/kg, respectively. The report on the validation of the method was not submitted.

The processing of the samples started between 9 and 30 days after the sampling. Test portions of fresh and dried chilli peppers were fortified at 0.5 mg/kg residue levels at the time of receiving the samples, and the residues were determined, together with the analysis of the samples. No analytical recovery tests were performed at the time of analysis of samples. The results available indicate that the residue levels did not change during the storage of the samples.

The fresh red chilli peppers were processed as per the conventional method used in Korea, which is also specified by the Korean Food Code. A 4 kg portion of a sample was dried for 35 h at 60 °C. The seeds were removed and the dried flesh was ground to powder. The water content of powdered red chilli peppers was determined by drying 5 g of material at 105 °C for 5 h. The water content of fresh and dried peppers was determined in triplicate.

The average water contents of fresh red chilli peppers and powdered red chilli peppers were 84.04 ± 0.55 and 31.25 ± 0.47%, respectively.

Residues in fresh and dried chilli peppers

Field trials were performed at two sites in a major cultivation area of red peppers in Korea, where the peppers were cultivated according to widely used conventional methods.

The last two pesticide applications were performed with backpack-type sprayers fitted with standard nozzles, 10 days apart at site 1, and 4 days apart at site 2, with double the authorised rates to obtain sufficient residue levels for the processing studies.

The residues were determined in fresh peppers and in the dried powder with three replicate analyses. The processing factors (pf=residue in dried/residue in fresh) obtained from the crops treated at the two sites were azinphos-methyl (1.9, 2.9), chlorfenapyr (5.1, 4.2), clothianidin (2.6, 3.1), diazinon (4.6, 3.0), diethofencarb (2.5, 2.5), EPN (1.8, 3.5), folpet (2.5, 4.6), imidacloprid (2.5, 1.7),

indoxacarb (2.4, 3.2), metalaxyl (3.1, 3.3), methomyl (3.4, 2.9), methoxyfenozide (3.1, 3.2), tetraconazole (2.8, 2.3), and vinclozolin (2.3, 1.7).

The processing factors derived from the Korean trials ranged from 1.7 to 5.1. The repeatability of the procedures, expressed as relative differences, varied between 2% (diethofencarb) and 61% (EPN) with a repeatability relative standard deviation of 23%.

The theoretical concentration factor (cf) calculated from the reported water content of fresh and dried peppers is 4.31. If all residues remained in the sample then the pf/cf should be 1. However, the experimental pf/pc values ranged from 0.39 to 1.2 indicating that a pesticide residue will disappear in a compound-specific way under the same drying processes. It should be noted that the experimental values are affected by the combined uncertainty of all the procedures.

Interpretation of the results

As the trials were performed at exaggerated rates, the residues obtained cannot be used for the estimation of maximum residue levels, however they are suitable for the calculation of processing factors.

In addition to the results of drying chilli peppers, as per the Korean Food Code procedure, information was collected on the water content of fresh chilli peppers, sweet peppers and dried peppers from Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Japan and the USA to provide the best estimate of concentration factors, resulting from the drying process.

The water content of fresh bell peppers is higher (91–94%) than in the chilli peppers (75–93%), depending upon the species. The dried ground powder made from chilli peppers shows a relatively larger variation (1.7–31%) in water content than in fresh peppers.

The ground red peppers obtained in the Korean trials contained much higher percentages of water (31%), than the levels found in other countries (1.7 to < 12%).

Taking into account all available information on the water content of the fresh chilli peppers and the dried chilli peppers prepared from them, the concentration factors are: 3.9, 4.3, 6.3, 6.5, 7.5, 7.7, 7.7, and 14. The median and average concentration factors are 7.0 and 7.2.

The concentration factors calculated from the national standards for situations where dry peppers are prepared from sweet peppers are: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

The 2004 JMPR took note of the similarity in distribution of concentration factors, and the results of an inter-comparison study performed by the Spice Industry indicating an average water content of 7.06% in ground chilli pepper samples taken from commercial commodities. The 2004 JMPR concluded that a rounded figure of 10 for dehydration/concentration factors, based on the average water content (7.06%)(determined from a large number of commercial products), would be an appropriate basis for estimating pesticide residue levels in dried chilli peppers, from MRLs established for peppers (2004 JMPR Evaluation p.1152). The present Meeting supports that conclusion.

The variations of compound specific processing factors provided by the Korean trials (1.7–5.1) indicate that ideally, processing studies representing the world-wide practices for drying chilli peppers would be needed for each pesticide as is the case for any major commodities. In view of the fact that chilli peppers are a very minor crop in most countries, the provision of sufficient representative processing studies, for the estimation of compound specific maximum residue levels for dried chilli peppers, cannot generally be expected. Consequently the decision of the CCPR allows the application of default concentration factors to be used in such cases.

Recommendation

Based on the available information, the Meeting recommends continuing the use of the concentration factor of 10 for the estimation of maximum residue levels of pesticides in dried chilli peppers from the HR values estimated for residues in or on sweet peppers.

Where the residues on fresh chilli peppers are available, the Meeting recommends that in the future a concentration factor of 7 should be used for the estimation of maximum residue levels in dried chilli peppers from maximum residue levels in or on fresh chilli peppers. The concentration factor should be applied to multiply the actual measured residue values in fresh chilli peppers, and estimate the maximum residue and median residue levels from the converted data set.

Where residue data, reflecting the GAP and representative processing studies on residues in or on chilli peppers are available, the maximum residue levels for dried chilli peppers shall be estimated based on the actual experimental data.

The present Meeting applied this principle, and the estimated residue levels are listed under the specific pesticides.

3. RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC CONCERNS RAISED BY THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

3.1 CARBENDAZIM (072)

Background

At the 38th Session of the CCPR,[16] the delegation of the European Community (EC) raised concerns regarding the ARfD established by the JMPR in 2005 on the basis of developmental effects (Annex 5, reference *104*). The ARfD established by the EC is different to that established by JMPR and the EC thus has requested harmonization.

Evaluation of carbendazim by the JMPR

In 2005, the Meeting established an ARfD of 0.1 mg/kg bw based on an overall NOAEL of 10 mg/kg bw per day for developmental toxicity from three studies in rats and a NOAEL of 10 mg/kg bw per day in one study in rabbits, and a safety factor of 100. The Meeting concluded that this ARfD applies only to women of childbearing age.

For the general population including children, the Meeting established an ARfD of 0.5 mg/kg bw based on the NOAEL of 50 mg/kg bw in the study of toxicity to the male reproductive system in rats and supported by the studies on micronucleus or aneuploidy induction in vivo, using a safety factor of 100.

An additional safety factor for the severity of the effects was considered to be unnecessary because the underlying mechanism is well understood and there is a clear threshold identified for these effects, both mechanistically and biologically.

Evaluation of carbendazim by the EC

In the EC, an ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw had been proposed for carbendazim based on the NOAEL of 10 mg/kg bw per day for developmental effects from studies in rats and rabbits, and using a safety factor of 500. An increased safety factor was used since carbendazim is classified for mutagenic and reproductive effects as "Category 2" (presumed human mutagenic and reproductive toxicants).

Comment by JMPR

JMPR and the EC identified the same overall NOAEL for development effects as the basis for the ARfD. The primary difference in the JMPR and EC assessments was that the EC applied an additional safety factor to address the hazard classifications. JMPR uses an overall weight-of-evidence approach that considers the severity of the effect, mode of action, and dose–response relationship in its assessment of the need for additional safety factors. As clearly stated in the JMPR report, an additional safety factor was not considered necessary because the mechanism causing reproductive toxicity and genotoxicity (aneuploidy) is well understood and has a clear threshold mechanism for which a NOAEL was identified.

3.2 BIFENAZATE (219)

Bifenazate was evaluated for the first time by JMPR in 2006 and an ADI of 0–0.01 mg/kg was established. An ARfD was determined to be unnecessary. MRLs were recommended for a number of crop and animal commodities.

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[16] Codex Alimentarius Commission. *Report of the 38th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, 3–8 April 2006, Fortaleza,* Brazil (ALINORM06/29/24).

CCPR at its 39th Session (2007) requested JMPR to address the USA concern relating to the animal dietary burden (ALINORM 07/30/24 – Rev 1, para 129).

The concern relates to the bifenazate high residue value of 18 mg/kg for cotton fodder, which was the main contributor to the cattle dietary burden. It was noted that bifenazate residues were not particularly stable in cotton commodities during frozen storage and that the cotton gin by-product samples were stored for a long interval prior to analysis, so it might be appropriate to adjust for residue loss during sample storage. With a high residue value above 18 mg/kg in cotton gin by-products, the increased animal dietary burden might necessitate an MRL of 0.1 mg/kg in place of the current recommendation of 0.05 mg/kg for mammalian meat (fat).

Clarification was also sought if 'cotton fodder' means 'cotton gin byproducts.'

In the Codex Commodity Classification, 'Cotton fodder, dry' is the only feed commodity listed for cotton. It has been taken to mean cotton gin by-products and cotton stubble.

JMPR compares the freezer-storage intervals for samples from supervised trials with the intervals demonstrating storage stability in the freezer-storage tests. If the storage interval in a supervised trial exceeds the interval for demonstrated stability (i.e. no more than approx 30% loss) the data from that trial are rejected. Residue data are not adjusted for estimated storage losses.

In the freezer storage tests on cotton gin trash approximately 50% of the residue had disappeared in 44 days. The interval between ginning and analysis for the trial with the highest residue (18 mg/kg) was 17 days (theoretically < 30% loss) and so the trial data were accepted as valid.

In 2007, JMPR adopted the OECD Harmonized Table of Livestock Feed Commodities[17] for animal dietary burden calculation.

In the revised tables, cotton gin byproducts now contribute a maximum of 5% to the diet of beef cattle (US–Canada) as compared with a maximum 20% listed in the previous tables from the US[18]. The revised tables also specify that the STMR should be used for calculation of dietary burden for residues in cotton gin byproducts.

In view of these developments, a recalculated dietary burden for bifenazate is unlikely to exceed the one calculated in 2006.

The Meeting recommended no change to the animal commodity MRLs proposed in 2006.

3.3 METHIOCARB (132)

At the 38th Session of the CCPR in April 2006, the German Delegation raised concerns regarding the MRL proposed by the JMPR in 2005 for Peppers, sweet. The EU submitted a concern form in June 2006 which indicated that the short-term dietary intake calculated using the German model for children (between the ages of 2 and 5 years old) for Peppers, sweet was 470% (with a variability factor of 7) or 200% (with a variability factor of 3) of the ARfD established by 2005 JMPR.

The CCPR noted that no intake concerns were identified by JMPR for this compound and advanced all proposed draft MRLs to Step 5/8 (ALINORM 06/29/24, para. 104). The 29th Session of Codex Alimentarius Commission in July 2006 adopted all the MRLs for methiocarb as proposed by the 38th CCPR as Codex MRLs.

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[17] OECD. 10-Oct-2006. Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology. Series on Testing and Assessment. Number 64. Series on Pesticides. Number 32. Guidance Document on Overview of Residue Chemistry Studies. Document ENV/JM/MONO(2006)32.

[18] FAO. 2002. Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of maximum residue levels in food and feed. Appendix IX. Maximum proportion of agricultural commodities in animal feed. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, 170.

No additional data became available for consideration by the current Meeting. The Meeting therefore confirmed its previous recommendation for Peppers, sweet.

3.4 QUINOXYFEN (223)

Livestock Dietary Burden Aspects

Quinoxyfen was reviewed for the first time by the 2006 JMPR. An ADI of 0–0.2 mg/kg bw was established, and it was determined that an ARfD was not necessary. Several MRL recommendations were made at the time.

The 39th CCPR requested JMPR to reconsider the dietary burden for cattle and its impact upon the proposed MRL for meat (ALINORM 07/30/24, Par. 133). It was noted that the dietary burden of beef cattle was utilized, whereas it might be appropriate to utilize the higher dietary burden of dairy cattle for the determination of the MRL for meat.

The maximum dietary burdens of quinoxyfen for beef cattle and dairy cattle are 0.66 ppm and 2.14 ppm, respectively. The STMR dietary burdens for beef cattle and dairy cattle are 0.25 ppm and 0.40 ppm, respectively. The Meeting confirmed that it is appropriate to use the higher dietary burden value for estimations involving cattle tissues. In this case, the values for dairy cattle would be used.

The augmented total residue calculations are summarized as follows, with new entries in bold:

Quinoxyfen total residues, mg/kg

Dietary burden (ppm) Feeding level [ppm]		Cream	Milk	Muscle		Liver		Kidney		Fat	
		Mean	Mean	Highest	Mean	Highest	Mean	Highest	Mean	Highest	Mean
MRL, beef cattle	(0.66) [0.6]			(< 0.01) [< 0.002]		(< 0.01) [< 0.01]		(< 0.01) [< 0.01]		(0.02) [0.02]	
MRL, dairy cattle	(2.1) [2]	(0.068) [0.068]	(0.0088) [0.0088]	**(< 0.01) [< 0.01]**		**(< 0.01) [< 0.01]**		**(< 0.01) [< 0.01]**		**(0.11) [0.10]**	
STMR beef cattle	(0.25) [0.2]				(0.002) [< 0.002]		(0.002) [< 0.002]		(< 0.01) [< 0.01]		(0.01) [0.01]
STMR dairy cattle	(0.40) [0.2/0.6]	(0.01) [0.003/ 0.016]	(0.002) [< 0.001/ 0.002]		**(0.002) [< 0.002/ < 0.002]**		**(0.006)[1] [< 002/ < 0.01]**		**(< 0.01) [< 0.01/ < 0.01]**		**(0.011) [0.01/ 0.012]**

[1] The kidney value (0.01 mg/kg) is used as the STMR for offal. Thus, 0.006 vs. 0.002 mg/kg had no effect.

The Meeting noted that the use of the dairy cattle diet as opposed to the beef cattle diet leads to an increase in the estimate of the maximum residue level for meat from "0.02 fat" mg/kg to "0.2 fat" mg/kg. No other cattle commodity MRLs are impacted and the STMR values as used in the human dietary risk assessment calculation are unchanged.

Definition of the residue

Plants and Animals

Definition of the residue (for compliance with MRL and estimation of dietary intake): quinoxyfen

The residue is fat soluble.

The Meeting estimated the maximum residue level of 0.2 (fat) mg/kg and STMR values of 0.011 (fat) and 0.002 muscle mg/kg to replace the previous recommendations. The maximum residue level is recommended for use as an MRL.

3.5 THIABENDAZOLE (065)

Thiabendazole is authorized as a post-harvest fungicide on citrus in many countries. It was evaluated for residues several times by the JMPR from 1970 to 2006. The 1997 JMPR reviewed the compound under the CCPR Periodic Re-evaluation Programme and proposed withdrawal of the existing CXL for citrus fruits of 10 mg/kg. The 2000 JMPR reviewed residue data from Spain on the basis of which an MRL of 3 mg/kg was proposed. At the CCPR Meeting in 2004, the MRL of citrus fruits was returned to Step 6 pending receipt of new residue data. The 2006 JMPR received new residue data on oranges and mandarins from Morocco and proposed for thiabendazole a maximum residue level of 5 mg/kg Po for citrus fruits.

At the 39th Session of the CCPR in 2007, the Committee noted the concerns expressed by Australia and the USA regarding the proposed MRL of 5 mg/kg Po of thiabendazole for citrus fruits. The delegations suggested, based on the reported HR of 5.2 mg/kg and statistical analysis, a more appropriate MRL would be 7 mg/kg. The Committee decided to advance the proposed draft MRL for citrus fruits of 5 mg/kg for adoption at Step 5 and to request JMPR to reconsider the statistical calculation used to derive the MRL.

Results of supervised trials on crops

Citrus fruits

The 2006 JMPR received information on supervised field trials on citrus fruits from trials conducted in Morocco during 2003 and 2004. Thiabendazole, formulated as a 500 SC, was applied to oranges (15 trials) and mandarins (eight trials) according to Moroccan GAP (post-harvest use, spray application mixed with wax, 0.375 kg ai/hL).

The residue levels in whole oranges treated according to the GAP were: 1.6, 1.6, 1.8, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 3.3, 3.3, 3.4, 3.4, 3.8, 4.0, 4.2 and 5.2 mg/kg. The residue levels in whole mandarins treated according to the GAP were: 1.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.7, 2.7, 2.8, 3.5 and 3.5 mg/kg. The 2006 JMPR decided to combine the data for whole oranges and mandarins to give a data set for whole citrus fruits (n=23): 1.3, 1.6, 1.6, 1.8, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.7, 2.7, 2.8, 3.3, 3.3, 3.4, 3.4, 3.5, 3.5, 3.8, 4.0, 4.2 and 5.2 mg/kg.

The 2007 JMPR did not receive additional new information or data, but reconsidered the data reported by the 2006 JMPR because the proposed maximum residue level of 5 mg/kg for thiabendazole in citrus fruits fails to account for the value above 5 mg/kg.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 7 mg/kg Po for thiabendazole in citrus fruits to replace the previous recommendation of 5 mg/kg.

The HR value of 0.84 mg/kg and the STMR value of 0.045 mg/kg were derived by the 2006 JMPR from thiabendazole residues in the edible portion of the fruits from the same data set.

Dietary risk assessment

The MRL recommendation of 7 mg/kg Po for thiabendazole in citrus fruits will not alter the dietary intake estimates provided by the 2006 JMPR as these were based on the HR and the STMR values in the edible portion of the fruits from the same dataset. For long- and short-term intake estimations see the JMPR report 2006.

4. DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODS

Assessment of risk from long-term dietary intake

At the present Meeting risks associated with long-term dietary intake were assessed for compounds for which MRLs were recommended and STMRs estimated. International estimated daily intakes (IEDIs) were calculated by multiplying the concentrations of residues (STMRs and STMR-Ps) by the average daily per capita consumption estimated for each commodity on the basis of the 13 GEMS/Food Consumption cluster diets, available at http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/gems/en/index1.html. IEDIs are expressed as a percentage of the ADI for a 55 kg or 60 kg person, depending on the cluster diet.

The toxicological evaluation of atrazine was recommended by the WHO Drinking-water Guidelines programme and an ADI established. As the residues of this compound in food have not been considered by the JMPR, the long-term dietary risk assessment was not conducted by the Meeting.

The evaluation of bifenazate, captan, carbaryl, carbendazim, fenpyroximate, folpet, indoxacarb, methiocarb, thiabendazole and quinoxyfen performed at this Meeting do not affect the long-term dietary assessment conducted by the previous JMPR for these compounds.

Azinphos-methyl, lambda-cyhalothrin, procymidone, and profenofos were evaluated toxicologically at this Meeting under the Periodic Re-evaluation Programme and new ADIs were allocated. The long-term dietary risk assessment for these compounds will be considered during the periodic re-evaluation for residues at subsequent Meetings.

A summary of the long-term dietary risk assessments conducted by the present meeting is shown on Table 6. The detailed calculations of long-term dietary intakes are given in Annex 3. The percentages are rounded to one whole number up to 9 and to the nearest 10 above that. Percentages above 100 should not necessarily be interpreted as giving rise to a health concern because of the conservative assumptions used in the assessments. Calculations of dietary intake can be further refined at the national level by taking into account more detailed information, as described in the Guidelines for predicting intake of pesticide residues.[19]

Table 6. Summary of long-term dietary risk assessments conducted by the 2007 JMPR.

CCPR code	Compound Name	ADI (mg/kg bw)	Range of IEDI as % of maximum ADI
220	*Aminopyralid*	*0 - 0.9*	*0*
156	*Clofentezine*	*0 - 0.02*	*0 - 3*
157/228	*Cyfluthrin/Beta Cyfluthrin*	*0 - 0.04*	*0 - 2*
169	*Cyromazine*	*0 - 0.06*	*0 – 2*
224	*Difenoconazole*	*0 - 0.01*	*0 – 10*
225	*Dimethomorph*	*0 - 0.2*	*0 – 1*
037	*Fenitrothion*	*0 - 0.006*	*30 – 80*
165	*Flusilazole*	*0 - 0.007*	*2 – 10*
103	*Phosmet*	*0 - 0.01*	*2 – 90*
160	*Propiconazole*	*0 - 0.07*	*0 – 2*
226	*Pyrimethanil*	*0 - 0.2*	*0 – 5*
133/168	*Triadimefon/ Triadimenol*	*0 - 0.03*	*1– 4*
143	*Triazophos*	*0 - 0.001*	*0 – 20*
227	*Zoxamide*	*0 - 0.5*	*0*

[19] WHO (1997) Guidelines for predicting dietary intake of pesticide residues. 2nd revised edition, GEMS/Food Document WHO/FSF/FOS/97.7, Geneva

Assessment of risk from short-term dietary intake

Available consumption data was reviewed at the present Meeting to assess the risks associated with short term dietary intake for compounds with STMR and HR estimated values and established acute reference doses (ARfDs). The procedures for calculating the short-term intake were defined primarily in 1997 at an FAO/WHO Geneva Consultation,[20] refined at the International Conference on Pesticide Residues Variability and Acute Dietary Risk Assessment sponsored by the Pesticide Safety Directorate and at subsequent JMPR Meetings.

Data on the consumption of large portions were provided by the governments of Australia, France, The Netherlands, Japan, South Africa, Thailand, the UK and the USA. Data on unit weights and per cent edible portions were provided by the governments of France, Sweden, the UK and the USA. The body weights of adults and children aged ≤ 6 years were provided by the governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, South Africa, the UK and the USA. The consumption, unit weight and body weight data used for the short-term intake calculation were compiled by GEMS/FOOD and are available at http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/acute_data/en/. The documents are dated May, 2007 (large portions and body weights) and May, 2003 (unit weights).

The procedures used for calculating the International estimated short-term intake (IESTI) are described in detail in Chapter 3 of the 2003 JMPR report. Detailed guidance on setting ARfD is described in Section 2.1 of the 2004 JMPR report.[21]

The toxicological evaluation of atrazine was recommended by the WHO Drinking-water Guidelines programme and an ARfD was established. As the residues of this compound in food have not been considered by the JMPR, the short-term dietary risk assessment was not conducted by the Meeting.

The evaluation of captan, carbendazim, folpet, methiocarb and thiabendazole performed at this Meeting do not affect the short-term dietary assessment conducted by the previous JMPR for these compounds.

Azinphos-methyl, lambda-cyhalothrin, procymidone, and profenofos were evaluated toxicologically at this Meeting under the Periodic Re-evaluation Programme, and new ARfDs allocated. The short-term dietary risk assessment for these compounds will be considered during the periodic re-evaluation for residues at subsequent Meetings.

On the basis of data received by the present or previous Meeting, the establishment of an ARfD for aminopyralid, bifenazate, clofentezine, pyrimethanil, quinoxyfen and zoxamide was considered to be unnecessary. The short-term intakes of these compounds were not estimated.

The short-term intakes as percentages of the ARfDs for the general population and for children are summarized in Table 7. The percentages are rounded to one whole number up to 9 and to nearest 10 above that. Percentages above 100 should not necessarily be interpreted as giving rise to a health concern because of the conservative assumptions used in the assessments.

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[20] WHO (1997) Food consumption and exposure assessment of chemicals. Report of a FAO/WHO Consultation. Geneva, Switzerland, 10-14 February 1997, Geneva

[21] Annex 5, reference 98.

Table 7. Summary of short-term dietary risk assessments conducted by the 2007 JMPR.

CCPR code	Compound Name	ARfD (mg/kg bw)	Commodity	Percentage of ARf D	
				General population	Children aged ≤ 6 years
008	*Carbaryl*	*0.2*	*Cranberry and dried chilli pepper*	*0*	*0 – 1*
157/ 228	*Cyfluthrin/ Beta Cyfluthrin*	*0.04*	*Broccoli*	*70*	*120*
			Cabbage, head	*100*	*240*
			Other commodities	*0 – 60*	*0 – 80*
169	*Cyromazine*	*0.1*	*Cabbage, head*	*120*	*280*
			Spinach	*130*	*390*
			Other commodities	*0 – 20*	*0 – 40*
224	*Difenoconazole*	*0.3*	*All commodities*	*0 – 7*	*0 – 10*
225	*Dimethomorph*	*0.6*	*All commodities*	*0 – 10*	*0 – 20*
037	*Fenitrothion**	*0.04*	*Wheat bran, unprocessed*	*70*	*110*
			Other commodities	*0 – 80*	*0 – 70*
193	*Fenpyroximate*	*0.02*	*Apple*	*20*	*60*
			Grape	*60*	*150*
165	*Flusilazole*	*0.02*	*All commodities*	*0 – 40*	*0 – 100*
216	*Indoxacarb*	*0.1*	*Cabbage, head*	*40*	*90*
103	*Phosmet*	*0.2*	*All commodities*	*1 – 50*	*0 – 100*
160	*Propiconazole*	*0.3*	*All commodities*	*0 – 1*	*0 – 3*
133/ 168	*Triadimefon/ Triadimenol*	*0.08*	*Grapes (excluding wine)*	*80*	*220*
			Other commodities	*0 – 20*	*0 – 60*
143	*Triazophos*	*0.001*	*Soya bean (immature)*	*140*	*230*
			Cotton seed oil	*2*	*5*

* Since unprocessed wheat bran is not an edible commodity and further processing is likely to reduce the level of residues, the Meeting assumed that the intake of fenitrothion from processed wheat bran would be below the ARfD. The Meeting concluded that the short-term intake of residues of fenitrothion from uses considered by the Meeting was unlikely to present a public health concern.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Short-term dietary intake assessment

- With regard to the assessment of short-term dietary intake, including the use of HR versus MRL in the IESTI equation, the Meeting reiterated its recommendation from 2006 that FAO and WHO should host a consultation to address the issues identified in the reports of the present Meeting and of the Meeting of the previous year, with the participation of relevant stakeholders.
- The Meeting recommended investigation of the practicalities of using the MRL in IESTI calculations, because allowance would be needed for residues in edible portions, for the risk-assessment residue definition and in situations where no residues are detectable in the edible portion. Furthermore, the issue of whether it is appropriate to use the IESTI equations for evaluating the safety of individual consignments should be further investigated. The discussion should include how to improve communication between JMPR and risk managers and the public on the output of the risk assessment conducted by the Meeting.
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6.2 Toxicological relevance of triazole fungicides and their common metabolites

- The Meeting recommended that a full evaluation of the metabolites of triazole fungicides should be performed and that work be undertaken to identify which triazole fungicides should be considered together in a cumulative risk assessment.

6. FUTURE WORK

The items listed below should be considered by the Meeting in 2009 and 2010. The compounds listed include those recommended as priorities by the CCPR at its 39th and earlier sessions and compounds scheduled for re-evaluation within the CCPR periodic review programme.

Updated calls for data are available at least ten months before each JMPR meeting from the web pages of the Joint Secretariat:

http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/

http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/en/

2009 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		Residue evaluations	
New compounds			
Fluopicolide		Fluopicolide	
Spirodiclofen		Spirodiclofen	
Pyroxsulam		Pyroxsulam	
Flubendiamide		Flubendiamide	
Periodic re-evaluations			
Bifenthrin (178)	2010R	Benalaxyl (155)	2005T
Cadusafos (174)	2010R	Bioresmethrin (093)	2008T
Chlorothalonil (081)	2010R	Buprofezin (173)	2008T
Chlorpyrifos-methyl (090)		Chlorpyrifos-methyl (090)	
Cycloxydim (179)	2010R	Haloxyfop (194)	
		Hexythiazox (176)	2008T
		Procymidone (136)	2007T
Evaluations			
		Acephate (95) – alternative GAP (mandarin, flower head brassicas)	
		Fenbuconazole (197) - re-evaluation of the pome fruits CXL; additional CXLs for almonds, blueberries, citrus, cranberries, plums and prunes	
		Methoxyfenozide (209) – additional MRLs for beans, blueberry, citrus, cucurbits, papaya, pea,	

peanut, root crops,
strawberry, sweet potato
Phorate (112) - acute
intake for potatoes
Prochloraz (142) – acute
intake for mushroom
Spices – additional MRLs

2010 JMPR

Toxicological evaluations		**Residue evaluations**	
New Compounds			
Dicamba		Dicamba	
Meptyldinocap		Meptyldinocap	
Periodic re-evaluations			
Aldicarb (117)	2011R	Amitraz (111)	1998T
Dicofol (026)	2011R	Azinphos methyl (002)	2007T
Dithianon (028)	2011R	Bifenthrin (178)	2009T
Fenbutatin oxide (109)	2011R	Cadusafos (174)	2009T
		Chlorothalonil (081)	2009T
		Cycloxydim (179)	2009T

ANNEX 1: ACCEPTABLE DAILY INTAKES, SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES, ACUTE REFERENCE DOSES, RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS AND SUPERVISED TRIALS MEDIAN RESIDUE VALUES RECORDED BY THE 2007 MEETING

The following extracts of the results of the annual Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) are provided to make them accessible to interested parties at an early date.

The Meeting evaluated 31 pesticides, of which 6 were new compounds, and 10 were re-evaluated within the Periodic Re-evaluation Programme of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). The Meeting established acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs).

The Meeting estimated maximum residue levels, which it recommended for use as maximum residue limits (MRLs) by the CCPR. It also estimated supervised trials median residue (STMR) and highest residue (HR) levels as a basis for estimation of the dietary intake of residues of the pesticides reviewed. Application of HR levels is explained in the report of the 1999 Meeting (section 2.4). The allocations and estimates are shown in the table.

Pesticides for which the estimated dietary intakes might, on the basis of the available information, exceed their ADIs are marked with footnotes, as explained in detail in the report of the 1999 Meeting (section 2.2). Footnotes are also applied to specific commodities when the available information indicated that the ARfD of a pesticide might be exceeded when the commodity was consumed. It should be noted that these distinctions apply only to new compounds and those re-evaluated within the CCPR Periodic Re-evaluation Programme.

The table includes the Codex reference numbers of the compounds and the Codex classification numbers (CCNs) of the commodities, to facilitate reference to the Codex maximum limits for pesticide residues (*Codex Alimentarius*, Vol. 2B) and other documents and working documents of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Both compounds and commodities are listed in alphabetical order.

Apart from the abbreviations indicated above, the following qualifications are used in the Table.

* (following name of pesticide)	New compound
** (following name of pesticide)	Compound reviewed within CCPR Periodic Re-evaluation Programme
* (following recommended MRL)	At or about the limit of quantification
HR-P	Highest residue in a processed commodity, in mg/kg, calculated by multiplying the HR in the raw commodity by the processing factor
Po	The recommendation accommodates post-harvest treatment of the commodity.
PoP (following recommendation for processed foods (classes D and E in the Codex classification)	The recommendation accommodates post-harvest treatment of the primary food commodity.
STMR-P	An STMR for a processed commodity calculated by applying the concentration or reduction factor for the process to the STMR calculated for the raw agricultural commodity.
W (in place of a recommended MRL)	The previous recommendation is withdrawn, or withdrawal of the recommended MRL or existing Codex or draft MRL is recommended.

Recommended maximum residue levels, STMR and HR values and allocated ADI and ARfD values

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	**CCN**	**Commodity**	**Recommended MRL mg/kg** New	Previous	**STMR or STMR-P mg/kg**	**HR or HR-P mg/kg**
Aminopyralid (220)*	GC 0640	Barley	0.1	–	*0.01*	
ADI: 0–0.9 mg/kg bw	MO 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian) (1)	0.05	–	*0.01*	
ARfD: unnecessary	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01*	–	*0.01*	
	MO 0098	Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	1	–	*0.1*	
	GC 0647	Oats	0.1	–	*0.01*	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	–	*0.01*	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.02	–	*0.01*	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01*	–	*0.01*	
	PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01*	–	*0.01*	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.1	–	*0.01*	
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.1	–	*0.01*	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.3	–	*0.024*	
	AS 0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains	0.3	–	*0.07*	
	AS 0162	Hay or fodder (dry) of grasses	3	–	*1*	
	AS -	Grass hay	70	–	*21*	
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake: *aminopyralid and its conjugates that can be hydrolysed, expressed as aminopyralid.*						
(1) Except kidney						
Atrazine						
Group						
ADI*: 0-0.02 mg/kg bw						
Group						
ARfD*: 0.1 mg/kg bw						
Hydroxyatrazine:						
ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw						
ARfD: unnecessary						
*for atrazine, deethyl-atrazine (DEA); deisopropyl-atrazine (DIA) and diaminochlorotriazine (DACT)						
Azinphos methyl (002)						
ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw						
ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw						
Beta cyfluthrin (228) *	See Cyfluthrin					
Bifenazate (219)	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05 (fat)	-	0.01 Muscle 0.01 fat	
ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw						
ARfD: unnecessary						
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake: Sum of bifenazate and bifenazatediazene (diazenecarboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate. *The residue is fat soluble.*						
Note: Bifenazate is a fat-soluble compound. Previously, the milk MRL would have been marked with an F to indicate a procedure for calculating "MRLs" for processed dairy products. Currently, bifenazate MRLs for milk and milk fat are available to support "MRLs" for processed dairy products.						

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
Captan (007) ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw (for women of child-bearing age)						
Carbaryl (008)	VO 0444	Chilli peppers	0.5	-	0.09	0.25
ADI: 0–0.008 mg/kg bw	HS 0444	Chilli peppers, dried	2	50	0.63	
ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw	FB 0265	Cranberry	5	-	1.33	2.95
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake: carbaryl						
Clofentezine (156) **	AM 0660	Almond hulls	5		1.01	
ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw	MM 0812	Cattle meat	W (1)	0.05*		
ARfD: unnecessary	ML 0812	Cattle milk	W (1)	0.01*		
	MO 0812	Cattle, Edible offal of	W (1)	0.1		
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	0.5	0.5	0.10 (flesh 0.02)	
	JF 0004	Orange juice			0.014	
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.5	1	0.125	
	FB 0021	Currants, Black, Red, White	0.2	0.05	0.04	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05 *		0.05 *	
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.05 * (2)	0.05 *	0	
	FB 0269	Grapes	2	1	0.25	
	JF 0269	Grape juice			0	
		Wine			0.011	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, Raisins and Sultanas)	2		0.28	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05 *		0	
	VC 0046	Melons, expect Watermelon	0.1		0	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.05 *		0	
	FP 0009	Pome fruit	0.5	0.5	0.05	
	JF 0226	Apple juice			0.0055	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05 * (2)	0.05*	0	
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal	0.05 * (2)	0.05*	0	
	FS 0012	Stone fruits	0.5	0.2	0.11	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	2	2	0.72	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.5		0.09	
	TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.5		0.05	
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: clofentezine						
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs for animal commodities: sum of clofentezine, and all metabolites containing the 2-chlorobenzoyl moiety, expressed as clofentezine						
The residue is fat soluble.						
(1) Replaced by a group MRL		(2) Residues are not expected as dietary burden in poultry is zero.				
Cyfluthrin (157) **	FP 0226	Apple	0.1	0.5	0.02	0.06
Group	VB 0400	Broccoli	2		0.20	1.5(1)
ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw						
Group	VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	4		0.245	2.1(1)
ARfD: 0.04 mg/kg bw						
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	2		0.24	0.91
	HS 0444	Peppers Chilli (dry)	1		0.42	0.84
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	0.3		0.06	0.2
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp (dry)	2		0.318	

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.7	0.05	0.1	
	OC 0691	Cotton seed oil, crude	1		0.19	
	VO 0440	Egg plant	0.2		0.05	0.12
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01*		0	0
	MO 0099	Liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	0.05		< 0.01	0.021
	MO 0098	Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	0.05		< 0.01	0.027
	GC 0645	Maize	W	0.05		
	ML 0106	Milks	0.04		0.0022	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	1 fat		0.0378 fat < 0.01 muscle	0.37 fat < 0.01 muscle
	ML 0812	Cattle milk	W	0.01 F		
	FP 0230	Pear	0.07		0.02	0.06
	VO 0051	Peppers	0.2		0.06	0.12
	VO 0445	Peppers sweet	W	0.2		
	VR 0589	Potato	0.01 *		0	0
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 *(fat)		0	0
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01 *		0	0
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.07	0.05	0.05	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.2	0.5	0.07	0.10

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: cyfluthrin (sum of isomers)

(1) The information provided to the JMPR precludes an estimate that the dietary intake would be below the ARfD.

lambda Cyhalothrin (146)
Group
ADI*: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw
Group
ARfD*: 0.02 mg/kg bw
*for cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin

Cyromazine (169) **	VS 0620	Artichoke, globe	3		1.0	1.3
ADI: 0–0.06 mg/kg bw	VD 0071	Beans (dry)	3		1.0	
ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw	VB 0400	Broccoli	1		0.15	0.51
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	10		0.26	6.1(3)
	VX 0624	Celery	4		0.58	2.3
	VC 0424	Cucumber	2	0.2	0.48	1.3
	M 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	0.3		0.01	0.19
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.3	0.2* (1)	0.07	0.16
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (2)	1		0.16	0.58
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	4		0.34	2
	VL 0483	Lettuce, leafy	4		0.34	2
	VP 0534	Lima beans, young pods and or immature beans.	1		0.23	0.58
	FI 0345	Mango	0.5		0.125	0.25
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.3		0.01	0.20
	MF0100	Mammalian fat			0	0
	VC 0046	Melons, except Watermelon	0.5	0.2	0.04	0.19
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01	0.01*(1)	0.005	
	VO 0450	Mushroom	7	5	2.2	4.2
	VL 0485	Mustard greens	10		2.7	7.4
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.1		0.05	0.07
	VO 0051	Peppers	W	1		
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal	0.2		0.065	0.08

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.1	0.05*(1)	0.05	0.05
	PF0111	Poultry fat			0	0
	MM 0822	Sheep meat	W	0.05*(1)		
	VL 0502	Spinach	10		2.0	6.1(3)
	VA 0389	Spring onion	3		0.345	1.7
	VC 0431	Summer squash	2		0.16	1
	VO 0448	Tomato	W	0.5		
	JF 0448	Tomato juice			0.12	
		Tomato, washed			0.11	
		Tomato, canned			0.09	
		Ketchup			0.13	
		Tomato, puree			0.19	
		Tomato, paste			0.34	

Definition of residues for compliance with MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plants and animal commodities: cyromazine.

(1) MRL accommodates external animal treatment (2) Except mushrooms and sweet corn-on-the-cob

(3) The information provided to the JMPR precludes an estimate that the dietary intake would be below the ARfD.

Difenoconazole (224) *	VS 0621	Asparagus	0.03		0.02	0.02
ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw	FI 0327	Banana	0.1		0.02	0.02
ARfD:0.3 mg/kg bw	VB 0400	Broccoli	0.5		0.065	0.41
	VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	0.2		0.065	0.14
	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	0.2		0.035	0.19
	VR 0577	Carrots	0.2		0.05	0.13
	VB 0404	Cauliflowers	0.2		0.02	0.10
	VR 0578	Celeriac	0.5		0.12	0.22
	VS 0624	Celery	3		0.14	2.0
	FS 0013	Cherries	0.2		0.04	0.10
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, Raisins and Sultanas) (1)	(1)		0.036	0.084
	MO 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	0.2		0.043	0.11
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01*		0.0020	0.0054
	VA 0381	Garlic	0.02*		0	0
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.1		0.03	0.07
	VA 0384	Leek	0.3		0.08	0.21
	VL 0482	Lettuce, Head	2		0.41	1.0
	VL 0483	Lettuce, Leaf	2		0.41	1.0
	FI 0345	Mango	0.07		0.03	0.04
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05 (fat)		0.01 muscle 0.012 fat	0.019 muscle 0.028 fat
	ML 0106	Milks	0.005*		0.001	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.5		0.15	0.26
	FT 0305	Olives	2		0.465	1.2
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.2		0.01	0.02
	FS 0247	Peach	0.5		0.15	0.26
	FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	0.2		0.04	0.10
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.5		0.11	0.28
	VR 0589	Potato	0.02		0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01* (fat)		0.0002 muscle 0.0002 fat	0.00054 muscle 0.00054 fat
	PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01*		0.0002	0.00054
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.05		0.02	
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.02*		0.02	
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.2		0.02	

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	**CCN**	**Commodity**	**Recommended MRL mg/kg** New	Previous	**STMR or STMR-P mg/kg**	**HR or HR-P mg/kg**
	SO 0702	Sunflower seed	0.02		0.01	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.5		0.10	0.36
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.02*		0	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, Dry	3		0.685	1.2
	JF 0226	Apple juice			0.0022	
		Apple puree			0.015	
		Carrot, canned			0.002	
		Carrot, juice			0.0028	
	JF 0269	Grape juice			0.015	
	OR 0305	Olive oil, refined			0.65	
	OC 0305	Olive oil, virgin			0.70	
	JF 0448	Tomato juice			0.022	
		Tomato puree			0.066	
		Tomato, canned			0.0065	
		Wine			0.0054	
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: difenoconazole *Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs for animal commodities:* sum of difenoconazole and 1-[2-chloro-4-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-phenyl]-2-(1,2,4-triazol)-1-yl-ethano), expressed as difenoconazole. *The residue is fat soluble.* (1) The estimated maximum residue level is the same as for grapes, so no separate MRL recommendation is necessary.						
Dimethomorph (225) *	VB 0400	Broccoli	1		0.19	0.52
ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw	VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	2		0.4	1.4
ARfD: 0.6 mg/kg bw	VL 0470	Corn salad	10		3.4	7.1
	DF 0269	Dried grapes	5		0.7	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	0.01 *		0	0
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01 *		0	0
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits	0.5		edible peel 0.15 inedible peel 0.02	edible peel 0.24 inedible peel 0.05
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits (1)	1		0.22	0.56
	FB 0269	Grapes	2		0.39	1.7
	DH 1100	Hops, dry	80		26	
	VB 0405	Kohlrabi	0.02		0.02	0.02
	VL 0482	Lettuce, Head	10		3.6	7.2
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals except marine mammals)	0.01*		0	0
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01 *		0	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.01 *		0	0
	VR 0589	Potato	0.05		0.02	0.05
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01 *		0	0
	PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01 *		0	0
	FB 0275	Strawberry	0.05		0.01	0.02
	JF 0448	Tomato juice			0.055	
	HS 0444	Peppers, chilli dried	5		1.54	
		Tomato paste			0.264	
		Wine			0.11	
		Beer			0.052	
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: dimethomorph (sum of isomers) (1) Except fungi, edible; mushrooms; sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob); sweet corn (kernels)						
Fenitrothion (037)	GC 0080	Cereal grains (1)	6 (Po)	10 (Po)	4.25	5.6
ADI: 0–0.006 mg/kg bw	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05*	0.05*	Liver 0	Liver 0

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	**CCN**	**Commodity**	**Recommended MRL mg/kg**		**STMR or STMR-P mg/kg**	**HR or HR-P mg/kg**
			New	Previous		
					kidney 0	kidney 0
ARfD: 0.04 mg/kg bw	PE 0112	Eggs	0.05*	0.05*	0	0
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05*	0.05*	Muscle 0 Fat 0	Muscle 0 Fat 0
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01*	0.01	0	
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05*	-	Muscle 0 Fat 0	Muscle 0 Fat 0
	CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	40 PoP	60	30.6	40.3
	CM 0649	Rice, Husked			2.72	
	CM 1205	Rice, polished			0.638	
		Cooked husked rice			0.468	
		Cooked polished rice			0.17	
		Washed polished rice			0.196	
		Cooked washed polished rice			0.085	
		Wheat flour			1	
		White bread			0.425	
		Wholemeal bread			1.615	
		Barley malt			0.85	
	VD 0541	Soya beans, dry	0.01	W	0.01	
	CM 0654	Wheat bran (unprocessed)	25 PoP	30 PoP	16.79	22.12[(2)]

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: fenitrothion

(1) Except maize.

(2) The intake of 110% was for unprocessed wheat bran. Since this is not the edible commodity and further processing is likely to reduce the level of residues, the Meeting assumed that the intake from processed wheat bran would be below the ARfD.

Fenpyroximate (193) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.02 mg/kg bw	FP 0226	Apples	0.3[(1)]		0.09	

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: Fenpyroximate

The residue is fat soluble.

(1) The maximum residue level was recommended by the 1999 JMPR. The 2007 JMPR calculated the IESTI and concluded that the short-term intake of residues is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Flusilazole (165) **	JF 0226	Apple juice			0.008	
ADI: 0–0.007 mg/kg bw	AB 0226	Apple pomace, dry	2		0.48	
ARfD: 0.02 mg/kg bw	FS 0240	Apricot	0.2	0.5	0.05	0.10
	FI 0327	Banana	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.01
	GC 0640	Barley	W	0.1		
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	W	2		
	MF 0812	Cattle fat	W	0.01*		
	MM 0812	Cattle meat	W	0.01*		
	ML 0812	Cattle milk	W	0.01*		
	MO 0812	Cattle, Edible offal of	W	0.02*		
	GC 0080	Cereal grains[(1)]	0.2		0.04	0.08
	PE 0840	Chicken eggs	W	0.01*		
	PM 0840	Chicken meat	W	0.01*		
	PO 0840	Chicken, Edible offal of	W	0.01*		
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins, sultanas)	0.3	1	0.054	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	2		0.65	1.68
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.1		0.02	0.07
	JF 0269	Grape juice			0.012	
	AB 0269	Grape pomace, dry	2		0.33	
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.2	0.5	0.03	0.11

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	1(fat)		0.285	0.73
	ML 0106	Milks	0.05		0.01	0.03
	FS 0245	Nectarine	0.2	0.5	0.06	0.10
	FS 0247	Peach	0.2	0.5	0.06	0.10
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.3	0.2	0.04	0.13
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.2		0.05	0.13
	PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.2		0.02	0.09
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.1	0.05	0.01	0.04
	GC 0650	Rye	W	0.1		
	AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder, dry	W	2		
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.05		0.02	0.03
	AB 0541	Soya bean hulls	0.05		0.022	
	AS 0081	Straw and fodder(dry) of cereal grains (1)	5		1.6	2.5
	OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.1		0.044	
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.05	0.01*	0.01	0.03
	SO 0702	Sunflower seeds	0.1		0.01	0.04
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01*		0.01	0.01
	GC 0654	Wheat	W	0.1		
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder dry	W	2		
	CM 0654	Wheat bran			0.012	
	CF 1211	Wheat flour, low-grade			0.036	
		Wine			0.003	

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: flusilazole

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: flusilazole plus [bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]silanol.

Flusilazole is fat-soluble.

(1) Except rice

Folpet (041)
ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw
ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw (for women of child-bearing age)

Indoxacarb (216) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw	VB 0041	Cabbages, head	3 (1)	2.0		

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of indoxacarb

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of indoxacarb, its R enantiomer and methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[4- (trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3H)- carboxylate, expressed as indoxacarb.

The residue is fat soluble.

(1) From 2005 JMPR

Phosmet (103) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw	FS 0240	Apricot	10	10	1.6	6.8
	FB 0020	Blueberries	15	15	4.0	9.9
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	3	3	0.21	0.52
	FS 0245	Nectarine	10	10	1.6	6.8
	FP 0230	Pome fruit	3	10	0.38	1.8

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: phosmet

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
Procymidone (136) **						
ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw						
ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw						
Profenofos (171) **						
ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw						
ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw						
Propiconazole (160) **	TN 0660	Almonds	W	0.05		
ADI: 0–0.07 mg/kg bw	FI 0327	Banana	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.087
ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw	GC 0640	Barley	0.2	0.05	0.0675	
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	2		2.6	9.7
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.02	0.1	0.06	
	FB 0265	Cranberry	0.3	0.3	0.174	0.39
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01*	0.05	0.6	0.8
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01*	0.05*	0.05	0.05
	FB 0269	Grapes	W	0.5		
	GC 0645	Maize	0.05		0.05	
	FI 0345	Mango	W	0.05		
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01* (fat)	0.05*	muscle 0.05 fat 0.05	muscle 0.05 fat 0.05
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01*	0.01*	0.01	
	GC 0647	Oats	W	0.05*		
	SO 0697	Peanut	W	0.05		
	SO 0703	Peanut, whole	W	0.1		
	TN 0672	Pecan	0.02*	0.05	0.02	0.02
	GC 0656	Popcorn	0.05		0.05	
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.02*		0.02	0.02
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01* (fat)	0.05*	muscle 0.05 fat 0.05	muscle 0.05 fat 0.05
	SO 0495	Rape seed	0.02	0.05	0.06	
	GC 0650	Rye	0.02	0.05*	0.06	
	AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder, dry	2		2.6	9.7
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.07		0.03	
	AL 0541	Soya bean fodder	5		2.025	9.6
	AL 1265	Soya bean forage (green)	2		1.875	3.45
	FS 0012	Stone fruits	W	1		
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.02	0.05	0.06	
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.02*	0.05	0	
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.05		0.05	
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.02		0.06	
	AS 0653	Triticale straw and fodder, dry	2		2.6	9.7
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.02	0.05*	0.06	
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	2		2.6	9.7
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs for plant and animal commodities: propiconazole						
Definition of residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: propiconazole plus all metabolite convertible to 2,4-dichloro-benzoic acid, expressed as propiconazole.						
The residue is fat soluble.						
Pyrimethanil (226) *	TN 0660	Almond	0.2		0.05	
ADI: 0–0.2 mg/kg bw	AM 0660	Almond hulls	12		2.6	
ARfD: unnecessary	JF 0226	Apple juice	-		0.32	

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	**CCN**	**Commodity**	**Recommended MRL mg/kg**		**STMR or STMR-P mg/kg**	**HR or HR-P mg/kg**
			New	Previous		
	AB 0226	Apple pomace (dry)	40		7.2 (2.9 wet)	
	FS 0240	Apricot	3		1.2	
	FI 0327	Banana	0.1		0.05	
	VR 0577	Carrot	1		0.14	
	FS 0013	Cherries	4 (Po)		1.3	
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	7 (Po)		2.8	
	JF 0001	Citrus juice	-		0.028	
		Citrus oil			56	
	VP 0526	Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds)	3		0.22	
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins, and sultanas)	5		1.1	
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1		0.065	
	VD 0561	Field pea (dry)	0.5		0.09	
	FB 0269	Grapes	4		0.71	
	JF 0269	Grape juice			0.50	
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	3		0.85	
	MF0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fat)			0	
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05 *		0	
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01		0.01	
	FS 0245	Nectarine	4		1.3	
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.2		0.062	
	VA 0389	Onion, spring	3		0.38	
	AL 0072	Pea hay	3		0.20	
	FS 0247	Peach	4		1.3	
	FS 0014	Plums (including Prunes)	2		0.59	
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	7 (Po)		0.70	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.05 *		0.05	
	DF 0014	Prunes			0.48	
	FB 0275	Strawberry	3		1.2	
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.7		0.32	
		Apple puree			0.26	
		Carrot, frozen/canned			0.073	
		Carrot juice			0.028	
		Carrot puree			0.063	
		Common beans, frozen/ canned			0.11	
		Tomato puree			0.10	
		Tomato paste			0.35	
		Wine			0.34	

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: pyrimethanil

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs for milk: the sum of pyrimethanil and 2-anilino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-5-ol, expressed as pyrimethanil, and for livestock tissues (excluding poultry) is the sum of pyrimethanil and 2-(4-hydroxyanilino)-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine, expressed as pyrimethanil.

Quinoxyfen (222)	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2 (fat)	0.02 fat	0.011 fat 0.002 muscle	

ADI: 0–0.2 mg/kg bw
ARfD: unnecessary

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: quinoxyfen.

The residue is fat soluble.

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
Thiabendazole (065) ADI: 0-01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg/bw for women of child-bearing age ARfD: 1 mg/kg/bw for the general population	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	7 (Po)	5 Po	0.045	0.84
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: thiabendazole *Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs for animal commodities:* sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxythiabendazole; and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of thiabendazole, 5-hydroxythiabendazole and its sulfate conjugate.						
Triadimefon(133) ** ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.08 mg/kg bw	FP 0226	Apples	0.3(3)	-	0.06	0.18
	JF 0226	Apple juice			0.04	
		Apple sauce			0.04	
	VS 0620	Artichoke, globe	0.7(3)	1(3)	0.14	0.55
	FI 0327	Bananas	1(3)	0.2(3)	0.04	0.3
	GC 0640	Barley	W	0.5(1)		
	AS 0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	W	2(2) 5(3)		
	GC 0080	Cereal grain (4)	0.2(1)		0.05	0.15
	VD 0524	Chick-pea	W	0.05*(1)		
	HS 0444	Chilli peppers, dried	5(1)		2.1	
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.5(3)	0.05*(2) 0.1*(3)	0.05	0.4
		Coffee beans, roasted			0.06	
	FB 0021	Currants, black, red, white	0.7(3)	0.2(2) 0.5(3)	0.23	0.68
	DF 0269	Dried grapes	10(1)		0.47	9.9
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01*(1)		0	0
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01*(1)	0.05*(1)	0.01	0.01
	AM 1051	Fodder Beets	W	0.05*[1]		
	VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (5)	1(1)		0.15	0.68
	VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.2(1)	0.1(2) 2(3)	0.05	0.02
	FB 0269	Grapes	5(1)	0.5(2) 2(3)	0.15(7)	3.2
	JF 0269	Grape juice			0.07	0.07
	DH 1100	Hops	W	10[2] 5[3]		
	FI 0345	Mango	W	0.05*(1)		
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) [in the fat]	0.02(1)	0.05*(1)	0.01	0.01
	ML 0106	Milks	0.01*(1)	0.05*(2) 0.01*(3)	0	0
	GC 0647	Oats	W	0.1[2] 0.2[3]		
	AS 0647	Oats straw and fodder, dry	W	2[2] 5[3]		
	VA 0389	Onion, spring	W	0.05*(1)		
	VA 0387	Onion, welsh	W	0.05*(1)		
	VP 0063	Peas	W	0.05*(2) 0.1(3)		
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet	W	0.1(1)		
	FI 0353	Pineapples	5(3) (Po)	2(2) 1(3)	0.11	0.16
	FP 0009	Pome fruit	W	0.5(1)	0.06	0.18

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01*(1)	0.05*(1)	0	0
	PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	0.01*(1)		0	0
	FB 0272	Raspberries, red and black	W	1(2) 0.5(3)		
	GC 0650	Rye	W	0.1(2) 0.2(3)		
	AS 0650	Rye straw and fodder, dry	W	2(2) 5(3)		
	AS 0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains (6)	5(1)		0.64 (fresh matter)	4.1 (fresh matter)
	FB 0275	Strawberries	0.7(3)	0.1(1)	0.265	0.41
	AV 0596	Sugar beet leafs or tops (dry)	2(3)		0.35	1.1
	AV 0596	Sugar beet leaves or tops	2(3)		0.14 (fresh matter)	0.42 (fresh matter)
	VR 0596	Sugar beets	0.05*(3)	0.1*(1)	0.05	0.05
	VO 0448	Tomato	W	0.2(2) 0.5(3)		
	JF 0448	Tomato juice			0.09	
		Tomato paste			0.78	
		Tomato puree			0.12	
	GC 0654	Wheat	W	0.1[2] 0.2[3]		
	AS 0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	W	2[2] 5[3]		
		Wine			0.06	

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: sum of triadimefon and triadimenol. *The residue is fat soluble.*

(1) Based on triadimefon and triadimenol uses. (2) Based on triadimefon use only (3) Based on triadimenol use only
(4) Except maize and rice (5) Except fungi and sweet corn (6) Except maize
(7) The information provided to the JMPR precludes an estimate that the dietary intake would be below the ARfD.

Triadimenol (168) **	See triadimefon (133)					
Triazophos (143) **	VP 0523	Broad bean, shelled (succulent) (=immature seeds)	W	0.02*		
ADI: 0–0.001 mg/kg bw	VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	W	0.1		
ARfD: 0.001 mg/kg bw	VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	W	0.1		
	VR 0577	Carrot	W	0.5		
	MM 0812	Cattle meat	W	0.01*		
	ML 0812	Cattle milk	W	0.01*		
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	W	0.1		
	GC 0080	Cereal grains	W	0.05*		
	SB 0716	Coffee beans	W	0.05*		
	VP 0526	Common bean (pods and / or immature seeds)	W	0.2		
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.2	0.1	0.029	
	OC 0691	Cotton seed oil, crude	1		0.13	
	VA 0385	Onion, Bulb	W	0.05*		
	VP 0063	Peas (pods and succulent = immature seeds)	W	0.1		
	FP 0009	Pome fruits	W	0.2		
	VR 0589	Potato	W	0.05*		
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	W	0.05*		
	VP 0541	Soya bean (immature	1		0.37	0.60(2)

Pesticide (Codex reference number)	CCN	Commodity	Recommended MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg
			New	Previous		
		seeds)[1]				
	FB 0275	Strawberry	W	0.05*		
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	W	0.05*		
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake: triazophos						
(1) With the pod (2) The information provided to the JMPR precludes an estimate that the dietary intake would be below the ARfD.						
Zoxamide (227) *	VC 0424	Cucumber	1		0.06	
ADI: 0–0.5 mg/kg bw	DF 0269	Dried grapes	15		2.4	
ARfD: unnecessary	FB 0269	Grapes	5		0.83	
	JF 0269	Grape juice [1]			0.11	
		Wine			0.02	
	VR 0589	Potato	0.02		0.02	
	VO 0448	Tomato	2		0.195	
		Tomato puree			0.08	
		Tomato paste			0.19	
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: zoxamide						
(1) Unclarified						

ANNEX 2: INDEX OF REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS OF PESTICIDES BY THE JMPR

Numbers in parentheses after the names of pesticides are Codex classification numbers. The abbreviations used are:

T, evaluation of toxicology

R, evaluation of residue and analytical aspects

E, evaluation of effects on the environment

Abamectin (177)	1992 (T,R), 1994 (T,R), 1995 (T), 1997 (T,R), 2000 (R)
Acephate (095)	1976 (T, R), 1979 (R), 1981 (R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1987 (T), 1988 (T), 1990 (T,R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1994 (R), 1996 (R), 2002 (T), 2003 (R), 2004 (corr. to 2003 report), 2005 (T), 2006 (R)
Acrylonitrile	1965 (T, R)
Aldicarb (117)	1979 (T, R), 1982 (T, R), 1985 (R), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 evaluation), 1992 (T), 1993 (R), 1994 (R), 1996 (R), 2001 (R), 2002 (R), 2006 (R)
Aldrin (001)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (T), 1990 (R), 1992 (R)
Allethrin	1965 (T,R)
Aminocarb (134)	1978 (T,R), 1979 (T,R)
Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA, 198)	1997 (T,R)
Aminopyralid (220)	2006 (T, R), 2007 (T, R)
Amitraz (122)	1980 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1984 (T,R), 1985 (R), 1986 (R), 1989 (R), 1990 (T,R), 1991 (R & corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1998 (T)
Amitrole (079)	1974 (T,R), 1977 (T), 1993 (T,R), 1997 (T), 1998 (R)
Anilazine (163)	1989 (T,R), 1992 (R)
Atrazine	2007 (T)
Azinphos-ethyl (068)	1973 (T,R), 1983 (R)
Azinphos-methyl (002)	1965 (T), 1968 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1973 (T), 1974 (R), 1991 (T,R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report), 1993 (R), 1995 (R), 2007 (T)
Azocyclotin (129)	1979 (R), 1981 (T), 1982 (R),1983 (R), 1985 (R), 1989 (T,R), 1991 (R), 1994 (T), 2005 (T,R)
Benalaxyl (155)	1986 (R), 1987 (T), 1988 (R), 1992 (R), 1993 (R), 2005 (T)
Bendiocarb (137)	1982 (T,R), 1984 (T,R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R)
Benomyl (069)	1973 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1983 (T,R), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1994 (R), 1995 (T,E), 1998 (R)
Bentazone (172)	1991 (T,R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report, Annex I), 1994 (R), 1995 (R), 1998 (T,R), 1999 (corr. to 1998 report), 2004(T)
BHC (technical-grade)	1965 (T), 1968 (T,R), 1973 (T,R) (see also Lindane)
Bifenazate (219)	2006 (T, R)

Bifenthrin (178)	1992 (T,R), 1995 (R), 1996 (R), 1997 (R)
Binapacryl (003)	1969 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1982 (T), 1984 (R), 1985 (T,R)
Bioresmethrin (093)	1975 (R), 1976 (T,R), 1991 (T,R)
Biphenyl	See Diphenyl
Bitertanol (144)	1983 (T), 1984 (R), 1986 (R), 1987 (T), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1991 (R), 1998 (T), 1999 (R), 2002 (R)
Boscalid (221)	2006 (T, R)
Bromide ion (047)	1968 (R), 1969 (T,R), 1971 (R), 1979 (R), 1981 (R), 1983 (R), 1988 (T,R), 1989 (R), 1992 (R)
Bromomethane (052)	1965 (T,R), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (T,R), 1971 (R), 1979 (R), 1985 (R), 1992 (R)
Bromophos (004)	1972 (T,R), 1975 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1982 (R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R)
Bromophos-ethyl (005)	1972 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1977 (R)
Bromopropylate (070)	1973 (T,R), 1993 (T,R)
Butocarboxim (139)	1983 (R), 1984 (T), 1985 (T), 1986 (R)
Buprofezin (173)	1991 (T,R), 1995 (R), 1996 (corr. to 1995 report.), 1999 (R)
sec-Butylamine (089)	1975 (T,R), 1977 (R), 1978 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1980 (R), 1981 (T), 1984 (T,R: withdrawal of temporary ADI, but no evaluation)
Cadusafos (174)	1991 (T,R), 1992 (R), 1992 (R)
Campheclor (071)	1968 (T,R), 1973 (T,R)
Captafol (006)	1969 (T,R), 1973 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1976 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1985 (T,R), 1986 (corr. to 1985 report), 1990 (R), 1999 (acute Rf D)
Captan (007)	1965 (T), 1969 (T,R), 1973 (T), 1974 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1980 (R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1986 (R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 R evaluation), 1990 (T,R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1994 (R), 1995 (T), 1997 (R), 2000 (R), 2004 (T), 2007 (T)
Carbaryl (008)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (T,R), 1968 (R), 1969 (T,R), 1970 (R), 1973 (T,R), 1975 (R), 1976 (R), 1977 (R), 1979 (R), 1984 (R), 1996 (T), 2001 (T), 2002 (R), 2007 (R)
Carbendazim (072)	1973 (T,R), 1976 (R), 1977 (T), 1978 (R), 1983 (T,R), 1985 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1994 (R), 1995 (T,E), 1998 (T,R), 2003 (R), 2005 (T)
Carbofuran (096)	1976 (T,R), 1979 (T,R), 1980 (T), 1982 (T), 1991 (R), 1993 (R), 1996 (T), 1997 (R), 1999 (corr. to 1997 report), 2002 (T, R), 2003 (R) (See also carbosulfan), 2004 (R)
Carbon disulfide (009)	1965 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (R), 1971 (R), 1985 (R)
Carbon tetrachloride (010)	1965 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (T,R), 1971 (R), 1979 (R), 1985 (R)
Carbophenothion (011)	1972 (T,R), 1976 (T,R), 1977 (T,R), 1979 (T,R),

	1980 (T,R), 1983 (R)
Carbosulfan (145)	1984 (T,R), 1986 (T), 1991 (R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report), 1993 (R), 1997 (R), 1999 (R), 2002 (R), 2003 (T, R), 2004 (R, corr. to 2003 report)
Cartap (097)	1976 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1995 (T,R)
Chinomethionat (080)	1968 (T,R) (as oxythioquinox), 1974 (T,R), 1977 (T,R), 1981 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1984 (T,R), 1987 (T)
Chlorbenside	1965 (T)
Chlordane (012)	1965 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1969 (R), 1970 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1974 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1986 (T)
Chlordimeform (013)	1971 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1977 (T), 1978 (T,R), 1979(T), 1980(T), 1985(T), 1986 (R), 1987 (T)
Chlorfenson	1965 (T)
Chlorfenvinphos (014)	1971 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1994 (T), 1996 (R)
Chlormequat (015)	1970 (T,R), 1972 (T,R), 1976 (R), 1985 (R), 1994 (T,R), 1997 (T), 1999 (acute Rf D), 2000 (R)
Chlorobenzilate (016)	1965 (T), 1968 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (R), 1980 (T)
Chloropicrin	1965 (T,R)
Chloropropylate	1968 (T,R), 1972 (R)
Chlorothalonil (081)	1974 (T,R), 1977 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1979 (T,R), 1981 (T,R), 1983 (T,R), 1984 (corr. to 1983 report and T evaluation), 1985 (T,R), 1987 (T), 1988 (R), 1990 (T,R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 evaluation), 1992 (T), 1993 (R), 1997 (R)
Chlorpropham (201)	1965 (T), 2000 (T), 2001 (R), 2005 (T)
Chlorpyrifos (017)	1972 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1981 (R), 1982 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1989 (R), 1995 (R), 1999 (T), 2000 (R), 2004 (R), 2006 (R)
Chlorpyrifos-methyl (090)	1975 (T,R), 1976 (R, Annex I only), 1979 (R), 1990, (R), 1991 (T,R), 1992 (T and corr. to 1991 report), 1993 (R), 1994 (R), 2001 (T)
Chlorthion	1965 (T)
Clethodim (187)	1994 (T,R), 1997 (R), 1999 (R), 2002 (R)
Clofentezine (156)	1986 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R), 1992 (R), 2005 (T), 2007 (R)
Coumaphos (018)	1968 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1975 (R), 1978 (R), 1980 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1987 (T), 1990 (T,R)
Crufomate (019)	1968 (T,R), 1972 (R)
Cyanophenfos (091)	1975 (T,R), 1978 (T: ADI extended, but no evaluation), 1980, (T), 1982 (R), 1983 (T)
Cycloxydim (179)	1992 (T,R), 1993 (R)
Cyfluthrin (157)/ beta-Cyfluthrin (228)	1986 (R), 1987 (T and corr. to 1986 report), 1989 (R), 1990 (R), 1992 (R), 2006 (T), 2007 (R)
Cyhalothrin (146)/ lambda-Cyhalothrin	1984 (T,R), 1986 (R), 1988 (R), 2007 (T)

Cyhexatin (067)	1970 (T,R), 1973 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R)*, 1977 (T), 1978 (T,R), 1980 (T), 1981 (T), 1982 (R), 1983 (R), 1985 (R), 1988 (T), 1989 (T), 1991 (T,R), 1992 (R), 1994 (T), 2005 (T,R)
Cypermethrin (118)	1979 (T,R), 1981 (T,R), 1982 (R), 1983 (R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R), 1986 (R), 1987 (corr. to 1986 evaluation), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 2006 (T)
Cyprodinil (207)	2003 (T,R), 2004 (corr. to 2003 report)
Cyromazine (169)	1990 (T,R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1992 (R), 2006 (T), 2007 (R)
2,4-D (020)	1970 (T,R), 1971 (T,R), 1974 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1980 (R), 1985, (R), 1986 (R), 1987 (corr. to 1986 report, Annex I), 1996 (T), 1997 (E), 1998 (R), 2001 (R)
Daminozide (104)	1977 (T,R), 1983 (T), 1989 (T,R), 1991 (T)
DDT (021)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (T,R),1968 (T,R), 1969 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1979 (T), 1980 (T), 1983 (T), 1984 (T), 1993 (R), 1994 (R), 1996 (R)
Deltamethrin (135)	1980 (T,R), 1981 (T,R), 1982 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R), 1986 (R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1992 (R), 2000 (T), 2002 (R)
Demeton (092)	1965 (T), 1967 (R), 1975 (R), 1982 (T)
Demeton-S-methyl (073)	1973 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1989 (T,R), 1992 (R), 1998 (R)
Demeton-S-methylsulphon (164)	1973 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1989 (T,R), 1992 (R)
Dialifos (098)	1976 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1985 (R)
Diazinon (022)	1965 (T), 1966 (T), 1967 (R), 1968 (T,R), 1970 (T,R), 1975 (R), 1979 (R), 1993 (T,R), 1994 (R), 1996 (R), 1999 (R), 2001 (T) , 2006 (T, R)
1,2-Dibromoethane (023)	1965 (T,R), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (R), 1971 (R), 1979 (R), 1985 (R)
Dichlorfluanid (082)	1969 (T,R), 1974 (T,R), 1977 (T,R), 1979 (T,R), 1981 (R),1982 (R), 1983 (T,R), 1985 (R)
1,2-Dichloroethane (024)	1965 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1971 (R), 1979 (R), 1985 (R)
Dichlorvos (025)	1965 (T,R), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (T,R), 1969 (R), 1970 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1977 (T), 1993 (T,R)
Dicloran (083)	1974 (T,R), 1977 (T,R), 1998 (T,R), 2003 (R)
Dicofol (026)	1968 (T,R), 1970 (R), 1974 (R), 1992 (T,R), 1994 (R)
Dieldrin (001)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (T,R), 1968 (R), 1969 (R), 1970, (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (T), 1990 (R), 1992 (R)
Difenoconazole (224)	2007 (T, R)
Diflubenzuron (130)	1981 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1984 (T,R), 1985 (T,R), 1988 (R), 2001 (T), 2002 (R)
Dimethenamid- P (214)	2005 (T,R)
Dimethipin (151)	1985 (T,R), 1987 (T,R), 1988 (T,R), 1999 (T),

	2001 (R), 2004 (T)
Dimethoate (027)	1965 (T), 1966 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1970 (R), 1973 (R in evaluation of formothion), 1977 (R), 1978 (R), 1983 (R) 1984 (T,R) 1986 (R), 1987 (T,R), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 evaluation), 1994 (R), 1996 (T), 1998 (R), 2003 (T,R), 2004 (corr. to 2003 report), 2006 (R)
Dimethomorph	2007 (T, R)
Dimethrin	1965 (T)
Dinocap (087)	1969 (T,R), 1974 (T,R), 1989 (T,R), 1992 (R), 1998 (R), 1999 (R), 2000 (T), 2001 (R)
Dioxathion (028)	1968 (T,R), 1972 (R)
Diphenyl (029)	1966 (T,R), 1967 (T)
Diphenylamine (030)	1969 (T,R), 1976 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1998 (T), 2001 (R), 2003 (R)
Diquat (031)	1970 (T,R), 1972 (T,R), 1976 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1994 (R)
Disulfoton (074)	1973 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1981 (R), 1984 (R), 1991 (T,R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report, Annex I), 1994 (R), 1996 (T), 1998 (R), 2006 (R)
Dithianon (180)	1992 (T,R), 1995 (R), 1996 (corr. to 1995 report)
Dithiocarbamates (105)	1965 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1970 (T,R), 1983 (R propineb, thiram), 1984 (R propineb), 1985 (R), 1987 (T thiram), 1988 (R thiram), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 evaluation), 1992 (T thiram), 1993 (T,R), 1995 (R), 1996 (T,R ferbam, ziram;, R thiram), 2004 (R)
4,6-Dinitro-*ortho*-cresol (DNOC)	1965 (T)
Dodine (084)	1974 (T,R), 1976 (T,R), 1977 (R), 2000 (T), 2003(R) 2004 (corr. to 2003 report)
Edifenphos (099)	1976 (T,R), 1979 (T,R), 1981 (T,R)
Endosulfan (032)	1965 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1968 (T,R), 1971 (R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1982 (T), 1985 (T,R), 1989 (T,R), 1993 (R), 1998 (T), 2006 (R)
Endrin (033)	1965 (T), 1970 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1990 (R), 1992 (R)
Esfenvalerate (204)	2002 (T, R)
Ethephon (106)	1977 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1985 (R), 1993 (T), 1994 (R), 1995 (T), 1997 (T), 2002 (T)
Ethiofencarb (107)	1977 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1981 (R), 1982 (T,R), 1983 (R)
Ethion (034)	1968 (T,R), 1969 (R), 1970 (R), 1972 (T,R), 1975 (R), 1982 (T), 1983 (R), 1985 (T), 1986 (T), 1989 (T), 1990 (T), 1994 (R)
Ethoprophos (149)	1983 (T), 1984 (R), 1987 (T), 1999 (T), 2004 (R)
Ethoxyquin (035)	1969 (T,R), 1998 (T), 1999 (R). 2005 (T)
Ethylene dibromide	See 1,2-Dibromoethane
Ethylene dichloride	See 1,2-Dichloroethane
Ethylene oxide	1965 (T,R), 1968 (T,R), 1971 (R)

Ethylenethiourea (ETU) (108)	1974 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1988 (T,R), 1990 (R), 1993 (T,R)
Etofenprox (184)	1993 (T,R)
Etrimfos (123)	1980 (T,R), 1982 (T,R[1]), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R)
Famoxadone (208)	2003 (T,R)
Fenamiphos (085)	1974 (T,R), 1977 (R), 1978 (R), 1980 (R), 1985 (T), 1987 (T), 1997 (T), 1999 (R), 2002 (T), 2006 (R)
Fenarimol (192)	1995 (T, R, E), 1996 (R and corr. to 1995 report)
Fenbuconazole (197)	1997 (T,R)
Fenbutatin oxide (109)	1977 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1992 (T), 1993 (R)
Fenchlorfos (036)	1968 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1983 (R)
Fenhexamid (215)	2005 (T,R)
Fenitrothion (037)	1969 (T,R), 1974 (T,R), 1976 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1979(R), 1982, (T) 1983 (R), 1984 (T,R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 R evaluation), 1988 (T), 1989 (R), 2000 (T), 2003 (R), 2004 (R, corr. to 2003 report), 2007 (T, R)
Fenpropathrin (185)	1993 (T,R), 2006 (R)
Fenpropimorph (188)	1994 (T), 1995 (R), 1999 (R), 2001 (T), 2004 (T)
Fenpyroximate (193)	1995 (T,R), 1996 (corr. to 1995 report.), 1999 (R), 2004 (T), 2007 (T)
Fensulfothion (038)	1972 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1983 (R)
Fenthion (039)	1971 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1977 (R), 1978 (T,R), 1979 (T), 1980 (T), 1983 (R), 1989 (R), 1995 (T,R,E), 1996 (corr. to 1995 report), 1997 (T), 2000 (R)
Fentin compounds (040)	1965 (T), 1970 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1986 (R), 1991 (T,R), 1993 (R), 1994 (R)
Fenvalerate (119)	1979 (T,R), 1981 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1985 (R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 report), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 R evaluation)
Ferbam	See Dithiocarbamates, 1965 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1996 (T,R)
Fipronil (202)	1997 (T), 2000 (T), 2001 (R)
Fipronil-desulfinyl	1997 (T)
Flucythrinate (152)	1985 (T, R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R), 1993 (R)
Fludioxonil (211)	2004 (T,R), 2006 (R)
Flumethrin (195)	1996 (T,R)
Flusilazole (165)	1989 (T, R), 1990 (R), 1991 (R), 1993 (R), 1995 (T), 2007 (T, R)
Flutolanil (205)	2002 (T, R)
Folpet (041)	1969 (T,R), 1973 (T), 1974 (R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1986 (T), 1987 (R), 1990 (T,R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1993 (T,R), 1994 (R),

	1995 (T), 1997 (R), 1998 (R), 1999(R) , 2002 (T), 2004 (T), 2007 (T)
Formothion (042)	1969 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1973 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1998 (R)
Glufosinate-ammonium (175)	1991 (T,R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report, Annex I), 1994 (R), 1998 (R), 1999 (T,R)
Glyphosate (158)	1986 (T,R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 report), 1988 (R), 1994 (R), 1997 (T,R), 2004 (T), 2005 (R)
Guazatine (114)	1978 (T.R), 1980 (R), 1997 (T,R)
Haloxyfop (194)	1995 (T,R), 1996 (R and corr. to 1995 report), 2001 (R), 2006 (T)
Heptachlor (043)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (R), 1969 (R), 1970 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (R), 1987 (R), 1991 (T,R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report, Annex I), 1993 (R), 1994 (R)
Hexachlorobenzene (044)	1969 (T,R), 1973 (T,R), 1974 (T,R), 1978(T), 1985 (R)
Hexaconazole (170)	1990 (T,R), 1991 (R and corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1993 (R)
Hexythiazox (176)	1991 (T,R), 1994 (R), 1998 (R)
Hydrogen cyanide (045)	1965 (T,R)
Hydrogen phosphide (046)	1965 (T,R), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1969 (R), 1971 (R)
Imazalil (110)	1977 (T,R), 1980 (T,R), 1984 (T,R), 1985 (T,R), 1986 (T), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1991 (T), 1994 (R), 2000 (T), 2001 (T), 2005 (T)
Imidacloprid (206)	2001 (T), 2002 (R), 2006 (R)
Indoxacarb (216)	2005 (T,R), 2007 (R)
Iprodione (111)	1977 (T,R), 1980 (R), 1992 (T), 1994 (R), 1995 (T), 2001 (R)
Isofenphos (131)	1981 (T,R), 1982 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R), 1986 (T,R), 1988 (R), 1992 (R)
Kresoxim-methyl (199)	1998 (T,R), 2001 (R)
Lead arsenate	1965 (T), 1968 (T,R)
Leptophos (088)	1974 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1978 (T,R)
Lindane (048)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (R), 1969 (R), 1970 (T,R, published as Annex VI to 1971 evaluations), 1973 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1979 (R), 1989 (T,R), 1997 (T), 2002 (T), 2003 (R), 2004 (corr. to 2003 report)
Malathion (049)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (corr. to 1966 R evaluation), 1968 (R), 1969 (R), 1970 (R), 1973 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (R), 1984 (R), 1997 (T), 1999 (R), 2000 (R), 2003 (T), 2004 (R), 2005 (R)
Maleic hydrazide (102)	1976 (T,R), 1977 (T,R), 1980 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1996 (T), 1998 (R)
Mancozeb (050)	1967 (T,R), 1970 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1977 (R), 1980 (T,R), 1993 (T,R)
Maneb	See Dithiocarbamates, 1965 (T), 1967 (T,R),

	1987 (T), 1993 (T,R)
Mecarbam (124)	1980 (T,R), 1983 (T,R), 1985 (T,R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R)
Metalaxyl (138)	1982 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R), 1986 (R), 1987 (R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R), 1992 (R), 1995 (R)
Metalaxyl –M (212)	2002 (T), 2004 (R)
Methacrifos (125)	1980 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1986 (T), 1988 (T), 1990 (T,R), 1992 (R)
Methamidophos (100)	1976 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1981 (R), 1982 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1985 (T), 1989 (R), 1990 (T,R), 1994 (R), 1996 (R), 1997 (R), 2002 (T), 2003 (R), 2004 (R, corr. to 2003 report)
Methidathion (051)	1972 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1992 (T,R), 1994 (R), 1997 (T)
Methiocarb (132)	1981 (T,R), 1983 (T,R), 1984 (T), 1985 (T), 1986 (R), 1987 (T,R), 1988 (R), 1998 (T), 1999 (R), 2005 (R)
Methomyl (094)	1975 (R), 1976 (R), 1977 (R), 1978 (R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1989 (T,R), 1990 (R), 1991 (R), 2001 (T,R), 2004 (R)
Methoprene (147)	1984 (T,R), 1986 (R), 1987 (T and corr. to 1986 report), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 2001 (T), 2005 (R)
Methoxychlor	1965 (T), 1977 (T)
Methoxyfenozide (209)	2003 (T, R), 2004 (corr. to 2003 report), 2006 (R)
Methyl bromide (052)	See Bromomethane
Metiram (186)	1993 (T), 1995 (R)
Mevinphos (053)	1965 (T), 1972 (T,R), 1996 (T), 1997 (E,R), 2000 (R)
MGK 264	1967 (T,R)
Monocrotophos (054)	1972 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1991 (T,R), 1993 (T), 1994 (R)
Myclobutanil (181)	1992 (T,R), 1997 (R), 1998 (R)
Nabam	See Dithiocarbamates, 1965 (T), 1976 (T,R)
Nitrofen (140)	1983 (T,R)
Novaluron (217)	2005 (T,R)
Omethoate (055)	1971 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1979 (T), 1981 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1985 (T), 1986 (R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1990 (R), 1998 (R)
Organomercury compounds	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (T,R)
Oxamyl (126)	1980 (T,R), 1983 (R), 1984 (T), 1985 (T,R), 1986 (R), 2002 (T,R)
Oxydemeton-methyl (166)	1965 (T, as demeton-*S*-methyl sulfoxide), 1967 (T), 1968 (R), 1973 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1989 (T,R), 1992 (R), 1998 (R), 1999 (corr. to 1992 report), 2002 (T), 2004 (R)
Oxythioquinox	See Chinomethionat
Paclobutrazol (161)	1988 (T,R), 1989 (R)
Paraquat (057)	1970 (T,R), 1972 (T,R), 1976 (T,R), 1978 (R),

	1981 (R), 1982 (T), 1985 (T), 1986 (T), 2003 (T), 2004 (R)
Parathion (058)	1965 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1969 (R), 1970 (R), 1984 (R), 1991 (R), 1995 (T,R), 1997 (R), 2000 (R)
Parathion-methyl (059)	1965 (T), 1968 (T,R), 1972 (R), 1975 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1979 (T), 1980 (T), 1982 (T), 1984 (T,R), 1991 (R), 1992 (R), 1994 (R), 1995 (T), 2000 (R), 2003 (R)
Penconazole (182)	1992 (T,R), 1995 (R)
Permethrin (120)	1979 (T,R), 1980 (R), 1981 (T,R), 1982 (R), 1983 (R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (T), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1991 (R), 1992 (corr. to 1991 report), 1999 (T)
2-Phenylphenol (056)	1969 (T,R), 1975 (R), 1983 (T), 1985 (T,R), 1989 (T), 1990 (T,R), 1999 (T,R), 2002 (R)
Phenothrin (127)	1979 (R), 1980 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1984 (T), 1987 (R), 1988 (T,R)
Phenthoate (128)	1980 (T,R), 1981 (R), 1984 (T)
Phorate (112)	1977 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1983 (T), 1984 (R), 1985 (T), 1990 (R), 1991 (R), 1992 (R), 1993 (T), 1994 (T), 1996 (T), 2004 (T), 2005 (R)
Phosalone (060)	1972 (T,R), 1975 (R), 1976 (R), 1993 (T), 1994 (R), 1997 (T), 1999 (R), 2001 (T)
Phosmet (103)	1976 (R), 1977 (corr. to 1976 R evaluation), 1978 (T,R), 1979 (T,R), 1981 (R), 1984 (R), 1985 (R), 1986 (R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 R evaluation), 1988 (R), 1994 (T), 1997 (R), 1998 (T), 2002 (R), 2003 (R), 2007 (R)
Phosphine	See Hydrogen phosphide
Phosphamidon (061)	1965 (T), 1966 (T), 1968 (T,R), 1969 (R), 1972 (R), 1974 (R), 1982 (T), 1985 (T), 1986 (T)
Phoxim (141)	1982 (T), 1983 (R), 1984 (T,R), 1986 (R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R)
Piperonyl butoxide (062)	1965 (T,R), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1969 (R), 1972(T,R), 1992 (T,R), 1995 (T), 2001 (R), 2002 (R)
Pirimicarb (101)	1976 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1981 (T,R), 1982 (T), 1985 (R), 2004 (T), 2006 (R)
Pirimiphos-methyl (086)	1974 (T,R), 1976 (T,R), 1977 (R), 1979 (R), 1983 (R), 1985 (R), 1992 (T), 1994 (R), 2003 (R), 2004 (R, corr. to 2003 report), 2006 (T)
Prochloraz (142)	1983 (T,R), 1985 (R), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 report, Annex I, and R evaluation), 1992 (R), 2001 (T), 2004 (R)
Procymidone(136)	1981 (R), 1982 (T), 1989 (T,R), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 Annex I), 1993 (R), 1998 (R), 2007 (T)
Profenofos (171)	1990 (T,R), 1992 (R), 1994 (R), 1995 (R), 2007 (T)
Propamocarb (148)	1984 (T,R), 1986 (T,R), 1987 (R), 2005 (T), 2006 (R)
Propargite (113)	1977 (T,R), 1978 (R), 1979 (R), 1980 (T,R),

	1982 (T,R), 1999 (T), 2002 (R), 2006 (R)
Propham (183)	1965 (T), 1992 (T,R)
Propiconazole (160)	1987 (T,R), 1991 (R), 1994 (R), 2004 (T), 2006 (R), 2007 (R)
Propineb (105)	1977 (T,R), 1980 (T), 1983 (T), 1984 (R), 1985 (T,R), 1993 (T,R), 2004 (R)
Propoxur (075)	1973 (T,R), 1977 (R), 1981 (R), 1983 (R), 1989 (T), 1991 (R), 1996 (R)
Propylenethiourea (PTU, 150)	1993 (T,R), 1994 (R), 1999 (T)
Pyraclostrobin (210)	2003 (T), 2004 (R), 2006 (R)
Pyrazophos (153)	1985 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1992 (T,R), 1993 (R)
Pyrethrins (063)	1965 (T), 1966 (T,R), 1967 (R), 1968 (R), 1969 (R), 1970 (T), 1972 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1999 (T), 2000 (R), 2003 (T,R), 2005 (R)
Pyrimethanil (226)	2007 (T, R)
Pyriproxyfen (200)	1999 (R,T), 2000 (R), 2001 (T)
Quinoxyfen (222)	2006 (T, R)
Quintozene (064)	1969 (T,R) 1973 (T,R), 1974 (R), 1975 (T,R), 1976 (Annex I, corr. to 1975 R evaluation), 1977 (T,R), 1995 (T,R), 1998 (R)
Spinosad (203)	2001 (T,R, 2004 (R)
Sulfuryl fluoride (218)	2005 (T,R)
2,4,5-T (121)	1970 (T,R), 1979 (T,R), 1981 (T)
Tebuconazole (189)	1994 (T,R), 1996 (corr. to Annex II of 1995 report), 1997 (R)
Tebufenozide (196)	1996 (T,R), 1997 (R), 1999 (R), 2001 (T,R), 2003(T)
Tecnazine (115)	1974 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1981 (R), 1983 (T), 1987 (R), 1989 (R), 1994 (T,R)
Teflubenzuron (190)	1994 (T), 1996 (R)
Temephos	2006 (T)
Terbufos (167)	1989 (T,R), 1990 (T,R), 2003 (T), 2005 (R)
Thiabendazole (065)	1970 (T,R), 1971 (R), 1972 (R), 1975 (R), 1977 (T,R), 1979 (R), 1981 (R), 1997 (R), 2000 (R), 2006 (T, R)
Thiacloprid (223)	2006 (T, R)
Thiodicarb (154)	1985 (T,R), 1986 (T), 1987 (R), 1988 (R), 2000 (T), 2001 (R)
Thiometon (076)	1969 (T,R), 1973 (T,R), 1976 (R), 1979 (T,R), 1988 (R)
Thiophanate-methyl (077)	1973 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1977 (T), 1978 (R), 1988 (R), 2002 (R), 1990 (R), 1994 (R), 1995 (T,E), 1998 (T,R), 2006 (T)
Thiram (105)	See Dithiocarbamates, 1965 (T), 1967 (T,R), 1970 (T,R), 1974 (T), 1977 (T), 1983 (R), 1984 (R), 1985 (T,R), 1987 (T), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1992 (T), 1996 (R)
Tolclofos-methyl (191)	1994 (T,R) 1996 (corr. to Annex II of 1995 report)

Tolylfluanid (162)	1988 (T,R), 1990 (R), 1991 (corr. to 1990 report), 2002 (T,R), 2003 (R)
Toxaphene	See Camphechlor
Triadimefon (133)	1979 (R), 1981 (T,R), 1983 (T,R), 1984 (R), 1985 (T,R), 1986 (R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 R evaluation), 1988 (R), 1989 (R), 1992 (R), 1995 (R), 2004 (T), 2007 (R)
Triadimenol (168)	1989 (T, R), 1992 (R), 1995 (R), 2004 (T), 2007 (R)
Triazolylalanine	1989 (T, R)
Triazophos (143)	1982 (T), 1983 (R), 1984 (corr. to 1983 report, Annex I), 1986 (T, R), 1990 (R), 1991 (T and corr. to 1990 R evaluation), 1992 (R), 1993 (T,R), 2002 (T), 2007 (R)
Trichlorfon (066)	1971 (T,R), 1975 (T,R), 1978 (T,R), 1987 (R)
Trichloronat	1971 (T,R)
Trichloroethylene	1968 (R)
Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide	See Cyhexatin
Trifloxystrobin (213)	2004 (T, R)
Triforine (116)	1977 (T), 1978 (T, R), 1997 (T)
Triphenyltin compounds	See Fentin compounds
Vamidothion (078)	1973 (T, R), 1982 (T), 1985 (T,R), 1987 (R), 1988 (T), 1990 (R), 1992 (R)
Vinclozolin (159)	1986 (T, R), 1987 (R and corr. to 1986 report and R evaluation), 1988 (T,R), 1989 (R), 1990 (R), 1992 (R), 1995 (T)
Zineb (105)	See Dithiocarbamates, 1965 (T), 1967 (T, R), 1993 (T)
Ziram (105)	See Dithiocarbamates, 1965 (T), 1967 (T, R), 1996 (T, R)
Zoxamide (227)	2007 (T, R)

ANNEX 3: INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATED DAILY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

13 Clusters:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Regional diet:	Africa	Africa/Europe/Middle East	Africa/Middle East	Europe/Middle East	Europe	Europe	Far East	Latin America	Africa	Africa	Latin America	Far East	Europe/Latin America

AMINOPYRALID (220) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0001 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
GC 0640	Barley (incl pot, incl pearled, incl flour & grits, incl beer)	0.01	40,6	0,4	16,8	0,2	93,9	0,9	13,2	0,1	48,6	0,5	36,1	0,4
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0,1	0,4	0,0	4,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,1
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.01	0,4	0,0	4,4	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,9	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,6	0,0
PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	2,5	0,0	29,7	0,3	25,1	0,3	24,5	0,2	37,8	0,4	27,4	0,3
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0.01	27,7	0,3	116,5	1,2	38,5	0,4	55,1	0,6	90,2	0,9	131,3	1,3
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.01	68,8	0,7	190,6	1,9	79,4	0,8	302,6	3,0	179,6	1,8	237,9	2,4
GC 0647	Oats (incl rolled)	0.01	1,4	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,0	4,2	0,0	5,7	0,1	8,9	0,1
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01	7,1	0,1	58,5	0,6	31,9	0,3	24,0	0,2	61,0	0,6	27,3	0,3
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,0
MO 1288	Sheep kidney	0,1	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
MO 1289	Sheep liver	0.01	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
GC 0653	Triticale (incl flour)	0.01	0,0	0,0	115,8	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
GC 0654	Wheat (incl bulgur wholemeal, incl flour)	0.01	88,4	0,9	396,3	4,0	426,5	4,3	390,2	3,9	236,3	2,4	216,0	2,2
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.024	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
	Total intake (µg/person)=			2,4		9,7		7,0		8,2		6,6		6,9
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			54000		54000		54000		54000		54000		54000

AMINOPYRALID (220) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0001 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
	%ADI=			0,0%		0,0%		0,0%		0,0%		0,0%		0,0%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

AMINOPYRALID (220) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.9000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
GC 0640	Barley (incl pot, incl pearled, incl flour & grits, incl beer)	0.01	5.9	0.1	20.5	0.2	5.9	0.1	2.5	0.0	20.2	0.2	16.8	0.2	43.8	0.4
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	22.1	0.2	71.5	0.7	16.6	0.2	5.1	0.1	17.6	0.2	35.2	0.4	57.4	0.6
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0.01	54.8	0.5	89.4	0.9	30.6	0.3	28.6	0.3	82.1	0.8	61.1	0.6	158.3	1.6
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.01	66.0	0.7	121.1	1.2	81.6	0.8	102.4	1.0	207.7	2.1	57.0	0.6	287.9	2.9
GC 0647	Oats (incl rolled)	0.01	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.6	0.1
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01	17.6	0.2	131.3	1.3	25.1	0.3	4.7	0.0	145.9	1.5	27.7	0.3	115.1	1.2
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
MO 1288	Sheep kidney	0.1	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
MO 1289	Sheep liver	0.01	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
GC 0653	Triticale (incl flour)	0.01	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GC 0654	Wheat (incl bulgur wholemeal, incl flour)	0.01	172.9	1.7	79.0	0.8	68.1	0.7	41.9	0.4	114.1	1.1	103.4	1.0	234.2	2.3
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.024	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
	Total intake (µg/person)=			3.4		5.3		2.4		1.9		6.0		3.0		9.1
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			49500		54000		54000		54000		54000		49500		54000
	%ADI=			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

Annex 3

CARBARYL (008) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0080 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FB 0265	Cranberries	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	0.63	0.7	0.4	14.9	9.4	4.1	2.6	3.2	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.3
	Total intake (µg/person)=			0.6		9.4		2.6		2.4		2.0		2.1
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			480		480		480		480		480		480
	%ADI=			0.1%		2.0%		0.5%		0.5%		0.4%		0.4%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		2%		1%		1%		0%		0%

CARBARYL (008) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0080 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FB 0265	Cranberries	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.5
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	0.63	8.7	5.5	13.0	8.2	4.2	2.6	4.7	3.0	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.6	4.4	2.8
	Total intake (µg/person)=			5.5		8.2		2.6		3.0		1.1		1.6		6.3
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			440		480		480		480		480		440		480
	%ADI=			1.2%		1.7%		0.6%		0.6%		0.2%		0.4%		1.3%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		2%		1%		1%		0%		0%		1%

CLOFENTEZINE (156) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0200 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (incl lemon juice, incl mandarin juice, excl orange juice, incl grapefruit juice, incl NES juice)	0.02	15.7	0.3	96.7	1.9	55.3	1.1	25.3	0.5	23.4	0.5	16.2	0.3
JF 0004	Orange juice	0.014	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	16.2	0.2	22.6	0.3
TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.05	4.2	0.2	21.5	1.1	3.9	0.2	3.0	0.2	5.5	0.3	10.2	0.5
FP 0009	Pome fruit (excl apple juice)	0.05	0.5	0.0	79.9	4.0	21.8	1.1	43.6	2.2	51.5	2.6	35.1	1.8
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.0055	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	7.4	0.0
FS 0012	Stone fruit (incl dried plums, incl dried apricots)	0.11	0.7	0.1	44.7	4.9	14.1	1.6	26.9	3.0	27.7	3.0	10.0	1.1
FB 0021	Currants, red, black, white	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	3.1	0.1	2.0	0.1
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.25	1.9	0.5	9.2	2.3	23.8	6.0	9.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.28	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.5
JF 0269	Grape juice	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
-	Wine	0.011	1.3	0.0	76.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	15.4	0.2	68.8	0.8	25.6	0.3
FB 0275	Strawberry	0.72	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	5.2	3.7	4.1	3.0
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0	3.6	0.0	26.7	0.0	22.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.0	0.0
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.125	0.3	0.0	12.7	1.6	5.9	0.7	11.5	1.4	6.1	0.8	7.1	0.9
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, incl paste, incl peeled)	0.09	11.8	1.1	185.0	16.7	118.0	10.6	60.7	5.5	31.6	2.8	40.9	3.7
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0	27.7	0.0	116.5	0.0	38.5	0.0	55.1	0.0	90.2	0.0	131.3	0.0
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	3.9	0.2	14.4	0.7	5.2	0.3	11.8	0.6	11.7	0.6	7.6	0.4
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0	7.1	0.0	58.5	0.0	31.9	0.0	24.0	0.0	61.0	0.0	27.3	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0	68.8	0.0	190.6	0.0	79.4	0.0	302.6	0.0	179.6	0.0	237.9	0.0
PE 0112	Eggs	0	2.5	0.0	29.7	0.0	25.1	0.0	24.5	0.0	37.8	0.0	27.4	0.0
	Total intake (µg/person)=			2.4		38.5		23.1		17.4		16.1		12.8
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			1200		1200		1200		1200		1200		1200
	%ADI=			0.2%		3.2%		1.9%		1.4%		1.3%		1.1%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		3%		2%		1%		1%		1%

CLOFENTEZINE (156) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0200 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (incl lemon juice, incl mandarin juice, excl orange juice, incl grapefruit juice, incl NES juice)	0.02	16.9	0.3	155.0	3.1	8.6	0.2	42.5	0.9	220.5	4.4	28.9	0.6	30.1	0.6
JF 0004	Orange juice	0.014	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.4	0.1	56.8	0.8
TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.05	16.3	0.8	15.7	0.8	9.7	0.5	1.9	0.1	19.1	1.0	29.0	1.5	5.6	0.3
FP 0009	Pome fruit (excl apple juice)	0.05	20.8	1.0	11.6	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.7	0.5	23.6	1.2	36.9	1.8
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.0055	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.0
FS 0012	Stone fruit (incl dried plums, incl dried apricots)	0.11	7.0	0.8	4.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.6	5.5	0.6	19.4	2.1
FB 0021	Currants, red, black, white	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.25	1.2	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.28	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.7
JF 0269	Grape juice	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.0
-	Wine	0.011	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	31.0	0.3
FB 0275	Strawberry	0.72	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	6.2	4.5	5.9	4.2
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0	7.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.9	0.0	12.4	0.0
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.125	7.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.5	0.7	5.3	0.7
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, incl paste, incl peeled)	0.09	23.5	2.1	31.7	2.9	15.0	1.4	16.2	1.5	35.6	3.2	9.9	0.9	103.0	9.3
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0	54.8	0.0	89.4	0.0	30.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	82.1	0.0	61.1	0.0	158.3	0.0
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	4.8	0.2	10.7	0.5	4.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	6.5	0.3	6.6	0.3	5.6	0.3
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0	17.6	0.0	131.3	0.0	25.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	145.9	0.0	27.7	0.0	115.1	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0	66.0	0.0	121.1	0.0	81.6	0.0	102.4	0.0	207.7	0.0	57.0	0.0	287.9	0.0
PE 0112	Eggs	0	22.1	0.0	71.5	0.0	16.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	35.2	0.0	57.4	0.0
	Total intake (µg/person)=			6.6		10.5		2.8		2.7		10.4		11.4		21.2
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			1100		1200		1200		1200		1200		1100		1200
	%ADI=			0.6%		0.9%		0.2%		0.2%		0.9%		1.0%		1.8%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		1%		0%		0%		1%		1%		2%

CYFLUTHRIN (157)/BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (228) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0400 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FP 0226	Apple (incl juice)	0.06	0.3	0.0	60.5	3.6	18.5	1.1	39.9	2.4	50.8	3.0	39.4	2.4
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.8	4.0	0.8
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.25	1.2	0.3	14.4	3.6	2.7	0.7	16.4	4.1	15.4	3.9	18.5	4.6
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.01	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.01	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.24	0.1	0.0	5.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (incl lemon juice, incl mandarin juice, incl orange juice, incl grapefruit juice, incl NES juice)	0.06	15.7	0.9	100.5	6.0	63.2	3.8	27.8	1.7	52.6	3.2	56.9	3.4
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.19	0.9	0.2	4.9	0.9	1.7	0.3	6.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
VO 0440	Egg plant (= aubergine)	0.06	1.7	0.1	17.5	1.1	12.3	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.0378	5.5	0.2	23.3	0.9	7.7	0.3	11.0	0.4	18.0	0.7	26.3	1.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0.01	22.2	0.2	93.2	0.9	30.8	0.3	44.1	0.4	72.2	0.7	105.0	1.1
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.0022	68.8	0.2	190.6	0.4	79.4	0.2	302.6	0.7	179.6	0.4	237.9	0.5
FP 0230	Pear	0.06	0.1	0.0	22.3	1.3	2.8	0.2	4.8	0.3	10.7	0.6	6.8	0.4
VO 0051	Peppers	0.06	1.4	0.1	29.9	1.8	13.0	0.8	6.3	0.4	6.2	0.4	4.0	0.2
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	0.06	0.7	0.0	14.9	0.9	4.1	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.0	0.1
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0	19.1	0.0	160.8	0.0	61.2	0.0	243.6	0.0	230.1	0.0	204.7	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.7	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0	6.4	0.0	52.7	0.0	28.7	0.0	21.6	0.0	54.9	0.0	24.6	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
SO 0495	Rape seed (incl oil)	0.05	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	35.7	1.8	26.1	1.3
MO 1288	Sheep kidney	0.01	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
MO 1289	Sheep liver	0.01	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, incl paste, incl peeled)	0.07	11.8	0.8	185.0	13.0	118.0	8.3	60.7	4.2	31.6	2.2	40.9	2.9
	Total intake (µg/person)=			3.2		36.0		17.5		16.3		18.4		18.8
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			2400		2400		2400		2400		2400		2400
	%ADI=			0.1%		1.5%		0.7%		0.7%		0.8%		0.8%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		2%		1%		1%		1%		1%

Annex 3

CYFLUTHRIN (157) /BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (228) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0400 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FP 0226	Apple (incl juice)	0.06	14.4	0.9	10.1	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.6	17.9	1.1	36.3	2.2
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.2	3.2	0.6	7.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.6	1.3
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.25	10.0	2.5	1.0	0.3	7.2	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	23.9	6.0	17.0	4.3
MO 1280	Cattle kidney	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MO 1281	Cattle liver	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.24	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (incl lemon juice, incl mandarin juice, incl orange juice, incl grapefruit juice, incl NES juice)	0.06	17.3	1.0	156.8	9.4	14.9	0.9	42.5	2.6	222.8	13.4	40.4	2.4	132.3	7.9
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.19	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	5.5	1.0	1.2	0.2
VO 0440	Egg plant (= aubergine)	0.06	20.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.0378	11.0	0.4	17.9	0.7	6.1	0.2	5.7	0.2	16.4	0.6	12.2	0.5	31.7	1.2
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0.01	43.8	0.4	71.5	0.7	24.5	0.2	22.9	0.2	65.7	0.7	48.9	0.5	126.6	1.3
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.0022	66.0	0.1	121.1	0.3	81.6	0.2	102.4	0.2	207.7	0.5	57.0	0.1	287.9	0.6
FP 0230	Pear	0.06	6.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	6.9	0.4	7.8	0.5
VO 0051	Peppers	0.06	8.7	0.5	22.4	1.3	8.4	0.5	9.4	0.6	3.3	0.2	5.3	0.3	8.9	0.5
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	0.06	8.7	0.5	13.0	0.8	4.2	0.3	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.2	4.4	0.3
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0	52.7	0.0	57.1	0.0	50.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	54.7	0.0	41.0	0.0	168.0	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0	1.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.5	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0	15.8	0.0	118.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	131.3	0.0	24.9	0.0	103.6	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
SO 0495	Rape seed (incl oil)	0.05	9.9	0.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.8	9.9	0.5
MO 1288	Sheep kidney	0.01	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
MO 1289	Sheep liver	0.01	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, incl paste, incl peeled)	0.07	23.5	1.6	31.7	2.2	15.0	1.1	16.2	1.1	35.6	2.5	9.9	0.7	103.0	7.2
	Total intake (µg/person)=			11.8		18.4		5.7		6.2		19.5		14.5		28.4
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			2200		2400		2400		2400		2400		2200		2400
	%ADI=			0.5%		0.8%		0.2%		0.3%		0.8%		0.7%		1.2%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		1%		0%		0%		1%		1%		1%

CYROMAZINE (169) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0600 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VS 0620	Artichoke globe	1	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
VD 0071	Beans (dry)	1	15.8	15.8	6.1	6.1	1.7	1.7	6.3	6.3	1.8	1.8	5.0	5.0
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.6	4.0	0.6
VB 0403	Cabbage, Savoy	0.26	0.3	0.1	11.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.4	3.2	0.8	15.0	3.9
VS 0624	Celery	0.58	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.48	0.3	0.1	12.7	6.1	5.9	2.8	11.5	5.5	6.1	2.9	7.1	3.4
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	3.9	0.0	14.4	0.1	5.2	0.1	11.8	0.1	11.7	0.1	7.6	0.1
VO 0440	Egg plant	0.16	1.7	0.3	17.5	2.8	12.3	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1
PE 0112	Eggs	0.07	2.5		29.7		25.1		24.5		37.8		27.4	
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.34	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	0.34	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.4	1.8	18.0	6.1
VP 0534	Lima bean (green pods and/or immature seeds)	0.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0	0.8	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	3.7	0.0
FI 0345	Mango (incl juice, pulp)	0.12	6.3	0.8	1.0	0.1	4.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0.01	27.7	0.3	116.5	1.2	38.5	0.4	55.1	0.6	90.2	0.9	131.3	1.3
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0	5.5	0.0	23.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	26.3	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	22.2	0.0	93.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	44.1	0.0	72.2	0.0	105.0	0.0
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.04	3.6	0.1	26.7	1.1	22.6	0.9	11.5	0.5	5.6	0.2	2.0	0.1
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.005	68.8	0.34	190.6	1.0	79.4	0.4	302.6	1.5	179.6	0.9	237.9	1.2
VL 0485	Mustard greens	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.1
VO 0442	Okra	0.16	3.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VA 0385	Onion, bulb (= dry + green onion)	0.05	5.5	0.3	49.5	2.5	33.0	1.7	31.3	1.6	23.2	1.2	14.6	0.7
VO 0051	Peppers	0.16	1.4	0.2	29.9	4.8	13.0	2.1	6.3	1.0	6.2	1.0	4.0	0.6
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05	7.1	0.4	58.5	2.9	31.9	1.6	24.0	1.2	61.0	3.1	27.3	1.4
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.7	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0	6.4	0.0	52.7	0.0	28.7	0.0	21.6	0.0	54.9	0.0	24.6	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.065	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
PF 0111	Poultry, fats	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Annex 3

CYROMAZINE (169) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0600 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VL 0502	Spinach	2	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	2.6	5.2	0.1	0.2
VA 0389	Spring onion	0.345	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	0.16	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.4	11.4	1.8	7.3	1.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, paste, peeled)	0.16	11.8	1.9	185.0	29.6	118.0	18.9	60.7	9.7	31.6	5.1	40.9	6.5
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.12	5.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.2	6.9	0.8	15.2	1.8
-d	Tomato paste	0.34	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.4	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	3.8	1.1	4.5	1.3
	Total intake (µg/person)=			25.6		88.3		42.5		48.4		39.2		39.8
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			3600		3600		3600		3600		3600		3600
	%ADI=			0.7%		2.4%		1.2%		1.3%		1.1%		1.1%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		2%		1%		1%		1%		1%

CYROMAZINE (169) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0600 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	Diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VS 0620	Artichoke globe	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
VD 0071	Beans (dry)	1	3.4	3.4	25.5	25.5	7.8	7.8	2.1	2.1	44.7	44.7	5.5	5.5	7.3	7.3
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.15	3.2	0.5	7.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	6.6	1.0
VB 0403	Cabbage, Savoy	0.26	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	7.9	2.1	5.8	1.5
VS 0624	Celery	0.58	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.0
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.48	7.9	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.5	2.6	5.3	2.5
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.01	4.8	0.0	10.7	0.1	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.5	0.1	6.6	0.1	5.6	0.1
VO 0440	Egg plant	0.16	20.1	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.7	0.1
PE 0112	Eggs	0.07	22.1		71.5		16.6		5.1		17.6		35.2		57.4	
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.34	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	0.34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9
VP 0534	Lima bean (green pods and/or immature seeds)	0.23	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0	2.2	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	18.2	0.0

CYROMAZINE (169) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0600 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person G diet	G intake	H Diet	H intake	I diet	I intake	J diet	J intake	K diet	K intake	L diet	L intake	M diet	M intake
FI 0345	Mango (incl juice, pulp)	0.12	12.7	1.5	26.2	3.1	6.1	0.7	12.7	1.5	9.2	1.1	8.0	1.0	1.9	0.2
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0.01	54.8	0.5	89.4	0.9	30.6	0.3	28.6	0.3	82.1	0.8	61.1	0.6	158.3	1.6
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0	11.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.2	0.0	31.7	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	43.8	0.0	71.5	0.0	24.5	0.0	22.9	0.0	65.7	0.0	48.9	0.0	126.6	0.0
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.04	7.5	0.3	6.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	2.5	0.1	6.9	0.3	12.4	0.5
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.005	66.0	0.3	121.1	0.6	81.6	0.4	102.4	0.5	207.7	1.0	57.0	0.3	287.9	1.4
VL 0485	Mustard greens	2.7	3.4	9.2	0.4	1.1	2.4	6.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	7.9	21.3	0.3	0.8
VO 0442	Okra	0.16	4.1	0.7	1.0	0.2	7.0	1.1	15.9	2.5	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.0
VA 0385	Onion, bulb (= dry + green onion)	0.05	17.4	0.9	27.9	1.4	7.3	0.4	16.0	0.8	22.8	1.1	34.5	1.7	30.1	1.5
VO 0051	Peppers	0.16	8.7	1.4	22.4	3.6	8.4	1.3	9.4	1.5	3.3	0.5	5.3	0.8	8.9	1.4
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.05	17.6	0.9	131.3	6.6	25.1	1.3	4.7	0.2	145.9	7.3	27.7	1.4	115.1	5.8
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0	1.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.5	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0	15.8	0.0	118.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	131.3	0.0	24.9	0.0	103.6	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.065	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
PF 0111	Poultry, fats	0	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0
VL 0502	Spinach	2	9.4	18.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.3	8.6	2.0	4.0
VA 0389	Spring onion	0.345	0.1	0.0	4.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.2
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	0.16	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.4
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, paste, peeled)	0.16	23.5	3.8	31.7	5.1	15.0	2.4	16.2	2.6	35.6	5.7	9.9	1.6	103.0	16.5
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	45.2	4.5
-d	Tomato paste	0.34	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.4
	Total intake (µg/person)=			51.0		53.6		23.4		15.3		66.5		51.4		61.3
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			3300		3600		3600		3600		3600		3300		3600
	%ADI=			1.4%		1.5%		0.6%		0.4%		1.8%		1.4%		1.7%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		2%		1%		0%		2%		1%		2%

Annex 3

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0100 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.0022	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	7.4	0.0
VS 0621	Asparagus	0.02	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
FI 0327	Banana	0.02	38.8	0.8	17.4	0.3	16.0	0.3	6.6	0.1	21.5	0.4	33.8	0.7
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.065	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	4.0	0.3
VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	0.065	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	5.5	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.1
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.035	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VR 0577	Carrot	0.05	0.6	0.0	15.1	0.8	8.1	0.4	13.9	0.7	27.1	1.4	28.4	1.4
VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.02	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
VR 0578	Celeriac	0.12	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VS 0624	Celery	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
FS 0013	Cherries	0.04	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	6.2	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.043	3.9	0.2	14.4	0.6	5.2	0.2	11.8	0.5	11.7	0.5	7.6	0.3
PE 0112	Eggs	0.0020	2.5		29.7		25.1		24.5		37.8		27.4	
VA 0381	Garlic	0	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
FB 0269	Grape (incl dried, juice, wine)	0.03	1.9	0.1	9.2	0.3	23.8	0.7	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.015	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.036	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.1	1.7	0.1
VA 0384	Leek	0.08	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	0.4	1.5	0.1
-d	Lettuce and similar (incl witloof chicory sprouts)	0.41	0.2	0.1	23.8	9.8	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	11.9	4.9	18.0	7.4
FI 0345	Mango (incl juice, pulp)	0.03	6.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.012	5.5	0.1	23.3	0.3	7.7	0.1	11.0	0.1	18.0	0.2	26.3	0.3
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0.01	22.2	0.2	93.2	0.9	30.8	0.3	44.1	0.4	72.2	0.7	105.0	1.1
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.001	68.8	0.1	190.6	0.2	79.4	0.1	302.6	0.3	179.6	0.2	237.9	0.2
FS 0245	Nectarine	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.8	0.4	1.6	0.2
FT 0305	Olive (table olives, only)	0.465	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4
OR 0305	Olive oil, refined	0.65	0.0	0.0	14.3	9.3	3.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
FI 0350	Papaya	0.01	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
FS 0247	Peach	0.15	0.2	0.0	24.8	3.7	3.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	5.4	0.8	1.6	0.2
FS 0014	Plum (incl dried)	0.04	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.2	2.5	0.1	7.3	0.3	6.9	0.3	2.6	0.1
FP 0009	Pome fruit (incl apple juice)	0.11	0.5	0.1	79.9	8.8	21.8	2.4	43.6	4.8	51.5	5.7	35.1	3.9

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0100 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.01	19.1	0.2	160.8	1.6	61.2	0.6	243.6	2.4	230.1	2.3	204.7	2.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0.0002	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.7	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0.0002	6.4	0.0	52.7	0.0	28.7	0.0	21.6	0.0	54.9	0.0	24.6	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.0002	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
SO 0495	Rape seed (incl oil)	0.02	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	35.7	0.7	26.1	0.5
-	Soya bean (immature seeds + dry seeds, incl oil)	0.02	9.9	0.2	36.4	0.7	34.3	0.7	22.4	0.4	35.3	0.7	39.2	0.8
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.02	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
SO 0702	Sunflower seed (incl oil)	0.01	0.7	0.0	44.5	0.4	20.5	0.2	29.6	0.3	21.2	0.2	5.4	0.1
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, paste, peeled)	0.1	5.2	0.5	183.9	18.4	116.9	11.7	57.6	5.8	16.9	1.7	17.9	1.8
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.022	5.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.9	0.2	15.2	0.3
-d	Tomato, peeled	0.0065	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.2	0.0
GC 0654	Wheat (incl bulgur wholemeal, flour)	0	88.4	0.0	396.3	0.0	426.5	0.0	390.2	0.0	236.3	0.0	216.0	0.0
-	Wine	0.0054	1.3	0.0	76.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	15.4	0.1	68.8	0.4	25.6	0.1
	Total intake (µg/person)=			2.9		61.1		23.8		18.6		24.5		23.1
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			600		600		600		600		600		600
	%ADI=			0.5%		10.2%		4.0%		3.1%		4.1%		3.8%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		10%		4%		3%		4%		4%

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0100 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.0022	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.0
VS 0621	Asparagus	0.02	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
FI 0327	Banana	0.02	21.4	0.4	36.6	0.7	11.4	0.2	9.2	0.2	70.2	1.4	40.5	0.8	32.6	0.7
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.065	3.2	0.2	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.6	0.4
VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	0.065	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.9	0.5	0.3	0.0
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.035	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-

Annex 3

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0100 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VR 0577	Carrot	0.05	5.4	0.3	7.9	0.4	2.5	0.1	3.5	0.2	4.1	0.2	8.6	0.4	19.4	1.0
VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.02	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
VR 0578	Celeriac	0.12	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VS 0624	Celery	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.6
FS 0013	Cherries	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.1
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.043	4.8	0.2	10.7	0.5	4.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	6.5	0.3	6.6	0.3	5.6	0.2
PE 0112	Eggs	0.0020	22.1		71.5		16.6		5.1		17.6		35.2		57.4	
VA 0381	Garlic	0	6.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
FB 0269	Grape (incl dried, juice, wine)	0.03	1.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.015	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.1
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.036	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.1
VA 0384	Leek	0.08	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
-d	Lettuce and similar (incl witloof chicory sprouts)	0.41	7.1	2.9	7.0	2.9	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.0	0.8	7.1	2.9	30.6	12.5
FI 0345	Mango (incl juice, pulp)	0.03	12.7	0.4	26.2	0.8	6.1	0.2	12.7	0.4	9.2	0.3	8.0	0.2	1.9	0.1
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.012	11.0	0.1	17.9	0.2	6.1	0.1	5.7	0.1	16.4	0.2	12.2	0.1	31.7	0.4
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0.01	43.8	0.4	71.5	0.7	24.5	0.2	22.9	0.2	65.7	0.7	48.9	0.5	126.6	1.3
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.001	66.0	0.1	121.1	0.1	81.6	0.1	102.4	0.1	207.7	0.2	57.0	0.1	287.9	0.3
FS 0245	Nectarine	0.15	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.2
FT 0305	Olive (table olives, only)	0.465	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
OR 0305	Olive oil, refined	0.65	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.0
FI 0350	Papaya	0.01	1.3	0.0	11.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	13.7	0.1	14.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
FS 0247	Peach	0.15	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	10.2	1.5
FS 0014	Plum (incl dried)	0.04	3.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.1
FP 0009	Pome fruit (incl apple juice)	0.11	20.8	2.3	11.6	1.3	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	10.7	1.2	23.6	2.6	36.9	4.1
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.01	52.7	0.5	57.1	0.6	50.1	0.5	4.3	0.0	54.7	0.5	41.0	0.4	168.0	1.7
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0.0002	1.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.5	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0.0002	15.8	0.0	118.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	131.3	0.0	24.9	0.0	103.6	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.0002	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
SO 0495	Rape seed (incl oil)	0.02	9.9	0.2	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.3	9.9	0.2
-	Soya bean (immature seeds + dry seeds, incl oil)	0.02	25.9	0.5	59.4	1.2	11.2	0.2	11.0	0.2	109.3	2.2	51.5	1.0	123.2	2.5

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0100 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.3
SO 0702	Sunflower seed (incl oil)	0.01	2.7	0.0	8.8	0.1	13.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.4	0.1
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, paste, peeled)	0.1	23.3	2.3	12.6	1.3	14.6	1.5	7.2	0.7	35.2	3.5	5.9	0.6	45.0	4.5
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.022	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	45.2	1.0
-d	Tomato, peeled	0.0065	0.2	0.0	14.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0
GC 0654	Wheat (incl bulgur wholemeal, flour)	0	172.9	0.0	79.0	0.0	68.1	0.0	41.9	0.0	114.1	0.0	103.4	0.0	234.2	0.0
-	Wine	0.0054	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	31.0	0.2
	Total intake (µg/person)=			12.0		12.4		4.3		3.4		12.7		11.9		35.6
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			550		600		600		600		600		550		600
	%ADI=			2.2%		2.1%		0.7%		0.6%		2.1%		2.2%		5.9%
	Rounded %ADI=			2%		2%		1%		1%		2%		2%		6%

Notes

Pome fruit consumption (in diet columns) reduced by subtraction of 1.5 × apple juice consumption.

Grapes consumption (in diet columns) reduced by subtraction of 4 × dried grapes consumption and 1.4 × grape juice consumption and 1.4 × wine consumption.

Tomato consumption (in diet columns) reduced by subtraction of 1.25 × tomato juice consumption and 1.25 × peeled tomato consumption.

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.19	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.8	4.0	0.8
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.4	1.2	0.5	14.4	5.8	2.7	1.1	16.4	6.6	15.4	6.2	18.5	7.4
VC 0423	Chayote	0.02	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VL 0470	Corn salad	3.4	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.15	0.3	0.0	12.7	1.9	5.9	0.9	11.5	1.7	6.1	0.9	7.1	1.1
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0	3.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	11.8	0.0	11.7	0.0	7.6	0.0

Annex 3

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VO 0440	Egg plant (= aubergine)	0.22	1.7	0.4	17.5	3.9	12.3	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1
PE 0112	Eggs	0	2.5	0.0	29.7	0.0	25.1	0.0	24.5	0.0	37.8	0.0	27.4	0.0
VC 0425	Gherkin	0.15	0.3	0.0	12.7	1.9	5.9	0.9	11.5	1.7	6.1	0.9	7.1	1.1
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.39	1.9	0.7	9.2	3.6	23.8	9.3	9.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
DH 1100	Hops, dry	26	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.3	7.8	0.1	2.6
VB 0405	Kohlrabi	0.02	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	12.3	0.2	1.9	0.0
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	3.6	0.1	0.4	12.3	44.3	1.3	4.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0	27.7	0.0	116.5	0.0	38.5	0.0	55.1	0.0	90.2	0.0	131.3	0.0
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.02	3.6	0.1	26.7	0.5	22.6	0.5	11.5	0.2	5.6	0.1	2.0	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0	68.8	0.0	190.6	0.0	79.4	0.0	302.6	0.0	179.6	0.0	237.9	0.0
VO 0442	Okra	0.22	3.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	5.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VO 0051	Peppers	0.22	1.4	0.3	29.9	6.6	13.0	2.9	6.3	1.4	6.2	1.4	4.0	0.9
FI 0353	Pineapple (incl canned, incl juice)	0	3.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.7	0.0	8.2	0.0
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.02	19.1	0.4	160.8	3.2	61.2	1.2	243.6	4.9	230.1	4.6	204.7	4.1
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0	7.1	0.0	58.5	0.0	31.9	0.0	24.0	0.0	61.0	0.0	27.3	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette, zucchini)	0.15	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.2	11.4	1.7	7.3	1.1	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
-d	Squashes & pumpkins & gourds	0.02	16.3	0.3	12.3	0.2	14.4	0.3	21.9	0.4	3.2	0.1	1.0	0.0
FB 0275	Strawberry	0.01	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.2	0.1	4.1	0.0
VO 0448	Tomato (excl juice, excl paste, incl peeled)	0.22	3.3	0.7	179.2	39.4	103.5	22.8	54.1	11.9	7.8	1.7	3.9	0.9
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.06	5.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.1	6.9	0.4	15.2	0.9
-d	Tomato paste	0.26	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	3.8	1.0	4.5	1.2
VC 0432	Watermelon	0.02	6.1	0.1	43.1	0.9	47.1	0.9	25.8	0.5	4.4	0.1	6.0	0.1
-	Wine	0.11	1.3	0.1	76.8	8.4	1.1	0.1	15.4	1.7	68.8	7.6	25.6	2.8
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin)	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Total intake (µg/person)=			8.0		127.3		55.2		40.3		36.4		25.2
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			12000		12000		12000		12000		12000		12000

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
	%ADI=			0.1%		1.1%		0.5%		0.3%		0.3%		0.2%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		1%		0%		0%		0%		0%

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
VB 0400	Broccoli	0.19	3.2	0.6	7.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.6	1.3
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.4	10.0	4.0	1.0	0.4	7.2	2.9	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.6	23.9	9.6	17.0	6.8
VC 0423	Chayote	0.02	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VL 0470	Corn salad	3.4	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.15	7.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.5	0.8	5.3	0.8
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0	4.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	5.6	0.0
VO 0440	Egg plant (= aubergine)	0.22	20.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	6.3	1.4	0.7	0.2
PE 0112	Eggs	0	22.1	0.0	71.5	0.0	16.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	35.2	0.0	57.4	0.0
VC 0425	Gherkin	0.15	7.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.5	0.8	5.3	0.8
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.39	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.6	1.8
DH 1100	Hops, dry	26	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.6	15.6
VB 0405	Kohlrabi	0.02	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.9	0.2	0.7	0.0
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	3.6	2.4	8.6	7.0	25.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	2.2	2.0	7.2	2.4	8.6	15.7	56.5
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	0	54.8	0.0	89.4	0.0	30.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	82.1	0.0	61.1	0.0	158.3	0.0
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	0.02	7.5	0.2	6.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.5	0.1	6.9	0.1	12.4	0.2
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0	66.0	0.0	121.1	0.0	81.6	0.0	102.4	0.0	207.7	0.0	57.0	0.0	287.9	0.0
VO 0442	Okra	0.22	4.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	7.0	1.5	15.9	3.5	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.2	0.0
VO 0051	Peppers	0.22	8.7	1.9	22.4	4.9	8.4	1.8	9.4	2.1	3.3	0.7	5.3	1.2	8.9	2.0
FI 0353	Pineapple (incl canned, incl juice)	0	3.9	0.0	11.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	16.6	0.0	21.4	0.0	22.6	0.0
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.02	52.7	1.1	57.1	1.1	50.1	1.0	4.3	0.1	54.7	1.1	41.0	0.8	168.0	3.4

Annex 3

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person G diet	G intake	H diet	H intake	I diet	I intake	J diet	J intake	K diet	K intake	L diet	L intake	M diet	M intake
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0	17.6	0.0	131.3	0.0	25.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	145.9	0.0	27.7	0.0	115.1	0.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette, zucchini)	0.15	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.4
-d	Squashes & pumpkins & gourds	0.02	7.1	0.1	4.6	0.1	11.3	0.2	3.0	0.1	7.0	0.1	6.7	0.1	7.6	0.2
FB 0275	Strawberry	0.01	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.2	0.1	5.9	0.1
VO 0448	Tomato (excl juice, excl paste, incl peeled)	0.22	23.1	5.1	22.3	4.9	12.5	2.7	5.6	1.2	33.2	7.3	1.3	0.3	41.7	9.2
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	45.2	2.7
-d	Tomato paste	0.26	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3
VC 0432	Watermelon	0.02	39.3	0.8	14.0	0.3	2.5	0.1	13.6	0.3	8.4	0.2	14.5	0.3	13.6	0.3
-	Wine	0.11	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.4	3.6	0.4	31.0	3.4
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin)	0.02	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
	Total intake (µg/person)=			31.2		43.7		14.9		14.4		21.7		30.8		105.8
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			11000		12000		12000		12000		12000		11000		12000
	%ADI=			0.3%		0.4%		0.1%		0.1%		0.2%		0.3%		0.9%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		1%

FENITROTHION (37) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0060 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person A diet	A intake	B diet	B intake	C diet	C intake	D diet	D intake	E diet	E intake	F diet	F intake
FP 0226	Apple (incl juice)	0.04	0.3	0.0	60.5	2.4	18.5	0.7	39.9	1.6	50.8	2.0	39.4	1.6
GC 0640	Barley (excl pot, excl pearled, excl flour & grits, excl beer)	4.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	3.8	16.3
-	Barley beer*	0.85	18.3	15.6	84.1	71.5	4.1	3.5	66.0	56.1	243.1	206.6	161.3	137.1
-	Barley flour and grits	1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	10.8	10.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
-	Barley, pearled	0.638	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	27.9	17.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6
-	Barley, pot	2.72	29.0	78.9	0.0	0.0	11.9	32.4	4.0	10.9	2.0	5.4	12.5	34.0
GC 0641	Buckwheat (excl flour, excl bran)	4.25	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
-	Buckwheat bran	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FENITROTHION (37) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0060 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
-	Buckwheat flour	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0	3.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	11.8	0.0	11.7	0.0	7.6	0.0
PE 0112	Eggs	0	2.5	0.0	29.7	0.0	25.1	0.0	24.5	0.0	37.8	0.0	27.4	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0	5.5	0.0	23.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	26.3	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	22.2	0.0	93.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	44.1	0.0	72.2	0.0	105.0	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0	68.8	0.0	190.6	0.0	79.4	0.0	302.6	0.0	179.6	0.0	237.9	0.0
GC 0646	Millet (excl flour, excl beer)	4.25	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
-	Millet beer	0.85	14.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
-	Millet flour	1	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.7	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
GC 0647	Oats (incl rolled)	4.25	1.4	6.0	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.9	4.2	17.9	5.7	24.2	8.9	37.8
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.7	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0	6.4	0.0	52.7	0.0	28.7	0.0	21.6	0.0	54.9	0.0	24.6	0.0
GC 0649	Rice (excl husked, excl polished)	4.25	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	30.6	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
CM 0649	Rice, husked (incl milled)	0.468	35.6	16.7	0.2	0.1	2.6	1.2	6.9	3.2	3.3	1.5	0.4	0.2
CM 1205	Rice, polished (incl flour)	0.17	29.8	5.1	20.9	3.6	60.8	10.3	16.1	2.7	5.6	1.0	8.1	1.4
GC 0650	Rye (excl flour)	4.25	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
CF 1250	Rye flour	1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	18.7	18.7	19.8	19.8	35.2	35.2
GC 0651	Sorghum (excl flour, excl beer)	4.25	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-	Sorghum beer	0.85	62.3	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-	Sorghum flour	1	33.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry, incl oil)	0.01	9.9	0.1	36.4	0.4	34.3	0.3	22.4	0.2	35.3	0.4	39.2	0.4
GC 0653	Triticale (excl flour)	4.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
-	Triticale flour	1	0.0	0.0	89.1	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
-d	Wheat bulgur wholemeal	1.615	5.5	8.9	10.2	16.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
-d	Wheat macaroni	0.425	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.8	4.6	2.0	7.6	3.2
-d	Wheat pastry	0.425	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.7	5.4	2.3
CP 1211	White bread	0.425	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4
CP 1212	Wholemeal bread	1.615	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.6
	Total intake (µg/person)=			244.5		191.4		90.5		120.4		267.6		274.2

Annex 3

FENITROTHION (37) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0060 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			360		360		360		360		360		360
	%ADI=			67.9%		53.2%		25.1%		33.5%		74.3%		76.2%
	Rounded %ADI=			70%		50%		30%		30%		70%		80%

* barley beer refers to the malt part of the beer, not the beer itself

FENITROTHION (37) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0060 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FP 0226	Apple (incl juice)	0.04	14.4	0.6	10.1	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.4	17.9	0.7	36.3	1.5
GC 0640	Barley (excl pot, excl pearled, excl flour & grits, excl beer)	4.25	1.5	6.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.2
-	Barley beer*	0.85	21.9	18.6	102.7	87.3	29.5	25.1	12.6	10.7	100.9	85.8	82.2	69.9	218.8	186.0
-	Barley flour and grits	1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
-	Barley, pearled	0.638	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
-	Barley, pot	2.72	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	2.4	6.5	4.1	11.2	0.0	0.0
GC 0641	Buckwheat (excl flour, excl bran)	4.25	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
-	Buckwheat bran	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-	Buckwheat flour	1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0	4.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	5.6	0.0
PE 0112	Eggs	0	22.1	0.0	71.5	0.0	16.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	35.2	0.0	57.4	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0	11.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.2	0.0	31.7	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	43.8	0.0	71.5	0.0	24.5	0.0	22.9	0.0	65.7	0.0	48.9	0.0	126.6	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0	66.0	0.0	121.1	0.0	81.6	0.0	102.4	0.0	207.7	0.0	57.0	0.0	287.9	0.0
GC 0646	Millet (excl flour, excl beer)	4.25	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
-	Millet beer	0.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	19.1	8.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FENITROTHION (37) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0060 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
-	Millet flour	1	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	77.5	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
GC 0647	Oats (incl rolled)	4.25	0.2	0.9	2.0	8.5	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.9	0.7	3.0	7.6	32.3
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0	1.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.5	0.0
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0	15.8	0.0	118.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	131.3	0.0	24.9	0.0	103.6	0.0
GC 0649	Rice (excl husked, excl polished)	4.25	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	30.6	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
CM 0649	Rice, husked (incl milled)	0.468	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	22.7	10.6	70.8	33.1	7.0	3.3	0.3	0.1
CM 1205	Rice, polished (incl flour)	0.17	250.3	42.6	42.2	7.2	23.8	4.0	29.8	5.1	97.6	16.6	248.1	42.2	22.8	3.9
GC 0650	Rye (excl flour)	4.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.9	3.8	0.0	0.1
CF 1250	Rye flour	1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
GC 0651	Sorghum (excl flour, excl beer)	4.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	9.5
-	Sorghum beer	0.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	29.8	28.6	24.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8
-	Sorghum flour	1	8.9	8.9	18.1	18.1	16.9	16.9	102.1	102.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.7	0.7
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry, incl oil)	0.01	25.9	0.3	59.4	0.6	11.2	0.1	11.0	0.1	109.3	1.1	51.5	0.5	123.2	1.2
GC 0653	Triticale (excl flour)	4.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-	Triticale flour	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-d	Wheat bulgur wholemeal	1.615	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-d	Wheat macaroni	0.425	1.7	0.7	3.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.7	2.0	0.9
-d	Wheat pastry	0.425	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.7
CP 1211	White bread	0.425	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CP 1212	Wholemeal bread	1.615	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total intake (µg/person)=			95.7		128.4		107.9		257.7		162.1		143.2		240.9
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			330		360		360		360		360		330		360
	%ADI=			29.0%		35.7%		30.0%		71.6%		45.0%		43.4%		66.9%
	Rounded %ADI=			30%		40%		30%		70%		50%		40%		70%

* barley beer refers to the malt part of the beer, not the beer itself

Annex 3

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0070 mg/kg bw 0.007

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.008	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	0.1	7.4	0.1
FS 0240	Apricot (excl dried)	0.05	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.2	3.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
FI 0327	Banana	0.01	38.8	0.4	17.4	0.2	16.0	0.2	6.6	0.1	21.5	0.2	33.8	0.3
GC 0640	Barley (incl pot, incl pearled, incl flour & grits, incl beer)	0.04	40.6	1.6	16.8	0.7	93.9	3.8	13.2	0.5	48.6	1.9	36.1	1.4
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.65	3.9	2.5	14.4	9.4	5.2	3.4	11.8	7.7	11.7	7.6	7.6	4.9
PE 0112	Eggs	0.02	2.5	0.1	29.7	0.6	25.1	0.5	24.5	0.5	37.8	0.8	27.4	0.5
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.03	1.9	0.1	9.2	0.3	23.8	0.7	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FB 1236	Grape (for wine only: wine-grapes)	0.003	1.9	0.0	107.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	21.6	0.1	96.3	0.3	35.8	0.1
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.012	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.054	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.1	1.7	0.1
GC 0645	Maize (incl flour, incl oil, incl beer)	0.04	82.7	3.3	148.4	5.9	135.9	5.4	31.8	1.3	33.3	1.3	7.5	0.3
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.285	5.5	1.6	23.3	6.6	7.7	2.2	11.0	3.1	18.0	5.1	26.3	7.5
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0.02	22.2	0.4	93.2	1.9	30.8	0.6	44.1	0.9	72.2	1.4	105.0	2.1
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.01	68.8	0.7	190.6	1.9	79.4	0.8	302.6	3.0	179.6	1.8	237.9	2.4
FS 0245	Nectarine	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.1
FS 0247	Peach	0.05	0.2	0.0	24.8	1.2	3.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	5.4	0.3	1.6	0.1
002	**POME FRUIT**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FP 0009	Pome fruit (excl apple juice)	0.04	0.5	0.0	79.9	3.2	21.8	0.9	43.6	1.7	51.5	2.1	35.1	1.4
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0.05	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.3	3.2	0.2	2.4	0.1	6.1	0.3	2.7	0.1
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0.01	6.4	0.1	52.7	0.5	28.7	0.3	21.6	0.2	54.9	0.5	24.6	0.2
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
SO 0495	Rape seed (incl oil)	0.01	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	35.7	0.4	26.1	0.3
GC 0650	Rye (incl flour)	0.04	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	24.3	1.0	25.8	1.0	45.8	1.8
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry, excl oil)	0.02	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.044	1.6	0.1	6.5	0.3	6.0	0.3	4.0	0.2	6.3	0.3	7.0	0.3
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.01	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
SO 0702	Sunflower seed (incl oil)	0.01	0.7	0.0	44.5	0.4	20.5	0.2	29.6	0.3	21.2	0.2	5.4	0.1
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01	7.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.6	0.0
GC 0654	Wheat (excl bulgur wholemeal, excl flour)	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0070 mg/kg bw 0.007

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.012	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
CF 1211	Wheat flour (incl macaroni, bread, pastry, starch, gluten)	0.036	63.4	2.3	296.3	10.7	327.5	11.8	300.0	10.8	181.6	6.5	166.2	6.0
-	Wine	0.002	1.3	0.0	76.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	68.8	0.1	25.6	0.1
	Total intake (µg/person)=			13.3		45.8		31.8		32.2		32.9		30.3
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			420		420		420		420		420		420
	%ADI=			3.2%		10.9%		7.6%		7.7%		7.8%		7.2%
	Rounded %ADI=			3%		10%		8%		8%		8%		7%

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0070 mg/kg bw 0.001

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.008	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.0
FS 0240	Apricot (excl dried)	0.05	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
FI 0327	Banana	0.01	21.4	0.2	36.6	0.4	11.4	0.1	9.2	0.1	70.2	0.7	40.5	0.4	32.6	0.3
GC 0640	Barley (incl pot, incl pearled, incl flour & grits, incl beer)	0.04	5.9	0.2	20.5	0.8	5.9	0.2	2.5	0.1	20.2	0.8	16.8	0.7	43.8	1.8
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.65	4.8	3.1	10.7	7.0	4.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	6.5	4.2	6.6	4.3	5.6	3.6
PE 0112	Eggs	0.02	22.1	0.4	71.5	1.4	16.6	0.3	5.1	0.1	17.6	0.4	35.2	0.7	57.4	1.1
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.03	1.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
FB 1236	Grape (for wine only: wine-grapes)	0.003	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	43.4	0.1
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.012	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.054	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.1
GC 0645	Maize (incl flour, incl oil, incl beer)	0.04	35.2	1.4	298.6	11.9	248.1	9.9	57.4	2.3	63.1	2.5	58.6	2.3	85.5	3.4
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.285	11.0	3.1	17.9	5.1	6.1	1.7	5.7	1.6	16.4	4.7	12.2	3.5	31.7	9.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0.02	43.8	0.9	71.5	1.4	24.5	0.5	22.9	0.5	65.7	1.3	48.9	1.0	126.6	2.5

Annex 3

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0070 mg/kg bw 0.001

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.01	66.0	0.7	121.1	1.2	81.6	0.8	102.4	1.0	207.7	2.1	57.0	0.6	287.9	2.9
FS 0245	Nectarine	0.05	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.1
FS 0247	Peach	0.05	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	10.2	0.5
002	**POME FRUIT**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FP 0009	Pome fruit (excl apple juice)	0.04	20.8	0.8	11.6	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.7	0.4	23.6	0.9	36.9	1.5
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	0.05	1.8	0.1	13.1	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.7	2.8	0.1	11.5	0.6
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	0.01	15.8	0.2	118.2	1.2	22.6	0.2	4.2	0.0	131.3	1.3	24.9	0.2	103.6	1.0
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.02	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
SO 0495	Rape seed (incl oil)	0.01	9.9	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.2	9.9	0.1
GC 0650	Rye (incl flour)	0.04	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry, excl oil)	0.02	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.044	4.3	0.2	10.6	0.5	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	19.5	0.9	9.2	0.4	22.0	1.0
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.1
SO 0702	Sunflower seed (incl oil)	0.01	2.7	0.0	8.8	0.1	13.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.4	0.1
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	0.01	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.2	0.1
GC 0654	Wheat (excl bulgur wholemeal, excl flour)	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.012	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-
CF 1211	Wheat flour (incl macaroni, bread, pastry, starch, gluten)	0.036	133.0	4.8	60.1	2.2	52.4	1.9	32.2	1.2	87.7	3.2	79.6	2.9	180.1	6.5
-	Wine	0.002	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	31.0	0.1
	Total intake (µg/person)=			16.6		34.7		19.1		9.7		23.4		18.7		36.9
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			385		420		420		420		420		385		420
	%ADI=			4.3%		8.3%		4.5%		2.3%		5.6%		4.8%		8.8%
	Rounded %ADI=			4%		8%		5%		2%		6%		5%		9%

PYRIMETHANIL (226) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person A diet	A intake	B diet	B intake	C diet	C intake	D diet	D intake	E diet	E intake	F diet	F intake
TN 0660	Almond	0.05	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.32	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	6.8	2.2	7.4	2.4
FS 0240	Apricot (incl dried)	1.2	0.3	0.4	6.2	7.4	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.8	2.0	2.4	0.8	1.0
FI 0327	Banana	0.05	38.8	1.9	17.4	0.9	16.0	0.8	6.6	0.3	21.5	1.1	33.8	1.7
VR 0577	Carrot	0.14	0.6	0.1	15.1	2.1	8.1	1.1	13.9	1.9	27.1	3.8	28.4	4.0
FS 0013	Cherries	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	8.8	0.9	1.2	6.2	8.1	3.6	4.7	0.4	0.5
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (excl lemon juice, excl mandarin juice, excl orange juice, excl grapefruit juice, excl NES juice)	2.8	15.7	44.0	86.5	242.1	52.6	147.2	24.2	67.7	16.2	45.4	12.0	33.6
VP 0526	Common bean (green pods and/or immature seeds)	0.22	0.5	0.1	4.7	1.0	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	13.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.065	3.9	0.3	14.4	0.9	5.2	0.3	11.8	0.8	11.7	0.8	7.6	0.5
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.71	1.9	1.3	9.2	6.6	23.8	16.9	9.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.5
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.7
JF 0203	Grapefruit juice	0.028	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
-d	Lemon juice	0.028	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.85	0.1	0.1	12.3	10.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
-	Mandarin + mandarin-like hybrid juice	0.028	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0	5.5	0.0	23.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	26.3	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	22.2	0.0	93.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	44.1	0.0	72.2	0.0	105.0	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.01	68.8	0.7	190.6	1.9	79.4	0.8	302.6	3.0	179.6	1.8	237.9	2.4
FS 0245	Nectarine	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.1
-	Onion, dry	0.062	4.3	0.3	45.6	2.8	27.4	1.7	30.2	1.9	22.1	1.4	12.2	0.8
-	Onion, green (= shallot, Welsh, spring onion, others)	0.38	1.2	0.5	3.9	1.5	5.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.4	0.9
JF 0004	Orange juice	0.028	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	16.2	0.5	22.6	0.6
FS 0247	Peach	1.3	0.2	0.3	24.8	32.2	3.3	4.3	1.8	2.3	5.4	7.0	1.6	2.1
FS 0014	Plum (excl dried)	0.59	0.1	0.1	5.3	3.1	2.5	1.5	7.0	4.1	5.5	3.2	0.9	0.5

Annex 3

PYRIMETHANIL (226) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
DF 0014	Plum, dried (prunes)	0.48	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
FP 0009	Pome fruit (excl apple juice)	0.7	0.5	0.4	79.9	55.9	21.8	15.2	43.6	30.5	51.5	36.1	35.1	24.6
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.05	19.1	1.0	160.8	8.0	61.2	3.1	243.6	12.2	230.1	11.5	204.7	10.2
FB 0275	Strawberry	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.0	5.2	6.2	4.1	4.9
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, excl paste, incl peeled)	0.32	9.8	3.1	179.8	57.5	104.0	33.3	56.7	18.1	16.4	5.2	22.9	7.3
-d	Tomato paste	0.35	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	3.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	3.8	1.3	4.5	1.6
-	Wine	0.34	1.3	0.4	76.8	26.1	1.1	0.4	15.4	5.2	68.8	23.4	25.6	8.7
	Total intake (µg/person)=			54.9		480.8		245.1		172.9		168.5		112.8
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			12000		12000		12000		12000		12000		12000
	%ADI=			0.5%		4.0%		2.0%		1.4%		1.4%		0.9%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		4%		2%		1%		1%		1%

PYRIMETHANIL (226) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
TN 0660	Almond	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.32	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	5.7	1.8
FS 0240	Apricot (incl dried)	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3
FI 0327	Banana	0.05	21.4	1.1	36.6	1.8	11.4	0.6	9.2	0.5	70.2	3.5	40.5	2.0	32.6	1.6
VR 0577	Carrot	0.14	5.4	0.8	7.9	1.1	2.5	0.4	3.5	0.5	4.1	0.6	8.6	1.2	19.4	2.7
FS 0013	Cherries	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.5	3.3
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (excl lemon juice, excl mandarin juice, excl orange juice, excl grapefruit juice, excl NES juice)	2.8	15.1	42.2	153.9	430.9	3.4	9.6	41.7	116.8	218.9	613.0	23.1	64.7	18.0	50.4

PYRIMETHANIL (226) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person G diet	G intake	H diet	H intake	I diet	I intake	J diet	J intake	K diet	K intake	L diet	L intake	M diet	M intake
VP 0526	Common bean (green pods and/or immature seeds)	0.22	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.4	8.0	1.8
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.065	4.8	0.3	10.7	0.7	4.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	6.5	0.4	6.6	0.4	5.6	0.4
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.71	1.2	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.506	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.6	1.8
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.9
JF 0203	Grapefruit juice	0.028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.1
-d	Lemon juice	0.028	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.1
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.85	2.4	2.0	7.0	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.0	15.7	13.3
-	Mandarin + mandarin-like hybrid juice	0.028	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0	11.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.2	0.0	31.7	0.0
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	43.8	0.0	71.5	0.0	24.5	0.0	22.9	0.0	65.7	0.0	48.9	0.0	126.6	0.0
ML 0106	Milks (excl processed products)	0.01	66.0	0.7	121.1	1.2	81.6	0.8	102.4	1.0	207.7	2.1	57.0	0.6	287.9	2.9
FS 0245	Nectarine	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8
-	Onion, dry	0.062	16.8	1.0	8.6	0.5	6.9	0.4	12.1	0.8	18.6	1.2	23.8	1.5	28.4	1.8
-	Onion, green (= shallot, Welsh, spring onion, others)	0.38	0.6	0.2	19.3	7.3	0.4	0.2	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.6	10.7	4.1	1.7	0.6
JF 0004	Orange juice	0.028	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.4	0.2	56.8	1.6
FS 0247	Peach	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	10.2	13.3
FS 0014	Plum (excl dried)	0.59	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3
DF 0014	Plum, dried (prunes)	0.48	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
FP 0009	Pome fruit (excl apple juice)	0.7	20.8	14.5	11.6	8.1	3.3	2.3	0.1	0.1	10.7	7.5	23.6	16.5	36.9	25.8
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.05	52.7	2.6	57.1	2.9	50.1	2.5	4.3	0.2	54.7	2.7	41.0	2.1	168.0	8.4
FB 0275	Strawberry	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	6.2	7.4	5.9	7.1
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, excl paste, incl peeled)	0.32	23.1	7.4	23.3	7.5	12.6	4.0	14.6	4.7	33.2	10.6	4.3	1.4	98.2	31.4
-d	Tomato paste	0.35	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.4
-	Wine	0.34	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	6.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	3.4	1.2	3.6	1.2	31.0	10.5
	Total intake (µg/person)=			80.6		479.0		26.3		127.2		650.2		115.2		187.5
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60

Annex 3

PYRIMETHANIL (226) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.2000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
	ADI (µg/person)=			11000		12000		12000		12000		12000		11000		12000
	%ADI=			0.7%		4.0%		0.2%		1.1%		5.4%		1.0%		1.6%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		4%		0%		1%		5%		1%		2%

PHOSMET (103) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 – 0.01 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FS 0240	Apricot (incl dried)	1.6	0.3	0.5	6.2	9.9	3.9	6.2	3.2	5.1	2.0	3.2	0.8	1.3
FB 0020	Blueberries	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	3.2
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (incl juice)	0.21	15.7	3.3	100.5	21.1	63.2	13.3	27.8	5.8	52.6	11.0	56.9	11.9
SO 0691	Cotton seed (for oil processing only)	0	5.6	0.0	30.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0	0.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
FB 0269	Grape (incl dried, juice, wine)	3.1	3.7	11.5	128.5	398.4	27.1	84.0	33.1	102.6	107.5	333.3	44.0	136.4
FS 0245	Nectarine	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	3.3	5.3	1.8	2.9	2.8	4.5	1.6	2.6
FS 0247	Peach	1.6	0.2	0.3	24.8	39.7	3.3	5.3	1.8	2.9	5.4	8.6	1.6	2.6
FP 0009	Pome fruit (incl apple juice)	0.38	0.5	0.2	84.1	32.0	21.9	8.3	45.2	17.2	61.7	23.4	46.2	17.6
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.05	19.1	1.0	160.8	8.0	61.2	3.1	243.6	12.2	230.1	11.5	204.7	10.2
TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.05	4.2	0.2	21.5	1.1	3.9	0.2	3.0	0.2	5.5	0.3	10.2	0.5
	Total intake (µg/person)=			16.9		510.9		125.7		149.6		397.0		186.3
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			600		600		600		600		600		600
	%ADI=			2.8%		85.2%		20.9%		24.9%		66.2%		31.0%
	Rounded %ADI=			3%		90%		20%		20%		70%		30%

PHOSMET (103) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 – 0.01 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FS 0240	Apricot (incl dried)	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.8
FB 0020	Blueberries	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.2
FC 0001	Citrus fruit (incl juice)	0.21	17.3	3.6	156.8	32.9	14.9	3.1	42.5	8.9	222.8	46.8	40.4	8.5	132.3	27.8
SO 0691	Cotton seed (for oil processing only)	0	6.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	9.4	0.0	34.4	0.0	7.5	0.0
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
FB 0269	Grape (incl dried, juice, wine)	3.1	2.6	8.1	4.8	14.9	11.7	36.3	0.3	0.9	6.8	21.1	10.9	33.8	58.8	182.3
FS 0245	Nectarine	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.2
FS 0247	Peach	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.7	10.2	16.3
FP 0009	Pome fruit (incl apple juice)	0.38	20.9	7.9	12.3	4.7	3.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	11.7	4.4	24.9	9.5	45.4	17.3
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.05	52.7	2.6	57.1	2.9	50.1	2.5	4.3	0.2	54.7	2.7	41.0	2.1	168.0	8.4
TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.05	16.3	0.8	15.7	0.8	9.7	0.5	1.9	0.1	19.1	1.0	29.0	1.5	5.6	0.3
	Total intake (µg/person)=			28.8		61.7		45.8		10.4		79.2		60.8		261.5
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			550		600		600		600		600		550		600
	%ADI=			5.2%		10.3%		7.6%		1.7%		13.2%		11.1%		43.6%
	Rounded %ADI=			5%		10%		8%		2%		10%		10%		40%

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0300 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FP 0226	Apple (excl juice)	0.06	0.3	0.0	56.3	3.4	18.4	1.1	38.3	2.3	40.6	2.4	28.3	1.7
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.04	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	0.3	7.4	0.3
FI 0327	Banana	0.04	38.8	1.6	17.4	0.7	16.0	0.6	6.6	0.3	21.5	0.9	33.8	1.4
GC 0640	Barley (including pot, including pearled, including flour & grits, including beer)	0.05	40.6	2.0	16.8	0.8	93.9	4.7	13.2	0.7	48.6	2.4	36.1	1.8
GC 0641	Buckwheat (including flour, including bran)	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
SB 0716	Coffee beans (including green, including extracts, excl roasted)	0.05	2.7	0.1	6.6	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.1

Annex 3

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0300 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day												Intake = daily intake: µg/person	
			A		B		C		D		E		F			
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake		
SM 0716	Coffee beans, roasted	0.06	0.4	0.0	6.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.4	0.6	16.4	1.0		
FB 0021	Currants, red, black, white	0.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	3.1	0.7	2.0	0.5		
032	**EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
VO 0440	Egg plant (= aubergine)	0.15	1.7	0.3	17.5	2.6	12.3	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1		
PE 0112	Eggs	0.01	2.5	0.0	29.7	0.3	25.1	0.3	24,5	0,2	37.8	0.4	27.4	0.3		
VC 0045	Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	0.05	26.6	1.3	107.5	5.4	95.9	4.8	82.2	4.1	25.4	1.3	23.2	1.2		
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.15	1.9	0.3	9.2	1.4	23.8	3.6	9.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.1		
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.47	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.8		
031	**MAMMALIAN FATS**	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.01	5.5	0.1	23.3	0.2	7.7	0.1	11.0	0.1	18.0	0.2	26.3	0.3		
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	22.2	0.0	93.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	44.1	0.0	72.2	0.0	105.0	0.0		
033	**MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GC 0646	Millet (including flour, including beer)	0.05	15.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0		
GC 0647	Oats (including rolled)	0.05	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.2	5.7	0.3	8.9	0.4		
VO 0442	Okra	0.15	3.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
VO 0051	Peppers	0.15	1.4	0.2	29.9	4.5	13.0	2.0	6.3	0.9	6.2	0.9	4.0	0.6		
FI 0353	Pineapple (including canned, including juice)	0.11	3.8	0.4	6.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	7.7	0.8	8.2	0.9		
037	**POULTRY FATS**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
036	**POULTRY MEAT**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
038	**POULTRY, EDIBLE OFFAL OF**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GC 0650	Rye (including flour)	0.05	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	24.3	1.2	25.8	1.3	45.8	2.3		
GC 0651	Sorghum (including flour, including beer)	0.05	36.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
FB 0275	Strawberry	0.265	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	5.2	1.4	4.1	1.1		
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.05	0.0	0.0	40.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.0		
VO 0448	Tomato (excl juice, excl paste, including peeled)	0.15	3.3	0.5	179.2	26.9	103.5	15.5	54.1	8.1	7.8	1.2	3.9	0.6		
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.09	5.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.2	6.9	0.6	15.2	1.4		
-d	Tomato paste	0.78	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	3.5	2.7	1.0	0.8	3.8	3.0	4.5	3.5		
GC 0653	Triticale (including flour)	0.05	0.0	0.0	115.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		
GC 0654	Wheat (including bulgur wholemeal, including	0.05	88.4	4.4	396.3	19.8	426.5	21.3	390.2	19.5	236.3	11.8	216.0	10.8		

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0300 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
	flour)													
-	Wine	0.06	1.3	0.1	76.8	4.6	1.1	0.1	15.4	0.9	68.8	4.1	25.6	1.5
	Total intake (µg/person)=			14.1		78.4		55.9		38.7		34.6		31.0
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			1800		1800		1800		1800		1800		1800
	%ADI=			0.8%		4.4%		3.1%		2.1%		1.9%		1.7%
	Rounded %ADI=			1%		4%		3%		2%		2%		2%

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0300 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FP 0226	Apple (excl juice)	0.06	14.3	0.9	9.4	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.5	16.6	1.0	27.8	1.7
JF 0226	Apple juice	0.04	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.2
FI 0327	Banana	0.04	21.4	0.9	36.6	1.5	11.4	0.5	9.2	0.4	70.2	2.8	40.5	1.6	32.6	1.3
GC 0640	Barley (including pot, including pearled, including flour & grits, including beer)	0.05	5.9	0.3	20.5	1.0	5.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	20.2	1.0	16.8	0.8	43.8	2.2
GC 0641	Buckwheat (including flour, including bran)	0.05	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
SB 0716	Coffee beans (including green, including extracts, excl roasted)	0.05	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.2	5.4	0.3	5.4	0.3
SM 0716	Coffee beans, roasted	0.06	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.0	0.4
FB 0021	Currants, red, black, white	0.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
032	**EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VO 0440	Egg plant (= aubergine)	0.15	20.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	6.3	0.9	0.7	0.1
039	**EGGS**	0.01	22.1	0.2	71.5	0.7	16.6	0.2	5.1	0.1	17.6	0.2	35.2	0.4	57.4	0.6
011	**FRUITING VEGETABLES, CUCURBITS**	0.05	69.7	3.5	25.9	1.3	14.9	0.7	18.0	0.9	18.7	0.9	39.1	2.0	44.2	2.2
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.15	1.2	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.3

Annex 3

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0300 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	0.47	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.6	1.2
031	**MAMMALIAN FATS**	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	0.01	11.0	0.1	17.9	0.2	6.1	0.1	5.7	0.1	16.4	0.2	12.2	0.1	31.7	0.3
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	0	43.8	0.0	71.5	0.0	24.5	0.0	22.9	0.0	65.7	0.0	48.9	0.0	126.6	0.0
033	**MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GC 0646	Millet (including flour, including beer)	0.05	13.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.4	96.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
GC 0647	Oats (including rolled)	0.05	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	7.6	0.4
VO 0442	Okra	0.15	4.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	7.0	1.1	15.9	2.4	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.0
VO 0051	Peppers	0.15	8.7	1.3	22.4	3.4	8.4	1.3	9.4	1.4	3.3	0.5	5.3	0.8	8.9	1.3
FI 0353	Pineapple (including canned, including juice)	0.11	3.9	0.4	11.7	1.3	12.6	1.4	11.1	1.2	16.6	1.8	21.4	2.4	22.6	2.5
037	**POULTRY FATS**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
036	**POULTRY MEAT**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
038	**POULTRY, EDIBLE OFFAL OF**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GC 0650	Rye (including flour)	0.05	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0
GC 0651	Sorghum (including flour, including beer)	0.05	9.8	0.5	19.9	1.0	18.6	0.9	112.3	5.6	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.0	0.2
FB 0275	Strawberry	0.265	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.2	1.6	5.9	1.6
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.7
VO 0448	Tomato (excl juice, excl paste, including peeled)	0.15	23.1	3.5	22.3	3.3	12.5	1.9	5.6	0.8	33.2	5.0	1.3	0.2	41.7	6.3
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	45.2	4.1
-d	Tomato paste	0.78	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9
GC 0653	Triticale (including flour)	0.05	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GC 0654	Wheat (including bulgur wholemeal, including flour)	0.05	172.9	8.6	79.0	4.0	68.1	3.4	41.9	2.1	114.1	5.7	103.4	5.2	234.2	11.7
-	Wine	0.06	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.2	3.6	0.2	31.0	1.9
	Total intake (µg/person)=			21.2		19.6		12.5		20.9		19.2		18.2		39.5
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			1650		1800		1800		1800		1800		1650		1800
	%ADI=			1.3%		1.1%		0.7%		1.2%		1.1%		1.1%		2.2%
	Rounded%ADI=			1%		1%		1%		1%		1%		1%		2%

TRIAZOPHOS (143) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0010 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.088	0.9	0.1	4.9	0.4	1.7	0.1	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
VP 0541	Soya bean (immature seeds only)	0.37	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total intake (µg/person)=				1.9		0.4		0.1		4.7		0.1		0.0
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				60		60		60		60		60		60
ADI (µg/person)=				60		60		60		60		60		60
%ADI=				3.2%		0.7%		0.2%		7.8%		0.2%		0.0%
Rounded %ADI=				3%		1%		0%		8%		0%		0%

TRIAZOPHOS (143) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.0010 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.088	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	5.5	0.5	1.2	0.1
VP 0541	Soya bean (immature seeds only)	0.37	12.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	9.5	0.0	0.0
Total intake (µg/person)=				4.9		0.1		2.1		2.2		0.1		10.0		0.1
Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =				55		60		60		60		60		55		60
ADI (µg/person)=				55		60		60		60		60		55		60
%ADI=				8.8%		0.1%		3.5%		3.6%		0.2%		18.2%		0.2%
Rounded %ADI=				9%		0%		4%		4%		0%		20%		0%

Annex 3

ZOXAMIDE (227) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.5000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.83	1.9	1.6	9.2	7.7	23.8	19.8	9.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	5.5	1.7	4.1
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.1
-	Wine	0.02	1.3	0.0	76.8	1.5	1.1	0.0	15.4	0.3	68.8	1.4	25.6	0.5
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.02	19.1	0.4	160.8	3.2	61.2	1.2	243.6	4.9	230.1	4.6	204.7	4.1
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.06	0.3	0.0	12.7	0.8	5.9	0.4	11.5	0.7	6.1	0.4	7.1	0.4
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, excl paste, incl peeled)	0.195	9.8	1.9	179.8	35.1	104.0	20.3	56.7	11.1	16.4	3.2	22.9	4.5
-d	Tomato paste	0.19	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	3.8	0.7	4.5	0.9
	Total intake (µg/person)=			4.0		55.5		43.3		26.2		16.0		14.5
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			60		60		60		60		60		60
	ADI (µg/person)=			30000		30000		30000		30000		30000		30000
	%ADI=			0.0%		0.2%		0.1%		0.1%		0.1%		0.0%
	Rounded %ADI=			0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%

ZOXAMIDE (227) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.5000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day / Intake = daily intake: µg/person													
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
FB 0269	Grape (excl dried, excl juice, excl wine)	0.83	1.2	1.0	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	2.6	6.2
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.4
-	Wine	0.02	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.1	3.6	0.1	31.0	0.6
VR 0589	Potato (incl flour, frozen, starch, tapioca)	0.02	52.7	1.1	57.1	1.1	50.1	1.0	4.3	0.1	54.7	1.1	41.0	0.8	168.0	3.4
VC 0424	Cucumber	0.06	7.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.3	5.3	0.3
VO 0448	Tomato (incl juice, excl paste, incl peeled)	0.195	23.1	4.5	23.3	4.5	12.6	2.5	14.6	2.8	33.2	6.5	4.3	0.8	98.2	19.1
-d	Tomato paste	0.19	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.2
	Total intake (µg/person)=			7.1		8.8		4.3		3.1		8.6		6.4		30.3
	Bodyweight per region (kg bw) =			55		60		60		60		60		55		60

ZOXAMIDE (227) International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) ADI = 0 - 0.5000 mg/kg bw

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	Diets: g/person/day Intake = daily intake: µg/person											
			G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
			diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake	diet	intake
	ADI (µg/person)=		27500		30000		30000		30000		30000		27500		30000	
	%ADI=		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.1%	
	Rounded %ADI=		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	

ANNEX 4: INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF SHORT-TERM DIETARY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

CARBARYL (008) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.200 mg/kg bw (200 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 0%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FB 0265	Cranberries	-	2.95	USA	65.0	229	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.25	USA	65.0	90	45	USA	43	3	2a	0.68	0%

CARBARYL (008) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.200 mg/kg bw (200 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 1%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FB 0265	Cranberries	-	2.95	USA	15.0	102	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.25	AUS	19.0	31	45	USA	43	3	2b	1.20	1%

CYFLUTHRIN (157)/
BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (228)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for
GENERAL POPULATION

Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 100%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.06	USA	65.0	1348	200	JPN	200	3	2a	1.61	4%
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	1.5	USA	65.0	376	608	USA	474	3	2b	26.06	70%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	2.1	SAF	55.7	362	771	UNK	540	3	2b	40.95	100%
VB 0404	Cauliflower (head)	-	0.91	UNK	70.1	579	1500	JPN	1500	3	2b	22.55	60%
SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.19	-	USA	65.0	3	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.01	0%
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.12	AUS	67.0	487	80	JPN	80	3	2a	1.16	3%
PE 0112	Eggs	0	-	Thai	53.5	195	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
FC 0203	Grapefruit	-	0.2	JPN	52.6	947	400	JPN	400	3	2a	6.64	20%
MO 0098	Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	-	0.027	USA	65.0	788	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.33	1%
FC 0204	Lemon	-	0.2	FRA	62.3	115	100	FRA	64	3	2a	0.78	2%
FC 0205	Lime	-	0.2	AUS	67.0	590	67	USA	56	3	2a	2.10	5%
MO 0099	Liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	-	0.021	USA	65.0	380	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.12	0%
FC 0206	Mandarin	-	0.2	JPN	52.6	409	100	FRA	72	3	2a	2.10	5%
MM 0097	Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep: 20% as fat	-	0.37	AUS	67.0	104	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.57	1%
MM 0097	Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep: 80% as muscle	-	0.01	AUS	67.0	416	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.06	0%
ML 0106	Milks	0.0022	-	USA	65.0	2466	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.08	0%
FC 0004	Orange, sweet, sour + orange-like hybrid	-	0.2	USA	65.0	564	200	JPN	200	3	2a	2.97	7%
FP 0230	Pear	-	0.06	USA	65.0	693	180	JPN	180	3	2a	0.97	2%
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.12	USA	65.0	90	45	USA	43	3	2a	0.33	1%
FC 4020	Pomelo	-	0.2	Thai	53.5	554	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	-	0	AUS	67.0	43	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	-	0	AUS	67.0	388	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0	USA	65.0	248	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible	0.05	-	AUS	67.0	65	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.05	0%
FC 0005	Shaddock or pomelo + shaddock-like hybrid	-	0.2	Thai	53.5	554	230	UNK	161	3	2a	3.27	8%

Annex 4

CYFLUTHRIN (157)/
BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (228)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for
GENERAL POPULATION

Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 100%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FC 4031	Tangelo	-	0.2	AUS	67.0	114	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.1	USA	65.0	391	150	JPN	150	3	2a	1.06	3%

CYFLUTHRIN (157)/
BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (228)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for
CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS

Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 240%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FC 0204	Lemon	-	0.2	JPN	15.9	88	100	FRA	64	3	2a	2.72	7%
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.06	USA	15.0	679	200	JPN	200	3	2a	4.32	10%
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	1.5	USA	15.0	164	608	USA	474	3	2b	49.28	120%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	2.1	SAF	14.2	220	771	UNK	540	3	2b	97.65	240%
VB 0404	Cauliflower (head)	-	0.91	NLD	17.0	209	1500	JPN	1500	3	2b	33.61	80%
SO 0691	Cotton seed	0.19	-	USA	15.0	1	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.01	0%
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.12	JPN	15.9	219	80	JPN	80	3	2a	2.86	7%
PE 0112	Eggs	0	-	Thai	17.1	109	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
FC 0203	Grapefruit	-	0.2	FRA	17.8	381	400	JPN	400	3	2b	12.86	30%
MO 0098	Kidney of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	-	0.027	USA	15.0	187	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.34	1%
FC 0205	Lime	-	0.2	AUS	19.0	26	67	USA	56	3	2b	0.82	2%
MO 0099	Liver of cattle, goats, pigs and sheep	-	0.021	FRA	17.8	203	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.24	1%

CYFLUTHRIN (157)/
BETA-CYFLUTHRIN (228)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for
CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS

Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 240%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FC 0206	Mandarin	-	0.2	JPN	15.9	353	100	FRA	72	3	2a	6.26	20%
MM 0097	Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep: 20% as fat	-	0.37	AUS	19.0	52	-	-	ND	ND	1	1.01	3%
MM 0097	Meat of cattle, pigs & sheep: 80% as muscle	-	0.01	AUS	19.0	208	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.11	0%
ML 0106	Milks	0.0022	-	USA	15.0	1286	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.19	0%
FC 0004	Orange, sweet, sour + orange-like hybrid	-	0.2	UNK	14.5	495	200	JPN	200	3	2a	12.35	30%
FP 0230	Pear	-	0.06	UNK	14.5	279	180	JPN	180	3	2a	2.64	7%
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.12	AUS	19.0	31	45	USA	43	3	2b	0.58	1%
FC 4020	Pomelo	-	0.2	Thai	17.1	327	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	-	0	AUS	19.0	22	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	-	0	AUS	19.0	201	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0	USA	15.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible	0.05	-	AUS	19.0	18	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.05	0%
FC 0005	Shaddock or pomelo + shaddock-like hybrid	-	0.2	Thai	17.1	327	230	UNK	161	3	2a	7.59	20%
FC 4031	Tangelo	-	0.2	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.1	USA	15.0	159	150	JPN	150	3	2a	3.06	8%

Annex 4

CYROMAZINE (169) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw)

Maximum %ARfD: 130%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VS 0620	Artichoke globe	-	1.3	FRA	62.3	534	128	USA	51	3	2a	13.28	10%
VD 0071	Beans (dry)	1	-	FRA	62.3	255	-	-	ND	ND	3	4.10	4%
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	0.51	USA	65.0	376	608	USA	474	3	2b	8.86	9%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	6.1	SAF	55.7	362	908	USA	717	3	2b	118.95	120%
VS 0624	Celery (whole)	-	2.3	FRA	62.3	225	700	BEL	462	3	2b	24.91	20%
VC 0424	Cucumber	-	1.3	NLD	63.0	313	400	FRA	360	3	2b	19.38	20%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	0.19	FRA	62.3	277	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.84	1%
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.58	AUS	67.0	487	548	USA	444	3	2a	11.90	10%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0.16	Thai	53.5	195	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.58	1%
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	-	2	USA	65.0	213	539	USA	512	3	2b	19.62	20%
VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	-	2	NLD	63.0	152	160	BEL	144	3	2a	13.96	10%
VP 0534	Lima bean (green pods & immature seeds)	-	0.58	USA	65.0	241	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	-	0	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
FI 0345	Mango	-	0.25	FRA	62.3	567	207	USA	139	3	2a	3.39	3%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	-	0.2	AUS	67.0	521	-	-	ND	ND	1	1.56	2%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0	AUS	67.0	104	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0	AUS	67.0	417	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	-	0.19	USA	65.0	655	1000	USA	630	3	2a	5.60	6%
ML 0106	Milks	-	0.005	USA	65.0	2466	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
VO 0450	Mushrooms	-	4.2	FRA	62.3	219	21	UNK	20	1	1	14.74	10%
VL 0485	Mustard greens	-	7.4	USA	65.0	228	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0442	Okra	-	0.58	USA	65.0	235	10	JPN	10	1	1	2.10	2%
VA 0385	Onion, bulb	-	0.07	FRA	62.3	306	110	USA	100	3	2a	0.57	1%
VO 0051	Peppers	-	0.58	FRA	62.3	207	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
PM 0110	Poultry meat	-	0.05	AUS	67.0	431	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.32	0%

CYROMAZINE (169) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw)
GENERAL POPULATION Maximum %ARfD: 130%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	-	0	AUS	67.0	43	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	-	0	AUS	67.0	388	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0.08	USA	65.0	248	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.30	0%
PF 0111	Poultry, fats	-	0	FRA	62.3	46	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VL 0502	Spinach (bunch)	-	6.1	NLD	63.0	820	340	USA	245	3	2a	126.77	130%
VA 0389	Spring onion	-	1.7	Thai	53.5	71	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	-	1	FRA	62.3	343	300	FRA	270	3	2a	14.17	10%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.58	USA	65.0	391	123	USA	123	3	2a	5.68	6%
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Tomato paste	0.29	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-

CYROMAZINE (169) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw)
CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS Maximum %ARfD: 390%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VS 0620	Artichoke globe	-	1.3	FRA	17.8	89	128	USA	51	3	2a	13.98	10%
VD 0071	Beans (dry)	1	-	FRA	17.8	209	-	-	ND	ND	3	11.76	10%
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	0.51	USA	15.0	164	608	USA	474	3	2b	16.75	20%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	6.1	SAF	14.2	220	908	USA	717	3	2b	283.65	280%
VS 0624	Celery (whole)	-	2.3	FRA	17.8	111	700	BEL	462	3	2b	43.13	40%
VC 0424	Cucumber	-	1.3	NLD	17.0	162	400	FRA	360	3	2b	37.17	40%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	0.19	FRA	17.8	203	-	-	ND	ND	1	2.16	2%
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.58	JPN	15.9	219	548	USA	444	3	2b	23.99	20%

Annex 4

CYROMAZINE (169) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw)

Maximum %ARfD: 390%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0.16	Thai	17.1	109	-	-	ND	ND	1	1.02	1%
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	-	2	Thai	17.1	117	539	USA	512	3	2b	40.98	40%
VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	-	2	NLD	17.0	102	160	BEL	144	3	2b	36.00	40%
VP 0534	Lima bean (green pods & immature seeds)	-	0.58	USA	15.0	117	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	-	0	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
FI 0345	Mango	-	0.25	Thai	17.1	191	207	USA	139	3	2a	6.85	7%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	-	0.2	AUS	19.0	261	-	-	ND	ND	1	2.74	3%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0	AUS	19.0	52	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0	AUS	19.0	208	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	-	0.19	AUS	19.0	413	1000	USA	630	3	2b	12.39	10%
ML 0106	Milks	-	0.005	USA	15.0	1286	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
VO 0450	Mushrooms	-	4.2	Thai	17.1	94	21	UNK	20	1	1	22.97	20%
VL 0485	Mustard greens	-	7.4	USA	15.0	53	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0442	Okra	-	0.58	USA	15.0	203	10	JPN	10	1	1	7.83	8%
VA 0385	Onion, bulb	-	0.07	FRA	17.8	127	110	USA	100	3	2a	1.29	1%
VO 0051	Peppers	-	0.58	Thai	17.1	71	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
PM 0110	Poultry meat	-	0.05	AUS	19.0	224	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.59	1%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	-	0	AUS	19.0	22	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	-	0	AUS	19.0	201	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0.08	USA	15.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.20	0%
PF 0111	Poultry, fats	-	0	FRA	17.8	20	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VL 0502	Spinach (bunch)	-	6.1	SAF	14.2	420	340	USA	245	3	2a	390.88	390%
VA 0389	Spring onion	-	1.7	Thai	17.1	53	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	-	1	AUS	19.0	219	300	FRA	270	3	2b	34.57	30%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.58	USA	15.0	159	123	USA	123	3	2a	15.66	20%

Annex 4

CYROMAZINE (169) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS** Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 390%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
JF 0448	Tomato juice	0.1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Tomato paste	0.29	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION** Acute RfD= 0.300 mg/kg bw (300 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 7%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.28	USA	65.0	1348	155	BEL	140	3	2a	7.01	2%
VS 0621	Asparagus	-	0.02	NLD	63.0	398	25	FRA	13	3	2a	0.13	0%
FI 0327	Banana	-	0.02	SAF	55.7	613	708	USA	481	3	2a	0.57	0%
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	0.41	USA	65.0	376	310	BEL	186	3	2a	4.72	2%
VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	-	0.14	NLD	63.0	394	10	UNK	7	1	1	0.88	0%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	0.19	SAF	55.7	362	1650	BEL	1403	3	2b	3.71	1%
VR 0577	Carrot	-	0.13	NLD	63.0	335	100	FRA	89	3	2a	1.06	0%
VB 0404	Cauliflower (head)	-	0.10	UNK	70.1	579	1000	BEL	640	3	2b	2.48	1%
VR 0578	Celeriac	-	0.22	FRA	62.3	374	1070	BEL	749	3	2b	3.96	1%
VS 0624	Celery (whole)	-	2	FRA	62.3	225	700	BEL	462	3	2b	21.66	7%
FS 0013	Cherries	-	0.1	FRA	62.3	375	5	FRA	4	1	1	0.60	0%
PE 0840	Chicken eggs	-	0.0054	FRA	62.3	219	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.02	0%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	0.11	FRA	62.3	277	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.49	0%
VA 0381	Garlic	-	0	Thai	53.5	34	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	0.07	AUS	67.0	513	125	FRA	118	3	2a	0.78	0%
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	0.084	FRA	62.3	135	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.18	0%
VA 0384	Leek	-	0.21	FRA	62.3	374	140	UNK	80	3	2a	1.80	1%
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	-	1.0	USA	65.0	213	450	BEL	360	3	2b	9.81	3%
VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	-	1.0	NLD	63.0	152	160	BEL	144	3	2a	6.98	2%

Annex 4

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.300 mg/kg bw (300 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 7%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FI 0345	Mango	-	0.04	FRA	62.3	567	207	USA	139	3	2a	0.54	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0.028	AUS	67.0	104	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.04	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0.019	AUS	67.0	417	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.12	0%
ML 0106	Milks	0.001	-	USA	65.0	2466	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.04	0%
FS 0245	Nectarine	-	0.26	USA	65.0	590	110	FRA	99	3	2a	3.15	1%
FT 0305	Olive	-	1.2	NLD	63.0	63	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
OR 0305	Olive oil, refined	0.65	-	FRA	62.3	57	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.60	0%
FI 0350	Papaya	-	0.02	USA	65.0	567	304	USA	204	3	2a	0.30	0%
FS 0247	Peach	-	0.26	SAF	55.7	685	140	BEL	126	3	2a	4.37	1%
FP 0230	Pear	-	0.28	USA	65.0	693	187	UNK	170	3	2a	4.45	1%
FS 0014	Plum (incl dried)	-	0.1	Thai	53.5	480	59	BEL	55	3	2a	1.10	0%
VR 0589	Potato	-	0.01	NLD	63.0	687	216	UNK	216	3	2a	0.18	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat	-	0.00054	AUS	67.0	431	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0.00054	USA	65.0	248	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.02	-	JPN	52.6	159	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.06	0%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.36	USA	65.0	391	150	BEL	143	3	2a	3.74	1%
GC 0654	Wheat	0	-	USA	65.0	383	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.00	0%
-	Wine	0.0054	-	AUS	67.0	1131	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.09	0%

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.300 mg/kg bw (300 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 10%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.28	USA	15.0	679	155	BEL	140	3	2a	17.88	6%
VS 0621	Asparagus	-	0.02	USA	15.0	178	25	FRA	13	3	2a	0.27	0%
FI 0327	Banana	-	0.02	JPN	15.9	312	708	USA	481	3	2b	1.18	0%

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.300 mg/kg bw (300 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 10%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	0.41	USA	15.0	164	310	BEL	186	3	2b	13.47	4%
VB 0402	Brussels sprouts	-	0.14	NLD	17.0	213	10	UNK	7	1	1	1.75	1%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	0.19	SAF	14.2	220	1650	BEL	1403	3	2b	8.84	3%
VR 0577	Carrot	-	0.13	FRA	17.8	205	100	FRA	89	3	2a	2.80	1%
VB 0404	Cauliflower (head)	-	0.10	NLD	17.0	209	1000	BEL	640	3	2b	3.69	1%
VR 0578	Celeriac	-	0.22	FRA	17.8	108	1070	BEL	749	3	2b	3.99	1%
VS 0624	Celery (whole)	-	2	FRA	17.8	111	700	BEL	462	3	2b	37.50	10%
FS 0013	Cherries	-	0.1	FRA	17.8	297	5	FRA	4	1	1	1.67	1%
PE 0840	Chicken eggs	-	0.0054	FRA	17.8	134	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.04	0%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	0.11	FRA	17.8	203	-	-	ND	ND	1	1.25	0%
VA 0381	Garlic	-	0	FRA	17.8	30	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	0.07	AUS	19.0	342	125	FRA	118	3	2a	2.13	1%
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	0.084	USA	15.0	59	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.33	0%
VA 0384	Leek	-	0.21	FRA	17.8	121	140	UNK	80	3	2a	3.32	1%
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	-	1.0	Thai	17.1	117	450	BEL	360	3	2b	20.49	7%
VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	-	1.0	NLD	17.0	102	160	BEL	144	3	2b	18.00	6%
FI 0345	Mango	-	0.04	Thai	17.1	191	207	USA	139	3	2a	1.10	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0.028	AUS	19.0	52	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.08	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0.019	AUS	19.0	208	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.21	0%
ML 0106	Milks	0.001	-	USA	15.0	1286	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.09	0%
FS 0245	Nectarine	-	0.26	AUS	19.0	302	110	FRA	99	3	2a	6.84	2%
FT 0305	Olive	-	1.2	FRA	17.8	49	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
OR 0305	Olive oil, refined	0.65	-	FRA	17.8	63	-	-	ND	ND	3	2.29	1%
FI 0350	Papaya	-	0.02	USA	15.0	240	304	USA	204	3	2a	0.86	0%
FS 0247	Peach	-	0.26	AUS	19.0	315	140	BEL	126	3	2a	7.77	3%
FP 0230	Pear	-	0.28	UNK	14.5	279	187	UNK	170	3	2a	11.96	4%
FS 0014	Plum (incl dried)	-	0.1	Thai	17.1	377	59	BEL	55	3	2a	2.85	1%
VR 0589	Potato	-	0.01	SAF	14.2	300	216	UNK	216	3	2a	0.52	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat	-	0.00054	AUS	19.0	224	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.01	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0.00054	USA	15.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.02	-	JPN	15.9	88	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.11	0%

Annex 4

DIFENOCONAZOLE (224) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.300 mg/kg bw (300 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 10%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.36	USA	15.0	159	150	BEL	143	3	2a	10.66	4%
GC 0654	Wheat	0	-	USA	15.0	151	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.00	0%
-	Wine	0.0054	-	AUS	19.0	4	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.00	0%

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.600 mg/kg bw (600 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 10%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VC 0421	Balsam pear, stated as bitter gourd, VC 4195	-	0.05	Thai	53.5	120	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	0.52	USA	65.0	376	608	USA	474	3	2b	9.03	2%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	1.4	SAF	55.7	362	908	USA	717	3	2b	27.30	5%
VC 0423	Chayote	-	0.05	AUS	67.0	196	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
PE 0840	Chicken eggs	-	0	FRA	62.3	219	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VL 0470	Corn salad	-	7.1	NLD	63.0	81	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0424	Cucumber	-	0.24	NLD	63.0	313	400	FRA	360	3	2b	3.58	1%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	0	FRA	62.3	277	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.56	AUS	67.0	487	548	USA	444	3	2a	11.49	2%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0	Thai	53.5	195	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0425	Gherkin	-	0.24	NLD	63.0	96	116	USA	81	3	2a	0.98	0%
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	1.7	AUS	67.0	513	456	SWE	438	3	2a	35.23	6%
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	3.1	FRA	62.3	135	-	-	ND	ND	1	6.73	1%
DH 1100	Hops, dry	26	-	USA	65.0	6	-	-	ND	ND	3	2.34	0%

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for Acute RfD= 0.600 mg/kg bw (600 µg/kg bw)

GENERAL POPULATION Maximum %ARfD: 10%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VB 0405	Kohlrabi	-	0.02	NLD	63.0	283	135	USA	99	3	2a	0.15	0%
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	-	7.2	USA	65.0	213	539	USA	512	3	2b	70.63	10%
VC 0427	Loofah, angled (= angled gourd)	-	0.05	Thai	53.5	215	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	-	0	AUS	67.0	521	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	-	0.05	USA	65.0	655	1000	USA	630	3	2a	1.47	0%
ML 0106	Milks	-	0	USA	65.0	2466	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
VO 0051	Peppers	-	0.56	FRA	62.3	207	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.56	USA	65.0	90	45	USA	43	3	2a	1.52	0%
VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (incl. pim(i)ento)	-	0.56	FRA	62.3	207	119	USA	98	3	2a	3.62	1%
FI 0353	Pineapple	-	0	JPN	52.6	371	2000	JPN	2000	3	2b	0.00	0%
VR 0589	Potato	-	0.05	NLD	63.0	687	200	FRA	160	3	2a	0.80	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat	-	0	AUS	67.0	431	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0	USA	65.0	248	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0430	Snake gourd	-	0.05	Thai	53.5	215	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	-	0.24	FRA	62.3	343	196	USA	186	3	2a	2.75	0%
FB 0275	Strawberry	-	0.02	FRA	62.3	346	16	BEL	15	1	1	0.11	0%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.56	USA	65.0	391	123	USA	123	3	2a	5.48	1%
JF 0448	Tomato juice	-	0.56	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Tomato paste	-	0.56	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0432	Watermelon	-	0.05	USA	65.0	1939	4518	USA	2078	3	2b	4.47	1%
-	Wine	0.11	-	AUS	67.0	1131	-	-	ND	ND	3	1.86	0%
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin)	-	0.05	USA	65.0	729	1000	JPN	1000	3	2b	1.68	0%

Annex 4

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for Acute RfD= 0.600 mg/kg bw (600 µg/kg bw)

CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS Maximum %ARfD: 20%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VC 0421	Balsam pear, stated as bitter gourd, VC 4195	-	0.05	Thai	17.1	87	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VB 0400	Broccoli	-	0.52	USA	15.0	164	608	USA	474	3	2b	17.08	3%
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	1.4	SAF	14.2	220	908	USA	717	3	2b	65.10	10%
VC 0423	Chayote	-	0.05	AUS	19.0	105	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
PE 0840	Chicken eggs	-	0	FRA	17.8	134	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VL 0470	Corn salad	-	7.1	FRA	17.8	21	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0424	Cucumber	-	0.24	NLD	17.0	162	301	USA	286	3	2b	6.86	1%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	0	FRA	17.8	203	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.56	JPN	15.9	219	548	USA	444	3	2b	23.17	4%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0	Thai	17.1	109	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0425	Gherkin	-	0.24	NLD	17.0	56	116	USA	81	3	2b	2.35	0%
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	1.7	AUS	19.0	342	456	SWE	438	3	2b	91.80	20%
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	3.1	USA	15.0	59	-	-	ND	ND	1	12.25	2%
DH 1100	Hops, dry	26	-	JPN	15.9	0	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.78	0%
VB 0405	Kohlrabi	-	0.02	-	-	ND	135	USA	99	3	ND	ND	-
VL 0482	Lettuce, head	-	7.2	Thai	17.1	117	539	USA	512	3	2b	147.53	20%
VC 0427	Loofah, angled (= angled gourd)	-	0.05	Thai	17.1	130	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals	-	0	AUS	19.0	261	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	-	0.05	AUS	19.0	413	1000	USA	630	3	2b	3.26	1%
ML 0106	Milks	-	0	USA	15.0	1286	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
VO 0051	Peppers	-	0.56	Thai	17.1	71	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.56	AUS	19.0	31	45	USA	43	3	2b	2.70	0%
VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (incl. pim(i)ento)	-	0.56	Thai	17.1	71	119	USA	98	3	2b	6.99	1%
FI 0353	Pineapple	-	0	JPN	15.9	216	2000	JPN	2000	3	2b	0.00	0%
VR 0589	Potato	-	0.05	SAF	14.2	300	216	UNK	216	3	2a	2.58	0%

DIMETHOMORPH (225) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for Acute RfD= 0.600 mg/kg bw (600 µg/kg bw)

CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS Maximum %ARfD: 20%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
PM 0110	Poultry meat	-	0	AUS	19.0	224	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0	USA	15.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0430	Snake gourd	-	0.05	Thai	17.1	130	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	-	0.24	AUS	19.0	219	196	USA	186	3	2a	7.47	1%
FB 0275	Strawberry	-	0.02	AUS	19.0	176	14	FRA	13	1	1	0.19	0%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.56	USA	15.0	159	123	USA	123	3	2a	15.12	3%
JF 0448	Tomato juice	-	0.56	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Tomato paste	-	0.56	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
VC 0432	Watermelon	-	0.05	AUS	19.0	1473	4518	USA	2078	3	2b	11.63	2%
-	Wine	0.11	-	AUS	19.0	4	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.02	0%
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin)	-	0.05	USA	15.0	169	1000	JPN	1000	3	2b	1.69	0%

FENITROTHION (37) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)

GENERAL POPULATION Maximum %ARfD: 80%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.41	USA	65.0	1348	200	JPN	200	3	2a	11.03	30%
GC 0640	Barley	-	5.6	NLD	63.0	378	-	-	ND	ND	1	33.60	80%
GC 0640	Barley (beer only)*	0.85	-	AUS	67.0	528	-	-	ND	ND	3	6.70	20%
-	Barley flour and grits	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Barley, pearled	0.638	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
-	Barley, pot	2.72	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-

Annex 4

FENITROTHION (37) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 80%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
CP 0179	Bread & other cooked cereal products	0.425	-	JPN	52.6	378	-	-	ND	ND	3	3.06	8%
GC 0641	Buckwheat	-	5.6	NLD	63.0	117	-	-	ND	ND	1	10.42	30%
-	Buckwheat flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0646	Millet	-	5.6	AUS	67.0	101	-	-	ND	ND	1	8.40	20%
-	Millet beer	0.85	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Millet flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0647	Oats	-	5.6	FRA	62.3	305	-	-	ND	ND	1	27.44	70%
CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	-	40.3	AUS	67.0	50	-	-	ND	ND	1	30.06	80%
-	Rice flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.468	-	JPN	52.6	319	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.17	-	Thai	53.5	412	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0650	Rye	-	5.6	NLD	63.0	77	-	-	ND	ND	1	6.83	20%
CP 1250	Rye bread	1.615	-	AUS	67.0	241	-	-	ND	ND	3	5.81	10%
CF 1250	Rye flour	1	-	FRA	62.3	115	-	-	ND	ND	3	1.84	5%
GC 0651	Sorghum	-	5.6	Thai	53.5	86	-	-	ND	ND	1	8.96	20%
-	Sorghum beer	0.85	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Sorghum flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0653	Triticale	-	5.6	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
-	Triticale flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	-	22.12	USA	65.0	80	-	-	ND	ND	1	27.21	70%
-	Wheat bulgur wholemeal	1.615	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CF 1211	Wheat flour	1	-	USA	65.0	365	-	-	ND	ND	3	5.62	10%
-	Wheat macaroni	0.425	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
-	Wheat pastry	0.425	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CP 1211	White bread	0.425	-	SAF	55.7	479	-	-	ND	ND	3	3.66	9%
CP 1212	Wholemeal bread	1.615	-	SAF	55.7	395	-	-	ND	ND	3	11.47	30%

* barley beer refers to the malt part of the beer, not the beer itself

FENITROTHION (37) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 110%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P g/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.41	USA	15.0	679	200	JPN	200	3	2a	29.49	70%
GC 0640	Barley	-	5.6	AUS	19.0	14	-	-	ND	ND	1	4.09	10%
GC 0640	Barley (beer only)*	0.85	-	AUS	19.0	12	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.52	1%
-	Barley flour and grits	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Barley, pearled	0.638	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
-	Barley, pot	2.72	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CP 0179	Bread & other cooked cereal products	0.425	-	JPN	15.9	227	-	-	ND	ND	3	6.06	20%
GC 0641	Buckwheat	-	5.6	NLD	17.0	59	-	-	ND	ND	1	19.38	50%
-	Buckwheat flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0646	Millet	-	5.6	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
-	Millet beer	0.85	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Millet flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0647	Oats	-	5.6	USA	15.0	62	-	-	ND	ND	1	23.24	60%
CM 1206	Rice bran, unprocessed	-	40.3	USA	15.0	3	-	-	ND	ND	1	8.46	20%
-	Rice flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
CM 0649	Rice, husked	0.468	-	FRA	17.8	223	-	-	ND	ND	3	5.85	10%
CM 1205	Rice, polished	0.17	-	JPN	15.9	199	-	-	ND	ND	3	2.12	5%
GC 0650	Rye	-	5.6	NLD	17.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	1	12.15	30%
CP 1250	Rye bread	1.615	-	AUS	19.0	202	-	-	ND	ND	3	17.17	40%
CF 1250	Rye flour	1	-	USA	15.0	18	-	-	ND	ND	3	1.18	3%
GC 0651	Sorghum	-	5.6	Thai	17.1	30	-	-	ND	ND	1	9.91	20%
-	Sorghum beer	0.85	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
-	Sorghum flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0653	Triticale	-	5.6	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
-	Triticale flour	1	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-

Annex 4

FENITROTHION (37) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS** Acute RfD= 0.040 mg/kg bw (40 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 110%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P g/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	-	22.12	USA	15.0	30	-	-	ND	ND	1	43.80	110%
-	Wheat bulgur wholemeal	1.615	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CF 1211	Wheat flour	1	-	AUS	19.0	194	-	-	ND	ND	3	10.23	30%
-	Wheat macaroni	0.425	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
-	Wheat pastry	0.425	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CP 1211	White bread	0.425	-	SAF	14.2	270	-	-	ND	ND	3	8.08	20%
CP 1212	Wholemeal bread	1.615	-	SAF	14.2	240	-	-	ND	ND	3	27.29	70%

* barley beer refers to the malt part of the beer, not the beer itself

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION** Acute RfD= 0.020 mg/kg bw (20 µg/kg bw) Maximum%ARfD: 40%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.13	USA	65.0	1348	200	JPN	200	3	2a	3.50	20%
FS 0240	Apricot	-	0.1	JPN	52.6	292	41	UNK	38	3	2a	0.70	3%
FI 0327	Banana	-	0.01	SAF	55.7	613	900	UNK	594	3	2a	0.32	2%
GC 0640	Barley	0.04	-	NLD	63.0	378	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.24	1%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	1.68	FRA	62.3	277	-	-	ND	ND	1	7.46	40%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0.07	Thai	53.5	195	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.25	1%
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	0.11	AUS	67.0	513	456	SWE	438	3	2a	2.28	10%

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.020 mg/kg bw (20 µg/kg bw)
Maximum%ARfD: 40%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	0.2	FRA	62.3	135	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.43	2%
GC 0645	Maize	0.04	-	FRA	62.3	260	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.17	1%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0.73	AUS	67.0	104	-	-	ND	ND	1	1.14	6%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0.09	AUS	67.0	417	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.56	3%
ML 0106	Milks	0.01	-	USA	65.0	2466	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.38	2%
FS 0245	Nectarine	-	0.1	USA	65.0	590	136	USA	125	3	2a	1.29	6%
FS 0247	Peach	-	0.1	SAF	55.7	685	150	JPN	150	3	2a	1.77	9%
FP 0230	Pear	-	0.13	USA	65.0	693	180	JPN	180	3	2a	2.11	10%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	-	0.13	AUS	67.0	43	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.08	0%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	-	0.03	AUS	67.0	388	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.17	1%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0.09	USA	65.0	248	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.34	2%
FP 0231	Quince	-	0.13	AUS	67.0	175	92	USA	56	3	2a	0.56	3%
SO 0495	Rape seed	0.01	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0650	Rye	0.04	-	NLD	63.0	77	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.05	0%
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.02	-	JPN	52.6	159	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.06	0%
OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.044	-	USA	65.0	98	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.07	0%
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.01	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
OR 0702	Sunflower seed oil, edible	0.01	-	FRA	62.3	61	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.01	0%
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	-	0.01	Thai	53.5	383	200	JPN	200	3	2a	0.15	1%
GC 0654	Wheat	0.04	-	USA	65.0	383	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.24	1%
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.012	-	USA	65.0	80	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.036	-	USA	65.0	365	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.20	1%
-	Wine	0.003	-	AUS	67.0	1131	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.05	0%

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FLUSILAZOLE (165) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.020 mg/kg bw (20 µg/kg bw)
Maximum%ARfD: 100%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.13	USA	15.0	679	200	JPN	200	3	2a	9.35	50%
FS 0240	Apricot	-	0.1	AUS	19.0	414	41	UNK	38	3	2a	2.58	10%
FI 0327	Banana	-	0.01	JPN	15.9	312	900	UNK	594	3	2b	0.59	3%
GC 0640	Barley	0.04	-	AUS	19.0	14	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.03	0%
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	-	1.68	FRA	17.8	203	-	-	ND	ND	1	19.14	100%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0.07	Thai	17.1	109	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.45	2%
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	0.11	AUS	19.0	342	456	SWE	438	3	2b	5.94	30%
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	0.2	USA	15.0	59	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.79	4%
GC 0645	Maize	0.04	-	FRA	17.8	148	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.33	2%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0.73	AUS	19.0	52	-	-	ND	ND	1	2.00	10%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0.09	AUS	19.0	208	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.99	5%
ML 0106	Milks	0.01	-	USA	15.0	1286	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.86	4%
FS 0245	Nectarine	-	0.1	AUS	19.0	302	136	USA	125	3	2a	2.91	10%
FS 0247	Peach	-	0.1	AUS	19.0	315	150	JPN	150	3	2a	3.24	20%
FP 0230	Pear	-	0.13	UNK	14.5	279	180	JPN	180	3	2a	5.73	30%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 10% as fat	-	0.13	AUS	19.0	22	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.15	1%
PM 0110	Poultry meat: 90% as muscle	-	0.03	AUS	19.0	201	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.32	2%
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	-	0.09	USA	15.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.22	1%
FP 0231	Quince	-	0.13	NLD	17.0	1	92	USA	56	3	2b	0.02	0%
SO 0495	Rape seed	0.01	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0650	Rye	0.04	-	NLD	17.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.09	0%
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.02	-	JPN	15.9	88	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.11	1%
OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	0.044	-	USA	15.0	35	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.10	1%

FLUSILAZOLE (165) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS** Acute RfD= 0.020 mg/kg bw (20 µg/kg bw) Maximum%ARfD: 100%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.01	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
OR 0702	Sunflower seed oil, edible	0.01	-	FRA	17.8	37	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.02	0%
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	-	0.01	Thai	17.1	197	200	JPN	200	3	2b	0.35	2%
GC 0654	Wheat	0.04	-	USA	15.0	151	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.40	2%
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.012	-	USA	15.0	30	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.036	-	AUS	19.0	194	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.37	2%
-	Wine	0.003	-	AUS	19.0	4	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.00	0%

INDOXACARB (216) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION** Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 40%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	2.0	SAF	55.7	362	908	USA	717	3	2b	39.00	40%

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INDOXACARB (216) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS** Acute RfD= 0.100 mg/kg bw (100 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 90%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VB 0041	Cabbage, head	-	2.0	SAF	14.2	220	908	USA	717	3	2b	93.00	90%

PHOSMET (103) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION** Acute RfD= 0.2 mg/kg bw (200 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 50%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Variability factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	1.8	USA	65.0	1348	138	USA	127	3	2a	44.36	20%
FS 0240	Apricot	-	6.8	JPN	52.6	292	35	USA	34	3	2a	46.43	20%
FB 0020	Blueberries	-	9.9	AUS	67.0	158	-	-	ND	1	1	23.36	10%
FC 0203	Grapefruit	-	0.52	JPN	52.6	947	300	BEL	210	3	2a	13.51	7%
FC 0204	Lemon	-	0.52	FRA	62.3	115	100	FRA	64	3	2a	2.03	1%
FC 0206	Mandarin	-	0.52	JPN	52.6	409	100	FRA	72	3	2a	5.46	3%
FS 0245	Nectarine	-	6.8	USA	65.0	590	136	USA	125	3	2a	87.92	40%
FC 0004	Orange, sweet, sour + orange-like hybrid	-	0.52	USA	65.0	564	190	FRA	137	3	2a	6.70	3%
FS 0247	Peach	-	6.8	SAF	55.7	685	98	USA	85	3	2a	104.46	50%
FP 0230	Pear	-	1.8	USA	65.0	693	166	USA	151	3	2a	27.55	10%
FP 0231	Quince	-	1.8	AUS	67.0	175	92	USA	56	3	2a	7.71	4%
FC 0005	Shaddock or pomelo + shaddock-like hybrid	-	0.52	USA	65.0	448	210	FRA	126	3	2a	5.60	3%

PHOSMET (103) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS** Acute RfD= 0.2 mg/kg bw (200 µg/kg bw) Maximum %ARfD: 100%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FC 0204	Lemon	-	0.52	JPN	15.9	88	100	FRA	64	3	2a	7.08	4%
FP 0226	Apple	-	1.8	USA	15.0	679	138	USA	127	3	2a	111.92	60%
FS 0240	Apricot	-	6.8	AUS	19.0	414	35	USA	34	3	2a	172.36	90%
FB 0020	Blueberries	-	9.9	FRA	17.8	138	-	-	ND	ND	1	76.92	40%
FC 0203	Grapefruit	-	0.52	FRA	17.8	381	300	BEL	210	3	2a	23.41	10%
FC 0206	Mandarin	-	0.52	JPN	15.9	353	100	FRA	72	3	2a	16.26	8%
FS 0245	Nectarine	-	6.8	AUS	19.0	302	136	USA	125	3	2a	197.68	100%
FC 0004	Orange, sweet, sour + orange-like hybrid	-	0.52	UNK	14.5	495	190	FRA	137	3	2a	27.56	10%
FS 0247	Peach	-	6.8	AUS	19.0	315	98	USA	85	3	2a	173.94	90%
FP 0230	Pear	-	1.8	UNK	14.5	279	166	USA	151	3	2a	72.14	40%
FP 0231	Quince	-	1.8	NLD	17.0	1	92	USA	56	3	2b	0.32	0%
FC 0005	Shaddock or pomelo + shaddock-like hybrid	-	0.52	FRA	17.8	381	210	FRA	126	3	2a	18.51	9%

TRIADIMEFON (133)/ TRIADIMENOL (168) **International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for GENERAL POPULATION** **Acute RfD= 0.080 mg/kg bw (80 µg/kg bw)** **Maximum%ARfD:** 80%

Codex Code	**Commodity**	**STMR or STMR-P mg/kg**	**HR or HR-P mg/kg**	**Large portion diet**			**Unit weight**			**Varia-bility factor**	**Case**	**IESTI µg/kg bw per day**	**% acute RfD rounded**
				Country	**Body weight (kg)**	**Large portion, g/person**	**Unit weight, g**	**Country**	**Unit weight, edible portion, g**				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.18	USA	65.0	1348	162	SWE	149	3	2a	4.56	6%
FI 0327	Banana	-	0.3	SAF	55.7	613	**1218**	SWE	767	3	2b	9.90	10%
GC 0640	Barley	0.05	-	NLD	63.0	378	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.30	0%
CM 0081	Bran, unprocessed of cereal grain (except buckwheat, canihua, quinoa)	0.05	-	AUS	67.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-

TRIADIMEFON (133)/
TRIADIMENOL (168)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for GENERAL POPULATION

Acute RfD= 0.080 mg/kg bw (80 µg/kg bw)
Maximum%ARfD: 80%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
GC 0641	Buckwheat	0.05	-	NLD	63.0	117	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.09	0%
MF 0812	Cattle fat	-	0.01	USA	65.0	60	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.01	0%
PE 0840	Chicken eggs	-	0.01	FRA	62.3	219	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.04	0%
SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.05	-	NLD	63.0	66	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.05	0%
VC 0424	Cucumber	-	0.2	NLD	63.0	313	410	BEL	385	3	2b	2.98	4%
FB 0021	Currants, red, black, white	-	0.23	FRA	62.3	153	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.57	1%
PE 0841	Duck eggs	-	0.01	AUS	67.0	135	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.02	0%
032	**EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.68	AUS	67.0	487	330	BEL	281	3	2a	10.64	10%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0.01	Thai	53.5	195	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.04	0%
VC 0425	Gherkin	-	0.2	NLD	63.0	96	59	UKN	55	3	2a	0.66	1%
MF 0814	Goat fat	-	0.01	USA	65.0	18	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	3.2	AUS	67.0	513	456	SWE	438	3	2a	66.32	80%
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.07	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	9.9	FRA	62.3	135	-	-	ND	ND	1	21.48	30%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0.01	AUS	67.0	104	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.02	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0	AUS	67.0	417	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	-	0.2	USA	65.0	655	720	BEL	540	3	2a	5.34	7%
033	**MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
086	**MILK FATS**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GC 0646	Millet	0.05	-	AUS	67.0	101	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.08	0%
GC 0647	Oats	0.05	-	FRA	62.3	305	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.25	0%
VO 0442	Okra	-	0.68	USA	65.0	235	10	JPN	10	1	1	2.46	3%
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.68	USA	65.0	90	45	USA	43	3	2a	1.85	2%
VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (incl. pim(i)ento)	-	0.68	FRA	62.3	207	185	BEL	148	3	2a	5.50	7%

TRIADIMEFON (133)/ TRIADIMENOL (168)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for GENERAL POPULATION

Acute RfD= 0.080 mg/kg bw (80 µg/kg bw)

Maximum%ARfD: 80%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
MF 0818	Pig fat	-	0.01	AUS	67.0	144	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.02	0%
FI 0353	Pineapple	-	0.16	JPN	52.6	371	2000	JPN	2000	3	2b	3.39	4%
037	**POULTRY FATS**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
036	**POULTRY MEAT**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
038	**POULTRY, EDIBLE OFFAL OF**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GC 0650	Rye	0.05	-	NLD	63.0	77	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.06	0%
MF 0822	Sheep fat	-	0.01	USA	65.0	54	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.01	0%
GC 0651	Sorghum	0.05	-	Thai	53.5	86	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.08	0%
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	-	0.2	FRA	62.3	343	300	FRA	270	3	2a	2.83	4%
FB 0275	Strawberry	-	0.41	FRA	62.3	346	16	BEL	15	1	1	2.28	3%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.68	USA	65.0	391	150	BEL	143	3	2a	7.07	9%
GC 0653	Triticale	0.05	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
VC 0432	Watermelon	-	0.2	USA	65.0	1939	4518	USA	2078	3	2b	17.90	20%
GC 0654	Wheat	0.05	-	USA	65.0	383	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.29	0%
-	Wine	0.06	-	AUS	67.0	1131	-	-	ND	ND	3	1.01	1%
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin)	-	0.2	USA	65.0	729	1000	JPN	1000	3	2b	6.73	8%
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin), stated as pumpkin, VC 0429	-	0.2	SAF	55.7	1003	1000	JPN	1000	3	2a	10.78	10%

Annex 4

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.080 mg/kg bw (80 µg/kg bw)

Maximum%ARfD: 220%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
FP 0226	Apple	-	0.18	USA	15.0	679	162	SWE	149	3	2a	11.72	10%
FI 0327	Banana	-	0.3	JPN	15.9	312	1218	SWE	767	3	2b	17.65	20%
GC 0640	Barley	0.05	-	AUS	19.0	14	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.04	0%
CM 0081	Bran, unprocessed of cereal grain (except buckwheat, canihua, quinoa)	0.05	-	AUS	19.0	13	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
GC 0641	Buckwheat	0.05	-	NLD	17.0	59	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.17	0%
MF 0812	Cattle fat	-	0.01	USA	15.0	27	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.02	0%
PE 0840	Chicken eggs	-	0.01	FRA	17.8	134	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.08	0%
SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.05	-	NLD	17.0	19	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.06	0%
VC 0424	Cucumber	-	0.2	NLD	17.0	162	410	BEL	385	3	2b	5.72	7%
FB 0021	Currants, red, black, white	-	0.23	AUS	19.0	584	-	-	ND	ND	1	7.07	9%
PE 0841	Duck eggs	-	0.01	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	1	ND	-
032	**EDIBLE OFFAL (MAMMALIAN)**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VO 0440	Egg plant	-	0.68	JPN	15.9	219	330	BEL	281	3	2b	28.13	40%
PE 0112	Eggs	-	0.01	Thai	17.1	109	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.06	0%
VC 0425	Gherkin	-	0.2	NLD	17.0	56	59	UKN	55	3	2a	1.96	2%
MF 0814	Goat fat	-	0.01	USA	15.0	3	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
FB 0269	Grape (excl wine)	-	3.2	AUS	19.0	342	456	SWE	438	3	2b	172.80	220%
JF 0269	Grape juice	0.07	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
DF 0269	Grapes, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	-	9.9	USA	15.0	59	-	-	ND	ND	1	39.11	50%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 20% as fat	-	0.01	AUS	19.0	52	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.03	0%
MM 0095	Meat from mammals other than marine mammals: 80% as muscle	-	0	AUS	19.0	208	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.00	0%
VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	-	0.2	AUS	19.0	413	720	BEL	540	3	2b	13.04	20%
033	**MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
086	**MILK FATS**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRIADIMEFON (133) / TRIADIMENOL (168)

International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.080 mg/kg bw (80 µg/kg bw)

Maximum%ARfD: 220%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
GC 0646	Millet	0.05	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
GC 0647	Oats	0.05	-	USA	15.0	62	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.21	0%
VO 0442	Okra	-	0.68	USA	15.0	203	10	JPN	10	1	1	9.18	10%
VO 0444	Peppers, chilli	-	0.68	AUS	19.0	31	45	USA	43	3	2b	3.27	4%
VO 0445	Peppers, sweet (incl. pim(i)ento)	-	0.68	Thai	17.1	71	185	BEL	148	3	2b	8.49	10%
MF 0818	Pig fat	-	0.01	FRA	17.8	85	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.05	0%
FI 0353	Pineapple	-	0.16	JPN	15.9	216	2000	JPN	2000	3	2b	6.53	8%
037	**POULTRY FATS**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
036	**POULTRY MEAT**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
038	**POULTRY, EDIBLE OFFAL OF**	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GC 0650	Rye	0.05	-	NLD	17.0	37	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.11	0%
MF 0822	Sheep fat	-	0.01	USA	15.0	28	-	-	ND	ND	1	0.02	0%
GC 0651	Sorghum	0.05	-	Thai	17.1	30	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.09	0%
VC 0431	Squash, summer (= courgette)	-	0.2	AUS	19.0	219	300	FRA	270	3	2b	6.91	9%
FB 0275	Strawberry	-	0.41	AUS	19.0	176	16	BEL	15	1	1	3.80	5%
VO 0448	Tomato	-	0.68	USA	15.0	159	150	BEL	143	3	2a	20.13	30%
GC 0653	Triticale	0.05	-	-	-	ND	-	-	ND	ND	3	ND	-
VC 0432	Watermelon	-	0.2	AUS	19.0	1473	4518	USA	2078	3	2b	46.50	60%
GC 0654	Wheat	0.05	-	USA	15.0	151	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.50	1%
-	Wine	0.06	-	AUS	19.0	4	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.01	0%
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin)	-	0.2	USA	15.0	169	1000	JPN	1000	3	2b	6.74	8%
VC 0433	Winter squash (= pumpkin), stated as pumpkin, VC 0429	-	0.2	SAF	14.2	224	1000	JPN	1000	3	2b	9.48	10%

Annex 4

TRIAZOPHOS (143) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION**

Acute RfD= 0.001 mg/kg bw (1 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 140%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VP 0541	Soya bean (immature seeds)	-	0.6	Thai	53.5	129	129	-	129	3	1	1.45	140%
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.088	-	USA	65.0	9	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.01	1%

TRIAZOPHOS (143) International estimate of short term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS**

Acute RfD= 0.001 mg/kg bw (1 µg/kg bw)
Maximum %ARfD: 230%

Codex Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P mg/kg	HR or HR-P mg/kg	Large portion diet			Unit weight			Varia-bility factor	Case	IESTI µg/kg bw per day	% acute RfD rounded
				Country	Body weight (kg)	Large portion, g/person	Unit weight, g	Country	Unit weight, edible portion, g				
VP 0541	Soya bean (immature seeds)	-	0.6	Thai	17.1	66	-	-	ND	ND	1	2.32	230%
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	0.088	-	USA	15.0	6	-	-	ND	ND	3	0.04	4%

ANNEX 5: REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RESULTING FROM PREVIOUS JOINT MEETINGS

OF THE FAO PANEL OF EXPERTS ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD AND THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE WHO EXPERT GROUPS ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

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2. Evaluation of the toxicity of pesticide residues in food. Report of a Joint Meeting of the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture and the WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues. FAO Meeting Report, No. PL/1963/13; WHO/Food Add./23, 1964.
3. Evaluation of the toxicity of pesticide residues in food. Report of the Second Joint Meeting of the FAO Committee on Pesticides in Agriculture and the WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues. FAO Meeting Report, No. PL/1965/10; WHO/Food Add./26.65, 1965.
4. Evaluation of the toxicity of pesticide residues in food. FAO Meeting Report, No. PL/1965/10/1; WHO/Food Add./27.65, 1965.
5. Evaluation of the hazards to consumers resulting from the use of fumigants in the protection of food. FAO Meeting Report, No. PL/1965/10/2; WHO/Food Add./28.65, 1965.
6. Pesticide residues in food. Joint report of the FAO Working Party on Pesticide Residues and the WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues. FAO Agricultural Studies, No. 73; WHO Technical Report Series, No. 370, 1967.
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ANNEX 6. LIVESTOCK DIETARY BURDEN

Cyromazine

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	6.1	HR	15	40.667		*20*			8.13	
Beans, seed	VD	1.8	highest residue	88	2.045	*15*	*20*	*50*	0.31	0.41	1.02
Total						*15*	*40*	*50*	0.31	8.54	1.02

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	6.1	HR	15	40.667		*20*			8.13	
Beans, seed	VD	1.8	highest residue	88	2.045	*15*	*20*	*15*	0.31	0.41	0.31
Total						*15*	*40*	*15*	0.31	8.54	0.31

POULTRY - BROILER AND LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	6.1	HR	15	40.667		*5*			2.03	
Beans, seed	VD	1.8	highest residue	88	2.045	*20*	*20*	*70*	0.41	0.41	1.43
Total						*20*	*20*	*70*	0.409	2.4424	1.432

Cyromazine

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.26	STMR	15	1.733		*20*			0.35	
Beans, seed	VD	1	STMR	88	1.136	*15*	*20*	*50*	0.17	0.23	0.57
Total						*15*	*40*	*50*	0.17	0.57	0.57

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.26	STMR	15	1.733		*20*			0.35	
Beans, seed	VD	1	STMR	88	1.136	*15*	*20*	*15*	0.17	0.23	0.17
Total						*15*	*40*	*15*	0.17	0.57	0.17

POULTRY - BROILER AND LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.26	STMR	15	1.733		*5*			0.09	
Beans, seed	VD	0.26	STMR	88	0.295	*20*	*20*	*70*	0.06	0.06	0.21
Total						*20*	*20*	*70*	0.059	0.1458	0.207

Difenoconazole

Estimated maximum dietary burden

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.95	highest residue	23	4.130		*20*			0.83	
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*20*	*20*	*20*	0.33	0.33	0.33
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	1.2	highest residue	88	1.364	*10*	*20*	*80*	0.14	0.27	1.09
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.19	HR	15	1.267		*20*			0.25	
Carrot culls	VR	0.13	HR	12	1.083	*10*	*15*		0.11	0.16	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.14	highest residue	100	0.140	*20*			0.03		
Potato culls	VR	0.01	HR	20	0.050	*20*	*5*		0.01	0.00	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*			0.00		
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*5*			0.00		
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.62	1.85	1.42

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.95	highest residue	23	4.130		*30*			1.24	
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*10*	*10*	*10*	0.17	0.17	0.17
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	1.2	highest residue	88	1.364	*10*	*20*	*20*	0.14	0.27	0.27
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.19	HR	15	1.267		*20*			0.25	
Carrot culls	VR	0.13	HR	12	1.083	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.11	0.16	0.05
Grape pomace, dry	AB	0.36	STMR-P	100	0.360			*10*			0.04
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.14	highest residue	100	0.140	*20*		*40*	0.03		0.06
Potato culls	VR	0.01	HR	20	0.050		*5*	*5*		0.00	0.00
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*10*	0.00		0.00
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*15*			0.00		
Total						*80*	*100*	*100*	0.44	2.10	0.59

POULTRY - BROILER MAX

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Carrot culls	VR	0.13	HR	12	1.083		*10*			0.11	
Potato culls	VR	0.01	HR	20	0.050		*10*			0.01	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*5*	0.00		0.00
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*20*	*20*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sunflower seed (for meal)	SO	0.01	STMR	92	0.011	*30*	*10*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						*65*	*50*	*35*	0.01	0.12	0.01

POULTRY - LAYER MAX

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.95	highest residue	23	4.130		*5*			0.21	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	1.2	highest residue	88	1.364		*10*			0.14	
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.19	HR	15	1.267		*5*			0.06	
Carrot culls	VR	0.13	HR	12	1.083		*10*			0.11	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.14	highest residue	100	0.140		*10*			0.01	
Potato culls	VR	0.01	HR	20	0.050		*10*			0.01	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*	*10*	*5*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*20*	*15*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sunflower seed (for meal)	SO	0.01	STMR	92	0.011	*25*	*10*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						*60*	*85*	*35*	0.01	0.54	0.01

Difenoconazole

Estimated mean dietary burden

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*20*	*20*	*20*	0.33	0.33	0.33
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.25	STMR	23	1.087		*20*			0.22	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.685	STMR	88	0.778	*10*	*20*	*80*	0.08	0.16	0.62
Carrot culls	VR	0.05	STMR	12	0.417	*10*	*15*		0.04	0.06	
Grape pomace	AB	0.36	STMR-P	100	0.360						
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.035	STMR	15	0.233		*20*			0.05	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.06	STMR	100	0.060	*20*			0.01		
Potato culls	VR	0.01	STMR	20	0.050	*20*	*5*		0.01	0.00	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*			0.00		
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*5*			0.00		
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.48	0.81	0.95

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, dry	AB	1.65	STMR-P	100	1.650	*10*	*10*	*10*	0.17	0.17	0.17
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.25	STMR	23	1.087		*30*			0.33	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.685	STMR	88	0.778	*10*	*20*	*20*	0.08	0.16	0.16
Carrot culls	VR	0.05	STMR	12	0.417	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.04	0.06	0.02
Grape pomace	AB	0.36	STMR-P	100	0.360			*20*			0.07
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.035	STMR	15	0.233		*20*			0.05	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.06	STMR	100	0.060	*20*		*40*	0.01		0.02
Potato culls	VR	0.01	STMR	20	0.050		*5*	*5*		0.00	0.00
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*			0.00		
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*15*			0.00		
Total						*80*	*100*	*100*	0.30	0.76	0.44

POULTRY - BROILER MEAN

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Carrot culls	VR	0.05	STMR	12	0.417		*10*			0.04	
Potato culls	VR	0.01	STMR	20	0.050		*10*			0.01	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*5*	0.00		0.00
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*20*	*20*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sunflower seed (for meal)	SO	0.01	STMR	92	0.011	*30*	*10*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						*65*	*50*	*35*	0.01	0.05	0.01

POULTRY - LAYER MEAN

Commodity	Commod group	Residue mg/kg	Basis	% Dry matter	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
						US-CAN	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.25	STMR	23	1.087		*5*			0.05	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.685	STMR	88	0.778		*10*			0.08	
Carrot culls	VR	0.05	STMR	12	0.417		*10*			0.04	
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.035	STMR	15	0.233		*5*			0.01	
Oilseed rape fodder	AM AV	0.06	STMR	100	0.060		*10*			0.01	
Potato culls	VR	0.01	STMR	20	0.050		*10*			0.01	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*	*10*	*5*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*20*	*15*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sunflower seed (for meal)	SO	0.01	STMR	92	0.011	*25*	*10*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						*60*	*85*	*35*	0.01	0.20	0.01

Dimethomorph

Estimated maximum dietary burden

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace	AB	1.07	STMR-P	15	7.13			20			1.43
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	1.4	HR	15	9.33		20			1.87	
Potato process waste	VR	0.128	STMR-P	12	1.07	30	40	5	0.32	0.43	0.05
Total						30	50	30	0.32	2.30	1.48

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace	AB	1.07	STMR-P	15	7.33			20			1.43
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	1.4	HR	15	9.33		20			1.87	
Potato process waste	VR	0.128	STMR-P	12	1.07	10	30		0.11	0.32	
Total						30	50	30	0.11	2.19	1.43

POULTRY - BROILER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Potato culls	VR	0.05	HR	20	0.25		10			0.03	
Total						0	10	0	0.00	0.03	0.00

POULTRY - LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	1.4	HR	15	9.33		5			0.47	
Potato culls	VR	0.05	HR	20	0.25		10			0.03	
Total						0	15	0	0.00	0.5	0.00

Dimethomorph

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace	AB	1.07	STMR-P	15	7.13			20			1.43
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.4	STMR	15	2.67		20			0.53	
Potato process waste	VR	0.128	STMR-P	12	1.07	30	40	5	0.32	0.43	0.05
Total						30	50	30	0.32	0.96	1.48

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace	AB	1.07	STMR-P	15	7.13			20			1.43
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.4	STMR	15	2.67		20			0.53	
Potato process waste	VR	0.128	STMR-P	12	1.07	10	30		0.11	0.32	
Total						30	50	30	0.11	0.85	1.43

POULTRY - BROILER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Potato culls	VR	0.02	STMR	20	0.1		10			0.01	
Total						0	10	0	0.00	0.01	0.00

POULTRY - LAYER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Cabbage heads, leaves	VC	0.4	STMR	15	2.67		5			0.13	
Potato culls	VR	0.02	STMR	20	0.1		10			0.01	
Total						0	15	0	0.00	0.14	0.00

Fenitrothion

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100		*20*			0.02	
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000			*40*			13.60
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222	*10*		*5*	4.72		2.36
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112	*10*	*10*		0.01	0.01	
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*40*	*30*	*40*	7.63	5.72	7.63
Wheat grain	GC	5.6	HR	89	6.292	*40*	*20*	*15*	2.52	1.26	0.94
Total						*100*	*80*	*100*	14.88	7.01	24.54

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100	*10*			0.01		
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000	*15*	*20*	*40*	5.10	6.80	13.60
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222						
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112	*15*	*10*		0.02	0.01	
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*40*	*30*	*40*	7.63	5.72	7.63
Wheat grain	GC	5.6	HR	89	6.292	*20*	*40*	*20*	1.26	2.52	1.26
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	14,02	15,05	22,49

POULTRY - BROILER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100						
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000	*25*	*10*	*20*	8.50	3.40	6.80
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222						
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112						
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*50*	*20*	*20*	9.54	3.82	3.82
Wheat grain	GC	5.6	HR	89	6.292	*25*	*70*	*60*	1.57	4.40	3.78
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	19.61	11.62	14.39

POULTRY - LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	*Diet content (%)* *US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100						
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000	*25*	*5*	*20*	8.50	1.70	6.80
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222						
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112		*5*	*5*		0.01	0.01
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*50*	*20*	*20*	9.54	3.82	3.82
Wheat grain	GC	4.25	HR	89	4.775	*25*	*70*	*55*	1.57	4.40	3.46
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	19.61	9.93	14.08

Fenitrothion

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB ?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100		*20*			0.02	
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000			*40*			13.60
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222	*10*			4,72		
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112	*10*	*10*		0.01	0.01	
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*40*	*30*	*40*	7.63	5.72	7.63
Wheat grain	GC	4.25	STMR	89	4.775	*40*	*20*	*20*	1.91	0.96	0.96
Total						*100*	*80*	*100*	14.28	6.71	22.19

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB ?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100	*10*	*10*		0.01	0.01	
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000	*15*	*20*	*40*	5.10	6.80	13.60
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222						
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112	*15*	*10*		0.02	0.01	
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*40*	*30*	*40*	7.63	5.72	7.63
Wheat grain	GC	4.25	STMR	89	4.775	*20*	*40*	*20*	0.96	1.91	0.96
Total						*100*	*110*	*100*	13.71	14.46	22.19

POULTRY - BROILER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB ?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100						
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000	*25*	*10*	*20*	8.50	3.40	6.80
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222						
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112						
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*50*	*20*	*20*	9.54	3.82	3.82
Wheat grain	GC	4.25	STMR	89	4.775	*25*	*70*	*60*	1.19	3.34	2.87
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	19.23	10.56	13.48

POULTRY - LAYER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB ?	0.04	STMR-P	40	0.100						
Rice bran	CM	30.6	STMR	90	34.000	*25*	*5*	*20*	8.50	1.70	6.80
Rice hulls	CM	42.5	STMR	90	47.222						
Soya bean	VD	0.1	STMR	89	0.112		*5*	*5*		0.01	0.01
Wheat milled byproducts	CF	16.79	STMR	88	19.080	*50*	*20*	*20*	9.54	3.82	3.82
Wheat grain	GC	4.25	STMR	89	4.775	*25*	*70*	*55*	1.19	3.34	2.63
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	19.23	8.86	13.25

Flusilazole

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	0.094	STMR-P	40	0.24	20	20		0.05	0.05	
Barley forage	AF	4.5	HR	30	15		30			4.5	
Barley straw	AS	2.5	HR	89	2.8		30			0.84	
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	30			0.01		
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AV	1.0	HR	23	4.3		20			0.87	
Wheat forage	AF	4.5	HR	25	18	40		100	7.2		18
Wheat straw	AS	2.5	HR	88	2.8	10			0.28		
Total						100	100	100	7.5	6.3	18

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	0.094	STMR-P	40	0.24	10	10		0.02	0.02	
Barley forage	AF	4.5	HR	30	15		30			4.5	
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	40			0.02		
Barley straw	AS	2.5	HR	89	2.8		30			0.84	
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.108	STMR-P	15	0.72			20			0.14
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AV	1.0	HR	23	4.3		30			1.3	
Wheat forage	AF	4.5	HR	25	18	40		60	7.2		10.8
Wheat straw	AS	2.5	HR	88	2.8	10		20	0.28		0.57
Total						100	100	100	7.5	6.7	11.5

POULTRY - BROILER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	75	70		0.034	0.032	
Rye grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045			50			0.023
Soya bean hulls	AB	0.022	STMR-P	90	0.024	20	10	5	0.004	0.002	0.001
Soya bean meal	AB	0.008	STMR-P	92	0.009			10			0.001
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	5	20	15	0.001	0.004	0.003
Wheat milled by-products	CF CM	0.024	STMR-P	88	0.027			20			0.005
Total						100	100	100	0.04	0.04	0.03

POULTRY - LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	70	75		0.032	0.034	
Rye grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045			35			0.016
Soya bean hulls	AB	0.022	STMR-P	90	0.024	10		5	0.002		0.001
Soya bean meal	AB	0.008	STMR-P	92	0.009			25			0.002
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	20		15	0.004		0.003
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AV	1.0	HR	23	4.3		5			0.22	
Wheat forage	AF	4.5	HR	25	18		10			1.8	
Wheat straw	AS	2.5	HR	88	2.8		10			0.28	
Wheat milled by-products	CF CM	0.024	STMR-P	88	0.027			20			0.005
Total						100	100	100	0.04	2.3	0.02

Flusilazole

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

Flusilazole

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE — Mean

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	0.094	STMR-P	40	0.24	20	20		0.05	0.05	
Barley straw	AS	1.6	STMR	89	1.8		30			0.54	
Barley forage	AF	2.0	STMR	30	6.7	30	30		2.0	2.0	
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	40			0.02		
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AV	0.29	STMR	23	1.3		20			0.25	
Wheat forage	AF	2.0	STMR	25	8			100			8.0
Wheat straw	AS	1.6	STMR	88	1.8	10			0.18		
Total						100	100	100	2.25	2.9	8.0

DAIRY CATTLE — Mean

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	0.094	STMR-P	40	0.24	10	10		0.02	0.02	
Barley forage	AF	2.0	STMR	30	6.7		30			2.0	
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	40			0.02		
Barley straw	AS	1.6	STMR	89	1.8		30			0.54	
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.108	STMR-P	15	0.72			20			0.14
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AV	0.29	STMR	23	1.3		30			0.38	
Wheat forage	AF	2.0	STMR	25	8.0	40		60	3.2		4.8
Wheat straw	AS	1.6	STMR	88	1.8	10		20	0.18		0.36
Total						100	100	100	3.4	2.9	5.3

POULTRY BROILER — Mean

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	75	70		0.034	0.032	
Rye grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045			50			0.023
Soya bean hulls	AB	0.022	STMR-P	90	0.024	20	10	5	0.004	0.002	0.001
Soya bean meal	AB	0.008	STMR-P	92	0.009			25			0.002
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	5	20		0.001	0.004	
Wheat milled by-	CF	0.024	STMR-P	88	0.027			20			0.005
Total						100	100	100	0.04	0.04	0.03

POULTRY - LAYER — Mean

Commodity	CC	Residue (mg/kg)	Basis	DM (%)	Residue dw (mg/kg)	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (mg/kg)		
						US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Barley grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045	70	75		0.032	0.034	
Rye grain	GC	0.04	STMR	88	0.045			35			0.016
Soya bean hulls	AB	0.022	STMR-P	90	0.024			5			0.001
Soya bean meal	AB	0.008	STMR-P	92	0.009			25			0.002
Soya bean seed	VD	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	10		15	0.002		0.003

Flusilazole

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

Sugar beet leaves or tops	AV	0.29	STMR	23	1.3		5			0.063	
Wheat forage	AF	2.0	STMR	25	8.0		10			0.80	
Wheat milled by-products	CF CM	0.024	STMR-P	88	0.027	20		20	0.005		0.005
Wheat straw	AS	1.6	STMR	88	1.8		10			0.18	
Total						100	100	100	0.04	1.1	0.02

Propiconazole

Estimated max dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022						
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.5	HR	23	2.174		*20*			0.43	
Wheat straw	AS	2	HR	88	2.273	*10*	*20*	*80*	0.23	0.45	1.82
Barley straw		2	HR	89	2.247	*10*	*30*	*20*	0.22	0.67	0.45
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*80*	*30*		0.05	0.02	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023						
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011						
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.50	1.58	2.27

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*20*		*25*	0.00		0.01
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.5	HR	23	2.174		*30*			0.65	
Wheat straw	AS	2	HR	88	2.273	*10*	*20*	*20*	0.23	0.45	0.45
Barley straw		2	HR	89	2.247	*10*	*30*	*20*	0.22	0.67	0.45
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*45*	*20*	*20*	0.03	0.01	0.01
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*15*	0.00		0.00
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011						
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.49	1.79	0.92

POULTRY - BROILER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022						
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.5	HR	23	2.174						
Wheat straw	AS	2	HR	88	2.273						
Barley straw		2	HR	89	2.247						
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*80*	*70*		0.05	0.04	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*5*	0.00		0.00
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011	*5*	*20*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						*100*	*90*	*20*	0.05	0.04	0.00

POULTRY - LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022						

Propiconazole

Estimated max dietary burden of farm animals

Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.5	HR	23	2.174		*5*			0.11	
Wheat straw	AS	2	HR	88	2.273		*10*			0.23	
Barley straw		2	HR	89	2.247		*5*			0.11	
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*70*	*70*		0.04	0.04	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*	*10*	*5*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011	*15*		*15*	0.00		0.00
Total						*100*	*100*	*20*	0.04	0,49	0.00

Propiconazole

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022						
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.1	STMR	23	0.435		*20*			0.09	
Wheat straw	AS	0.32	STMR	88	0.364	*10*	*20*	*80*	0.04	0.07	0.29
Barley straw		0.145	STMR	89	0.163		*30*	*20*		0.05	0.03
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*80*	*30*		0.05	0.02	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*10*			0.00		
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011						
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0.08	0.23	0.32

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022	*20*		*25*	0.00		0.01
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.1	STMR	23	0.435		*30*			0.13	
Wheat straw	AS	0.32	STMR	88	0.364	*10*	*20*	*20*	0.04	0.07	0.07
Barley straw		0.145	STMR	89	0.163	*10*	*30*	*20*	0.02	0.05	0.03
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*45*	*20*	*20*	0.03	0.01	0.01
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*15*	0.00		0.00
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011						
Total						*100*	*100*	*100*	0,09	0,26	0,13

POULTRY - BROILER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022						
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.1	STMR	23	0.435						
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.32	STMR	88	0.364						
Barley straw		0.145	STMR	89	0.163						
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*80*	*70*		0.05	0.04	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*		*5*	0.00		0.00
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011	*5*	*20*	*15*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						*100*	*90*	*20*	0.05	0.04	0.00

POULTRY - LAYER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat grain	CC	0.02	STMR	89	0.022						
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.1	STMR	23	0.435		*5*			0.02	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.32	STMR	88	0.364		*10*			0.04	

Propiconazole

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

Barley straw		0.145	STMR	89	0.163		*5*			0.01	
Corn, field, grain		0.05	STMR	88	0.057	*70*	*70*		0.04	0.04	
Rape seed (for meal)	SO	0.02	STMR	88	0.023	*15*	*10*	*5*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soya been seed	VD	0.01	STMR	89	0.011	*15*		*15*	0.00		0.00
Total						*100*	*100*	*20*	0.04	0.11	0.00

Pyrimethanil

Estimated maximum dietary burden of livestock

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	2.9	STMR-P	40	7.250	*20*	*20*	*0*	1.45	1.45	
Almond hulls	TN	2.6	STMR	90	2.889	*10*	*0*	*10*	0.29		0.29
Carrot culls	VR	0.14	STMR	12	1.167	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.12	0.18	0.06
Grape pomace wet	AB	1.7	STMR	15	11.63	*0*	*0*	*20*			2.26
Pea seed	VD	0.09	STMR	90	0.100	*0*	*20*	*0*		0.02	
Pea straw	AM	0.2	STMR	88	0.227	*20*	*25*	*65*	0.05	0.06	0.15
Total						*60*	*80*	*100*	1.90	1.70	2.76

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	2.9	STMR-P	40	7.250	*10*	*10*	*0*	0.73	0.73	
Almond hulls	TN	2.6	STMR	90	2.889	*10*	*0*	*10*	0.29		0.29
Carrot culls	VR	0.14	STMR	12	1.167	*10*	*10*	*15*	0.12	0.12	0.18
Grape pomace wet	AB	1.7	STMR	15	11.3	*0*	*0*	*20*			2.26
Pea seed	VD	0.09	STMR	90	0.100	*0*	*20*	*0*		0.02	
Pea straw	AM	0.2	STMR	88	0.227	*20*	*30*	*55*	0.05	0.07	0.13
Total						*50*	*70*	*100*	1.18	0.93	2.86

Pyrimethanil

Estimated maximum livestock dietary burden

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	2.9	STMR-P	40	7.250	*20*	*20*	*0*	1.45	1.45	
Almond hulls	TN	2.6	STMR	90	2.889	*10*	*0*	*10*	0.29		0.29
Carrot culls	VR	0.54	highest residue	12	4.500	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.45	0.68	0.23
Grape pomace wet	AB	1.7	STMR-P	15	11.3	*0*	*0*	*20*			2.26
Pea seed	VD	0.09	STMR-P	90	0.100	*0*	*20*	*0*		0.02	
Pea straw	AM	1	highest residue	88	1.136	*20*	*30*	*65*	0.23	0.34	0.74
Total						*60*	*85*	*100*	2.42	2.49	3.52

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	*Diet content (%)*			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	*US-CAN*	*EU*	*AU*	US-CAN	EU	AU
Apple pomace, wet	AB	2.9	STMR-P	40	7.250	*10*	*10*	*0*	0.73	0.73	

Pyrimethanil

Estimated maximum livestock dietary burden

Almond hulls	TN	2.6	STMR	90	2.889	*10*	*0*	*10*	0.29		0.29
Carrot culls	VR	0.54	highest residue	12	4.500	*10*	*15*	*5*	0.45	0.68	0.23
Grape pomace wet	AB	1.7	STMR-P	15	11.3	*0*	*0*	*20*			2.26
Pea seed	VD	0.09	STMR-P	90	0.100	*0*	*20*	*0*		0.02	
Pea straw	AM	1	highest residue	88	1.136	*20*	*30*	*65*	0.23	0.34	0.74
Potato culls	VR	0.05	highest residue	20	0.250	*0*	*0*	*0*			
Potato process waste	AB	0.05	STMR-P	12	0.417	*0*	*0*	*0*			
Total						*50*	*75*	*100*	1.69	1.76	3.52

Triadimefon/Triadimenol

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.42	highest residue	23	1.826	0	20	0		0.37	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	4.1	highest residue	88	4.659	10	20	0	0.47	0.93	
Wheat hay		0.98	highest residue	88	1.114	25	20	0	0.28	0.22	
Wheat forage	AF	10	highest residue	25	40.000	25	20	100	10.00	8.00	40.00
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	10		0	0.78		
Wheat	GC	0.15	highest residue	89	0.169	20	20	0	0.03	0.03	
Total						90	100	100	11.56	9.55	40.00

DAIRY CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.42	highest residue	23	1.826	0	30	0		0.55	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	4.1	highest residue	88	4.659	10	20	10	0.47	0.93	0.47
Wheat hay		0.98	highest residue	88	1.114	40	20	0	0.45	0.22	
Wheat forage	AF	10	highest residue	25	40.000	40	20	60	16.00	8.00	24.00
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	10		30	0.78		2.34
Wheat	GC	0.15	highest residue	89	0.169	0	10	0		0.02	
Total						100	100	100	17.69	9.72	26.81

POULTRY - BROILER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.42	highest residue	23	1.826	0	0	0			
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	4.1	highest residue	88	4.659	0	0	0			
Wheat hay		0.98	highest residue	88	1.114	0	0	0			
Wheat forage	AF	10	highest residue	25	40.000	0	0	0			
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	0	0	0			
Wheat	GC	0.15	highest residue	89	0.169	80	70	70	0.13	0.12	0.12
Total						80	70	70	0.13	0.12	0.12

POULTRY - LAYER MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			

Triadimefon/Triadimenol

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.42	highest residue	23	1.826	0	0	5			0.09
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	4.1	highest residue	88	4.659	0	10	0		0.47	
Wheat hay		0.98	highest residue	88	1.114	0	10	0		0.11	
Wheat forage	AF	10	highest residue	25	40.000	0	10	0		4.00	
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	0	0	0			
Wheat	GC	0.15	highest residue	89	0.169	70	70	55	0.12	0.12	0.09
Total						70	100	60	0.12	4.70	0.18

Estimated mean dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.14	STMR	23	0.609	0	20	0		0.12	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.65	STMR	88	0.739	10	20	0	0.07	0.15	
Wheat hay		0.06	STMR	88	0.068	25	20	0	0.02	0.01	
Wheat forage	AF	2.2	STMR	25	8.800	25	20	100	2.20	1.76	8.80
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	10		0	0.78		
Wheat	GC	0.05	STMR	89	0.056	20	20	0	0.01	0.01	
Total						90	100	100	3.08	2.05	8.80

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.14	STMR	23	0.609	0	30	0		0.18	
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.65	STMR	88	0.739	10	20	10	0.07	0.15	0.07
Wheat hay		0.06	STMR	88	0.068	40	20	0	0.03	0.01	
Wheat forage	AF	2.2	STMR	25	8.800	40	20	60	3.52	1.76	5.28
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	10		30	0.78		2.34
Wheat	GC	0.05	STMR	89	0.056	0	10	0		0.01	
Total						100	100	100	4.40	2.11	7.69

POULTRY - BROILER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.14	STMR	23	0.609	0	0	0			
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.65	STMR	88	0.739	0	0	0			
Wheat hay		0.06	STMR	88	0.068	0	0	0			
Wheat forage	AF	2.2	STMR	25	8.800	0	0	0			
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	0	0	0			
Wheat	GC	0.05	STMR	89	0.056	80	70	70	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total						80	70	70	0.04	0.04	0.04

POULTRY - LAYER MEAN

Commodity	CC	Residue	Basis	DM	Residue dw	Diet content (%)			Residue contribution (ppm)		
		mg/kg		%	mg/kg	US-CAN	EU	AU	US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	0.5	STMR-P	15	3.333	0	0	0			
Sugar beet leaves or tops	AM AV	0.14	STMR	23	0.609	0	0	5			0.03

Triadimefon/Triadimenol

Estimated maximum dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MAX

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Wheat straw and fodder	AS	0.65	STMR	88	0.739	0	10	0		0.07	
Wheat hay		0.06	STMR	88	0.068	0	10	0		0.01	
Wheat forage	AF	2.2	STMR	25	8.800	0	10	0		0.88	
Pineapple, process waste	AM	1.95	STMR-P	25	7.800	0	0	0			
Wheat	GC	0.05	STMR	89	0.056	70	70	55	0.04	0.04	0.03
Total						70	100	60	0.04	1.00	0.06

Zoxamide

Estimated dietary burden of farm animals

BEEF CATTLE MEAN/ MAXIMUM

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	1.1	STMR-P	15	7.333			20			1.47
Potato culls	VR	0.06	STMR	20	0.300	30	30	10	0.03	0.09	0.03
Total						30	30	30	0.03	0.09	1.50

DAIRY CATTLE MEAN /MAXIMUM

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	1.1	STMR-P	15	7.333			20			1.47
Potato culls	VR	0.06	STMR	20	0.300	10	30	10	0.03	0.09	0.03
Total						10	30	30	0.03	0.09	1.50

POULTRY - BROILER MEAN /MAXIMUM

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	1.1	STMR-P	15	7.333			10			0.73
Potato culls	VR	0.06	STMR	20	0.300		10			0.03	
Total						0	10	10	0.00	0.03	0.73

POULTRY - LAYER MEAN /MAXIMUM

Commodity	CC	Residue mg/kg	Basis	DM %	Residue dw mg/kg	Diet content (%) US-CAN	EU	AU	Residue contribution (ppm) US-CAN	EU	AU
Grape pomace, wet	AB	1.1	STMR-P	15	7.333						
Potato culls	VR	0.06	STMR	20	0.300		10			0.03	
Total						0	10	0	0.00	0.03	0.00

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