

5.23 SULFOXAFLOR (252)

RESIDUE AND ANALYTICAL ASPECTS

Sulfoxaflor, a sulfoximine insecticide, was first evaluated by JMPR in 2011 where an ADI and AfRD of 0–0.05 mg/kg bw and 0.3 mg/kg bw respectively were established. A residue definition of *sulfoxaflor* was established for both compliance and dietary risk assessment in plant and animal commodities.

Sulfoxaflor was also evaluated by JMPR in 2014 where the previously reviewed residue trial data on citrus fruits, pome fruits, stone fruits and tree nuts were reassessed against the registered USA GAP.

After the 2015 CCPR Meeting, the proposed MRL for tree nuts was held at Step 4 pending additional crop field trials, conducted in accordance to the USA GAP, for consideration by JMPR.

The current Meeting received additional supervised residue trials for almonds and pecans as well as new GAP information (Columbia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Mexico and Ivory Coast) and supervised residue trials on assorted tropical and subtropical fruits, sweet corn, cereal grains and seed for beverages and sweets.

It should be noted that all uses in the USA were recently cancelled for reasons unrelated to food safety.

Results of supervised residue trials on crops

Supervised residue trials data were provided for cocoa beans (Costa Rica) and for avocados, rice, sorghum and cocoa beans (the USA). However, as these trials did not match the critical GAPs provided to the Meeting, and proportionality could not be applied due to the different number of applications and PHIs in the trials, the Meeting could not recommend any maximum residue levels.

The Meeting also received supervised residue trials conducted in pineapples (Costa Rica and the USA) and on sweet corn, maize and tree nuts (the USA). However, as no GAPs were provided to the Meeting for these crops, maximum residue levels could not be recommended.

