

Fischer, R and Schulze, E-F 1983a The effect of Hoe 02782 OF AT202 (fentin acetate, active ingredient 96.4%) on *Salmo gairdneri* (Rainbow trout) in a static test Hoechst Pfl Fo Biol, Germany Rep OEK 83 001E Unpublished

Fischer, R and Schulze, E F 1983b The effect of Hoe 29664 OF AT205 (fentin hydroxide, active ingredient 97.0%) on *Salmo gairdneri* (Rainbow trout) in a static test Hoechst Pfl Fo Biol, Germany Rep OEK 83/028E Unpublished

Gildemeister, H, Burkle, W L. and Sochor, H 1985 Hoe 029664-14-C Anaerobic soil metabolism study with the fungicide triphenyltin hydroxide (TPTH) Hoechst Analyt Labor, Germany Rep (B) 221/85 Unpublished

MacDougall, D 1964 Guthion In Zweig, G, Analytical Methods for Pesticides, Plant Growth Regulators and Food Additives, Vol II, Academic Press, New York, London

Meagher, W R, Adams, J M, Anderson, C A and MacDougall, D 1960 Colorimetric determination of Guthion residues in crops *J Agric Food Chem* 8, 282-6

Notes

- 1 Inclusive pagination should be shown as, e g , 282-6 rather than 282-286
- 2 Citations in the text should name both of two authors, but only the first of three or more. Thus if the first three references above were quoted together in the text the citation should be (Fischer and Schulze, 1983a,b, Gildemeister *et al* , 1985) Note the form of *et al* (italics, with stop after al)
- 3 If there are several references with the same first author, single-author references are listed first, arranged chronologically, then two-author references alphabetically in order of second author, then multi-author references chronologically (not in alphabetical order of co-authors since *et al* , not the co-authors' names, is used in the text) If there are two or more multi-author works with the same first author in the same year, the year should be followed by "a", "b" etc , even if the co-authors are different, e g

Rogers, E and Normington, S , 1989 Determination of ethylene thiourea in tomato Method ETU-89AM-005 Morse Laboratories, Inc , USA Unpublished

Rogers, E, Tufts, K and Westberg, G L 1989a Determination of ethylene thiourea in crops Method MTF-88AM-004 Morse Laboratories, Inc , USA Unpublished

Rogers, E , Tufts, K , Normington, S and Westberg, G L 1989b Determination of ethylene thiourea in meat Method ETU-89AM-004 Morse Laboratories, Inc , USA Unpublished

The above publications should be quoted in the text as
(Rogers and Normington, 1989, Rogers *et al* , 1989a, b)

DRAFT APPRAISAL

Prepare a draft appraisal for the Meeting using the following format The use of upper case, alignment of headings, bold and underlining should follow this format In the top right-hand corner of the first page state the year, the draft number and the author's family name A reference number will be assigned to the compound at the Meeting (e.g. FAO/2001/ref no) AP1 is added to the file name to show that it is draft 1 of the appraisal The layout is shown below

FAO/2001/
AUTHOR
COMPOUND_AP1.doc
DRAFT 1

COMPOUND (Codex number) [Bold upper case, centred]

APPRAISAL [Bold upper case, left aligned]

Animal metabolism [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Plant metabolism [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Environmental fate in soil [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Environmental fate in water-sediment systems [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Methods of analysis [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Stability of residues in stored analytical samples [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Definition of the residue [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Results of supervised trials on crops [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Fate of residues during processing [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Residues in animal commodities [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

RECOMMENDATIONS [Bold upper case, left aligned]

FURTHER WORK OR INFORMATION [Bold, upper case, left aligned]

Required (by [year]) [Heading italics, sentence case, left aligned]

Desirable [Italics, sentence case, left aligned]

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT [Bold, upper case, centred]

Long-term intake [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Short-term intake [Bold, sentence case, left aligned]

Interpretation of the residue data should generally be in the APPRAISAL section of the evaluation rather than in RESIDUES RESULTING FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS ON CROPS

The APPRAISAL section of the monograph, together with the FURTHER WORK OR INFORMATION, RECOMMENDATIONS and DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT, is prepared as a separate document for intensive discussion at the meeting. It contains the logic and a full explanation for each recommendation.

Maximum residue levels are recommended by the JMPR to the CCPR as suitable for consideration as Codex MRLs to be adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). In a periodic review, and sometimes in other cases, information may be received that causes the JMPR to withdraw its previous recommendation to the CCPR. CCPR uses the withdrawal of the JMPR recommendation to initiate the deletion of the Codex MRL.

Line numbering should be used in the draft Appraisal to assist discussion at the Meeting.

Briefly explain the reasons for the review and summarize the information available. The subject order in the appraisal should follow the order in the evaluation.

Do not include tables in the text of the appraisal with the exception of the farm animal dietary burden calculation table, the animal commodity STMR and MRL calculation table and the table of STMR-P calculations.

The calculation of STMR-Ps should be in the Appraisal and this should be in a table if there are many processed commodities.

Provide in full the interpretation used to estimate a maximum residue level. Explain extrapolations, comparability and any conditions of use, crop characteristics etc., which influence the interpretation. As an example the following paragraph states the relevant use pattern on the crop, the number of trials and country to match the use pattern and the residue data selected for estimating STMRs in rank order. The concluding paragraph on this commodity states explicitly the recommended MRL and STMR and includes the residue expressions according to the relevant residue definitions.

The UK use pattern on strawberries allows thiram application of 1.6 kg a/ha beginning at white bud burst, with repeats at 7-10 day intervals and a PHI of 7 days. Seven strawberry trials in Belgium were evaluated against the UK use pattern. The highest thiram residues (median underlined) in each trial within range of the UK use pattern were 1.4, 1.4, 2.1, 2.1, 2.4, 2.8 and 3.1 mg/kg. The highest residue, 3.1 mg/kg as thiram, is equivalent to 2.0 mg/kg dithiocarbamates as CS₂.

The Meeting estimated a maximum residue level of 5 mg/kg for dithiocarbamates (as CS₂) in strawberry arising from the use of thiram. The Meeting estimated an STMR value of 2.1 mg/kg for thiram (as thiram) on strawberry.

Examples of other concluding sentences are

The Meeting agreed to withdraw the recommendations for cherries (1 mg/kg), peaches (3 mg/kg) and plums (1 mg/kg).

The Meeting estimated an STMR value of 0.05 mg/kg and a maximum residue level of 0.05 mg/kg for pecans. The HR was 0.05 mg/kg.*

The Meeting estimated an STMR value of 0.38 mg/kg and a maximum residue level of 2 mg/kg for sweet peppers. The latter replaces the previous recommendation (0.5 mg/kg). The HR was 1.4 mg/kg.

The Meeting agreed to withdraw the previous maximum residue level recommendation for citrus fruits (5 mg/kg), to be replaced by recommendations for oranges (1 mg/kg) and mandarins (2 mg/kg).

The Meeting agreed to maintain the current recommendation of 0.2 mg/kg for potatoes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Use a standard introductory paragraph

On the basis of the data from supervised trials the Meeting concluded that the residue levels listed below are suitable for establishing maximum residue limits and for IEDI and IESTI assessment.

State the residue definition – choose the appropriate statement. Additional statements will be required if the residue definitions are different for crops and animals.

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake [residue definition]

Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs [residue definition 1] For estimation of dietary intake [residue definition 2]

If the residue is fat-soluble, insert the following sentence after the residue definition

The residue is fat-soluble.

List commodities with MRL, STMR and HR recommendations alphabetically in the recommendations table and use table endnotes where necessary. HR recommendations are not required for those compounds where an acute RfD is unnecessary.

Commodity		MRL, mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P	HR or HR-P
CCN	Name	New	Previous	mg/kg	mg/kg

* at or about the limit of quantification

N new compound

Po accommodates post-harvest treatment of the commodity

PoP accommodates post-harvest treatment of the primary food commodity

R reviewed within CCPR periodic review programme

T temporary

W The previous recommendation is withdrawn, or withdrawal of the recommended MRL or existing Codex or draft MRL is recommended

The recommendations table for periodic review compounds should include all previous JMPR MRL recommendations. The table will then show whether each MRL is maintained, amended or withdrawn.

Any recommendations to withdraw MRLs should be entered in the table of Recommendations, which will be reproduced in Annex 1 to the report, and not merely mentioned as a recommendation in the text. A statement such as “the Meeting recommended the withdrawal of the MRL for pome fruits” is easily missed when Annex 1 is being compiled.

FURTHER WORK OR INFORMATION

The items listed as required or desirable should be numbered if there is more than one.

Required

All items listed as required should have a year proposed as the due date. Choose 2 years from the current Meeting as the due date in the absence of other information, e.g. a definite commitment by a country or company to provide information by a nominated date.

Each item listed as required should be tied to a TMRL. If the required information is not supplied by the due date, the Meeting can then recommend withdrawal of the TMRL.

TMRLs are generally not introduced for new compounds or periodic review compounds. Their use should be kept to a minimum.

Desirable

Information requested as desirable is not vital to the continued existence of MRLs, but is requested because it may assist in an explanation, support an extrapolation or provide a more complete data base.

DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Note that references to Annex 3 and Annex 4 are for text in the JMPR Reports. When converted to monographs for the Residue Evaluations, the references must be changed to “Annex 3 and 4 of [year] JMPR Report”.

Long-term intake

Estimated intake within the ADI

Use the following standard statements for the long-term dietary risk assessment where the estimated intake is within the ADI.

Situation The compound was subject to a toxicology evaluation but not a residue evaluation. MRLs, but not STMRLs, are available. The TMDI for the 5 diets was less than the ADI.

Estimated Theoretical Maximum Daily Intakes for the five GEMS/Food regional diets, based on recommended MRLs, were in the range of [] to []% of the ADI (Annex 3) The Meeting concluded that the long-term intake of residues of [pesticide] resulting from its uses that have been considered by the JMPR is unlikely to present a public health concern

Situation The compound was new or subject to a periodic review for residues The IEDI for the 5 diets was less than the ADI

The International Estimated Daily Intakes of [pesticide], based on the STMRs estimated for [] commodities, for the five GEMS/Food regional diets were in the range of [] to []% of the ADI (Annex 3) The Meeting concluded that the long-term intake of residues of [pesticide] resulting from its uses that have been considered by JMPR is unlikely to present a public health concern

Situation The compound was subject to residue review, but not a periodic review, for a number of commodities The estimated intakes for the 5 regional diets were less than the ADI

In the current evaluation STMRs were estimated for [] commodities Where consumption data were available these STMRs were used in the estimates of dietary intake together with previous MRL recommendations for [] other food commodities The results are shown in Annex 3

The estimated daily intake for the five GEMS/Food regional diets were in the range of [] to []% of the ADI (Annex 3) The Meeting concluded that the long-term intake of residues of [pesticide] resulting from its uses that have been considered by the JMPR is unlikely to present a public health concern

Estimated intake exceeds the ADI

Use the following standard statements for the long-term dietary risk assessment where the estimated intake exceeds the ADI

Situation The compound was subject to a toxicology evaluation but not a residue evaluation MRLs, but not STMRs, are available The TMDI for at least one of the diets exceeded the ADI

Estimated Theoretical Maximum Daily Intakes for the five GEMS/Food regional diets, based on recommended MRLs, were in the range of [] to []% of the ADI (Annex 3) Further refinements of dietary intake estimates will be undertaken during the periodic review of residues scheduled for [year]

Situation The compound was new or subject to a periodic review for residues The IEDI for one of the diets exceeded the ADI

The International Estimated Daily Intake of [pesticide], based on the STMRs estimated for [] commodities, was []% of the ADI for the GEMS/Food European diet International Estimated Daily Intakes for the other four GEMS/Food regional diets were in the range of [] to []% of the ADI (Annex 3)

The information provided to the JMPR precludes an estimate that the dietary intake would be below the ADI

Situation The compound was subject to residue review, but not a periodic review, for a number of commodities. The estimated intake exceeded the ADI for the 5 regional diets.

In the current evaluation STMRs were estimated for [] commodities. Where consumption data were available these STMRs were used in the estimates of dietary intake together with previous MRL recommendations for [] other food commodities. The results are shown in Annex 3.

The estimated daily intake exceeds the ADI for the five GEMS/Food regional diets: Middle Eastern []%, Far Eastern []%, African []%, Latin American []% and European []%.

The Meeting concluded that the long-term dietary intake of [pesticide] residues may exceed the ADI for the five GEMS/Food regional diets. Further refinements of dietary intake estimates will be undertaken during the next periodic review of residues or when additional relevant data are provided.

Short-term intake

Acute RfD unnecessary

Situation The JMPR toxicology assessment has concluded that an acute RfD is unnecessary.

The [year] JMPR decided that an acute RfD is unnecessary. The Meeting therefore concluded that the short-term intake of [pesticide] residues is unlikely to present a public health concern.

All IESTI values within acute RfD

Situation The compound was new or subject to periodic review for residues. The estimated short-term intakes for all commodities were within the acute RfD.

The International Estimated Short term Intake (IESTI) for [pesticide] was calculated for [] food commodities [(and their processed fractions)] for which maximum residue levels were estimated and for which consumption data were available. The results are shown in Annex 4.

The IESTI represented [-]% of the acute RfD for the general population and [-]% of the acute RfD for children. The Meeting concluded that the short-term intake of residues of [pesticide], resulting from its uses that have been considered by the JMPR, is unlikely to present a public health concern.

IESTI values exceed acute RfD

Situation The compound was new or subject to periodic review for residues. The estimated short-term intakes for some commodities exceeded the acute RfD.

The International Estimated Short term Intake (IESTI) for [pesticide] was calculated for [] food commodities [(and their processed fractions)] for which maximum residue levels were estimated and for which consumption data were available. The results are shown in Annex 4.

The IESTI represented [-]% of the acute RfD for the general population and [-]% of the acute RfD for children. The values [], [] and []% represent the estimated short-term intake for [commodity 1], [commodity 2] and [commodity 3] respectively for the total population. The values [], [] and []% represent the estimated short-term intake for [commodity 1], [commodity 2] and [commodity 3] respectively for children.

The Meeting concluded that the short term intake of residues of [pesticide] from uses, other than on these [] commodities, that have been considered by the JMPR is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Acute RfD not available, but may be necessary

Situation The compound was subject to residue review for a number of commodities. The compound has not been subject to a recent toxicological assessment, so there is no acute RfD, but an acute RfD may be necessary.

The International Estimated Short Term Intake (IESTI) for [pesticide] was calculated for [] food commodities [(and their processed fractions)] for which maximum residue levels were estimated at the present meeting and for which consumption data were available. The results are shown in Annex 4. The Meeting concluded that an acute RfD may be necessary, but as it has not yet been established, the acute risk assessment for [pesticide] was not finalized.

Acute RfD previously not available, but now established

Situation The present JMPR has established an acute RfD for a compound which had been subject to residue review for a number of commodities in a previous year and where the acute risk assessment was not then able to be finalized. The estimated short-term intakes for all commodities were within the acute RfD.

The Meeting estimated an acute RfD ([] mg/kg bw) for [pesticide]. The [year] JMPR had calculated the International Estimated Short Term Intake (IESTI) for [pesticide] for [] food commodities [(and their processed fractions)] for which maximum residue levels were estimated and for which consumption data were available, but was not able to finalize the risk assessment because an acute RfD was not available.

The IESTI represented [-]% of the acute RfD for the general population and [-]% of the acute RfD for children. The Meeting concluded that the short term intake of residues of [pesticide], resulting from its uses that have been considered by the JMPR, is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Situation The present JMPR has established an acute RfD for a compound which had been subject to residue review for a number of commodities in a previous year and where the acute risk assessment was not then able to be finalized. The estimated short-term intakes for some commodities exceeded the acute RfD.

The Meeting estimated an acute RfD ([] mg/kg bw) for [pesticide]. The [year] JMPR had calculated the International Estimated Short Term Intake (IESTI) for [pesticide] for [] food commodities [(and their processed fractions)] for which maximum residue levels were estimated and for which consumption data were available, but was not able to finalize the risk assessment because an acute RfD was not available.

The IESTI represented [-]% of the acute RfD for the general population and [-]% of the acute RfD for children. The values [], [] and []% represent the estimated short-term intake for [commodity 1], [commodity 2] and [commodity 3] respectively for the general population. The values [], [] and []% represent the estimated short-term intake for [commodity 1], [commodity 2] and [commodity 3] respectively for children.

The Meeting concluded that the short term intake of residues of [pesticide] from uses, other than on these [] commodities, that have been considered by the JMPR is unlikely to present a public health concern.

Appendix XI

TABLE AND SPREADSHEET EXAMPLES

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- Table XI 1 Residue interpretation table See Chapter 6 section, “”Interpretation tables for supervised trials data ”
- Table XI 2 Summary of good agricultural practices for pesticide uses See Chapter 3 section “Use pattern ”
- Table XI 3 Residues data summary from supervised trials See Chapter 3 section “Residues resulting from supervised trials on crops ”
- Table XI 4 Table format for long-term dietary intake calculation (parathion-methyl) See Chapter 7 section “Long-term dietary intake ”
- Table XI 5 Table format for long-term dietary intake calculation (myclobutanil) See Chapter 7 section “Long-term dietary intake ”
- Table XI 6 Table format for IESTI calculation for general population (parathion-methyl) See Chapter 7 section “IESTI tables ”
- Table XI 7 Table format for IESTI calculation for children (parathion-methyl) See Chapter 7 section “IESTI tables ”

Table XI 1 Residue interpretation table for folpet residues on tomatoes GAP and trial conditions are compared for treatments considered valid for MRL and STMR estimation (JMPR 1998)

Crop	Country	Use pattern				Trial	folpet, mg/kg
		kg ai/ha	kg ai/hl	No of appl	PHI days		
Tomato	Chile GAP	1.7	0.15		7		
Tomato	Chile trial	1.7	1.5	7	7	[trial no]	2.4
Tomato	Hungary GAP		0.13		14		
Tomato	Hungary trial	0.65	0.13	3	14		<0.05
Tomato	Hungary trial	0.65	0.13	3	14		<0.05
Tomato	Hungary trial	0.65	0.13	3	14		<0.05
Tomato	Hungary trial	0.66	0.13	3	14		<0.05
Tomato	Hungary trial	0.63	0.12	5	14		<0.02
Tomato	Mexico GAP	2.0			no limit		
Tomato	Mexico trial	2.0	0.67	5	2		1.0
Tomato	Mexico trial	2.0	0.71	5	2		1.6
Tomato	Mexico trial	2.0	0.66	5	2		1.8
Tomato	Mexico trial	2.0	0.71	5	2		0.45
Tomato	Mexico trial	2.0	0.72	5	2		1.3
Tomato	Portugal GAP		0.13		7		
Tomato	Portugal trial	1.3	0.16	4	7		0.34
Tomato	Portugal trial	1.3	0.16	4	7		0.58
Tomato	Spain GAP		0.15		10		
Tomato	Italy trial	1.2	0.13	4	10		0.60
Tomato	Italy trial	1.3	0.13	4	10		0.70
Tomato	Italy trial	1.3	0.13	4	10 (14)	Note ¹	0.80
Tomato	Italy trial	1.2	0.13	4	10		0.43
Tomato	Spain trial	1.6	0.20	6	10		1.3
Tomato	Spain trial	2.5	0.16	6	10		1.2

¹The residue on day 14 (0.80 mg/kg) exceeded the residue on day 10 (0.62 mg/kg)

Table XI.2. SUMMARY OF GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR PESTICIDE USES.
 (Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Responsible body for reporting (name, address) _____ Date _____
 Pesticide(s) (common name(s)) _____ Page _____
 CCPR No(s) _____ Country _____
 Trade name(s) _____
 Main uses, e.g. insecticide, fungicide _____

Use Pattern

Crop and/or situation (a)	F or G (b)	Pest or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application			Application rate per treatment		PHI (days) (k)	Remarks (l)
			Type (d-f)	Conc. of a (i)	method, kind (f-h)	growth stage (j)	number (range)	kg a/l/hl	water l/ha		

Explanatory notes (these explanatory notes are needed only on page 1 of a multi-page GAP summary)

- (a) Include only the information provided on the label
- (b) In case of group of crops the Codex classification should be used
- (c) Outdoor or field use (F), or glasshouse application (G)
- (d) e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil borne insects, foliar fungi
- (e) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentration (EC), granule (GR)
- (f) Use CIPAC/FAO Codes where appropriate
- (g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
- (h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants
- (i) g/kg or g/l
- (j) Growth stage at last treatment
- (k) PHI = Pre-harvest interval
- (l) Remarks may include Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions (e.g. feeding, grazing)/minimal intervals between applications

Table XI.3 RESIDUES DATA SUMMARY FROM SUPERVISED TRIALS

(Application on agricultural and horticultural crops)

Active ingredient
 Responsible body for reporting (name, address)
 Country
 Content of ai (g/kg or g/l)
 Formulation (e.g. WP)
 Commercial product (name)
 Producer of commercial product

Crop/crop group
 Submission date
 Page
 Indoor/outdoor
 Other ai in formulation
 (Common name and content)
 Residues calculated as

Report-No Location incl Postal code	Crop Variety	Date of (1) Sowing or planting, (2) Flowering or (3) Harvest (b)	Application rate per treatment		Dates of treatment(s) or no of treatments and last date	Growth stage at last treatment or date	Commodity, Portion analysed (a)	Residues (mg/kg)	PHI days) (d)	Remarks (e)
			kg ai/ha	water l/ha						

Explanatory notes (these explanatory notes are needed only on page 1 of a multi-page residue data summary)

- (a) According to Codex Classification/Guide
 - (b) Only if relevant
 - (c) Year must be indicated
 - (d) Days after last application (Label pre-harvest interval, PHI, underline)
 - (e) Remarks may include Climatic conditions, Reference to analytical method and information on which metabolites are included
- Note All entries to be filled in as appropriate

Table XI 4 Table format for long-term dietary intake calculation (parathion-methyl example)

PARATHION-METHYL (59): international estimated daily intake (IEDI) ADI = 0.003 mg/kg bw or 180 µg/person (for 60 kg bw)

Code	Commodity	MRL mg/kg		STMR or STMR-P mg/kg		Diets g/person/day Intake = daily intake µg/person									
						Mid-East diet intake	Far-East diet intake	African diet intake	Latin American diet intake	European diet intake					
FP 0226	Apple			0.06		7.5	0.5	4.7	0.3	0.3	0	5.5	0.3	40.0	2.4
	Apple juice			0.015											
VD 0071	Beans (dry)			0.05		6.8	0.3	6.8	0.3	0	0	13.5	0.7	4.3	0.2
VB 0041	Cabbages, Head			0.05		5.0	0.3	9.7	0.5	0	0	10.5	0.5	26.8	1.3
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible			1.16		3.8	4.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0	0
DF 0269	Dried grapes (=Currants)			0.14		0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	2.3	0.3
	Grape juice			0.0006											
FB 0269	Grapes			0.10		15.8	1.6	1.0	0.1	0	0	1.3	0.1	13.8	1.4
GC 0645	Maize			0.05		16.5	0.8	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.1	0	0
CF 1255	Maize flour			0.021		31.8	0.7	31.2	0.7	106.2	2.2	40.3	0.8	8.8	0.2
OR 0645	Maize oil, edible			0.051		1.8	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0.5	0	1.3	0.1
FS 0247	Peach			0.095		2.5	0.2	0.5	0	0	0	0.8	0.1	12.5	1.2
VD 0072	Peas (dry)			0.06		0.5	0	1.7	0.1	0	0	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.1
VR 0589	Potato			0		59.0	0	19.2	0	20.6	0	40.8	0	240.8	0
OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible			0.10		4.5	0.5	2.7	0.3	0	0	0.3	0	7.3	0.7
VR 0596	Sugar beet			0		0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	2.0	0
GC 0654	Wheat [see wheat bran and flour]			0.29											
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed			0.64											
CF 1211	Wheat flour			0.11		323.0	35.5	114.0	12.5	28.3	3.1	112.0	12.3	175.8	19.3
	Wine			0.0015											
TOTAL =						45		15		6		16		27	
% ADI =						24.9%		8.6%		3.3%		8.7%		15.2%	
Rounded						20%		9%		3%		9%		20%	

Table XI.5 Table format for long-term dietary intake calculation (myclobutanil example)

MYCLOBUTANIL (181): daily intake estimate (mixed TMDI-IEDI calculation) ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw or 1800 µg/person (for 60 kg bw)

Code	Commodity	MRL mg/kg	STMTR or STMTR-P mg/kg	Diets g/person/day Intake = daily intake µg/person									
				Mid-East diet intake	Far-East diet intake	African diet intake	Latin American diet intake	European diet intake					
FI 0327	Banana		0.15	8.3	1.2	26.2	3.9	21.0	3.2	102.3	15.3	22.8	3.4
MM 0812	Cattle meat	0.01*		18.5	0.2	3.5	0	10.4	0.1	30.0	0.3	63.3	0.6
ML 0812	Cattle milk	0.01*		79.5	0.8	23.2	0.2	35.8	0.4	159.3	1.6	287.0	2.9
MO 0812	Cattle, Edible offal of	0.01*		2.5	0	0.3	0	1.8	0	5.0	0.1	6.0	0.1
FB 0278	Currant, black		0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE 0112	Eggs	0.01*		14.6	0.1	13.1	0.1	3.7	0	11.9	0.1	37.6	0.4
FB 0269	Grapes	1		15.8	15.8	1.0	1.0	0	0	1.3	1.3	13.8	13.8
DH 1100	Hops, dry		0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
FS 0014	Plums (including prunes)	0.2		1.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	4.3	0.9
FP 0009	Pome fruits	0.5		10.8	5.4	7.5	3.8	0.3	0.1	6.5	3.3	51.3	25.7
PM 0110	Poultry meat	0.01*		31.0	0.3	13.2	0.1	5.5	0.1	25.3	0.3	53.0	0.5
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	0.01*		0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.4	0	0.4	0
DF 0014	Prunes	0.5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.3
FS 0012	Stone fruits 1/		0.62	5.5	3.4	0.5	0.3	0	0	0.8	0.5	19.0	11.8
FB 0275	Strawberry		0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	1.0
VO 0448	Tomato		0.06	44.4	2.7	5.7	0.2	14.6	0.9	25.5	1.5	48.2	2.9
	Tomato juice		0.05	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	0.1
	Tomato paste		0.02	5.8	0.1	0.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	4.0	0.1
TOTAL =				30.4		10.0		4.7		24.2		64.2	
% ADI =				2%		1%		0%		1%		4%	
Rounded				2%		1%		0%		1%		4%	

 * at or about LOQ
 1/ except plums

Table XI 6 Table format for IESTI calculation for general population (parathion-methyl example)

PARATHION-METHYL (59) international estimate of short-term intake (IESTI) for **GENERAL POPULATION** Acute RfD = 0.03 mg/kg bw (30 µg/kg bw)

Code	Commodity	STMR or STMR-P, mg/kg	HR, mg/kg	Large portion diet Country Body weight, kg	Large portion diet Body weight, kg	Large portion diet Large portion, g	Unit weight Country Unit weight, g	Unit weight Country Unit wt, edible portion g	Variability factor	Case	IESTI, µg/kg bw	% acute RfD, rounded	
FP 0226	Apple	0.18	0.18	USA	65	1348	Fra	110	100	7	2a	5.4	20
	Apple juice	0.015			60					3			
VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.05	0.05	Fra	62.3	255				1	0.2	1	
VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	0.26	0.26	Fra	62.3	312	USA	908	717	5	2b	6.5	20
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	1.16	0.70	USA	65	9.1				3	0.2	1	
DF 0269	Dried grapes (=Currants)		0.41	Fra	62.3	135.2				1	1.5	5	
FB 0269	Grapes		0.09	Aus	67	513	Fra	125	118	7	2a	7.5	20
GC 0645	Maize	0.05	0.05	Fra	62.3	260				see maize flour			
CF 1255	Maize flour	0.021	0.021	Aus	67	90				3	0.03	0	
OR 0645	Maize oil, edible	0.051	0.051	NI	63	43				3	0.03	0	
FS 0247	Peach		0.22	Jpn	52.6	626	Fra	110	99	7	2a	5.1	20
VD 0072	Peas (dry)		0.24	Fra	62.3	445				1	1.7	6	
VR 0589	Potato		0	NL	63	687	USA	122	99	7	2a	0	0
OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible	0.10	0.10	Aus	67	65				3	0.1	0	
GC 0654	Wheat	0.29	4.1	USA	65	383				see wheat bran and flour			
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.64	0.64	Aus	67	37				3	0.35	1	
CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.11	0.11	USA	65	365				3	0.62	2	
MAX IESTI =											20		

Table XI 7 Table format for IESTI calculation for children up to 6 years (parathion-methyl example)

PARATHION-METHYL (59) international estimate of short-term intake (IESTI) for **CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS** Acute RfD = 0.03 mg/kg bw (30 µg/kg bw)

Code	Commodity	STM or STM-R-P, mg/kg	HR, mg/kg	Large portion diet		Unit weight		Variability factor	Case	IESTI, µg/kg bw	% acute RfD, rounded	
				Country	Body weight, kg	Large portion, g	Unit weight g					Country
FP 0226	Apple	0.18	0.18	USA	15	679	110	Fra	100	2a	15.4	50
	Apple juice	0.015			15					3		
VD 0071	Beans (dry)	0.05	0.05	Fra	17.8	209				1	0.59	2
VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	0.26	0.26	Jpn	15.9	142	908	USA	717	2b	11.6	40
OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	1.16		USA	15	6				3	0.48	2
DF 0269	Dried grapes (=Currants)	0.70	0.70	USA	15	59				1	2.77	9
FB 0269	Grapes	0.41	0.41	Aus	19	342	125	Fra	118	2a	22.6	80
GC 0645	Maize	0.05	0.09	Fra	17.8	148				see maize flour		
CF 1255	Maize flour	0.021		Aus	19	60				3	0.07	0
OR 0645	Maize oil, edible	0.051		Fra	17.8	21				3	0.06	0
FS 0247	Peach	0.22	0.22	Aus	19	307	110	Fra	99	2a	10.4	30
VD 0072	Peas (dry)	0.24	0.24	Fra	17.8	107				1	1.44	5
VR 0589	Potato	0	0	UK	14.5	279	122	USA	99	2a	0	0
OR 0495	Rape seed oil, edible	0.10		Aus	19	18				3	0.1	0
GC 0654	Wheat	0.29	4.1	USA	15	151				see wheat bran and flour		
CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.64		Aus	19	13				3	0.43	1
CF 1211	Wheat flour	0.11		Aus	19	194				3	1.13	4
MAX IESTI =											80	

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