Ministero della Salute

DIREZIONE GENERALE PER L'IGIENE E LA SICUREZZA DEGLI ALIMENTI E LA NUTRIZIONE
Ufficio 7

Sicurezza e regolamentazione dei prodotti fitosanitari
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N. DGISAN/7/I.4.c.c.8.2/1 (P)
Allegati : 3

AGLI ASSESSORATI ALLA SANITA' DELLE REGIONI E DELLE PROVINCE AUTONOME DI TRENTO E BOLZANO
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OGGETTO: **Programma per i controlli dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari in alimenti - Indirizzi operativi per l'anno 2018.**

Al fine di pianificare e programmare le attività di controllo ufficiale previste dall'articolo 26 del regolamento 396/2005, tenendo altresì conto dell'articolo 3 del regolamento 882/2004 che stabilisce che i controlli ufficiali siano eseguiti periodicamente, in base ad una valutazione dei rischi, con frequenza appropriata e tenendo altresì conto dei risultati dei controlli degli anni precedenti, si forniscono nel documento allegato gli indirizzi operativi che integrano il decreto del 23 dicembre 1992 e garantiscono l'uniformità dei controlli su tutto il territorio nazionale.

Premesso quanto sopra citato si invitano codesti Assessorati alla sanità a voler:

- recepire, nei propri ordinamenti tali indirizzi;
- assicurare che siano campionate tutte le categorie di alimenti e tutti i campionamenti previsti dal piano coordinato dell'Unione Europea e dal piano nazionale;
- assicurare che siano analizzati tutti gli analiti previsti dal piano coordinato comunitario e che venga utilizzata, da parte dei laboratori, la codifica corretta per la trasmissione dei risultati dei controlli
- rendere disponibili ai laboratori designati del controllo ufficiale, che dovranno essere accreditati anche per singola prova, le indicazioni ivi contenute;

- trasmettere a questo Ministero email dgsan@postacert.sanita.it e per conoscenza ro.aloi@sanita.it i piani di controllo emanati e/o le eventuali modifiche successive ai piani già emanati.

Si ringrazia per la collaborazione

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE
(Dott.ssa Gaetana Ferri)

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EC

PROGRAMMA PER I CONTROLLI DEI RESIDUI DI PRODOTTI FITOSANITARI IN ALIMENTI - INDIRIZZI OPERATIVI PER L'ANNO 2018.

Controlli dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari in alimenti - Piano nazionale e piano comunitario di controllo

Il decreto del 23 dicembre 1992 dà indicazioni sulle attività di controllo ufficiale per la ricerca dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari in alimenti in particolare per il numero dei campioni e la tipologia delle matrici. Si intendono recepite le indicazioni presenti con flessibilità per quanto riguarda la scelta dell'origine dei campioni regionali o extraregionali. In vista di una futura revisione del numero e tipologie delle matrici riportate nelle tabelle 1 e 2 è possibile al fine del rispetto del numero dei cereali previsti conteggiare anche i prodotti trasformati (vedi punto d.1). E' opportuno, inoltre, che le regioni e gli uffici periferici del Ministero della Salute competenti per i controlli all'importazione degli alimenti di origine vegetale, per il 2018 tengano conto delle ulteriori indicazioni di seguito riportate per gli aspetti relativi ai luoghi del controllo, alla scelta degli analiti e dei campioni, alla trasmissione dei risultati dei controlli.
I controlli avverranno congiunti o coordinati ove più servizi sono individuati per le attività.

1 Luoghi del controllo

I controlli saranno eseguiti presso:

a) i centri di raccolta aziendale e cooperativi;
b) i mercati generali specializzati e non specializzati;
c) i depositi all'ingrosso;
d) gli ipermercati e supermercati,
e) all'importazione

e riguarderanno

1. la produzione primaria;
2. la trasformazione;
3. i prodotti da esportare ed importati;

2 Frequenza e indirizzi dei controlli previsti dal Piano Nazionale (PN)

Si riportano di seguito indicazioni in merito alla scelta dei campioni e degli accertamenti analitici che rientrano numericamente in quanto previsto dal decreto del 23 dicembre 1992.

2.1 Campionamenti

a. Campioni risultati non conformi nei controlli del 2016

I campioni nazionali risultati non conformi nel 2016 sono riportati nella **Tabella 1 parte a** riportata nell'allegato 1

Si invitano le Regioni/Province autonome, che hanno riscontrato le non conformità nel 2016, citate nella colonna "Regione/Provincia autonoma campionante" della Tabella 1 parte a, a ripetere un campionamento presso il rivenditore dove è stata riscontrata l'irregolarità dello stesso tipo di prodotto; mentre le altre Regioni/Province presso la quale è stato prodotto l'alimento dovranno verificare l'azienda produttrice e le altre aziende clienti di tale produttore, per il riscontro di eventuali altre non conformità e per un ulteriore campionamento.

Le rimanenti Regioni/Province autonome effettueranno, un campione dei seguenti alimenti zenzero, mele, fagioli con baccello, peperoni dolci, ciliegie, pesche, zucchine, lattuga, arance, riso bianco, ananas riscontrati come prodotti non conformi da campionamenti nazionali, ma aventi origine nell'Unione Europea o origine da paesi terzi e ove possibile anche un campione degli altri tipi di alimenti presenti nella Tabella 1 parte a. Tali campioni devono essere campionati con ragione "piano nazionale".

b. Campioni risultati non conformi e multiresiduo

Si chiede inoltre di prestare attenzione ai campioni che hanno più residui risalendo alle cause che possono aver generato tale situazione.

c. Campioni risultati non conformi nei controlli del 2015 in ambito europeo

Si chiede inoltre di effettuare un campione dei seguenti alimenti risultati non conformi ai controlli dell' Unione Europea da parte di altri stati membri: olive da tavola, frutta tropicale (e.g. mango, papaia, frutti della passione), erbe fresche, funghi spontanei, fichi, melograni, cipollotti, bacche (e.g. uva spina, ribes), bietole, cavoli cinesi, sedani, verza, finocchi, piselli con baccello, lime, lenticchie secche, sedano rapa, foglie di uva fresche, miele.

In aggiunta, come alimenti trasformati: fichi secchi, albicocche secche, pomodori in polpa, uva da tavola secca.

In relazione al fattore di trasformazione dei prodotti disidratati si specifica che i laboratori dovranno utilizzare il modello di calcolo che ha predisposto e divulgato l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità.

d. Scelta dei campioni e dei campionamenti

Il decreto del 23 dicembre 1992 nell'indicare le tipologie di alimenti da sottoporre a controllo riporta per i prodotti alimentari delle voci di gruppo. Di seguito si forniscono delle indicazioni attuali utilizzate nell'Unione europea per i campioni e le raccolte dati.

d.1 Cereali

Possono essere campionati con ragione "cereale" tutti gli alimenti citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 (allegato I al regolamento CE 396/2005) alle voci il cui codice inizia per 05 e sono presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A (prodotti di origine vegetale e animale ai quali si applicano gli LMR), che nell'allegato I parte B (altri prodotti ai quali si applicano gli stessi LMR) di tale regolamento, in grani interi. Campioni di frumento in grani intero sono considerati depurati delle scorie naturalmente presenti si fa tuttavia presente che gli LMR sono applicati ai grani interi compresa la crusca e solo per avena, orzo, spelta, grano saraceno e alcuni pseudocereali ai quali non è possibile eliminare i tegumenti mediante battitura gli LMR si applicano a tali cereali con i tegumenti rimanenti (in tracce) mentre per i campioni di riso in grani potrà essere scelto, in aggiunta al riso bruno (decorticato), anche il riso bianco, in quest'ultimo caso va applicato un fattore di trasformazione pari a 0,5. Al posto dei cereali in grani potranno essere campionate anche le farine integrali. Si precisa che i cereali in grani interi (frumento, riso, etc) dovranno essere prelevati dalle regioni maggiormente produttrici, almeno in misura dell'50 % del campionamento previsto dal decreto 23 dicembre 1992, presso le aziende produttrici o presso i depositi delle stesse. Il restante campionamento di cereali per tali regioni potrà essere di riso bianco o farine.

d.2 Ortaggi

Possono essere campionati con ragione "ortaggi" gli alimenti sia freschi sia congelati, ma non trasformati, citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 alle voci il cui codice inizia per 02 e 03 (legumi da granella) e presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A, che nell'allegato I parte B di tale regolamento.

d.3 Frutta

Possono essere campionati con ragione "frutta" gli alimenti sia freschi sia congelati, ma non trasformati, citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 alle voci il cui codice inizia per 01 e presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A, che nell'allegato I parte B di tale regolamento.

d.4 Olio

Possono essere campionati con ragione "olio" gli alimenti citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 alle voci il cui codice inizia per 04 ad eccezione dell'olio di mais il cui codice inizia per 05 che sono presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A, che nell'allegato I parte B di tale regolamento e sono soggetti alla trasformazione che dal seme porta all'olio.

d.5 Vino

Possono essere campionati con ragione "vino", le uva da vino che hanno il codice 0151020 e le altre tipologia di uva da vino citate nel regolamento UE 2018/62 allegato I parte B e sono soggette alla trasformazione che dall'acino porta al vino.

d.6 Carne

Possono essere campionati con ragione "carne" gli alimenti sia freschi, sia congelati, ma non trasformati, citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 alle voci il cui codice inizia per 101 e presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A, che nell'allegato I parte B di tale regolamento.

d.7 Latte e derivati

Possono essere campionati con ragione "latte e derivati" gli alimenti citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 alle voci il cui codice inizia per 102 e sono presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A, che nell'allegato I parte B di tale regolamento. Per i trasformati si rimanda al punto 7.

d.8 Uova

Possono essere campionati con ragione "uova" gli alimenti citati nel regolamento UE 2018/62 alle voci il cui codice inizia per 103 e sono presenti sia nell'allegato I parte A, che nell'allegato I parte B di tale regolamento.

d.9 Prodotti ittici

Con riguardo ai prodotti ittici si precisa che pur essendo inclusi nel decreto ministeriale del 23 dicembre 1992, possono non essere campionati in quanto, al momento non sono stabiliti valori di limiti massimi di residui dal regolamento (CE) 396/2005 e non risulta possibile determinarne la conformità.

d.10 Miele

In applicazione alla nota 7 del regolamento UE 2018/62 è possibile campionare, tra gli alimenti alle voci il cui codice inizia per 104, soltanto il miele per valutare la conformità dei residui riscontrati al regolamento (CE) 396/2005.

2.2 Analisi

a. Analiti per il piano nazionale

Il documento SANCO/12745/2013 - 21-22 November 2017 rev. 9(1) "*Working document on pesticides to be considered for inclusion in the national control programmes to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides residues in and on food of plant and animal origin*" (WD, allegato 2) è stato prodotto per dare supporto agli Stati Membri (SM) circa la predisposizione dei piani di monitoraggio nazionali anche se non ha carattere di obbligatorietà. Il documento al

capitolo 4 indica le molecole candidate all'inclusione dei prossimi Programmi Coordinati di Controllo dell'Unione Europea (PCCUE), in base ad una rivalutazione annuale. Negli allegati sono presenti elenchi di analiti da valutare in base a diverse esigenze e priorità da considerate.

Preso atto delle attuali capacità analitiche dei laboratori ufficiali italiani, si invita a prevedere, laddove possibile, l'inclusione di tali molecole nelle ricerche per il piano nazionale del 2018. Si riporta di seguito una descrizione del documento sopra citato con l'indicazione delle priorità.

- Capitolo 4: sostanze prioritarie in quanto candidate all'inclusione dei prossimi PCCUE, distinte nei seguenti sottogruppi: sostanze ritrovate con maggior frequenza, o di recente approvazione, i cui residui sono soggetti prioritariamente a revisione secondo l'articolo 12 del Reg.(CE) n.396/2005, ad elevata tossicità e da analizzare su base volontaria secondo quanto previsto nel Reg. (CE) n.788/2012.
- Allegati I: sono incluse le sostanze per le quali è opportuna una conoscenza migliore delle positività riscontrate a livello europeo al fine di procedere con una opportuna valutazione del rischio da parte dell'EFSA. Pertanto tali molecole sono da ricercare dai laboratori che possiedono già metodi al riguardo o che hanno le potenzialità per implementarli.
- Allegato II: riporta i composti i cui standard analitici non sono ancora facilmente reperibili o per i quali i Laboratori Europei di Riferimento stanno ancora studiando un metodo analitico adeguato per l'intera definizione di residuo da poter proporre ai laboratori europei; pertanto tali molecole non sono prioritarie.
- Allegato III: sono elencati i composti d'interesse per una valutazione del rischio cumulativo da parte dell'EFSA. Tali molecole sono da ricercare dai laboratori che possiedono già metodi al riguardo o che hanno le potenzialità per implementarli.
- Allegato IV: sono riportati i composti che, in considerazione dei programmi di monitoraggio effettuati dagli SM negli anni precedenti, si ritiene abbiano una scarsa positività e che quindi sono stati eliminati sia dai programmi coordinati europei (PCCUE) che dal capitolo 4 del WD. Tali analiti potrebbero esser considerati meno rilevanti ma sono da ricercare dai laboratori che possiedono già metodi al riguardo.
- Allegato VII: l'elenco di analiti è prioritario in quanto è di corredo al PCCUE. Sono indicate le sostanze da ricercare nella matrice "miele", matrice esclusa dal PCCUE poiché gli analiti per i prodotti di origine animale del piano (analiti lipofili) non corrisponderebbero a quelli da ricercare sul miele che hanno un carattere idrofilo.

- Allegato VIII: è riportato un elenco di matrici di interesse per i piani di monitoraggio degli SM, da valutare in base alle colture ed importazioni/esportazioni nazionali. Per le matrici di interesse all'importazione si rimanda al punto **4.**
- Allegato IX: l'elenco di analiti è prioritario in quanto sono composti non più presenti nel WD poiché trasferiti nel prossimo PCCUE, da ricercare dal 2018.
- Allegato X: rappresenta una proposta di analisi di CS2 in prodotti biologici da cui deriva che si tratta di un'indagine di monitoraggio conoscitiva dell'EFSA per stabilire i valori di background di taluni prodotti. Tali analisi possono essere effettuate, dai laboratori che possiedono già il metodo per la ricerca del CS2 e per le seguenti tipologie di alimenti di origine biologica: le rape, le cipolle, i broccoli, i cavoli cappucci, i cavoli a foglia, la rucola, i porri, i cavoli ricci al di fuori del presente piano nazionale. Per tali analisi sarà possibile comunque la rendicontazione dei risultati con le modalità di cui al punto 9.

Nel caso un laboratorio non effettui la prova analitica può inviare su accordo con la regione il campione al laboratorio che già esegue l'analisi.

Si fa presente che per ogni sostanza attiva riportata nel documento i residui dovranno essere analizzati secondo la definizione legale di residuo prevista dal regolamento 396/2005 e successive modifiche.

b. Analiti risultati non conformi nei controlli del 2016

Tra i residui da analizzare per il piano nazionale ci saranno quelli risultati non conformi lo scorso anno riportati nella Tabella 1 parte a.

c. Analiti risultati non conformi o relativi a particolari problematiche nei controlli del 2015 in Europa

Tra i residui da ricercare nei baby food si dovranno prevedere i residui di fosetyl alluminio e dei composti del rame, tenendo conto del fatto che è possibile che il rame in tali alimenti sia presente naturalmente, mentre nel miele dovrà essere ricercato il thiacloprid.

Le seguenti sostanze Anthraquinone, flonicamid, fosetyl-Al, BAC and DDAC, tolfenpyrad, prochloraz, amitraz, ethoxyquin, dinotefuran, trifluralin, cyromazine, trichlorfon, metobromuron, metrafenone, nicotine (solo su funghi coltivati e spontanei), clomazone, phenthoate, diafenthiuron, dimoxystrobin, prosulfocarb, isoprothiolane, propoxur sono risultate superare il limite massimo di residuo lo scorso anno a livello europeo e quindi dovranno essere verificate anche a livello italiano.

Le seguenti sostanze sono state riscontrate non superare un LMR, ma presentare un elevato livello di residuo tale da comportare una elevata esposizione: Phosphines and phosphides, maleic hydrazide, prochloraz, spirotetramat and trimethylsulfonium,cation (the latter is linked to the use of glyphosate-trimesium), tali sostanze dovranno essere esaminate qualora i laboratori dispongano di un metodo accreditato/o validato.

Si segnala che

1) sono state recentemente incluse tra i CXL (limiti massimi di residui stabiliti dal Codex Alimentarius) le seguenti sostanze Benzovindiflupyr, fluensulfone, sedaxane, sulfoxaflor, che potranno essere riscontrate nei prodotti **d'importazione**,
2) e' possibile la presenza delle seguenti sostanze negli alimenti perché utilizzate per contrastare lo Zika virus: Cyphenothrin, phenothrin, methoprene, naled, novaluron, temephos and prallethrin.
3) nei funghi invece le seguenti sostanze sono riscontrate con elevata frequenza: fosetyl-Al, rame, cypermethrin, mepiquat, mercurio, nicotina, carbendazim, chlormequat, DDAC, thiabendazole and trimethyl-sulfonium cation.

Si invita a ricercare tali sostanze qualora si disponga del metodo validato per eseguire le analisi e per le sostanze di cui al punto 1 relativamente ai prodotti d'importazione .

Dovranno inoltre essere aumentate le analisi di glyphosate e dei suoi residui in particolare nella soia, nel mais e nei semi di colza.

3 Frequenza e indirizzi Programma Coordinato di Controllo dell'Unione Europea (PCCUE)

Il programma coordinato comunitario per l'anno 2018 di cui al regolamento UE 660/2017 prevede:

- per gli alimenti di origine vegetale i campionamenti riportati nella **Tabella 2** e le analisi per la ricerca dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari riportati nella **Tabella 4**;
- per gli alimenti di origine animale i campionamenti riportati nella **Tabella 3** e le analisi per la ricerca dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari riportati nella **Tabella 5**.

Le stesse matrici del piano coordinato, di alimenti non trasformati o congelati, potranno essere prelevate sia per il piano nazionale che per il piano coordinato. Per ogni tipologia di alimento sarà previsto, ove disponibile, un campione di origine biologica.

Per il raggiungimento del numero di campioni previsti per il frumento per il piano coordinato si potranno prelevare anche i campioni di farina di integrale di frumento e non solo i chicchi di

frumento. In mancanza di fattori di trasformazione specifici può essere applicato un fattore standard pari a 1 per la farina integrale.

Si sottolinea che relativamente al piano di controllo coordinato nel 2016, non sono stati ricercati i seguenti analiti con ragione piano europeo,

- Negli alimenti di origine vegetale: Ione bromuro, Dithianon, Ethephon, Glifosate;
- Negli alimenti di origine animale Famoxadone, Indoxacarb, Spinosad.

Si invitano pertanto codesti assessorati a voler richiedere ai laboratori del controllo ufficiale di effettuare la ricerca dei sopracitati analiti, anche per gli alimenti previsti per il piano coordinato del 2018, ove previsto.

4 Indicazioni sui controlli all'importazione

Si invitano gli Uffici Periferici di Sanità Marittima a tener conto nella programmazione dei controlli all'importazione dei campionamenti di alimenti di origine vegetale riportati nella **Tabella 2** e le analisi per la ricerca dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari riportati nella **Tabella 4.**

Si fa altresì presente che sono risultati essere non conformi nel 2016 i campioni riportati nella **tabella 1 parte b** e pertanto è necessario un attenzione nei controlli, ove già non previsto per le tipologie di alimenti e gli analiti riportati in tale tabella. Inoltre si chiede anche di verificare quanto riportato per i controlli all'importazione al punto 2.1.c e 2.2.c.

Si fa presente inoltre che le procedure di campionamento devono essere conformi a quanto riportato al punto 6.

Con riguardo alla trasmissione dei risultati dei controlli i Laboratori del controllo Ufficiali devono trasmettere i risultati con le modalità stabilite al punto 9 anche per i campioni all'importazione.

5 Coordinamento delle attività di controllo

Le Regioni/Province si impegnano a fornire alle Aziende Sanitarie Locali territorialmente competenti specifiche indicazioni per l'effettuazione dei campionamenti sopra riportati e per la puntuale compilazione dei verbali, anche utilizzando il modello aggiuntivo di verbale menzionato al paragrafo 5, individuando, altresì, i Laboratori del controllo ufficiale accreditati cui devono essere conferiti i campioni per l'effettuazione degli accertamenti analitici.

La **Tabella 6,** messa a punto in collaborazione con il Laboratorio Nazionale di riferimento presso l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità, riporta l'elenco dei laboratori del controllo ufficiale accreditati, con la precisazione di quelli che eseguono le analisi degli analiti identificati come analizzabili con metodo

monoresiduo, oltre che multiresiduo, che le Autorità Regionali potranno individuare per lo svolgimento delle attività analitiche.
E' consentito, per le sostanze nuove, utilizzare un metodo solo validato.
Le regioni comunicano annualmente la programmazione dei controlli e le designazioni dei laboratori al Ministero della salute- Direzione Generale per l'igiene e la sicurezza degli alimenti e la nutrizione.

I Laboratori Nazionali di Riferimento dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità e il Laboratorio Nazionale di riferimento dell'Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte, Liguria e Valle d'Aosta sono invitati a fornire il loro supporto tecnico scientifico ai Laboratori del controllo ufficiale per lo svolgimento del programma nazionale e del programma coordinato dei controlli dell'Unione Europea per l'anno 2018.

I Laboratori nazionali di riferimento comunicano al Ministero della salute- Direzione generale per l'igiene e la sicurezza degli alimenti e la nutrizione, le informazioni sulla partecipazione dei Laboratori del controllo ufficiale ai proficiency test organizzati dai Laboratori di riferimento comunitari e nazionali.

Le Regioni/Province, comunicano all'ufficio 7 ed al laboratorio individuato, per ogni campione dichiarato non conforme dal Laboratorio, le misure prese (sanzioni – allerte, etc) e la possibile causa che può aver determinato il superamento del limite, utilizzando il modello allegato contenuto nella **Tabella 7** entro la data di validazione riportata al paragrafo 7.

Tra le possibili cause delle non conformità potranno essere scelte quelle elencate sotto la Tabella 7.

6 Metodologia di campionamento e analisi

La procedura di campionamento deve essere conforme al Decreto del Ministro della Salute del 23 luglio 2003. Dettagli sulle modalità di campionamento sono riportate sul rapporto Istisan 13/19 "*Indicazioni per il prelevamento di prodotti di origine vegetale per il controllo ufficiale dei residui di fitofarmaci ai sensi del DM 23 luglio 2003*" che costituisce linea guida, utilizzabile durante le attività di prelievo di campioni. La linea guida è disponibile sul sito dell'ISS al seguente percorso: pubblicazioni<rapporti ISTISAN< anno 2013/19. Si precisa tuttavia che la linea guida dovrà essere adattata per la classificazione degli alimenti al regolamento UE 2018/62.

I Laboratori del controllo ufficiale, nello svolgimento delle loro attività, devono seguire il documento SANTE/11813/2017 21 – 22 Novembre 2017 rev.0 relativo a " *Guidance document on*

analytical quality control and method validation procedures for pesticide residues and analysis in food and feed" disponibile sul sito web della Commissione europea:
https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/max_residue_levels/guidelines_en
I campioni per il piano nazionale e per il piano coordinato comunitario sono analizzati conformemente alle definizioni di residui di cui al regolamento (CE) 396/2005 e successive modifiche.
Il lotto da sottoporre a campionamento deve essere scelto in maniera casuale e dovrà essere preso sul mercato.
Si suggerisce inoltre a codesti Assessorati e a codesti Uffici di frontiera, come menzionato al paragrafo 3, di aggiungere al modello di verbale da loro predisposto e/o che utilizzano gli ispettori per il prelievo dei campioni, anche, il foglio aggiuntivo (**allegato 3**) che contiene elementi importanti per la corretta trasmissione dei dati all'EFSA. Lo stesso modello dovrà essere adottato, dagli altri enti che effettuano campionamenti di alimenti per la ricerca di residui di fitosanitari.

7 Processi di trasformazione

I campionamenti alla trasformazione potranno riguardare sia la materia prima (es. uva da vino) per la verifica della conformità a monte sulla materia prima e sia il prodotto finito per gli alimenti di interesse nazionale e regionale (es farine , fichi secchi, albicocche secche, pomodori in polpa, uva da tavola secca) per la verifica della conformità a valle.
Relativamente al controllo dei prodotti trasformati o derivati del latte, si predilige il campionamento della materia prima (latte) per la verifica della conformità a monte del prodotto di trasformazione in modo da evitare che si immetta sul mercato un prodotto non conforme ai limiti espressi nel regolamento (CE) n.396/2005.

8 Esecuzione dei controlli

In sede di ispezione presso le aziende agricole oltre al prelievo del campione:

a) sarà verificato che le aziende agricole produttrici di vegetali effettuino a campione il controllo dei residui dei prodotti fitosanitari che hanno utilizzato, effettuando delle analisi almeno annualmente a seconda delle condizioni d'impiego dei fitosanitari (allegato I Parte A punto 9 del regolamento 852/2004).
b) sarà verificata la rintracciabilità e i registri dei trattamenti con evidenze documentali e materiali e fisiche.

presso le aziende produttrici di trasformati di vegetali o presso i rivenditori di alimenti:

c) sarà verificato che il sistema HACCP preveda il controllo della presenza nella materia prima e nel prodotto finito dei residui di prodotti fitosanitari non solo attraverso dichiarazioni, ma rilevato da evidenze di analisi in autocontrollo effettuate almeno annualmente.
d) la rintracciabilità con evidenze documentali e materiali e fisiche.

9 Trasmissione dei risultati dei controlli

I Laboratori del controllo ufficiale trasmettono al Ministero della salute- DGISAN i risultati del programma per l'anno 2018 in formato XML **entro il 31 marzo 2019** usando le modalità stabilite dal Ministero che recepiscono lo Standard Sample Description 2.

Si fa particolare riferimento al modello aggiuntivo di verbale che gli ispettori delle AASSLL e degli USMAF dovranno utilizzare al fine di rendere disponibili ai laboratori le informazioni utili per la trasmissione dei risultati dei controlli del 2018.

Se la definizione del residuo di antiparassitario comprende più di un composto (sostanza attiva, metabolita e/o prodotto di degradazione o reazione), i laboratori comunicano i risultati delle analisi in base alla definizione completa del residuo. Inoltre, i risultati di tutti gli analiti che sono parte della definizione del residuo sono trasmessi separatamente, se misurati individualmente.

Per quanto riguarda i baby food, si specifica che i campioni sono valutati per i prodotti proposti come pronti al consumo o ricostituiti in base alle istruzioni dei produttori, tenendo conto dei Limiti Massimi di Residui fissati nelle direttive 2006/125/CE e 2006/141/CE. Se tali alimenti possono essere consumati sia come sono venduti, sia come ricostituiti, i risultati sono comunicati relativamente al prodotto non ricostituito così come è messo in vendita.

I laboratori del controllo ufficiale dovranno fornire i rapporti di prova dei campioni non conformi.

I Laboratori, qualora esaminino alimenti trasformati, sono, altresì, invitati a comunicare i fattori di trasformazione con la trasmissione dei risultati.
Gli assessorati alla sanità delle regioni **entro il 30 aprile 2019** effettueranno la validazione dei dati trasmessi dai Laboratori del controllo ufficiale utilizzando le modalità stabilite dalle Linee guida per la trasmissione dei risultati dei controlli e disponibili al percorso riportato nel paragrafo 6.

L'ufficio 7 della DGISAN elabora, verifica e trasmette i risultati del controllo ufficiale del presente programma all'EFSA e agli altri Stati Membri **entro il 31 agosto 2019.**

Il rapporto annuale dei risultati del controllo ufficiale sui residui dei prodotti fitosanitari negli alimenti è pubblicato annualmente sul sito del Ministero della salute.

ALLEGATO I

TABELLA 1 parte a: Campioni risultati irregolari nel 2016 da campionamento nazionale

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Regione/Provincia Autonoma campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
Uva da tavola	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	Dettagliante	ABRUZZO	Italia	Chieti
Uva da tavola e da vino	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	Dettagliante	ABRUZZO	Italia	Chieti
Fagioli con baccello	Non trasformati	Formetanate: Sum of formetanate and its salts expressed as formetanate(hydrochloride)	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Sicilia
Fagioli con baccello	Non trasformati	Hexaconazole	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Marocco	
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Chlorfenapyr	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Al di fuori della regione
Pere	Non trasformati	Chlorpropham	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Emilia-Romagna
pesche	Non trasformati	Imazalil	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Sicilia
pesche	Non trasformati	Thiabendazole	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Sicilia
pesche	Non trasformati	Chlorpropham	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Emilia-Romagna
pesche	Non trasformati	Chlorpropham	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Emilia-Romagna
pesche	Non trasformati	Chlorpropham	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Emilia-Romagna
Sedani	Non trasformati	Propamocarb (Sum of propamocarb and its salt expressed as propamocarb)	Distribuzione	EMILIA ROMAGNA	Italia	Emilia-Romagna
Ciliegie dolci	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	Dettagliante	LAZIO	sconosciuta	
Ciliegie dolci	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	Distribuzione	LAZIO	sconosciuta	
Lattuga	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	Dettagliante	LAZIO	Sconosciuta	
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Procymidone	Dettagliante	LAZIO	Sconosciuta	
pesche	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	Dettagliante	LAZIO	Sconosciuta	
pomodori	Non trasformati	Chlorfenapyr	Distribuzione	LAZIO	Italia	

Zucchine	Non trasformati	Metalaxyl	Dettagliante	LAZIO	sconosciuta	
arance	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Scuola o asilo	LIGURIA	Italia	
Mele	Non trasformate	Chlorpyrifos	Grossista	LIGURIA	Italia	
Mele	Non trasformate	Chlorpyrifos	Grossista	LOMBARDIA	Italia	Trento
pomodori	Non trasformati	Chlorfenapyr	Dettagliante	LOMBARDIA	Italia	Siracusa
latte	derivati	BAC 14	Impianto di trasformazione	PROV. AUTON. BOLZANO	Italia	
latte	derivati	BAC 12	Impianto di trasformazione	PROV. AUTON. BOLZANO	Italia	
latte	derivati	BAC 14	Dettagliante	PROV. AUTON. BOLZANO	Italia	
latte	derivati	BAC 12	Dettagliante	PROV. AUTON. BOLZANO	Italia	
pomodori	Non trasformati	Chlorfenapyr	Distribuzione	PROV. AUTON. BOLZANO	Italia	
arance	Non trasformati	Profenofos	Distribuzione	PROV. AUTON. TRENTO	Egitto	
Carciofi	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Grossista	PUGLIA	Italia	
Carciofi	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	Grossista	PUGLIA	Italia	
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	Grossista	PUGLIA	Marocco	
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Grossista	PUGLIA	Marocco	
arance	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Dettagliante	SARDEGNA	Italia	
pomodori	Non trasformati	Propargite	Impianto di trasformazione	SARDEGNA	Italia	
Fagioli con baccello	Non trasformati	Propargite	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	

Fragole	Non trasformati	Iprovalicarb	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
Limoni	Non trasformati	Carbaryl	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
Ortaggi a foglia, erbe e fiori commestibili	Non trasformati	Linuron	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
pesche	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
pesche	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
pesche	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
pomodori	Non trasformati	Tetraconazole	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
pomodori	Non trasformati	Tetraconazole	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
Radici di bietola	Non trasformati	Indoxacarb (sum of indoxacarb and its R enantiomer)	Dettagliante	SICILIA	Italia	
Funghi coltivati	Disidratati	Thiophanate-methyl	Distribuzione	TOSCANA	Italia	
prezzemolo	Non trasformati	Etofenprox	Restaurant o Cafe o Pub o Bar o Hotel o servizio di Catering	UMBRIA	Italia	
ananas	Non trasformati	Azoxystrobin	Distribuzione	VENETO	Costa Rica	
ananas	Non trasformati	Carbendazim	Distribuzione	VENETO	Costa Rica	
ananas	Non trasformati	Thiophanate-methyl	Distribuzione	VENETO	Costa Rica	
Riso	Pulito	Carbendazim	Distribuzione	VENETO	Sconosciuta	

TABELLA 1 parte b: Campioni risultati irregolari nel 2016 all'importazione e da altre Autorità

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Autorità Campionante campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
Ginger	Non trasformati	Tebufenpyrad	distribuzione	COMANDO CARABINIERI	sconosciuta	P0501200_2016512411
mele	Non trasformati	Diphenylamine	dettagliante	COMANDO CARABINIERI	sconosciuta	P1201110_059-001382
mele	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	dettagliante	COMANDO CARABINIERI	sconosciuta	P1201110_059-001389
mele	Non trasformati	Dimethoate	dettagliante	COMANDO CARABINIERI	sconosciuta	P1201110_059-001389
mele	Non trasformati	Diphenylamine	dettagliante	COMANDO CARABINIERI	sconosciuta	P1201110_059-001389
mele	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	distribuzione	COMANDO CARABINIERI	Italia	P1500400_2016023707
patate	Non trasformati	Chlorpropham	grossista	COMANDO CARABINIERI	Italia	P1601040_2016207301
miele	Non trasformati	Fluvalinate	Importazione	MDS-PIF	Macedonia	I0500000_16048232
te	Non trasformati	Propargite	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	030321_201606591
te	Non trasformati	Propargite	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	030321_201606594
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Malathion	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Egitto	I0200000_1600599601
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Fipronil	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	I0200000_1601680301
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Monocrotophos	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	I0200000_1601680301

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Autorità Campionante campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Permethrin (sum of isomers)	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	VietNam	I0200000_1612263201
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Procymidone	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	I0200000_1602372801
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Procymidone	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	I0200000_1603739901
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Procymidone	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	I0200000_1603742801
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Acephate	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1620872701
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Bolivia	I0200000_1623041001
Piselli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	I0200000_1621886201
carciofi	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Tunisia	I0200000_1602565401
riso	Non trasformati	Acephate	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	I0200000_1605898201
riso	Non trasformati	Carbendazim	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	I0200000_1605898201
Fagioli con baccello	Non trasformati	Propargite	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Egitto	I0200000_1610403101
Peperoni dolci	In scatola	Chlorpyrifos	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Egitto	I0200000_1623389401
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1623611101
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1623611101

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Autorità Campionante campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1623613301
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1623613301
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1623615001
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Brasile	I0200000_1623615001
Piselli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	I0200000_1623999201
Piselli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	I0200000_1624002201
Peperoni dolci	In scatola	Chlorpyrifos	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Egitto	I0200000_1626484501
Rice	Non trasformati	Carbendazim	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	I0200000_1630351101
Rice	Non trasformati	Thiamethoxam	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	India	I0200000_1630351101
pompelmo	Non trasformati	Dodine	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	I0200000_1635884201
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Etiopia	I0200000_1636302601
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Propoxur	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Etiopia	I0200000_1636302601
Peperoni dolci	Non trasformati	Dichlorobenzophenone, 4,4`-	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Cile	I0200000_1637485701
Litchi	Non trasformati	Chlorpyrifos	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	VietNam	I0500000_16004660

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Autorità Campionante campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
anacardi	Non trasformati	Fenitrothion	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Non riportata	I0500000_16006903
carciofi	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Tunisia	I0500000_16010154
Ortaggi vari	Non trasformati	Triazophos	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Bangladesh	I0500000_16017871
Ortaggi vari	Non trasformati	Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Repubblica dominicana	I0500000_16030286
Ortaggi vari	Non trasformati	Omethoate	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Repubblica dominicana	I0500000_16030286
Fagioli secchi	Non trasformati	Pirimiphos-methyl	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Peru	I0500000_16072868
Melograni	Non trasformati	Prochloraz (sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol moiety expressed as prochloraz)	Unspecified	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P0501200_2016486659
Rice	pulito	Carbendazim	Unspecified	MDS-USMAF	India	P0501200_2016520683
Rice	pulito	Thiamethoxam (sum of thiamethoxam and clothianidin expressed as thiamethoxam)	Unspecified	MDS-USMAF	India	P0501200_2016520683
Melograni	Non trasformati	Acetamiprid	Unspecified	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P0501200_2016526034

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Autorità Campionante campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
Melograni	Non trasformati	Boscalid	Unspecified	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P0501200_2016526034
Melograni	Non trasformati	Acetamiprid	Unspecified	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P0501200_2016526035
Melograni	Non trasformati	Acetamiprid	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P0601060_2016_12307
Foglie di vite	trasformate	Cypermethrin (Cypermethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P0601060_2016_3627
Peperoni dolci	disidratati	Procymidone	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	China	P0601060_2016_5784
Semi di finocchi	Non trasformati	Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon expressed as malathion)	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Egitto	P0601060_2016_8071
Melograni	Non trasformati	Cypermethrin (Cypermethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Iran	P1601040_2016008801
Melograni	Non trasformati	Prochloraz	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P1601040_2016028001
Melograni	Non trasformati	Acetamiprid	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P1601040_2016036801
Melograni	Non trasformati	Prochloraz	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Turchia	P1601040_2016036801
frumento	Non	Dichlorvos	Importazione	MDS-USMAF	Argentina	P1601040_2016193401

Alimento	Trasformazione	Residuo	Luogo del campionamento	Autorità Campionante campionante	Nazione d'origine	Regione/Provincia Autonoma d'origine
	trasformati					

TABELLA 2: Ripartizione dei campioni di origine vegetale del Piano coordinato dell'Unione Europea tra le Regioni/Province Autonome *

Regione/Province	Uve da tavola	Banane**	Pompelmi****	Melanzane	Cavoli broccoli	Meloni	Funghi coltivati**	Peperoni	Chicchi di frumento	Olio di oliva***	Alimenti per bambini a base di cereali
Abruzzo	1	4	2	1	10	2	4	4	1	2	1
Basilicata	1	4	2	2	4	2	4	4	3	1	1
Bolzano/Bozen	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Calabria	1	4	10	6	6	3	4	9	1	20	1
Campania	1	4	2	16	13	4	4	8	2	5	1
Emilia-Romagna	1	4	2	1	1	5	4	1	13	1	1
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Lazio	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	1
Liguria	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Lombardia	1	4	2	1	1	11	4	1	4	1	1
Marche	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	6	1	1
Molise***	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1

Piemonte	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	2	5	1	1
Puglia	41	4	2	17	15	6	4	19	9	24	1
Sardegna	1	4	2	2	3	4	4	4	1	1	1
Sicilia	23	4	20	17	8	22	4	10	7	7	1
Toscana	1	4	2	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	1
Trento	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Umbria	1	4	2	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	1
Valle d'Aosta	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Veneto	1	4	2	1	1	3	4	1	6	1	1

*La ripartizione dei campioni tra le regioni è stata effettuata tenendo in considerazione i dati delle produzioni agricole Istat 2017 e tenendo in considerazione il minimale previsto per ogni tipologia di alimento dal regolamento 660/2017

**solo da campioni presenti sul mercato

***dalla produzione di olive

**** suddivisione prevalente tra le regioni produttrici
***** la ripartizione per tale Regione è stata effettuata tenendo in considerazioni le osservazioni dall'Assessorato alla sanità della Regione Molise

TABELLA 3:Ripartizione dei campioni di origine animale del Piano coordinato dell'Unione Europea tra le Regioni/Province

Regione	Grasso bovino	Uova di gallina
Piemonte	4	4
Valle d'Aosta*	2	2
Lombardia	4	4
Liguria	4	4
Bolzano**	2	2
Trento**	2	2
Veneto	4	4
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	4	4
Emilia-Romagna	4	4
Toscana	4	4
Umbria	4	4
Marche	4	4
Lazio	4	4
Abruzzo	4	4
Molise*	2	2
Campania	4	4
Puglia	4	4
Basilicata	4	4
Calabria	4	4
Sicilia	4	4
Sardegna	4	4

Autonome

* La ripartizione per tali Regioni è stata effettuata tenendo in considerazioni le osservazioni dall'Assessorato alla sanità della Regione Valle d'Aosta e della Regione Molise

**La ripartizione per tali Province è stata effettuata tenendo in considerazioni che è stato attribuito un numero totale di 4 campioni alla Regione Trentino Alto Adige

TABELLA 4:Ricerca di analiti prevista dal Piano coordinato dell'Unione Europea per gli alimenti di origine vegetale

	Osservazioni
2,4-D	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su pompelmi, uve da tavola, melanzane e cavoli broccoli;
2-Phenylphenol	
Abamectin	
Acephate	
Acetamiprid	
Acrinathrin	
Aldicarb	
Aldrin and dieldrin	
Azinphos-methyl	
Azoxystrobin	
Bifenthrin	
Biphenyl	
Bitertanol	
Boscalid	
Bromide ion	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su peperoni dolci
Bromopropylate	
Bupirimate	
Buprofezin	
Captan	
Carbaryl	
Carbendazim and benomyl	
Carbofuran	
Chlorantraniliprole	
Chlorfenapyr	
Chlormequat	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su melanzane, uve da tavola, funghi coltivati e frumento.
Chlorothalonil	
Chlorpropham	
Chlorpyrifos	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	
Clofentezine	Da analizzare in tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali
Clothianidin	
Cyfluthrin	

	Osservazioni
Cymoxanil	
Cypermethrin	
Cyproconazole	
Cyprodinil	
Cyromazine	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo su melanzane, peperoni dolci, meloni e funghi coltivati;
Deltamethrin	
Diazinon	
Dichlorvos	
Dicloran	
Dicofol	Da analizzare in tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali
Diethofencarb	
Difenoconazole	
Diflubenzuron	
Dimethoate	
Dimethomorph	
Diniconazole	
Diphenylamine	
Dithianon	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su uve da tavola.
Dithiocarbamates	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto cavoli broccoli, cavolfiori, cavoli cappucci, olio d'oliva, vino e cipolle.
Dodine	
Endosulfan	
EPN	
Epoxiconazole	
Ethephon	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su peperoni dolci, frumento e uve da tavola.
Ethion	
Ethirimol	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali.
Etofenprox	
Famoxadone	
Fenamidone	
Fenamiphos	
Fenarimol	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali.
Fenazaquin	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali.
Fenbuconazole	

	Osservazioni
Fenbutatin oxide	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su melanzane, pompelmi, peperoni dolci e uve da tavola;
Fenhexamid	
Fenitrothion	
Fenoxycarb	
Fenpropathrin	
Fenpropidin	
Fenpropimorph	
Fenpyroximate	
Fenthion	
Fenvalerate	
Fipronil	
Flonicamid	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su melanzane, uve da tavola, pompelmi, meloni, peperoni dolci e frumento;
Fludioxonil	
Flufenoxuron	
Fluazifop-P	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su melanzane, cavoli broccoli, peperoni dolci e frumento.
Flubendiamide	
Fludioxonil	
Flufenoxuron	
Fluopicolide	
Fluopyram	
Fluquinconazole	
Flusilazole	
Flutriafol	
Folpet	
Formetanate	
Fosthiazate	
Glyphosate	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su uve da tavola e frumento.
Alossifop incluso alossifop-P	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su cavoli broccoli, pompelmi, peperoni dolci e frumento.
Hexaconazole	
Hexythiazox	Da analizzare in tutti i prodotti elencati eccetto i cereali
Imazalil	
Imidacloprid	
Indoxacarb	

	Osservazioni
Iprodione	
Iprovalicarb	
Isocarbophos	
Isoprothiolane	Non è obbligatorio per il 2018, se si hanno metodo e risorse può essere eseguito
Kresoxim-methyl	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	
Linuron	
Lufenuron	
Malathion	
Mandipropamid	
Mepanipyrim	
Mepiquat	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su funghi coltivati e frumento
Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	
Methamidophos	
Methidathion	
Methiocarb	
Methomyl and thiodicarb	
Methoxyfenozide	
Monocrotophos	
Myclobutanil	
Oxadixyl	
Oxamyl	
Oxydemeton-methyl	
Paclobutrazole	
Parathion	
Parathion methyl	
Penconazole	
Pencycuron	
Pendimethalin	
Permethrin	
Phosmet	
Pirimicarb	
Pirimiphos-methyl	
Procymidone	

	Osservazioni
Profenofos	
Propamocarb	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su uve da tavola, meloni, melanzane, cavoli broccoli, peperoni dolci e frumento.
Propargite	
Propiconazole	
Propyzamide	
Prosulfocarb	
Protioconazolo	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo in e su peperoni dolci e frumento.
Pimetrozina	Da analizzare nel 2018 solo su melanzane, meloni e peperoni dolci.
Pyraclostrobin	
Pyridaben	
Pyrimethanil	
Pyriproxyfen	
Quinoxyfen	
Spinosad	
Spirodiclofen	
Spiromesifen	
Spiroxamine	
Tau-Fluvalinate	
Tebuconazole	
Tebufenozide	
Tebufenpyrad	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali.
Teflubenzuron	
Tefluthrin	
Terbuthylazine	
Tetraconazole	
Tetradifon	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali
Thiabendazole	
Thiacloprid	
Thiamethoxam	
Thiophanate-methyl	
Tolclofos-methyl	
Tolylfluanid	Da analizzare in e su tutti i prodotti elencati, eccetto i cereali.
Triadimefon and triadimenol	
Triazophos	

	Osservazioni
Trifloxystrobin	
Triflumuron	
Vinclozolin	

TABELLA 5: Ricerca di analiti previsti dal Piano coordinato dell'Unione Europea per gli alimenti di origine animale

	Osservazioni
Aldrin and dieldrin	
Bifenthrin	
Chlordane	
Chlorpyrifos	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	
Cypermethrin	
DDT	
Deltamethrin	
Diazinon	
Endosulfan	
Famoxadone	
Fenvalerate	
Heptachlor	
Hexachlorobenzene	
Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH, Alpha-Isomer)	
Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH, Beta-Isomer)	
Indoxacarb	Non è obbligatorio per il 2018, se si hanno metodo e risorse può essere eseguito
Lindane	
Methoxychlor	
Parathion	
Permethrin	
Pirimiphos-methyl	

TABELLA 6: Elenco dei laboratori del controllo ufficiale pesticidi

Laboratorio	Codice laboratorio	Analisi con metodo multiresiduo	Analiti "SRM" (1) analizzati con metodi accreditati monoresiduo o multiresiduo	Analiti "SRM" (1) analizzati con metodi validati monoresiduo o multiresiduo
IZS ABRUZZO E MOLISE	I0700000	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	2,4,5-T; 2,4-D; 2,4 DB; Bentazone; Bromoxynil; Dicamba; Diclorprop; Fluazifop; Flurossipir, Haloxyfop; Ioxynil; MCPA; MCPB; Mecoprop; Triclopyr; Propamocarb; Chlormequat; Cyromazine; Difenzoquat; Mepiquat; Trimethylsulfonium; Amitraz e metaboliti.	Glyphosate; Ethephon; Fenbutatin oxide; QAC (DDAC C10, BAC-C8, C10, C12, C14, C16); Phosphonic acid; Chlorate; Perchlorate; Fosethyl Aluminium.
IZS LAZIO E TOSCANA	I0500000	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		Glyphosate; Chlormequat; Mepiquat. (prossimi all'accreditamento)
IZS LOMBARDIA E EMILIA	I0200000	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	Composti determinati con metodo multiresiduo accreditato: 3-Hydroxy-carbofuran; Amitraz; Carbofuran; Dichlorvos; Dicofol; Furathiocarb; Prochloraz; Propamocarb.	Il metodo è stato inviato ad Accredia per l'accreditamento dei seguenti analiti: QAC (DDAC C10, BAC-C8, C10, C12, C14, C16)

IZS DEL MEZZOGIORNO	I0900000	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
IZS PIEMONTE -LIGURIA e VALLE D'AOSTA	I0100000	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio o		
IZS DELLA PUGLIA E BASILICATA	I0800000	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
IZS DELLA SARDEGNA	I0400000	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
IZS DELLA SICILIA	I1000000	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	Perchlorate	Glyphosate (in corso di accreditamento)
IZS UMBRIA E MARCHE	I0600000	Gli analiti, non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	Gliphosate nel Grano (richiesta di accreditamento 2018)	Dithiocarbamates (come CS_2)
IZS DELLE VENEZIE	I0300000	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		

APPA BOLZANO	P0411010	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	Dithiocarbamates (come CS_2)	Chlormequat; Mepiquat; Cyromazine; Ethephon; Bromide ion; Glyphosate
APPA TRENTO	P0421010	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPA CAMPANIA	P1500400	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPAE FERRARA	P0801090	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	Composti analizzati con metodo multiresiduo accreditato: Abamectine; Dichlorvos; Pymetrozine; Chlorothalonil (matrici ad alto contenuto di acqua e basso contenuto di acido; basso contenuto di acqua e alto contenuto di amido. Composti analizzati con metodo Monoresiduo: Chlorothalonil (per prodotti ad alto contenuto di acqua e alto contenuto di acido); Nicotine; QAC (DDAC C10, BAC-C8, C10, C12, C14, C16).	Composti analizzati con metodo multiresiduo: 3-Hydroxy-carbofuran; Carbofuran; Amitraz; Dicofol. Composti analizzati con metodo Monoresiduo: Dithiocarbamates (come CS_2)

ARPA FVG UDINE	P0601040	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPA LAZIO LATINA	P1201110	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPAL LA SPEZIA	P0701050	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPAM MACERATA	P1101090	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPA PUGLIA BARI	P1601040	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio		Composti analizzati ed in fase di validazione: Dithiocarbamates (come CS_2) Chlormequat, Mepiquat, Bromide ion
ARPA VALLE D'AOSTA	P0201010	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ARPAV VERONA	P0501200	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ATS BERGAMO	030325	Tutti gli analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
ATS MILANO	030321	Tutti gli		

		analiti nello scopo del laboratorio		
LABORATORIO DI SANITA PUBBLICA FIRENZE	P090100	Gli analiti non presenti nella colonna 4 o 5 nello scopo del laboratorio	QAC (DDAC C10, BAC C10, C12, C14, C16)	Glyphosate (accreditamento previsto entro Aprile 2018)

(1) Analiti "SRM". Analiti individuati dal Laboratorio Europeo di Riferimento come analizzabili con metodiche specifiche "monoresiduo".

TABELLA 7: Modello per la trasmissione delle misure adottate

Misure	Alimento	Valore riscontrato	Numero progressivo del campione	Cause del superamento
Notifica di allerta eu				
Notifica di allerta IT				
Sanzioni amministrative				
Richiamo del lotto dal mercato				
Distruzione del lotto non conforme				
Successivo sospetto campionamento di prodotti simili , campioni dello stesso produttore o della stessa origine (Follow-up sampling)				
Prescrizione al responsabile operatore del settore alimentare				
Altro tipo di successive controllo per identificare la ragione della non conformità dell'operatore del settore alimentare				
Altre azioni				

Elenco delle possibili cause da utilizzare per compilare la tabella 7 nella quinta colonna
GAP Non rispettata: Uso di pesticida non autorizzato in EU)
GAP Non rispettata: Uso di pesticida non autorizzato su colture specifiche
GAP Non rispettata: Uso di pesticida autorizzato, ma dosaggio di applicazione, numero di trattamenti, metodo di applicazione o tempo di carenza non rispettato
Uso di pesticida in accordo alla GAP :ma bassa degradazione del residuo
Contaminazione crociata : trattamenti con dispersione a spruzzo o altro tipo di contaminazione
Contaminazione da precedente uso di un pesticida: assorbimento di residui dal suolo (es. pesticida persistente usato in passato)
Residuo risultante da altre origini di PPP (e.g. biocida, residui veterinari, Bio Fuel)
Ritrovamento natural (e.g. dithiocarbamates in turnips)
Cambi di MRL
Uso di pesticidi su un alimento importato da paesi terzi da cui nessuna tolleranza all'importazione è stabilita

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Safety of the Food Chain
Pesticides and Biocides

SANCO/12745/2013
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Working document on pesticides to be considered for inclusion in the national control programmes to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides residues in and on food of plant and animal origin.

Contents

1. Scope

This is a non-binding document that gives recommendations to gather on a voluntary basis monitoring data on pesticides that could be considered for potential inclusion in the coordinated multiannual control programme of the EU (MACP). Based on a survey of these monitoring data and the analytical capability, the inclusion of some of these substances in the MACP will be considered.

2. Introduction

On 4 October 2013 an Expert Group Meeting on Pesticides Residues Monitoring was held in Brussels. In this meeting it was agreed not to include voluntary analyses in the Regulation concerning a MACP for 2015, 2016 and 2017. However, it is necessary to already highlight in advance certain pesticides that could be considered for inclusion in the Regulation for the MACP. These pesticides are listed in chapter 4 of this document and can be on a voluntary basis taken up in the National Control Programmes of the Member States. After an evaluation of the analytical capability and the monitoring data gathered under the National Control Programmes, their inclusion or non-inclusion in the EU MACP will be considered.

Pesticides for which monitoring data are required for specific risk management questions are taken up in Annex I of this document.

Pesticides, for which support is needed from the EURLs, are included in Annex II

Pesticides that are of interest to EFSA for cumulative risk assessment and which are not taken up in the chapter 4 of this document or the MACP, are included in Annex III to this document.

Substances of interest to be analysed in honey under national control programmes are listed in annex VII.

Commodities of interest to be analysed under the national control programmes are listed in annex VIII

Substances that have been moved from Chapter 4 of this document into the MACP are listed in Annex IX.

Annex X provides a brief description of a project regarding the collection of samples of organic products of plant origin for the determination of background levels of dithiocarbamates (CS2), as several false positive analysis results indicate the natural occurrence of CS2 in specific plant products.

This working document will be annually revised during the expert group meeting for the preparation of the MACP.

All pesticides mentioned in this document are recommended to be analysed for their full and legal residue definition according to Reg. (EC) N° 396/2005. In order to avoid that this document would be outdated due to future changes in residue definitions, only the general name of the residue definition is mentioned. For the full details of each residue definition, as well as specific residue definitions for certain commodities, reference is made to the most recent version of Reg. (EC) No 396/2005.

3. Categorisation and prioritisation

During the SCOFCAH of 12-13 June 2014 the Member States were requested to take a position on the approach for categorisation and prioritisation of the substances that are taken up in this document. A majority of the Member States was in favour of an approach in which the pesticides are divided into specific categories. Based on a limited set of criteria each pesticide is attributed a priority and a time line for evaluation of inclusion or non-inclusion in the MACP.

3.1. Categorisation

The pesticides in chapter 4 are split up into the following categories:

- Frequent detections, MRL exceedances or RASFF notifications
- Recently approved
- Art. 12 priority list
- High toxicity
- Voluntary in Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012: this category would only be present for the first 2 years (2015-2016). It was agreed not to include any longer voluntary analysis in the

MACP. For some of the voluntary substances of Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012, it was preferred not to include them on a mandatory basis in the MACP Regulation (EU) No 400/2014. Therefore now some evaluation needs to be done whether or not to include these substances on a mandatory basis in future MACPs. For substances for which few residues are detected, at the end of the evaluation period a decision can be made not to add them to the MACP and to delete them from chapter 4 of this document. Those substances can be added to Annex IV, for information of the Member States that are interested in keeping them in their National Programs.

3.2. Prioritisation

The substances included in chapter 4 of this document are prioritised based on analytical capability.

- MRM method: priority 1
- MRM/ SRM or SRM method: priority 2
- In case no standards and/or analytical method are available for substances that qualify to the categories mentioned under chapter 3.1, the substances are not included in chapter 4. They are however taken up in Annex II to this document that lists substances for which support from the EURLs is requested.

A further refinement of the priority is made based on toxicity.

- 1A and 2A if ADI ≤ 0.1 mg/kg bw/day **or** ARfD ≤ 0.1 mg/kg bw
- 1B and 2B if ADI > 0.1 mg/kg bw/day **and** ARfD > 0.1 mg/kg bw

Based on the above , prioritization is illustrated in the following table:

Table 1. Prioritization Matrix of Active Substances

Toxicity \ Analytical Capability		Priority 1	Priority 2
		MRM	MRM/SRM or SRM
Priority A	ADI ≤ 0.1 mg/kg bw/day **or** ARfD ≤ 0.1 mg/kg bw	1A	2A
Priority B	ADI > 0.1 mg/kg bw/day **and** ARfD > 0.1 mg/kg bw or No Toxicological Reference Values Available	1B	2B

For pesticides with priorities 1A and 1B, the evaluation will be done after 1 year, for categories 2A and 2B after 2 years.

The sub-priorities A and B, which are linked to the toxicity, don't affect the evaluation timeline and are only for information to the MS, in case they want guidance on which substances should be prioritised.

In case of RASFF notifications it is possible to accord a higher priority to certain specific substances after discussions in the expert group.

4. Pesticides to be considered for inclusion in National Control Programmes

Per category the substances are listed in alphabetical order

4.1. Pesticides to be considered for analysis in products of plant origin

4.1.1. Frequent detections[1], MRL exceedances or RASFF notifications

Chlorfluazuron (not approved)

- Toxicity no toxicological reference values available
- Method. MRM
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.01% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0 18% findings (0 09% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0 03% findings (0.02% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.03% findings (0.03% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 30% labs and 46% MS analysed full RD in 2016

[1] SRM-compounds are typically analysed on specific commodities so their detection frequencies are typically higher than if they would have been analysed randomly.

Cyflufenamid

- Toxicity: ADI = 0 04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.05 mg/kg bw
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.14% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.20% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.26% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.30% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 0% labs and 0% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Fosetyl-Al

- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 3 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation: after 2 years (10/2017)
- Both fosetyl and phosphonic acid are SRM substances. Whereas phosphonic acid is frequently found in virtually all types of crops, fosetyl itself is rarely found (e.g. in grapes, strawberries, cucumber, melons, lettuce, ruccola, tomatoes, zucchini)
- 1.3% Findings in vegetables, 0.5% in fruits and nuts EFSA 2011 report
- 6.36% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 33.78% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 33.26% EFSA 2014 report
- 27.66% findings (0.19% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 11.68% findings (0 25% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 38% labs and 81% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 29% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Include from EU MACP 2020 onwards so that more labs have the time to add this substance to their scope.**

Glufosinate ammonium

- At request of EFSA, residues are found in animal origin commodities, interesting to also check soybean which is used both as food and feed.
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.021 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.021mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation: after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018

- 0.3% findings in vegetables EFSA 2011 report
- 0.37% findings in 2011-2013 (EURL priority list)
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.26% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.03% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.26% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.92% findings (0.18% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 6% labs and 23% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 10% labs and 27% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep extra year in Chapter 4 of WD**
- Especially relevant for apples, cultivated fungi, peaches/ nectarines, potatoes, strawberries and rice. Additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: celery, currants maize and soyabeans.

Novaluron (not approved)

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.14% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0.12% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.06% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.03% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 prelminary report
- 45% labs and 58% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Phosphane and phosphide salts

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.011 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.019 mg/kg bw
- Method: SRM (head-space equipment is needed)
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)
- 27.8 % findings in cereals EFSA 2011 report
- 8.3% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 8.47% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 10% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 11.54% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 16.22% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report

- 9% labs and 31% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 6% labs and 19% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Include from EU MACP 2020 onwards so that more labs have the time to add this substance to their scope.**
- Especially relevant for all cereals among the MACP commodities. (e.g. wheat, rye, oats, rice, barley). Additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: maize, nuts, oilseeds and dry pulses.

Proquinazid

- Toxicity: ADI = 0 01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.2 mg/kg bw.
- Method MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0 15% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0 22% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.14% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.12% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA preliminary report
- 52% labs and 81% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Pyridalil

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.08% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0.13% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.18% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.11% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 35% labs and 62% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Spinetoram

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.025 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.12% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report

- 0.31% findings (0.02% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.26% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.29% findings (0.03% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 37% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Tricyclazole (not approved)

- Toxicity. no toxicological reference values available
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 years (10/2018)
- 0.40% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0.58% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.27% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.15% findings (0.05% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 62% labs and 81% MS analysed full RD in 2016

4.1.2. Recently approved

Benzovindiflupyr

- Approved since 03/2016
- Method. MRM
- Toxicity. ADI 0-0.05 mg/kg bw day, ARfD 0 1 mg/kg bw
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) -> 10/2018
- No EFSA monitoring data for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- 2% labs and 8% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 14.4% labs and 50% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep in chapter 4 of WD for an extra year**
- Relevant commodities: soybean, wheat, apples, grapes, pears, peanuts, potatoes and maize.

Fenpyrazamine

- Approved since 01/2013
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.13 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 3 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B

- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 64.29% findings EFSA 2014 report (only 14 samples)
- 0.40% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (2728 samples)
- 0.48% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (8350 samples)
- 23% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 37% labs and 69% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Include from EU MACP 2020 onwards so that more labs have the time to add this substance to their scope.**

Penflufen

- Approved since 02/2014
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.5 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013 or 2014 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (only 1 sample)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (4161 samples)
- 14% labs and 46% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 26% labs and 65% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**

Pyriofenone

- Approved since 2/2014
- Method and standard available in the meanwhile.
- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.07 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2018)
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 report

- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (882 samples)
- 17% labs and 39% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Sulfoxaflor

- Approved since 8/2015 (EU MRLs voted June 2015, certain CXLs will be taken over in EU legislation end 2015)
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.25 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.
- 0.05% findings (0.05% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (2020 samples)
- 6% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 27% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 of WD.**

4.1.3. Art. 12 priority list

Diquat

- Some CXLs proposed in 2014 were rejected due to the high background exposure from existing EU MRLs.
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI 0.002 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority 2A
- Evaluation: after 2 years (10/2017)
- 1.91 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.81% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.78% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.94% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 1.59% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 17% labs and 50% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 29% labs and 65% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Include from EU MACP 2020 onwards so that more labs have the time to add this substance to their scope.**

- Especially relevant for potatoes, dried beans and cereals (e g. barley, maize, oats); additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: sweet potatoes, various dry pulses (e.g. dry lentils, dry peas, soya beans), various oilseeds (e.g. borage seeds, rape seeds, sesame seeds, chia seeds, sunflower seeds, mustard seeds and linseed).

4.1.4. High toxicity

4.1.5. Voluntary in Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012

For some pesticides that were to be analysed on a voluntary basis in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012, a footnote was added, giving further details or explanations. For clarity reasons those footnotes are indicated for the substances in this section:

- Footnote g): To be analysed on voluntary basis in 2013.

- Footnote h): Substances with difficult residue definition. The official laboratories shall analyse them for the full residue definition in accordance with the capability and capacity and report results as agreed on SSD.

- Footnote i): Substances with no high level of findings according to the 2010 official control programme shall be analysed by those official laboratories which have the method required already validated. For laboratories which have no validated method, it is not obligatory to validate a method in 2013 and 2014.

For other substances it was indicated in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012 that the pesticide had to be only analysed in certain commodities on a voluntary basis. When this is the case, this information is also displayed under the first bullet.

<u>Amitraz (Not approved)</u>

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012. 'Shall be analysed in 2013 in apples and tomatoes; in 2014 on pears and in 2015 on sweet pepper. In the rest of the commodities it is to be analysed on voluntary basis.'
- Method: SRM (cleavage step)
- Toxicity: ADI 0.003 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.01 mg/kg bw
- Priority 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0.03% findings 2012 EFSA report
- 0.27% findings EFSA 2013 report

- 0.04% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0 04% findings (0.03% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0 02% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 14% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 15% labs and 39% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒Keep 1 extra year in chaper 4 of WD**
- Especially relevant for sweet peppers, apples, tomatoes, aubergines, grapefruit, oranges, peaches and pears. Additionally relevant for chili peppers, honey, papaya, basil, green beans, okra, mandarins, cucumbers; not relevant for cereals

<u>Prochloraz</u>

- Footnote h) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: SRM (possible future revision of residue definition that would allow MRM method)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.025 mg/kg bw
- Not a priority for the moment
- Evaluation once article 12 review is finalised.
- 1.8% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 1 63% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 1.31% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 1 25% findings (0.05% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 1.30% findings (0.02% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 10% labs and 35% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 11% labs and 42% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Especially relevant for apples, bananas, broccoli, cauliflowers, cereals, cultivated fungi, grapefruit, head cabbage, kiwi, lettuce, melons, onions, oranges, pears, peppers (sweet), potatoes, strawberries, rice, table grapes, tomatoes and wheat. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as avocados, basil, beans with pods, cherries, Chinese cabbage, clementines, mandarins, fresh herbs (coriander, celery leaves), garlic, lemons, limes, lychee, mangoes, papayas, guavas passion fruits, peas with pods, pineapples, peppers (chili), plums, pomegranates, pomelos, shallots, tea, wild fungi.

<u>Pyrethrins</u>

- Footnote h) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM/SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.2 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)

- 0.06% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.18% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0 14% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.13% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0 11% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 38% labs and 73% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 43% labs and 81% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability medium**
- **⇒ Findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Include from EU MACP 2020 onwards so that more labs have the time to add this substance to their scope.**
- Especially relevant for all kinds of fruits, vegetables and cereals within the EU MACP scope. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as: currants, fresh herbs (e.g. basil), nuts (e.g almonds, coconuts, hazelnuts), pineapples, pomegranates, sunflower seeds and rucola.

4.2. Pesticides to be considered for analysis in products of animal origin

4.2.1. Frequent detections[2], MRL exceedances or RASFF notifications

4.2.2. Recently approved

Benzovindiflupyr

- Approved since 02/03/2016
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI 0-0.05 mg/kg bw day, ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 preliminary report.
- 0% labs and 0% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 4.9% labs and 16% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for animal fat and liver

[2] SRM-compounds are typically analysed on specific commodities so their detection frequencies are typically higher than if they would have been analysed randomly.

- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**

Fenpyrazamine

- Approved since 01/2013
- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.13 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.3 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017)→ 10/2018
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012, 2013 and 2014 report
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (58 samples)
- 0 00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (67 samples)
- 14.3% labs and 36% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 17.3% labs and 44% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD.**
- This substance is not expected to leave significant residues in food of animal origin.

Penflufen

- Approved since 02/2014
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity. ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.5 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (50 samples)
- 6% labs and 20% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 8 6% labs and 24% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD.**

Penthiopyrad

- Approved since 5/2014

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.1 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 75 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013 or 2014 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (70 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (67samples)
- 7% labs and 20% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 18 5% labs and 44% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- This substance is not expected to leave significant residues in food of animal origin.
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD.**

Sulfoxaflor

- Approved since 8/2015 (EU MRLs voted June 2015, certain CXLs will be taken over in EU legislation end 2015)
- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.25 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (24samples)
- 3.6% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 3 7% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD.**

4.2.3. Voluntary in Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012

Explanations on the footnotes from Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012, see chapter 4.1.5

Carbendazim and thiophanate methyl

- Footnote g) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method MRM/SRM

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.02 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)
- 2.28% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (712 samples)
- 0.37% findings EFSA 2014 report (1350 samples)
- 1.49% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.28% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 51% labs and 68% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 42% labs and 72% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability medium**
- **⇒ Findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Include from EU MACP 2020 onwards so that more labs have the time to add this substance to their scope.**
- Relevant for honey.

Chlormequat

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in cow's milk (2013) and liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013) and poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2015.'
- Method· SRM
- Toxicity· ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 09 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (2 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (100 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 (93 samples) report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (11 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (91 samples)
- 21% labs and 56% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 26% labs and 43% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD.**
- Relevant for muscle, liver, kidney and cow's milk.

Fluazifop-P

- Footnote h) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark. 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013) and butter (2015) It does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013) and egg (2015). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2014.'
- Method: SRM (hydrolysis required to cover the full residue definition)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.017 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (148 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 1.03% findings EFSA 2014 report (0.51%MRL exceedances)
- 0 00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (54 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (596 samples)
- 12% labs and 40% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 10% labs and 32% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- ⇒ **Analytical capability poor**
- ⇒ **Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- ⇒ **Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**
- Relevant for animal fat, liver, kidney, eggs , cows' milk and butter.

Glufosinate-ammonium

- Footnote h) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015 '
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.021 mg/kg bw, ARfD = 0.021 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016 preliminary report
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (26 samples)
- 4% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 3% labs and 8% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- ⇒ **Analytical capability poor**
- ⇒ **Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- ⇒ **Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**
- Relevant for liver and kidney of ruminants and swine.

Haloxyfop

- Footnote g) and h) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013), liver (2014) and butter (2015), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013), poultry meat (2014) and egg (2015).'
- Method: SRM (hydrolysis required to cover conjugates)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.00065 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.075 mg/kg bw
- Priority. 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (171 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (258 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (16 samples)
- 0 00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (486 samples)
- 14% labs and 40% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 9% labs and 24% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- ⇒ ⇒ **Analytical capability poor**
- ⇒ **Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- ⇒ **Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**
- Relevant for cows' milk, kidney, liver, butter and poultry fat.

Ioxynil

- 'No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: To be analysed on voluntary basis in swine meat (2013), liver (2014) and poultry meat (2014), it does not need to be analysed in milk (2013). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2015.'
- Method SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.005 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0 04 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (177 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (563 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (21 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (42 samples)
- 4% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 6% labs and 16% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- ⇒ **Analytical capability poor**
- ⇒ **Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**

- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**
- Relevant for ruminant fat, muscle, kidney and liver.

Maleic hydrazide

- Footnotes g) and h) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012.
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.25 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (15 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (46 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (10 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (28 samples)
- 10% labs and 28% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 12% labs and 36% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**
- Relevant for all commodities of animal origin.

Mepiquat

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012. 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.2 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.3 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (30 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (31 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (11 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (46 samples)
- 20% labs and 52% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 25% labs and 56% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**

- **⇒ Not clear whether findings justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- **⇒ Keep 1 extra year in chapter 4 WD**
- Relevant for ruminant's muscle and fat, liver, kidney and cow's milk.

4.3. Evaluation

The evaluation of the chapter 4 substances at the end of the specified evaluation period will be done based on the information listed in Annex V.

The data on the number of labs analysing each substance will be collected by the EURLs and stored in the EURL data pool.

The data on the number of MRL exceedances and findings will be gathered by EFSA as part of data collection for the National Programmes.

These results will then be summarised by COM and added to this document.

In the expert group a decision will be taken for moving a substance to the MACP, for deletion from the WD or for an additional evaluation period in the working document

5. Proposals for inclusion of new substances in the working document

COM, EFSA, the EURLs and the Member States can put forward substances to be included in the working document by filling out the form in Annex VI. The proposal for inclusion of new substances should be sent to COM by June, prior to the annual expert group meeting on pesticides residues monitoring. During this meeting the submitted proposals will be discussed.

6. Procedure for development of the document

1. During the SCOFCAH of 12-13 June 2014 it was decided to develop this document according to an approach in which the pesticides are divided into specific categories Based on a limited set of criteria each pesticide is attributed a priority and a time line for evaluation of inclusion or non-inclusion in the MACP.
2. In Rev.2 of this Working Document this approach was implemented. Details on the substances, criteria, priorities and timelines were discussed in the expert meeting on monitoring on 10 October 2014.

3. COM included the decisions taken in the expert group in Rev.3 of this document. In Rev.4 and 5 additional comments from MS experts and the EURLs were taken into account. During the PAFF Committee of 24-25 November 2014 the Member States took note of Rev 5(3).

4. Rev 5(3) was applicable to samples analysed in 2015.

5. By June 2015 COM, EFSA, the EURLs and Member States could send a proposal to COM for new substances to be included in the working document.

6. In October 2015 new substances that were proposed for inclusion in the working document were discussed in the expert group.

7. By June 2016 COM, EFSA, the EURLs and Member States could send a proposal to COM for new substances to be included in the working document.

8. By August 2016, the EURLs gathered through a survey the information on the % of labs analysing each substance (2015 analyses). By that time the Member States could also submit to EFSA the monitoring data for those substances for which the evaluation timing was set for 10/2016. EFSA summarised these data for the October/November expert group.

9. In October/ November 2016 decisions were taken in the expert group on which chapter 4 substances to move to the MACP 2018, which ones to be deleted from the WD, which ones to be evaluated for an additional period. During this meeting also new substances that were proposed for inclusion in the working document were discussed.

10. By June 2017 COM, EFSA, the EURLs and Member States could send a proposal to COM for new substances to be included in the working document.

11. By August 2017, the EURLs gathered, through a survey, the information on % of labs analysing each substance (2016 analyses). By that time the Member States could also submit to EFSA the monitoring data for those substances for which the evaluation timing was set for 10/2017. EFSA summarised these data for the October/ November expert group.

12. During the PAFF Committee of 21-22 November 2017, the Member States will take note of the Rev9(1) of the document.

13. By June 2018 COM, EFSA, the EURLs and Member States can send a proposal to COM for new substances to be included in the working document.

14. By May 2018, the EURLs will gather through a survey the information on % of labs analysing each substance (2017 analyses). By that time the Member States will also submit to EFSA the monitoring data for those substances for which the evaluation timing was set for 10/2018. EFSA will summarise these data for the October/ November expert group.

15. In October/ November 2018 decisions will be taken in the expert group on which chapter 4 substances to move to the MACP 2020, which ones to be deleted from WD, which ones to be evaluated for an additional period. During this meeting also new substances that are proposed for inclusion in the working document will be discussed.

Annex I: Substances for which information on residues is needed for specific risk management questions.

Monitoring data for these substances could be used for answering specific risk management questions. These substances are for the time being no candidates for uptake in the MACP.

- Anthraquinone, especially relevant for tea, dried herbs and dried spices.
- Benzalkonium chloride[3]
- Chlorates[4]
- Didecyldimethylammonium chloride[5]
- Glyphosate in soyabean
- Nicotine, especially relevant in mushrooms, tea, chives, brassica crops, moringa. ARfD exceedances reported.

[3] The results should be reported as mixture of alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides with alkyl chain lengths of C8, C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18.

[4] The results for chlorates (including Mg, Na and K chlorates), should be expressed as chlorate.

[5] The results should be reported as mixture of alkyl-quaternary ammonium salts with alkyl chain lengths of C8, C10 and C12.

Annex II: Substances for which analytical support is requested from the EURLs

For the substances listed in this Annex, support is needed from the EURLs because no validated analytical method and/or no standards are available. To be checked with EURLs and to be updated.

Substances relevant for plant origin commodities.

(a) Support required due to residue definition

Bifenazate

- No validated method available for the full residue definition (applicable from 19/08/2014)
- Method: MRM/SRM
- 0.3% findings in vegetables (EFSA 2011 report)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- 0.24% findings EFSA 2012 report (parent)
- 0.29% findings EFSA 2013 report (parent)
- 0.30% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.17% findings EFSA 2015 report
- 0.24% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 6.5% labs and 23.1% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Cyflufenamid

- No available standard (E-isomer)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.05 mg/kg bw
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.14% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.20% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.26% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.30% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 0% labs and 0% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Desmethyl-chlorpyriphos-methyl

- EFSA investigated the metabolism of chlorpyrifos-methyl in post-harvest treatment in cereals. Desmethyl-chlorpyrifos-methyl was observed as a significant metabolite as a result of degradation of the parent compound under standard hydrolytic conditions. Toxicological data for desmethyl-chlorpyrifos-methyl are missing and should be provided.
- EFSA proposed an enforcement residue definition (specific to chlorpyrifos-methyl) which includes the parent compound (in all crops) and its desmethyl metabolite (in cereals and processed commodities only); chlorpyrifos-methyl can be enforced in plant commodities with a limit of quantification (LOQ) of 0.01 mg/kg, while analytical methods are not commercially available for its desmethyl metabolite and should be developed.

Fosetyl-Al

- The EURL-SRM has published a method for fosetyl and phosphonic acid (QuPPe) The method is available on-line. Standards are available The EURL-SRM also provides OfLs isotope labelled standard of phosphonic acid, synthesized at the EURL-SRM.An interlaboratory validation study is planned.
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 3 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation: after 2 years (10/2017)
- Both fosetyl and phosphonic acid are SRM substances. Whereas phosphonic acid is frequently found in virtually all types of crops, fosetyl itself is rarely found (e.g. in grapes, strawberries, cucumber, melons, lettuce, ruccola, tomatoes, zucchini)
- 1.3% Findings in vegetables, 0.5% in fruits and nuts EFSA 2011 report
- 6.36% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 33.78% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 33.26% EFSA 2014 report
- 27.66% findings (0.19% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 11.68% findings (0.25% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 38% labs and 81% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 29% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Glufosinate ammonium

- At request of EFSA, residues are found in animal origin commodities, interesting to also check soybean which is used both as food and feed
- The EURL-SRM has published a method for glufosinate, MPPA and N-acetyl glufosinate (QuPPe). The method is available on-line and several labs use it for these compounds. Standards are available.An interlaboratory validation study is planned
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.021 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.021mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation: after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018

- 0 3% findings in vegetables EFSA 2011 report
- 0.37% findings in 2011-2013 (EURL priority list)
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.26% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.03% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.26% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.92% findings (0.18% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 6% labs and 23% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 10% labs and 27% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Especially relevant for apples, cultivated fungi, peaches/ nectarines, potatoes, strawberries and rice. Additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: celery, currants maize and soybeans.

Guazatine (not approved)

- No method or standards available (standards are available but they are mixtures of compounds that do not always correspond with the formulations)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0 0048 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.04 mg/kg bw
- Especially relevant for citrus fruits and cereals based on use pattern
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 or 2016 preliminary report

Glyphosate (future residue definition 'sum of glyphosate, AMPA and N-acetylglyphosate)

- In the upcoming Art. 12 review the residue definition for glyphosate will be changed.
- The EURL-SRM has published a method for glyphosate, N-acetyl glyphosate and AMPA (QuPPe). The method available on-line and many labs use it. An interlaboratory validation is planned. Standards are available;

Meptyldinocap (approved since 01/04/2015)

- No method available for full residue definition, 2,4 DNOP and 2,4-DNOCP standards are available. The EURL-SRM is working on a method for this compound which should be published next year (2018)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.016 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.12 mg/kg bw
- 0.04% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0 04% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.00% findings EFSA 2015 report
- 0.13% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- Especially relevant for melons, strawberries and table grapes.

Phosphane and phosphide salts

- The EURL-SRM has published a method on this compound. Standard is available.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.011 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.019 mg/kg bw
- Method: SRM (head-space equipment is needed)
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)
- 27.8 % findings in cereals EFSA 2011 report
- 8.3% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 8.47% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 10% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 11.54% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 16 22% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 9% labs and 31% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 6% labs and 19% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Especially relevant for all cereals among the MACP commodities. (e.g. wheat, rye, oats, rice, barley) Additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: maize, nuts, oilseeds and dry pulses.

Prochloraz

- Current SRM method does not cover full RD (possible future revision of residue definition that would allow MRM method)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.025 mg/kg bw
- Not a priority for the moment
- Evaluation once article 12 review is finalised.
- 1.8% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 1.63% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 1.31% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 1.25% findings (0.05% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 1.30% findings (0.02% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 10% labs and 35% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 11% labs and 42% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Especially relevant for apples, bananas, broccoli, cauliflowers, cereals, cultivated fungi, grapefruit, head cabbage, kiwi, lettuce, melons, onions, oranges, pears, peppers (sweet), potatoes, strawberries, rice, table grapes, tomatoes and wheat. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as avocados, basil, beans with pods, cherries, Chinese cabbage, clementines, mandarins, fresh herbs (coriander, celery leaves), garlic, lemons, limes, lychee, mangoes, papayas, guavas passion fruits, peas with pods, pineapples, peppers (chili), plums, pomegranates, pomelos, shallots, tea, wild fungi.

Triclopyr

- This substance shares the same metabolites as chlorpyriphos and chlorpyriphos-methyl For these substances new toxicological studies are available requiring the review of certain MRLs As these metabolites are not taken up in the current residue definition, method development should only start once the Art. 12 Regulation is voted.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.3 mg/kg bw
- Method: MRM/SRM, method was developed by the EURL-SRM, the report will be published in the near future.
- Relevant for oranges, mandarins, apples, pears
- 0.07% findings EFSA 2012 report (parent)
- 0 03% findings EFSA 2013 report (parent)
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0 00% findings EFSA 2015 report (9841 samples)
- 0.00% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (12304 samples)
- Especially relevant for bananas, kiwi, pears, oranges, strawberries and table grapes. Additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: apricots, mandarins/clementines, lemons, limes and plums.

Tritosulfuron

- New residue definition after Art. 12 review: separate MRLs are set for tritosulfuron and 2-amino-4-methoxy-6-(trifluormethyl)-1,3,5-triazine (AMTT).
- A method for AMTT has been developed by the EURL-SRM and it is now available on-line. AMTT standard is available.
- Toxicity parent: ADI = 0.06 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Toxicity AMTT: ADI and ARfD 0 0001 mg/kg bw/day
- Method: MRM/SRM method for AMTT available
- Standard for AMTT is not commercially available.
- Especially relevant for rice, wheat, rye and oats
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (7447 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (4160 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (7002 samples)

(b) Support required due to other reasons

Benzovindiflupyr

- Approved since 03/2016
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI 0-0.05 mg/kg bw day, ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw
- Priority 1A

- Evaluation. after 1 year (10/2017) -> 10/2018
- No EFSA monitoring data for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- 2% labs and 8% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 14.4% labs and 50% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant commodities: soybean, wheat, apples, grapes, pears, peanuts, potatoes and maize

Diquat

- Some CXLs proposed in 2014 were rejected due to the high background exposure from existing EU MRLs
- A method was developed but it does not show the robustness needed
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity: ADI 0.002 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation. after 2 years (10/2017)
- 1.91 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.81% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.78% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.94% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 1.59% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 17% labs and 50% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 29% labs and 65% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Especially relevant for potatoes, dried beans and cereals (e.g barley, maize, oats); additionally relevant for some non-MACP commodities such as: sweet potatoes, various dry pulses (e.g. dry lentils, dry peas, soybeans), various oilseeds (e.g. borage seeds, rape seeds, sesame seeds, chia seeds, sunflower seeds, mustard seeds and linseed).

Fenpyrazamine

- Approved since 01/2013
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.13 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.3 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 64.29% findings EFSA 2014 report (only 14 samples)
- 0.40% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (2728 samples)
- 0.48% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (8350 samples)

- 23% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 37% labs and 69% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Fluensulfone

- Not approved in EU, recently approved outside EU
- No method available
- ADI 0-0.01 mg/kg bw day, ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw
- Relevant commodities: fruiting vegetables

Lambda-cyhalothrin, Gamma-cyhalothrin

- Cyhalothrin is not approved in the EU since 1994, hence the default MRL of 0.01* mg/kg applies It is constituted by four isomers (2 diastereomeric pairs): R,R; R,S; S,R and S,S, as follows
  1: (R)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R)-cis-3-[(Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate;
  2: (R)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1S)-cis-3-[(Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate;
  3 (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R)-cis-3-[(Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate;
  4. (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1S)-cis-3-[(Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate

  Lambda-cyhalothrin is a 1 1 mixture of two of the four cyhalothrin components, the R,R and S,R isomers (numbers 1 and 3) and its approval was renewed by Regulation (EU) 2016/146 of 4 February 2016. Gamma-cyhalothrin is constituted by only the most toxic of the four components, the S,R isomer (the third one), which is also contained in lambda-cyhalothrin. As a result, gamma cyhalothrin is twice as toxic as lambda-cyhalothin and four times more toxic than cyhalothrin. It is an approved active substance under Regulation (EU) 1334/2014 of 16 December 2014.

- Following a Commission investigation in September 2016, it was found that most authorisations of gamma-cyhalothrin PPPs in MSs are based on reference to lambda-cyhalothrin, i.e to a less toxic compound of isomers than the actual substance used in the PPPs

- Currently no validated analytical methods are available to distinguish between the more toxic residues of gamma-cyhalothrin and the residues of lambda-cyhalothrin, while both share the same residue definition

- As part of the outcome of the discussion held during the SC PAFF of 21-22 September 2017 it was requested that the EURLs would continue their effort to develop a routine method which can discriminate between the two substances.

Paraquat

- For the analysis of paraquat in soybean (high fat matrix) it is challenging to enforce the MRL set at the LOQ of 0.02* mg/kg. A method was developed but it does not show the robustness needed.
- The EURLs are requested to validate a method and to circulate it to the labs.
- The analysis of paraquat in soyabean is no candidate for the EU MACP. It can be considered for the national programmes.

Penflufen

- Approved since 02/2014
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.5 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013 or 2014 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (only 1 sample)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (4161 samples)
- 14% labs and 46% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 26% labs and 65% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Pyridalil

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.08% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0.13% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.18% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.11% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 35% labs and 62% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Pyriofenone

- Approved since 2/2014
- Method and standard available in the meanwhile

- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.07 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2018)
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (882 samples)
- 17% labs and 39% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Spinetoram

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.025 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2018)
- 0.12% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2013 report
- 0.31% findings (0.02% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2014 report
- 0.26% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report
- 0.29% findings (0.03% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- 37% labs and 54% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Substances relevant for animal origin commodities

(a) Support required due to residue definition

Boscalid

- No method available for the full AO residue definition, standard M510F01 is commercially available, but the development of an analytical method is pending.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.30% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.39% findings EFSA 2015 report
- 0.20% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report
- Relevant for ruminant's and poultry liver and ruminant's kidney.

Chlorpropham

- No method available for the full AO residue definition; a method for 4-HAS and its validation are pending (not needed for the analysis of code 1016000 (poultry) and 1030000 (eggs)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.05 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.5 mg/kg bw

- 0 19 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (866 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (268 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (117 samples)
- Relevant for ruminant's and swine kidney.

Fenpropidin

- No method available for full AO residue definition, standards of 2-methyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-3- piperidin-1-yl-propyl)-phenyl]propionic acid commercially not available
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.02 mg/kg bw
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0% finding EFSA 2014 report (356 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (294 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (449 samples)
- Relevant for ruminant's and swine liver and kidney.

Fenpropimorph

- No validated method available for the full AO residue definition
- Method MRM/ SRM The standard for metabolite fenpropimorph carboxylic acid is now commercially available. Succesfull validation at 0.01 mg/kg by EURL-SRM using QuEChERS without PSA cleanup in milk and swine meat. Data publication pending.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.003 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.03 mg/kg bw
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (396 sample)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (453 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (238 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (154 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (519 samples)
- Relevant for ruminant's fat, swine and ruminant's muscle, liver and kidney and cow's milk

Fluazifop-P

- Method. SRM (hydrolysis required to cover the full residue definition)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.017 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (148 samples)

- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 1.03% findings EFSA 2014 report (0 51%MRL exceedances)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (54 samples)
- 0 00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (596 samples)
- 12% labs and 40% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 10% labs and 32% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for animal fat, liver, kidney, eggs , cows' milk and butter.

Fluopyram

- Footnote g) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- No method available for the full AO residue definition.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.012 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.5 mg/kg bw
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (83 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (173 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (107 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (90 samples)

Glufosinate-ammonium

- Method: SRM, but validation is needed for products of animal origin.
- Toxicity ADI = 0.021 mg/kg bw, ARfD = 0.021 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016 preliminary report
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (26 samples)
- 4% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 3% labs and 8% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for liver and kidney of ruminants and swine.

Glyphosate (future residue definition 'sum of glyphosate, AMPA and N-acetylglyphosate)

- In the upcoming Art. 12 review the residue definition for glyphosate will be changed
- The EURL-SRM has published a method for glyphosate, N-acetyl glyphosate and AMPA (QuPPe), but validation is needed for products of animal origin

Haloxyfop

- Footnote g) and h) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013), liver (2014) and butter (2015), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013), poultry meat (2014) and egg (2015).'
- Method: SRM (hydrolysis required to cover conjugates). Method for food of animal origin (including conjugates) is pending.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.00065 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.075 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (171 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (258 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (16 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (486 samples)
- 14% labs and 40% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 9% labs and 24% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for cows' milk, kidney, liver, butter and poultry fat.

Ioxynil

- Method: SRM Method for food of animal origin (including conjugates) is pending.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.005 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD 0.04 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (177 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (563 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (21 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (42 samples)
- 4% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 6% labs and 16% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for ruminant fat, muscle, kidney and liver.

Spiroxamine

- No method available for full AO residue definition, standard spiroxamine carboxylic acid is commercially not available
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.025 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.1 mg/kg bw
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (395 samples)

- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (428 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (636 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (92 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (84 samples)
- Relevant for cows' milk and liver

Tebuconazole

- Standard hydroxy-tebuconazole is now commercially available
- Method: SRM (hydrolysis needed to cover conjugates of hydroxyl-tebuconazole) Method development (for covering conjugates) and validation is pending.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.03 mg/kg bw
- 0.13 % findings EFSA 2012 report (parent)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (parent)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report parent (1885 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2015 report (117 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2016 preliminary report (485 samples)
- Relevant for all commodities of animal origin.

(b) Support required due to other reasons

Aminocyclopyrachlor

- Not approved in EU, recently approved outside EU
- ADI 0-3 mg/kg bw day, ARfD N/A
- Standard commercially available. Successfully validated by EURL-SRM using QuPPe in food of plant origin. Validations in products of animal origin are pending.
- Relevant commodities animal fat, milk, liver and kidney.

Benzovindiflupyr

- Approved since 02/03/2016
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI 0-0.05 mg/kg bw day, ARfD 0.1 mg/kg bw
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 preliminary report.
- 0% labs and 0% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 4.9% labs and 16% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for animal fat and liver.

Chlormequat

- Method: SRM Validation is needed for products of animal origin.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.09 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (2 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (100 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 (93 samples) report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (11 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (91 samples)
- 21% labs and 56% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 26% labs and 43% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for muscle, liver, kidney and cow's milk.

Fenpyrazamine

- Approved since 01/2013
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.13 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.3 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017)→ 10/2018
- No monitoring data EFSA 2012, 2013 and 2014 report
- 0 00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (58 samples)
- 0 00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (67 samples)
- 14 3% labs and 36% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 17 3% labs and 44% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Maleic hydrazide

- Method: SRM. QuPPe amenable but validation is needed for products of animal origin.
- Toxicity: ADI = 0 25 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (15 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (46 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (10 samples)

- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (28 samples)
- 10% labs and 28% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 12% labs and 36% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for all commodities of animal origin

Mepiquat

- Method: SRM. QuPPe amenable but validation is needed for products of animal origin.
- Toxicity ADI = 0.2 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 3 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (30 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (31 samples)
- 0 00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (11 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (46 samples)
- 20% labs and 52% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 25% labs and 56% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- Relevant for ruminant's muscle and fat, liver, kidney and cow's milk.

Penflufen

- Approved since 02/2014
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity. ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.5 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (50 samples)
- 6% labs and 20% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 8 6% labs and 24% MS analysed full RD in 2016

Penthiopyrad

- Approved since 5/2014
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity ADI = 0.1 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.75 mg/kg bw

- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013 or 2014 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (70 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (67samples)
- 7% labs and 20% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 18.5% labs and 44% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- This substance is not expected to leave significant residues in food of animal origin.

Sulfoxaflor

- Approved since 8/2015 (EU MRLs voted June 2015, certain CXLs will be taken over in EU legislation end 2015)
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.25 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2017) → 10/2018
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (24samples)
- 3.6% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 3.7% labs and 12% MS analysed full RD in 2015

Annex III: Substances that are of interest for cumulative risk assessment

EFSA is currently establishing common assessment groups for cumulative risk assessment. In order to have sufficient data to calculate the background exposure, monitoring results would be needed for compounds from the acute neurotoxicity group, the chronic neurotoxicity group and the thyroid group. Some of these pesticides are not taken up in the MACP or in chapter 4 of this document that lists pesticides that could be considered for future uptake in the MACP. However, since monitoring data for these substances would be of interest for the further development of the CRA methodology, they are listed in this annex, for information only.

- 2,4-DB (especially relevant for citrus fruits and pome fruits. Additionally relevant for the non-MACP commodity: chamomile)
- Amitrole
- Cyhalofop-butyl (especially relevant for rice)
- Dazomet
- Flufenacet (especially relevant for beans with pods, grapes, potatoes, rye, oats, strawberries, leek, lettuce, wheat, cucumber and rice. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as: celeriac, chives, currants, dill, fennel, raspberries, parsley, strawberries)
- Glufosinate ammonium (especially relevant for potatoes, strawberries and rice. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as: berries, tea)
- Ioxynil (especially relevant for cereals, leek, lettuce, tomatoes. Additionally relevant for the non-MACP commodity: chives and dill)
- Isoxaflutole
- MCPA and MCPB (especially relevant for aubergines, cultivated fungi, head cabbage, table grapes, lettuce, peaches, wheat, rye and strawberries. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as: Chamomile, berries, cherries, mint, thyme, lentils, tea)
- Milbemectin (this substance has two isomers A3 and A4 of 1920 £ each, relevant for strawberries)
- Metconazole
- Molinate
- Oxadiargyl

- Oxasulfuron
- Oxyfluorfen
- Picolinafen
- Propaquizafop
- Pyridate (especially relevant for grapefruit, oranges, sweet pepper. Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as: avocado, Brussel's sprouts, celery, dill, leek, mandarins and tea) (SRM method, support EURLs needed)
- Quinoclamine
- Quizalofop, including quizalfop-P (especially relevant for carrots, head cabbage, spinach, broccoli, spinach and potatoes Additionally relevant for several non-MACP commodities such as: celeriac, parsley, coriander, caraway, fennel. dill, herbs (balm, basil, mint, thyme); beet, chard, artichoke, chicory)
- Sulfuryl fluoride (especially relevant for nuts, oilseeds and dried fruit)
- Tri-allate

Annex IV: Substances with a low level of findings

This annex entails substances for which few residues were detected during their evaluation under chapter 4. They were moved to this annex for information of the Member States that are interested of keeping them in their National Programmes as most of them are analysed by a large fraction of laboratories and Member States.

Pesticides relevant to products of plant origin

Previously listed in Chapter 4.1.1 (Frequent detections, MRL exceedances or RASFF notifications)

Benalaxyl including other mixtures of constituent isomers including benalaxyl-M

- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.04 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 1% findings in vegetables (EFSA 2011 report)
- 0 05% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0 04% findings, 0 00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 66% labs and 85% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ Analytical capability good

⇒ Few findings

Clomazone

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.133 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.1% findings in vegetables (EFSA 2011 report)
- 0.05% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.03% findings EFSA 2013 report

- 0.04% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.08% findings, 0.01% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 57% labs and 81 % MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **Few findings**

Heptachlor (Not approved)

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.0001 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = NA
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.3% findings in animal commodities, 0.1% in vegetables EFSA 2011 report
- 0.06% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.05% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0 01% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 67% labs and 92% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ **Analytical capability good**

⇒ **Few findings**

Quintozene (Not approved)

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.1 % findings EFSA 2011 report
- 0.04% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.03% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.02% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 48% labs and 89% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **Low findings**

Previously listed in Chapter 4.1.2 (Recently Approved)

Fluxapyroxad

- Approved since 1/2013
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity. ADI = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.25 mg/kg bw
- Priority. 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2016, extended to 10/2017)
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 12% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.04% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (19016 samples)
- 0.01% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (21906 samples)
- 42% labs and 85% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 45% labs and 81% MS analysed full RD in 2016

⇒ **Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**

⇒ **Medium analytical capability**

Isopyrazam

- approved since 4/2013
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.2 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation. after 1 year (10/2016) extended with an extra year (10/2017)
- No monitoring results EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (473 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.04% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (2668 samples)
- 0.05% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (6568 samples)
- 27% labs and 69% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 42% labs and 73% MS analysed full RD in 2016

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**

Penthiopyrad

- Approved since 5/2014
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.1 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.75 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1B

- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2017)
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2012 report
- No monitoring data available EFSA 2013 report
- 0.08% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.04% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (2595 samples)
- 0.06% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (8298 samples)
- 19% labs and 50% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 40% labs and 77% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability medium**
- **⇒ Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**

Previously listed in Chapter 4.1.4 (High toxicity)

Ethoprophos

- Toxicity: ADI = 0.0004 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.01 mg/kg bw
- Method: MRM
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.01% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 83% labs and 100% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- EURL comment a lot of laboratories use this as an internal standard. If there are significant findings then this practice is called into question. Also this compound is unstable in protic solvents and therefore is unlikely to be found

⇒ Analytical capability good

⇒ Few findings

Previously listed in Chapter 4.1.5 (Voluntary in Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012)

Phenthoate (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.003 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)

- 0.01% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.03% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.01% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 78% labs and 100% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ Analytical capability good

⇒ Few findings

Prothiofos (Not approved)

- Footnote g) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: no ADI or ARfD available in database
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.01% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 66% labs and 96% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ Low findings

⇒ Substance mainly of interest for imported commodities

⇒ Good analytical capability

Rotenone (Not approved)

- Footnote g) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: no ADI or ARfD in database
- Priority: 1B
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.01% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 50% labs and 89% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ Low findings

⇒ Medium analytical capability

Tetramethrin (Not approved)

- Footnotes g) and i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: no ADI or ARfD in database
- Priority. 1B
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 02% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0 01% findings, 0.01% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 68% labs and 92% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ **Low findings**

⇒ **Good analytical capability**

Triticonazole

- Footnote i) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity ADI = 0.025 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.05 mg/kg bw
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.02% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.01% findings, 0.01% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 77% labs and 100% MS analysed full RD in 2015

⇒ **Low findings**

⇒ **Good analytical capability**

Pesticides for analysis in products of animal origin

Previously listed in Chapter 4.2.1 (Frequent detections, MRL exceedances or RASFF notification)

Azinphos ethyl (Not approved)

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: no toxicological information available
- Priority: 1B

- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2017)
- 0% findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 12% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (73 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) preliminary EFSA report (2092 samples)
- 62% labs and 92% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- ⇒ **Analytical capability good**
- ⇒ **Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- ⇒ **Move to annex IV.**
- Relevant for animal muscle and fat.

Previously listed in Chapter 4.2.3 (Voluntary in Reg. (EU) N° 788/2012)

Bixafen

- Remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk and swine meat (2013) and butter and egg (2015). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2014.'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.2 mg/kg bw
- Priority 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2017)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (133 samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (527 samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2014 report (480samples)
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (22854 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (104 samples)
- 0% labs and 0% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 1% labs and 4% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- ⇒ **Analytical capability poor**
- ⇒ **Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- Relevant for cows' milk, animal muscle and fat, butter and eggs.

Chlorobenzilate (not approved)

- Footnotes g) and i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012.
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA
- Priority: 1A

- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.96 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0.03% findings EFSA 2013 report
- 0.05% findings EFSA 2014 report
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 55% labs and 84% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat, milk and eggs.

⇒ Analytical capability medium

⇒ Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP

Cyfluthrin

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.003 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.02 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (3531 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (4189 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0 00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 82% labs and 96% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat.

⇒ Analytical capability good

⇒ No findings

Cyproconazole

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.02 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (902 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (2164 samples)
- 0 00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 46% labs and 76% MS analysed full RD in 2015

- Relevant for liver.

⇒ Analytical capability medium

⇒ No findings

Dichlorprop (Not approved)

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: SRM (hydrolysis required to cover conjugates)
- Toxicity: no ADI or ARfD in COM database, non-approved substance
- Priority: 2B
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report (124 samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (234samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2014 report (531 samples)
- 0 00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (53 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0 00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (111 samples)
- 16% labs and 40% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 27% labs and 44% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- Relevant for liver and kidney.

Epoxiconazole

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.008 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 023 mg/kg bw
- Priority. 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (854 samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2014 report (1848 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0 00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 43% labs and 76% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for liver

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **No findings**

Etofenprox

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013) and butter (2015), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013) and egg (2015). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2014.'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 1 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (1366 samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2014 report (1959 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 44% labs and 80% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat, cows' milk and butter

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **No findings**

Fenthion (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.007 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.01 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0 % findings EFSA 2013 report (2260 samples)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2014 report (3598 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 31% labs and % MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat and liver.

⇒ **Analytical capability low**

⇒ **No findings**

Fluquinconazole

- No footnote, remark h) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013), liver (2014) and butter (2015), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013), poultry meat (2014) and egg (2015).'

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.002 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.02 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0.35 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (1280 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (2703 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 48% labs and 76% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for cows' milk, liver and butter.

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **Few findings**

Flusilazole (not approved)

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in swine meat (2013) and liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in milk (2013) and poultry meat (2014) Not relevant for commodities listed in 2015.'
- Method MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.002 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.005 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (669 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (1074 samples)
- 0 00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 1% labs and 4% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat, kidney and liver.

⇒ **Analytical capability low**

⇒ **No findings**

Metaflumizone No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in swine meat (2013), poultry meat, (2014) and egg (2015), it does not need to be analysed in milk (2013), liver (2014) and butter (2015).'

- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI =0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.13 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016).
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report

- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (222 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (1027 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 31% labs and 72% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for swine muscle, poultry muscle and eggs

⇒ Analytical capability low

⇒ No findings

Metazachlor

- Footnote h) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: SRM
- Toxicity. ADI = 0 08 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 5 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (701 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (1650 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (821 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (51 samples)
- 1% labs and 4% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 6% labs and 16% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- Relevant for liver and kidney of swine and ruminants.

Methidathion (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.001 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.01 mg/kg bw
- Priority. 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (3707 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (4804 samples)
- 0 00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 70% labs and 92% MS analysed full RD in 2015

- Relevant for animal fat, muscle, milk and eggs.

⇒ Analytical capability good

⇒ No findings

Parathion-methyl (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.003 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0 03 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (3342 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (4097 samples)
- 0 00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 52% labs and 88% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal muscle, fat, milk and eggs

⇒ Analytical capability medium

⇒ No findings

Prochloraz

- Footnote h) in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark. 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in swine meat (2013), poultry meat (2014) and liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in milk (2013). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2015.'
- Method: SRM (possible future revision of residue definition that would allow MRM method)
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.025 mg/kg bw
- Not a priority for the moment
- Evaluation once Art. 12 review is finalised
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (1052 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (1916 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (342 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (306 samples)
- 0% labs and 0% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- 6% labs and 20% MS analysed full RD in 2016
- **⇒ Analytical capability poor**
- **⇒ Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**
- Relevant for ruminant's fat, liver and kidney.

Profenofos (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012:
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 1 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (3048 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (4290 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 70% labs and 92% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat, milk and eggs.

⇒ **Analytical capability good**

⇒ **No findings**

Prothioconazole

- No footnote, remark in Reg (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: MRM/ SRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.01 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 2A
- Evaluation after 2 years (10/2017)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- Relevant for ruminant's and swine liver and kidney.
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (157 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (405 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015 report (342 samples)
- 0.00% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (96 samples)
- 2% labs and 8% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- No 2016 data available for analytical capability
- ⇒ **Analytical capability poor**
- ⇒ **Findings don't justify inclusion in EU MACP**

Resmethrin (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM

- Toxicity ADI = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = NA
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (2872 samples)
- 0.06% findings EFSA 2014 report (3372 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 19% labs and 40% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat, muscle, liver, kidney, cow's milk and eggs.

⇒ **Analytical capability low**

⇒ **Few findings**

Tau-fluvalinate

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013) and butter (2015), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013) and egg (2015). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2014.'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.005 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.05 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (1308 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (2417 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 6% labs and 84% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for cows' milk and butter

⇒ **Analytical capability low**

⇒ **No findings**

Tetraconazole

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in milk (2013), liver (2014) and butter (2015), it does not need to be analysed in swine meat (2013), poultry meat (2014) and egg (2015).'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity ADI = 0.004 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.05 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (1834 samples)

- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (3058 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0.00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 51% labs and 80% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for cows' milk, liver and butter.

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **No findings**

Thiacloprid

- No footnote, remark in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method. MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.01 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.03 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (856 samples)
- 4.27% findings EFSA 2014 report (0.06% MRL exceedances)
- 2015 preliminary EFSA data 26.6% findings, 0.5% MRL exceedances in honey. Not tested on other AO commodities.
- 26.60% findings, 0.50% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 41% labs and 76% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for liver, kidney and honey.

⇒ **Analytical capability medium**

⇒ **Some findings in honey, that is currently not included in EU MACP**

Topramezone (Approval pending)

- Footnote h) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012 and remark: 'To be analysed on voluntary basis in liver (2014), it does not need to be analysed in poultry meat (2014). Not relevant for commodities listed in 2013/2015.'
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.001 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.001 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- No monitoring results available in EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (120 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (182 samples)
- 0.00% findings, 0 00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data (47 samples)
- 8% labs and 24% MS analysed full RD in 2015

- Relevant for ruminant's liver and kidney.

⇒ **Analytical capability low**

⇒ **No findings**

Triazophos (Not approved)

- Footnote i) in Reg. (EC) N° 788/2012
- Method: MRM
- Toxicity: ADI = 0.001 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD = 0.001 mg/kg bw
- Priority: 1A
- Evaluation after 1 year (10/2016)
- 0 % findings EFSA 2012 report
- 0% findings EFSA 2013 report (3385 samples)
- 0% findings EFSA 2014 report (4687 samples)
- 0 00% findings, 0 00% MRL exceedances 2015 preliminary EFSA data
- 69% labs and 88% MS analysed full RD in 2015
- Relevant for animal fat, eggs and milk

⇒ **Analytical capability good**

⇒ **No findings**

Annex V: Evaluation at the end of the evaluation period

Information to be gathered for evaluation at the end of the evaluation period

Pesticide X

- Analytical capability (data collection via EURLs)
  - % of labs that took part in the survey
  - % of Member States that took part in the survey
  - % of the labs that is able to analyse the full residue definition
  - % of the labs that analyses part of the residue definition
  - % of the Member States that is able to analyse the full residue definition
  - % of the Member States that analyses part of the residue definition
- MRL exceedances/ findings (data collection by EFSA as part of the data collection for the National Programmes)
  - N° of samples analysed
  - % of samples with findings > LOQ
  - % of samples numerically exceeding the MRL
  - % of samples analysed according to full residue definition (SSD code P005)
  - % of samples analysed for part of the residue definition (SSD code P004)
  - N° of RASFF notifications
  - N° of ARfD exceedances (not systematically calculated by EFSA, only mentioned if specific MS information is available)

Evaluation summarised by COM in Working Document

Pesticide X

- % of labs that is able to analyse the full residue definition
- % of samples with residues > MRL
- % of findings
- N° of RASSF notifications

Annex VI: Proposals for uptake of new substances in the Working Document

Proposal sheet to be filled out by COM, EFSA, EURLs or Member States

Proposal made by:

Substance:

Proposed category or annex:

Findings and/or MRL exceedances:

Method:

Toxicity:

Proposed priority:

Proposed evaluation period:

Relevant commodities:

Additional information:

Annex VII: Substances of interest to be analysed in honey under the national control programmes

EFSA recommended in its 2014 annual report to analyse honey samples for the substances that are listed in the EU MACP in commodities of plant origin, in order to allow estimating the exposure of bees and adapting certain MRLs for honey. Member States are encouraged to conduct these analyses under their national programmes and to clearly report to EFSA which MRL (pesticides MRL or veterinary medicinal product MRL) was used for the evaluation. For honey the residue definition for plant products applies. Next to residue information for the residue definition for plant products, also information on residues in line with the residue definition for animal origin can be useful to get a view on other specific metabolites that might occur in bees.

Substances for which residues frequently occur in honey:

- Acetamiprid
- Amitraz (veterinary medicinal product)
- Azoxystrobin
- Benzalkonium chloride
- Boscalid
- Carbendazim and thiophanate methyl
- Clothianidin
- Chlorfenvinphos
- Coumaphos (veterinary medicinal product)
- Didecyldimethylammonium chloride[6]

[6] The results should be reported as mixture of alkyl-quaternary ammonium salts with alkyl chain lengths of C8, C10 and C12.

- Dimoxystrobin
- Iprodione
- Imidacloprid
- Lambda-cyhalothrin
- Orthophenylphenol
- Thiacloprid

Annex VIII: Commodities of interest to be analysed under the national programmes

EFSA recommended focusing monitoring activities on commodities that frequently contain pesticides residues or that have the potential to result in a significant short-term intake:

- Small fruits and berries
- Grapefruits
- Rucola
- Apricots
- Celeriacs
- Brussels sprouts
- Cherries
- Tea

As currently little monitoring data are available for pesticides residues in feed, EFSA recommended to include animal feed commodities in the monitoring programmes in order to get a view on the animal exposure. On the basis of residue data for feed EFSA is able to estimate the exposure of humans to the pesticides residues.

- Rapeseed
- Soybean

Annex IX: Substances moved from the working document to the EU MACP

- Ametoctradin (2019 EU MACP)
- Cyazofamid (2019 EU MACP)
- Emamectin benzoate B1a, expressed as emamectin (2019 EU MACP)
- Etoxazole (2019 EU MACP)
- Fluopicolide (2018 EU MACP)
- Glyphosate[7] (2019 EU MACP)
- Metrafenone (2019 EU MACP)
- Prothioconazole (2018 EU MACP)
- Prosulfocarb (2018 EU MACP)
- Spirotetramat (2019 EU MACP)

[7] Products of Animal Origin. Analytical capability of full RD:
2015 (survey on 84 labs/25MSs) 23% of labs, 48% of MSs
2016 (survey on 81 labs/25MSs) 24% of labs, 48% of MSs
3.17% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016 preliminary report (63 samples)
Relevant for ruminant kidney and liver. To be checked whether relevant for cows' milk, animal muscle and fat.

Annex X: Special Project on dithiocarbamates (CS2) in organic samples

The existence of naturally occurring dithiocarbamates (CS2) in specific plant commodities can lead to false positive results of MRL exceedances. An effort from the Commission, EFSA and the EURLs has been initiated to examine the background levels of dithiocarbamates in certain plant products.

In order to better understand this issue and in view of the preparation of Art.12 reviews, data on dithiocarbamates background levels in organic products should be made available to EFSA by December 2019. As such MSs should include sampling of organic products for the analysis of dithiocarbamates their National Control Programs in 2018 and deliver the results to EFSA.

Further details on the project can be found following the path below on CIRCA BC:

CIRCABC > SANTE > EURLs for Pesticides

Then in the Library section follow the path:

Library > eurl-pesticides-srm > Project on Phytogenic Levels of Carbon Disulfide (Dithiocarbamates)

ALLEGATO 3

REGIONE---------- ASL ----------

USMAF di

FOGLIO INTEGRATIVO del

VERBALE DI CAMPIONAMENTO 1 n._____ del _____/_____/_____

Campi necessari per l'invio dei dati alla sezione Gestione Accoglienza Flussi del Nuovo Sistema Informativo Sanitario (NSIS) della Banca dati centrale del Ministero della Salute, del flusso residui prodotti fitosanitari negli alimenti.

ORIGINE DEL PRODOTTO =_____

Se l'origine è l'Italia riportare anche la regione di origine

PRODOTTO:
Descrizione:_____

Codice foodex 2 : ---------- (indicare esclusivamente il codice EFSA)

STRATEGIA DI CAMPIONAMENTO

ProgSampStrategy

ST10A=campionamento casuale

ST20A=Campionamento mirato es campioni di controllo

ST30A=Campionamento su sospetto o a seguito precedente controllo

TIPOLOGIA DI PROGRAMMA DI CAMPIONAMENTO

progType

K005A = DM 23-12-1992

K009A = piano coordinato comunitario (regolamento UE 788/2012)

K018A = piano coordinato comunitario e nazionale

K019A = controlli accresciuti all'importazione reg 669/2009

METODO DI CAMPIONAMENTO

sampMethod

N001A = individuale ?

N008A = non conosciuto ?

N009A = Secondo la Direttiva 2002/63/EC recepita in Italia con D.M. 23/07/2003)?

N010A = per alimenti di origine animale prelevati ai sensi della direttiva 96/23/CE

ALLEGATO 3

PUNTO DI CAMPIONAMENTO

sampPoint

E100A = Produzione primaria

E301A = Impianto di trasformazione

E500A = Vendita all'ingrosso e al dettaglio

E510A = distributore all'ingrosso

E520A = dettagliante

E530A = Attività d'importazione

E700A = Magazzino di stoccaggio

altro (visionare anagrafi per la corretta compilazione del codice nel caso il punto del prelievo non coincida con quelli citati sopra)

IDENTIFICATORE OSA

campo OSAid

Partita I.V.A.

Codice Fiscale : _____

campo regSampSD

NUMERO DI REGISTRAZIONE/RICONOSCIMENTO_____

Se azienda agricola codice univoco Anagrafe Aziendale :_____
Altra azienda Partita Iva o Codice Fiscale _____

I verbalizzanti
_____
_____

TIMBRO O FIRMA OSA
_____
_____

DATA
_____