

EFSA Journal 2013;11(5):3248

## REASONED OPINION

## Reasoned opinion on the modification of the existing MRL for tebuconazole in poppy seed<sup>1</sup>

## **European Food Safety Authority**<sup>2,</sup>

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

#### ABSTRACT

In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the Czech Republic, hereafter referred to as the evaluating Member State (EMS), received an application from Bayer s.r.o to modify the existing MRL for the active substance tebuconazole in poppy seed. In order to accommodate for the intended use of tebuconazole, the EMS proposed to raise the existing MRL from the limit of quantification 0.05 mg/kg to the proposed MRL of 0.5 mg/kg. The EMS drafted an evaluation report in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, which was submitted to the European Commission and forwarded to EFSA. According to EFSA the data are sufficient to derive a MRL proposal of 0.2 mg/kg for the proposed use on poppy seed. Adequate analytical enforcement methods are available to control the residues of tebuconazole in the commodity under consideration. Based on the risk assessment results, EFSA concludes that the proposed use of tebuconazole on poppy seed will not result in a consumer exposure exceeding the toxicological reference values and therefore is unlikely to pose a consumer health risk.

© European Food Safety Authority, 2013

#### **KEY WORDS**

Tebuconazole, poppy seed, MRL application, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, consumer risk assessment, triazole fungicide, triazole derivative metabolites.

Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On request from European Commission, Question No EFSA-Q-2012-00980 approved on 27 May 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Correspondence: <u>pesticides.mrl@efsa.europa.eu</u>

Suggested citation: European Food Safety Authority, 2013. Reasoned opinion on the modification of the existing MRL for tebuconazole in poppy seed. EFSA Journal 2013;11(5):3248, 31 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2013.3248

### SUMMARY

In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the Czech Republic, hereafter referred to as the evaluating Member State (EMS), received an application from Bayer s.r.o to modify the existing MRL for the active substance tebuconazole in poppy seed. In order to accommodate for the intended use of tebuconazole, the EMS proposed to raise the existing MRL from the limit of quantification 0.05 mg/kg to the proposed MRL of 0.5 mg/kg. The EMS drafted an evaluation report in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, which was submitted to the European Commission and forwarded to EFSA on 04 December 2012.

EFSA bases its assessment on the evaluation report submitted by the EMS, the Draft Assessment Report (DAR) (and its addendum/addenda) prepared under Council Directive 91/414/EEC, the Commission Review Report on tebuconazole, the conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance tebuconazole, the JMPR Evaluation report as well as the conclusions from previous EFSA opinions on tebuconazole.

The toxicological profile of tebuconazole was assessed in the framework of the peer review under Directive 91/414/EEC and the data were sufficient to derive an ADI of 0.03 mg/kg bw per day and an ARfD of 0.03 mg/kg bw.

The metabolism of tebuconazole in primary crops was investigated in grapes (fruit crops), peanuts (pulses/oilseeds) and wheat (cereals). From these studies the peer review concluded to establish the residue definition for enforcement and for risk assessment as tebuconazole. For the use on poppy seed, EFSA concludes that the metabolism of tebuconazole in primary crops is sufficiently addressed and that the derived residue definitions are applicable.

EFSA concludes that the submitted supervised residue trials are sufficient to derive a MRL proposal of 0.2 mg/kg for the proposed use on poppy seed. Adequate analytical enforcement methods are available to control the residues of tebuconazole in the commodity under consideration at the validated LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg.

Studies investigating the nature of tebuconazole residues in processed commodities were assessed in the peer review and showed that the compound is hydrolytically stable under processing conditions representative of pasteurisation, boiling/cooking and sterilisation. Therefore for processed commodities the same residue definition as for raw agricultural commodities (RAC) is applicable. Considering the low dietary intake of tebuconazole residues via poppy seed, specific studies investigating the magnitude of tebuconazole residues in processed commodities are not considered necessary.

The occurrence of tebuconazole residues in rotational crops was investigated in the framework of the peer review. Based on the available information on the nature and magnitude of residues in succeeding crops, it was concluded that significant residue levels are unlikely to occur in rotational crops provided that the compound is used on poppy seed according to the proposed GAP (Good Agricultural Practice).

Residues of tebuconazole in commodities of animal origin were not assessed in the framework of this application, since poppy seed is normally not fed to livestock.

The consumer risk assessment was performed with revision 2 of the EFSA Pesticide Residues Intake Model (PRIMo). In the framework of the review of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, a comprehensive long-term exposure assessment was performed taking into account the existing uses of tebuconazole at EU level and the existing acceptable CXLs supported by data. EFSA now updates this risk assessment with the median residue values as derived from the supervised residue trials on oilseed rape extrapolated to poppy seed and the median residue values reported in a previously issued EFSA reasoned opinion. In addition, the



exposure calculation was updated taking into account the relevant input values corresponding to Codex MRLs which were recently included in EU legislation. The acute exposure assessment was performed only with regard to poppy seed. The estimated exposure was then compared with the derived toxicological reference values.

It is noted that the long-term consumer exposure calculation is based on the conclusions and recommendations derived in the review of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole under Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. Under the assumption that the MRLs will be amended as proposed in the Article 12 review, the total calculated intake accounted for up to 16.5 % of the ADI (WHO cluster diet B). Thus, no long-term consumer intake concerns were identified for any of the European diets incorporated in the EFSA PRIMo. No acute consumer risk was identified in relation to the MRL proposal.

EFSA concludes that the proposed use of tebuconazole on poppy seed will not result in a consumer exposure exceeding the toxicological reference values and therefore is unlikely to pose a consumer health risk.

EFSA emphasises that the above assessment does not yet take into consideration triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs). Since these metabolites may be generated by several pesticides belonging to the group of triazole fungicides, EFSA recommends that a separate risk assessment should be performed for TDMs as soon as the confirmatory data requested for triazole compounds in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 have been evaluated and a general methodology on the risk assessment of triazole compounds and their triazole derivative metabolites is available.

Thus EFSA proposes to amend the existing MRL as reported in the summary table.

#### Summary table

Code number <sup>(a)</sup>	Commodity	y Existing EU MRL (mg/kg)		Justification for the proposal							
Enforcement residue definition: tebuconazole											
401030	Poppy seed	0.05*	0.2	The MRL proposal reflects the intended use in the Czech Republic which is sufficiently supported by data and no risk was identified for consumers.							

(a): According to Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

(\*): Indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of analytical quantification.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	
Summary	. 2
Table of contents	
Background	5
Terms of reference	5
The active substance and its use pattern	. 6
Assessment	. 7
1. Method of analysis	7
1.1. Methods for enforcement of residues in food of plant origin	7
1.2. Methods for enforcement of residues in food of animal origin	7
2. Mammalian toxicology	
3. Residues	
3.1. Nature and magnitude of residues in plant	. 8
3.1.1. Primary crops	. 8
3.1.2. Rotational crops	11
3.2. Nature and magnitude of residues in livestock	
4. Consumer risk assessment	12
Conclusions and recommendations	
References	17
Appendices	
Abbreviations	



## BACKGROUND

Regulation (EC) No  $396/2005^3$  establishes the rules governing the setting of pesticide MRLs at European Union level. Article 6 of that Regulation lays down that any party having a legitimate interest or requesting an authorisation for the use of a plant protection product in accordance with Council Directive  $91/414/\text{EEC}^4$ , repealed by Regulation (EC) No  $1107/2009^5$ , shall submit to a Member State, when appropriate, an application to modify a MRL in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of that Regulation.

The Czech Republic, hereafter referred to as the evaluating Member State (EMS), received an application from the company Bayer  $s.r.o^{6}$  to modify the existing MRL for the active substance tebuconazole in poppy seed. This application was notified to the European Commission and EFSA, and was subsequently evaluated by the EMS in accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation.

After completion, the evaluation report was submitted to the European Commission who forwarded the application, the evaluation report and the supporting dossier to EFSA on 04 December 2012.

The application was included in the EFSA Register of Questions with the reference number EFSA-Q-2012-00980 and the following subject:

Modification of MRL for tebuconazole in poppy seed.

The Czech Republic proposed to raise the existing MRL of tebuconazole in poppy seed from the limit of quantification 0.05 mg/kg to 0.5 mg/kg.

EFSA proceeded with the assessment of the application and the evaluation report as required by Article 10 of the Regulation.

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

In accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, EFSA shall, based on the evaluation report provided by the evaluating Member State, provide a reasoned opinion on the risks to the consumer associated with the application.

In accordance with Article 11 of that Regulation, the reasoned opinion shall be provided as soon as possible and at the latest within three months (which may be extended to six months where more detailed evaluations need to be carried out) from the date of receipt of the application. Where EFSA requests supplementary information, the time limit laid down shall be suspended until that information has been provided.

In this particular case the deadline for providing the reasoned opinion is 04 March 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005. OJ L 70, 16.03.2005, p. 1-16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991. OJ L 230, 19.08.1991, p. 1-32.

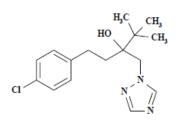
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009. OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1-50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bayer s.r.o, Siemensova 2717/4, 155 00, Praha 5 – Stodulky, Czech Republic.



#### THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE AND ITS USE PATTERN

Tebuconazole is the ISO common name for (*RS*)-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-pentan-3-ol (IUPAC). The chemical structure of the compound is reported below.



Molecular weight: 307.8 g/mol

Tebuconazole is a systemic fungicide belonging to the class of triazoles. The compound acts as an ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitor (EBI). The lack of normal sterol production inhibits the growth of the fungus, hereby effectively preventing further infection and/or invasion of host tissues. The active substance is used against a wide range of fungal pathogens in a high number of agricultural crops.

Tebuconazole was evaluated in the framework of Council Directive 91/414/EEC with Denmark designated as rapporteur Member State (RMS). It was included in Annex I of this Directive by Directive 2008/125/EC<sup>7</sup> which entered into force on 01 September 2009 for use as fungicide only. In accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011<sup>8</sup> tebuconazole is approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, repealing Council Directive 91/414/EEC.

The representative uses evaluated in the peer review were outdoor foliar applications on grapes and cereals in northern and southern Europe and seed treatment on barley in northern Europe. The Draft Assessment Report (DAR) of tebuconazole has been peer reviewed by EFSA (EFSA, 2008).

The EU MRLs for tebuconazole are established in Annex IIIA of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 (Appendix C). EU MRLs for tebuconazole in products of plant and animal origin have been set for the first time in 2008 by means of Regulation (EC) No 149/2008<sup>9</sup> which were based on MRLs previously established at national level. Following MRLs applications, EFSA recommended the modification of the MRLs for swedes, turnip, mandarin, passion fruit, various citrus fruits and pulses (EFSA, 2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011b) which were legally implemented in several regulations<sup>10, 11, 12</sup>. The most recent recommendations for citrus (except oranges), lettuce and other salad plants, parsley and chives (EFSA, 2012) were included in a regulation which was voted in the SCFCAH on 23 February but which is not yet published (SANCO/10065/2013). In this regulation also the acceptable Codex MRLs adopted by CAC in July 2012 were taken into account.

In 2011, EFSA reviewed the existing MRLs for tebuconazole according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 (EFSA, 2011a); the implementation of the EFSA recommendations is currently discussed in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH) (Doc. SANCO/12783/2011). The existing EU MRLs (including the MRLs voted in February 2012) as well as the EFSA recommendations resulting from the MRL review are summarized in Appendix C. The existing EU MRL for tebuconazole on poppy seed is set at the LOQ of 0.05 mg/kg. Codex Alimentarius has established CXLs for a wide range of commodities, but no CXLs have been set for the crop under consideration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Commission Directive 2008/125/EC of 19 December 2008, OJ L 344, 20.12.2008, p. 78-88.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 23 May 2011. OJ L 153, 11.06.2011, p. 1-186.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) 149/2008 of 29 January 2008, OJ L 58, 1.3.2008, p. 1-398.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) 459/2010 of 27 May 2010, OJ L 129, 28.5.2010, p. 3-49.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 750/2010 of 07 July 2010, OJ L 220, 21.8.2010, p. 1–56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 524/2011 of 26 May 2011, OJ L 142, 28.5.2011, p. 1–56.



The details of the intended GAP for tebuconazole are given in Appendix A.

### ASSESSMENT

EFSA bases its assessment on the evaluation report submitted by the EMS (Czech Republic, 2012), the Draft Assessment Report (DAR) (and its addendum/addenda) prepared under Council Directive 91/414/EEC (Denmark, 2008a, 2008b), the Commission Review Report on tebuconazole (EC, 2008), the conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance tebuconazole (EFSA, 2008), the JMPR Evaluation report (FAO, 1994, 2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011) as well as the conclusions from previous EFSA opinions on tebuconazole (EFSA, 2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2012). The assessment is performed in accordance with the legal provisions of the Uniform Principles for the Evaluation and the Authorisation of Plant Protection Products adopted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 546/2011<sup>13</sup> and the currently applicable guidance documents relevant for the consumer risk assessment of pesticide residues (EC, 1996, 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1997f, 1997g, 2000, 2010a, 2010b, 2011; OECD, 2011).

#### 1. Method of analysis

#### **1.1.** Methods for enforcement of residues in food of plant origin

Analytical methods for the determination of tebuconazole residues in plant commodities were assessed in the DAR and during the peer review under Directive 91/414/EEC (Denmark, 2008a; EFSA, 2008).

The multi-residue method DFG-S19 using GC-MS and its ILV were evaluated and adequately validated for the determination of parent tebuconazole in plant matrices with a LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg in high water content (tomato, onion, cauliflower), high fat content (rape), acidic (orange) and dry (wheat) commodities (Denmark, 2008a).

The multi-residue QuEChERS method using HPLC-MS/MS described in the European Standard EN 15662:2008 is also applicable for the determination of tebuconazole in high water content, acidic and dry commodities (CEN, 2008).

Since the commodity under consideration belongs to the group of high fat content commodities, EFSA concludes that sufficiently validated analytical methods for enforcing the proposed MRL for tebuconazole on the poppy seed are available.

#### **1.2.** Methods for enforcement of residues in food of animal origin

Analytical methods for the determination of residues in food of animal origin are not assessed in the current application, since poppy seed is normally not fed to livestock.

#### 2. Mammalian toxicology

The toxicological profile of the active substance tebuconazole was assessed in the framework of the peer review under Directive 91/414/EEC (EFSA, 2008). The data were sufficient to derive toxicological reference values for tebuconazole which are compiled in Table 2-1.

Metabolism studies in both mammalians and plants have shown that active substances belonging to the chemical class of triazoles are degraded/metabolized to a certain extent to common metabolites known as triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs), the major ones being the metabolites 1,2,4-triazole<sup>14</sup>, triazole alanine<sup>15</sup>, triazole lactic acid<sup>16</sup> and triazole acetic acid<sup>17</sup>. In 2007 the toxicological profile of TMDs was discussed by the experts in the EFSA Pesticide Risk Assessment Peer Review (PRAPeR)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 546/2011 of 10 June 2011. OJ L 155, 11.06.2011, p. 127-175.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> 1*H*-[1,2,4]triazole (see Appendix E).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> 2–amino-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-yl-propionic acid (see Appendix E).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> [1,2,4]triazol-1-yl-lactic acid (see Appendix E).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> [1,2,4]triazol-1-yl-acetic acid (see Appendix E).



Expert Meeting 14. The proposed toxicological reference values for the TDMs were finally published in the EFSA conclusion on difenoconazole, another active substance belonging to the triazole class (EFSA, 2011c).

	Source	Year	Value	Study relied upon	Safety factor
Tebuconazole	(sum of enanti	omers)			
ADI	EFSA	2008	0.03 mg/kg bw per day	Dog, 1 year toxicity study (supported by develop- mental mouse study; safety factor 300)	100
ARfD	EFSA	2008	0.03 mg/kg bw	Mouse, developmental study	300
Metabolites: 1	2,4-triazole, t	riazole acetic	acid, triazole lactic	acid	
ADI	EFSA	2011c	0.02 mg/kg bw per day	Rat, multigeneration study	1000
ARfD	EFSA	2011c	0.06 mg/kg bw	Rat, developmental study	500
Metabolite: tri	azole alanine				
ADI	EFSA	2011c	0.10 mg/kg bw per day	Rat, developmental study	1000
ARfD	EFSA	2011c	0.10 mg/kg bw	Rat, developmental study	1000

Table 2-1:	Overview	of the	toxicological	reference values
	0,01,10,0	or the	tomeorogreat	rerence varaes

It is noted that JMPR established an ADI of 0.03 mg/kg bw per day and ARfD of 0.3 mg/kg bw for tebuconazole (FAO, 2010).

#### 3. Residues

#### 3.1. Nature and magnitude of residues in plant

#### **3.1.1. Primary crops**

#### 3.1.1.1. Nature of residues

The metabolism of tebuconazole in primary crops was evaluated by Denmark (Denmark, 2008a) and reviewed by EFSA (EFSA, 2008) in the framework of the peer review under Directive 91/414/EEC. The details of the metabolism studies are reported in the DAR and the EFSA reasoned opinion on the review of the existing MRLs (Denmark, 2008a; EFSA, 2011a).

The peer review proposed parent tebuconazole (sum of isomers) as provisional residue definition for monitoring and risk assessment purposes for all categories of crops (EFSA, 2008). These residue definitions were confirmed in the framework of the MRL review (EFSA, 2011a). The current enforcement residue definition in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 is parent tebuconazole.

In addition, it was concluded that a risk assessment needs to be performed for the triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs). Since these metabolites may be generated by several pesticides belonging to the group of triazole fungicides, EFSA recommended that this risk assessment should be performed as soon as the confirmatory data requested for triazole compounds in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 have been evaluated and a general methodology on the risk assessment of triazole compounds and their triazole derivative metabolites is available (EFSA, 2011a).



For the uses on poppy seed, EFSA concludes that the metabolism of tebuconazole is sufficiently addressed and the residue definitions for enforcement and risk assessment agreed in the peer review are applicable.

#### 3.1.1.2. Magnitude of residues

In support of the intended GAP on poppy seeds in NEU the applicant submitted eight GAP compliant outdoor residue trials (2 x 160 g a.s./ha, PHI 56d) conducted on oilseed rape. The trials were performed during 2002 and 2006 in Germany, United Kingdom, France and Sweden. The applicant proposed to extrapolate the results of the residue trials to poppy seeds. The extrapolation is acceptable according to the EU guidance document (EC, 2011).

The results of the residue trials, the related risk assessment input values (highest residue, median residue) and the MRL proposal are summarised in Table 3-1.

The storage stability of tebuconazole in primary crops was investigated in the DAR under Directive 91/414/EEC (Denmark, 2008a). Residues of tebuconazole were found to be stable at typically  $\leq$  -20°C for up to 30 months in matrices with high water-, high acid-, and high fat content as well as in dry matrices. As the supervised residue trial samples were stored under conditions for which integrity of the samples was demonstrated, it is concluded that the residue data are valid with regard to storage stability.

According to the EMS, the analytical methods used to analyse the supervised residue trial samples have been sufficiently validated and were proven to be fit for the purpose (Czech Republic, 2012).

EFSA concludes that the data are sufficient to derive a MRL proposal of 0.2 mg/kg for the intended use on poppy seed in NEU.

It is noted that in the framework of the MRL review a use on poppy seeds was assessed (FR/NEU: 2 x 250 g a.s. /ha, 90 d PHI). As the available trials did not match with the GAP (eleven outdoor residue trials conducted on oilseed rape in northern Europe with 2 x 375 g/ha, PHI 56-76d were available) EFSA derived a tentative MRL proposal (0.05 mg/kg), noting that 4 residue trials complying with the northern GAP on poppy seed would be required (EFSA, 2011). Since the studies presented in the framework of the current MRL application resulted in a higher MRL proposal of 0.2 mg/kg, this value is recommended to be included in the EU legislation.



Table 3-1: Overview of the available residues trials data

Commodity	Residue	Outdoor	Individual trial	Median	Highest	MRL	Median	Comments	
	region (a)	/Indoor	<b>Enforcement</b> (tebuconazole)	Risk assessment (tebuconazole)	residue (mg/kg) (b)	residue (mg/kg) (c)	proposal (mg/kg)	CF (d)	(e)
<b>Rape seed</b> $\rightarrow$ poppy seed	NEU	Outdoor	<0.02; 0.02; 2x0.03; 2x0.04; 0.07; 0.11	<0.02; 0.02; 2x0.03; 2x0.04; 0.07; 0.11	0.035	0.11	0.2	1	$\begin{array}{l} R_{ber} = 0.125 \\ R_{max} = 0.143 \\ MRL_{OECD} = \\ 0.168/0.2 \end{array}$

(a): NEU (Northern and Central Europe), SEU (Southern Europe and Mediterranean), EU (i.e. indoor use) or Import (country code) (EC, 2011).

(b): Median value of the individual trial results according to the enforcement residue definition.

(c): Highest value of the individual trial results according to the enforcement residue definition.

(d): The median conversion factor for enforcement to risk assessment is obtained by calculating the median of the individual conversion factors for each residue trial.

(e): Statistical estimation of MRLs according to the EU methodology (R<sub>ber</sub>, R<sub>max</sub>; EC, 1997g) and unrounded/rounded values according to the OECD methodology (OECD, 2011).

(\*): Indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of analytical quantification.



#### 3.1.1.3. Effect of industrial processing and/or household preparation

The effect of processing on the <u>nature</u> of tebuconazole was investigated in studies performed at three test conditions representing pasteurisation, baking/brewing/boiling and sterilisation (20 minutes at 90°C, pH 4; 60 minutes at 100°C pH 5; 20 minutes at 120°C, pH 6). The studies were reported in the DAR and in the conclusion on the peer review (Denmark, 2008a; EFSA, 2008). EFSA concluded that the compound is hydrolytically stable under the representative processing conditions. Thus, for processed commodities the same residue definition as for raw agricultural commodities (RAC) is applicable (EFSA, 2008).

No processing studies have been submitted investigating the effects of processing on the magnitude of tebuconazole residues in processed poppy seed. Considering the low dietary exposure of consumers and the insignificant contribution of poppy seed to the total dietary intake such studies are not required. Taking into account the high fat solubility of tebuconazole (log Pow = 3.7, EFSA, 2008), it is expected that accumulation of tebuconazole residues may occur in plant oils (e.g. poppy seed oil).

#### **3.1.2.** Rotational crops

Poppy seed can be grown in rotation with other plants and therefore the possible occurrence of residues in succeeding crops resulting from the use on primary crops has to be assessed (EC, 1997c). However, since the application rate of tebuconazole on poppy seed is less critical compared with the uses assessed in the framework of the article 12 MRLs review (EFSA, 2011a), no significant levels of tebuconazole residues are expected in crops grown in rotation with the crop under consideration, provided that tebuconazole is applied according to the intended GAP on poppy seed.

#### 3.2. Nature and magnitude of residues in livestock

Since poppy seed and its by-products are not normally fed to livestock, the nature and magnitude of tebuconazole residues in livestock is not assessed in the framework of this application (EC, 1996).



#### 4. Consumer risk assessment

In the framework of the review of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 a comprehensive long-term exposure assessment was performed taking into account the existing uses of tebuconazole at EU level. EFSA now updates this risk assessment with the median residue values as derived from the supervised residue trials on oilseed rape extrapolated to poppy seed (see Table 3-1) and the median residue values reported in a previously issued EFSA reasoned opinion (EFSA, 2012). In addition, STMR values derived by JMPR were taken into account (only for those crops where the JMPR derived higher values compared to the input values derived in the MRL review or where no specific median values were derived by EFSA).

The consumer risk assessment was performed with revision 2 of the EFSA Pesticide Residues Intake Model (PRIMo). This exposure assessment model contains the relevant European food consumption data for different sub-groups of the EU population <sup>18</sup> (EFSA, 2007).

The model assumptions for the long-term exposure assessment are considered to be sufficiently conservative for a first tier exposure assessment, assuming that all food items consumed have been treated with the active substance under consideration. In reality, it is not likely that all food consumed will contain residues at the MRL or at levels of the median residue values identified in supervised field trials. However, if this first tier exposure assessment does not exceed the toxicological reference value for long-term exposure (i.e. the ADI), a consumer health risk can be excluded with a high probability.

The acute exposure assessment was performed only with regard to the commodity under consideration assuming the consumption of a large portion of the food item as reported in the national food surveys and that these items contained residues at the highest level as observed in supervised field trials. A variability factor accounting for the inhomogeneous distribution on the individual items consumed was included in the calculation, when required (EFSA, 2007).

The input values used for the dietary exposure calculation are summarised in Table 4-1.

Commodity	Chronic e	exposure assessment	Acute exposure assessment								
	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment							
Risk assessment residue definition: tebuconazole											
Poppy seed	0.04	Median residue (Table 3.1)	0.11	Highest residue <sup>(1)</sup> (Table 3.1)							
Citrus fruit (except oranges)	0.24	Median residue x PF peeling (1.31x0.18) (EFSA, 2012)	only with reg	ssment was undertaken ard to the crop under sideration.							
Lettuce and other salad plants including Brassicaceae	0.05	Median residue (EFSA, 2012)									
Chives, parsley	0.58	Median residue (EFSA, 2012)									

 Table 4-1:
 Input values for the consumer dietary exposure assessment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The calculation of the long-term exposure (chronic exposure) is based on the mean consumption data representative for 22 national diets collected from MS surveys plus 1 regional and 4 cluster diets from the WHO GEMS Food database; for the acute exposure assessment the most critical large portion consumption data from 19 national diets collected from MS surveys is used. The complete list of diets incorporated in EFSA PRIMo is given in its reference section (EFSA, 2007).



Commodity	Chronic e	xposure assessment	Acute expos	sure assessment
	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment	Input value (mg/kg)	Comment
Plums	0.08	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Elderberries	0.345	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Bananas	0.01	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Papaya	0.18	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Carrots	0.11	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Garlic	0.02	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Onions	0.02	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Courgettes	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Sweet corn	0.06	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Cauliflower	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Head cabbage	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Globe artichokes	0.145	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Bean (dry)	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Peanut	0.035	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Soya bean (dry)	0.02	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Cotton seed	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Olives for oil production	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Barley	0.085	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Oats	0.085	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Rice	0.275	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Rye	0.05	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Coffee beans	0.04	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Hops	9.65	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Liver, kidney, edible offal/ruminants, pigs and other farm animals	0.06	STMR (FAO, 2011)		
Other commodities of plant and animal origin	See	e Appendix D.		

(1) Normally for oilseeds the STMR should be used for the calculation of the short term exposure. However, since poppy seed is a speciality crop which might be marketed directly, EFSA uses the HR for the worst case exposure calculation, assuming that a consumer consumes poppy seeds from one producer, without having been mixed or bulked with products from different provenance.

The estimated exposure was then compared with the toxicological reference values derived for tebuconazole (see Table 2-1). The results of the intake calculation are presented in Appendix B to this reasoned opinion.



No long-term consumer intake concerns were identified for any of the European diets incorporated in the EFSA PRIMo. The total calculated intake accounted for up to 16.5 % of the ADI (WHO cluster diet B). The contribution of residues in poppy seed to the total consumer exposure accounted for a maximum of 0.05 % of the ADI (WHO regional European diet).

No acute consumer risk was identified in relation to the MRL proposal for poppy seed. The calculated maximum exposure in percentage of the ARfD was 0.4 % (DE child, variability factor 1).

EFSA concludes that the intended use of tebuconazole on poppy seed will not result in a consumer exposure exceeding the toxicological reference values and therefore is unlikely to pose a public health concern.



#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### CONCLUSIONS

The toxicological profile of tebuconazole was assessed in the framework of the peer review under Directive 91/414/EEC and the data were sufficient to derive an ADI of 0.03 mg/kg bw per day and an ARfD of 0.03 mg/kg bw.

The metabolism of tebuconazole in primary crops was investigated in grapes (fruit crops), peanuts (pulses/oilseeds) and wheat (cereals). From these studies the peer review concluded to establish the residue definition for enforcement and for risk assessment as tebuconazole. For the use on poppy seed, EFSA concludes that the metabolism of tebuconazole in primary crops is sufficiently addressed and that the derived residue definitions are applicable.

EFSA concludes that the submitted supervised residue trials are sufficient to derive a MRL proposal of 0.2 mg/kg for the proposed use on poppy seed. Adequate analytical enforcement methods are available to control the residues of tebuconazole in the commodity under consideration at the validated LOQ of 0.02 mg/kg.

Studies investigating the nature of tebuconazole residues in processed commodities were assessed in the peer review and showed that the compound is hydrolytically stable under processing conditions representative of pasteurisation, boiling/cooking and sterilisation. Therefore for processed commodities the same residue definition as for raw agricultural commodities (RAC) is applicable. Considering the low dietary intake of tebuconazole residues via poppy seed, specific studies investigating the magnitude of tebuconazole residues in processed commodities are not considered necessary.

The occurrence of tebuconazole residues in rotational crops was investigated in the framework of the peer review. Based on the available information on the nature and magnitude of residues in succeeding crops, it was concluded that significant residue levels are unlikely to occur in rotational crops provided that the compound is used on poppy seed according to the proposed GAP (Good Agricultural Practice).

Residues of tebuconazole in commodities of animal origin were not assessed in the framework of this application, since poppy seed is normally not fed to livestock.

The consumer risk assessment was performed with revision 2 of the EFSA Pesticide Residues Intake Model (PRIMo). In the framework of the review of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, a comprehensive long-term exposure assessment was performed taking into account the existing uses of tebuconazole at EU level and the existing acceptable CXLs supported by data. EFSA now updates this risk assessment with the median residue values as derived from the supervised residue trials on oilseed rape extrapolated to poppy seed and the median residue values reported in a previously issued EFSA reasoned opinion. In addition, the exposure calculation was updated taking into account the relevant input values corresponding to Codex MRLs which were recently included in EU legislation. The acute exposure assessment was performed only with regard to poppy seed. The estimated exposure was then compared with the derived toxicological reference values.

It is noted that the long-term consumer exposure calculation is based on the conclusions and recommendations derived in the review of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole under Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. Under the assumption that the MRLs will be amended as proposed in the Article 12 review, the total calculated intake accounted for up to 16.5 % of the ADI (WHO cluster diet B). Thus, no long-term consumer intake concerns were identified for any of the European diets incorporated in the EFSA PRIMo. No acute consumer risk was identified in relation to the MRL proposal.



EFSA concludes that the proposed use of tebuconazole on poppy seed will not result in a consumer exposure exceeding the toxicological reference values and therefore is unlikely to pose a consumer health risk.

EFSA emphasises that the above assessment does not yet take into consideration triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs). Since these metabolites may be generated by several pesticides belonging to the group of triazole fungicides, EFSA recommends that a separate risk assessment should be performed for TDMs as soon as the confirmatory data requested for triazole compounds in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 have been evaluated and a general methodology on the risk assessment of triazole compounds and their triazole derivative metabolites is available.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Code number <sup>(a)</sup>	Commodity	Existing EU MRL (mg/kg)	Proposed EU MRL (mg/kg)	Justification for the proposal								
Enforceme	Enforcement residue definition: tebuconazole											
401030	Poppy seed	0.05*	0.2	The MRL proposal reflects the intended use in the Czech Republic which is sufficiently supported by data and no risk was identified for consumers.								

(a): According to Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

(\*): Indicates that the MRL is set at the limit of analytical quantification.



#### References

- Anastassiades M, Lehotay SJ, Stajnbaher D and Schenck FJ, 2003. Fast and Easy Multiresidue Method Employing Acetonitrile Extraction/Partitioning and Dispersive Solid-Phase Extraction for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Produce. Journal of AOAC International, 86, 22, 412-431.
- CEN (European Committee for Standardisation), 2008. Foods of plant origin Determination of pesticide residues using GC-MS and/or LC-MS/MS following acetonitrile extraction/partitioning and clean-up by dispersive SPE. QuEChERS-method. EN 15662.2008. November 2008.
- Czech Republic, 2012. Evaluation report on the modification of MRL for tebuconazole in poppy seed prepared by the evaluating Member State Czech Republic under Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, 01 November 2012, 24 pp.
- Denmark, 2008a. Draft Assessment Report (DAR) on the active substance tebuconazole prepared by the rapporteur Member State Denmark in the framework of Directive 91/414/EEC, April 2008.
- Denmark, 2008b. Addendum to the draft assessment report on the active substance tebuconazole prepared by the rapporteur Member State Denmark in the framework of Council Directive 91/414/EEC, April 2008.
- EC (European Commission), 1996. Appendix G. Livestock Feeding Studies. 7031/VI/95-rev.4.
- EC (European Commission), 1997a. Appendix A. Metabolism and distribution in plants. 7028/IV/95-rev.3.
- EC (European Commission), 1997b. Appendix B. General recommendations for the design, preparation and realisation of residue trials. Annex 2. Classification of (minor) crops not listed in the Appendix of Council Directive 90/642/EEC. 7029/VI/95-rev.6.
- EC (European Commission), 1997c. Appendix C. Testing of plant protection products in rotational crops. 7524/VI/95-rev.2.
- EC (European Commission), 1997d. Appendix E. Processing studies. 7035/VI/95-rev.5.
- EC (European Commission), 1997e. Appendix F. Metabolism and distribution in domestic animals. 7030/VI/95-rev.3.
- EC (European Commission), 1997f. Appendix H. Storage stability of residue samples. 7032/VI/95-rev.5.
- EC (European Commission), 1997g. Appendix I. Calculation of maximum residue level and safety intervals. 7039/VI/95.
- EC (European Commission), 2000. Residue analytical methods. For pre-registration data requirement for Annex II (part A, section 4) and Annex III (part A, section 5 of Directive 91/414). SANCO/3029/99-rev.4.
- EC (European Commission), 2010a. Classes to be used for the setting of EU pesticide Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs). SANCO 10634/2010 Rev. 0, finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health at its meeting of 23-24 March 2010.
- EC (European Commission), 2010b. Residue analytical methods. For post-registration control. SANCO/825/00-rev.8.1.
- EC (European Commission), 2011. Appendix D. Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs. 7525/VI/95-rev.9.
- EC (European Commission), 2008. Review report for the active substance tebuconazole. Finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health at its meeting on 20 October 2008 in view of the inclusion of tebuconazole in Annex I of Council Directive 91/414/EEC. SANCO/171/08-Final, 09 September 2008, 9 pp.

- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2007. Reasoned opinion on the potential chronic and acute risk to consumers health arising from proposed temporary EU MRLs.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2008. Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance tebuconazole. EFSA Scientific Report (2008) 176. 1-109.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2009a. Reasoned opinion of EFSA prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAS) on the modification of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole in swedes and turnips. EFSA Scientific Report (2009) 318, 1-30.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2009b. Reasoned opinion of EFSA prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAS) on the modification of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole in mandarins and passion fruit. EFSA Journal, 2009:7(10):1368, 27 pp.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2010. Reasoned opinion of EFSA prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAS) on the modification of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole in various citrus fruits. EFSA Journal 2010; 8(11):1896, 30 pp.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2011a. Review of the existing maximum residue levels (MRLs) for tebuconazole according to article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. EFSA Journal 2011; 9(8):2339, 96 pp.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2011b. Reasoned opinion of EFSA prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAS) on the modification of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole in pulses. EFSA Journal 2011; 9(6):2282, 30 pp.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2011c. Conclusion of EFSA prepared by PRAPeR on the peer review of pesticide risk assessment of the active substance difenoconazole. EFSA Journal 2011; 9(1):1967, 71 pp.
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2012. Reasoned opinion of EFSA prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAS) on the modification of the existing MRLs for tebuconazole in citrus (except oranges), lettuce and other salad plants, parsley and chives. EFSA Journal 2012; 10(9):2898, 37 pp.
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 1994. Tebuconazole. In: Pesticide residues in food –1994. Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Expert Group on Pesticide Residues. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 127, 165-180.
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2009a. Tebuconazole. In: Pesticide residues in food – 2008. Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Expert Group on Pesticide Residues. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 193, 341-354.
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2009b. Submission and evaluation of pesticide residues data for the estimation of Maximum Residue Levels in food and feed. Pesticide Residues. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 197. [264 pp.].
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), 2010. Tebuconazole. In: Pesticide residues in food—2010. Evaluations. Part II. Toxicology. World Health Organisation, WHO/IPCS/93.34, 307-312.
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2011. Tebuconazole. In: Pesticide residues in food – 2011. Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Expert Group on Pesticide Residues. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 211, 307-330.
- Meier U, 2001. Growth Stages of mono- and dicotyledonous plants. BBCH Monograph, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Federal Biological Research Centre of Agriculture and Forest. Braunschweig, Germany.



OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), 2011. OECD MRL Calculator: spreadsheet for single data set and spreadsheet for multiple data set, 2 March 2011. In: Pesticide Publications/Publications on Pesticide Residues.



## APPENDICES

## Appendix A. GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE (GAPS)

-	Member	F	Pest or		Formulation Appl			ication Application rate per treatment				treatment	PHI	Remarks
and/or	State or	G	group of	type	conc.	method	growth	number	interval	kg as/hL	water	kg a.s./ha	(days)	
situation	Country	or	pests		of a.s.	kind	stage &	min	min	min max	L/ha	min max		
		Ι	controlled				season	max	max		min			
		(b)		(d -	(i)	(f - h)	(j)				max		(1)	(m)
(a)			(c)	f)				(k)						
			Foliar		160 G/L	Foliar	BBCH	1-2		0.02-0.08	200-600	0.12-0.16	56	Product dose
			poppy		TEBUCONAZOLE	spray	15-69			tebuconazole		tebuconazole		rate: 0.75-1.0
			diseases											l/ha, combi
			(Pleospora											product containing 80
		Selarot	calvescens,											g/L
Poppy seed	CZ		Sclerotinia	EC										prothioconazole
r oppy seed	CL	1	spp.,	LC										1
			Alternaria											
			brassicae),											
			Growth											
			regulation											
			effect.											
Remarks: (a)					ns, e.g. Codex, should							ow, individual	plant, bet	ween the
				tion sh	ould be described (e.g	. fumigatio		1 2.		oment used mus	st be indica	ited		
(b) (c)				schouse	e application (G) or in	door		g/kg or g/l		treatment (Gro	wth stages	of mono-and di	icotyledo	nous
(d)				snous	c application (G) of in	4001	0)					luding where re		
(e)				ts, soil	born insects, foliar fu	ngi, weeds		on season	at time of	application	,			
					iable concentrate (EC						er of applic	cation possible	under pra	octical
(f)										st be provided				
(g)					4 <sup>th</sup> Ed., 1999 or other	codes, e.g				harvest interval				
			C, should be us				(m)			e: Extent of use	e/economic	e importance/res	strictions	(1.e.
All abbreviations used must be explained Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading,									razing)					
	dusting,	-		raying	, low volume spraying	, spreading	g,							
	uusung,	urene	11											



## Appendix B. Pesticide Residue Intake Model (PRIMO)

Tebuconazole										
Status of the active substance:	Included	Code no.								
LOQ (mg/kg bw):	0.02	02 proposed LOQ:								
Toxi	cological end	l points								
ADI (mg/kg bw/day):	0.03	ARfD (mg/kg bw):	0.03							
Source of ADI:	EFSA	Source of ARfD:	EFSA							
Year of evaluation:	2008	Year of evaluation:	2008							

Prepare workbook for refined calculations

Undo refined calculations

			Chronic risk assessme	nt - refined o	alculations				
				ge) in % of ADI m - maximum 17					
		No of diets exce							
Highest calculated	1	Highest contributo		2nd contributor to	) )		3rd contributor to		pTMRLs a
TMDI values in %		to MS diet	Commodity /	MS diet	Commodity /		MS diet	Commodity /	LOQ
of ADI	MS Diet	(in % of ADI)	aroup of commodities	(in % of ADI)	group of commodities		(in % of ADI)	group of commodities	(in % of A
16.5	WHO Cluster diet B	2.4	Tomatoes	2.2	Beans (with pods)		2.2	Wine grapes	0.3
14.9	NL child	3.4	Beans (with pods)	2.7	Apples		2.0	Milk and milk products: Cattle	2.1
14.0	DE child	5.2	Apples	1.0	Milk and milk products:	Cattle	0.7	Tomatoes	1.1
13.9	FR toddler	7.4	Beans (with pods)	1.1	Apples	outilo	0.9	Carrots	0.1
11.5	FR infant	5.6	Beans (with pods)	1.7	Milk and milk products:	Cattle	1.1	Apples	1.8
11.0	IE adult	1.5	Wine grapes	1.2	Beans (without pods)	outilo	1.1	Beans (with pods)	0.2
10.8	WHO cluster diet E	2.0	Wine grapes	1.9	Beans (with pods)		1.5	Beans (without pods)	0.3
9.1	FR all population	4.9	Wine grapes	0.9	Beans (with pods)		0.5	Wheat	0.0
8.8	PT General population	3.1	Wine grapes	1.7	Beans (without pods)		0.7	Rice	0.1
8.6	UK Toddler	3.8	Sugar beet (root)	0.7	Apples		0.7	Wheat	0.1
8.2	ES child	1.6	Beans (with pods)	0.8	Milk and milk products:	Cattle	0.8	Tomatoes	0.9
7.2	WHO regional European diet	1.3	Beans (with pods)	0.8	Tomatoes	outilo	0.5	Wheat	0.4
7.0	NL general	1.7	Beans (with pods)	0.8	Wine grapes		0.5	Apples	0.4
6.5	ES adult	1.6	Beans (with pods)	0.6	Tomatoes		0.5	Wine grapes	0.4
6.4	SE general population 90th percentile	0.8	Milk and milk products: Cattle	0.6	Tomatoes		0.6	Beans (with pods)	0.9
6.1	WHO cluster diet D	1.1	Wheat	0.8	Tomatoes		0.5	Rice	0.3
6.1	UK Infant	1.7	Sugar beet (root)	0.7	Apples		0.6	Rice	0.4
5.6	WHO Cluster diet F	0.7	Wine grapes	0.6	Wheat		0.5	Tomatoes	0.1
5.6	DK child	1.0	Apples	0.0	Wheat		0.5	Rye	0.3
4.7	UK vegetarian	1.0	Wine grapes	0.6	Sugar beet (root)		0.5	Tomatoes	0.0
4.7	IT kids/toddler	1.0	Wheat	1.1	Tomatoes		0.6	Beans (with pods)	0.0
4.4	UK Adult	1.1	Wine grapes	0.7	Sugar beet (root)		0.3	Rice	0.0
4.4	IT adult	1.0	Beans (with pods)	0.9	Tomatoes		0.3	Wheat	0.0
4.3	DK adult	1.0	Wine grapes	0.9	Apples		0.3	Wheat	0.0
3.5	LT adult	0.8	Apples	0.5	Tomatoes		0.3	Swine: Meat	0.0
3.0	PL general population	0.8	Apples	0.5	Tomatoes		0.3	Beans (without pods)	0.3
									0.0
3.0 2.4	FI adult	0.9	Apples Wine grapes	0.7	Tomatoes		0.4	Beans (with pods)	

Conclusion:

The estimated Theoretical Maximum Daily Intakes (TMDI), based on pTMRLs were below the ADI. A long-term intake of residues of Tebuconazole is unlikely to present a public health concern.



#### Acute risk assessment /children - refined calculations

Acute risk assessment / adults / general population - refined calculations

The acute risk assessment is based on the ARfD.

For each commodity the calculation is based on the highest reported MS consumption per kg bw and the corresponding unit weight from the MS with the critical consumption. If no data on the unit weight was available from that MS an average European unit weight was used for the IESTI calculation.

In the IESTI 1 calculation, the variability factors were 10, 7 or 5 (according to JMPR manual 2002), for lettuce a variability factor of 5 was used.

In the IESTI 2 calculations, the variability factors of 10 and 7 were replaced by 5. For lettuce the calculation was performed with a variability factor of 3.

Threshold MRL is the calculated residue level which would leads to an exposure equivalent to 100 % of the ARfD.

commodities	No of commodities for which ARfD/ADI is exceeded (IESTI 1):								No of commodities for which ARfD/ADI is exceeded (IESTI 2):			
mo	IESTI 1	*)	**)	IESTI 2	*)	**)	IESTI 1	*)	**)	IESTI 2	*)	**)
ssed o			pTMRL/			pTMRL/			pTMRL/			pTMRL/
SSS	Highest % of		threshold MRL	Highest % of		threshold MRL	Highest % of		threshold MRL	Highest % of		threshold MRL
ö	ARfD/ADI	Commodities	(mg/kg)	ARfD/ADI	Commodities	(mg/kg)	ARfD/ADI	Commodities	(mg/kg)	ARfD/ADI	Commodities	(mg/kg)
Unproce	0.4	Poppy seed	0.11 / -	0.4	Poppy seed	0.11/-	0.1	Poppy seed	0.11/-	0.1	Poppy seed	0.11 / -
	No of critical MR	Ls (IESTI 1)					No of critical MR	LS (IESTI 2)				

-	No of commodities for which ARfD/ADI is exceeded:		No of commodities for which ARfD/ADI is exceeded:			
Ē	***)			***)		
Processed co	PTMRL/ Highest % of Processed threshold MRL ARID/ADI commodities (mg/kg)		Highest % of Processed ARfD/ADI commodities	pTMRL/ threshold MRL (mg/kg)		
Pro						
	*) The results of the IESTI calculations are reported for at least 5 commodities. If the ARID is exceeded for more than 5 commodities, all IESTI values > 90% of ARID are reported. **) pTMRL: provisional temporary MRL **) pTMRL: provisional temporary MRL for unprocessed commodity					
	Conclusion:					
	For Tebuconazole IESTI 1 and IESTI 2 were calculated for food commodities for which pTMRLs were submitted and for which consumption data are available. No exceedance of the ARID/ADI was identified for any unprocessed commodity.					
	For processed commodities, no exceedance of the ARID/ADI was identified.					



## Appendix C. EXISTING EU MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS (MRLS)

(Pesticides - Web Version - EU MRLs (File created on 25/04/2013 11:04)

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconaz	role	
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
100000	1. FRUIT FRESH OR FROZEN; NUTS			
110000	(i) Citrus fruit			
110010	Grapefruit (Shaddocks, pomelos, sweeties, tangelo, ugli and other hybrids)	0.9	0.90	5
110020	Oranges (Bergamot, bitter orange, chinotto and other hybrids)	0.9	0.90	0,9
110030	Lemons (Citron, lemon )	0.9	0.90	5
110040	Limes	0.9	0.90	5
110050	Mandarins (Clementine, tangerine and other hybrids)	3	3.00	5
110990	Others	0.9		5
120000	(ii) Tree nuts (shelled or unshelled)	0.05*		0,05*
120010	Almonds	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120020	Brazil nuts	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120030	Cashew nuts	0.05*		0,05*
120040	Chestnuts	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120050	Coconuts	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120060	Hazelnuts (Filbert)	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120070	Macadamia	0.05*		0,05*
120080	Pecans	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120090	Pine nuts	0.05*		0,05*
120100	Pistachios	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120110	Walnuts	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
120990	Others	0.05*		0,05*
130000	(iii) Pome fruit			
130010	Apples (Crab apple)	1	0.30	1
130020	Pears (Oriental pear)	1	0.30	1
130030	Quinces	0.5	0.50	0,5
130040	Medlar	0.5	0.50	0,5
130050	Loquat	0.5	0.50	0,5
130990	Others	0.5		0,5
140000	(iv) Stone fruit			
140010	Apricots	1	0.60	1
140020	Cherries (sweet cherries, sour cherries)	5		5
140030	Peaches (Nectarines and similar hybrids)	1	0.60	1
140040	Plums (Damson, greengage,	0.5	0.60	1

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconaz	ole	
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
	mirabelle)			
140990	Others	0.5		0,5
150000	(v) Berries & small fruit			
151000	(a) Table and wine grapes	2		2
151010	Table grapes	2	0.50	2
151020	Wine grapes	2		2
152000	(b) Strawberries	0.05*	0.02*	0,05*
153000	(c) Cane fruit	1		1
153010	Blackberries	1	0.50	1
153020	Dewberries (Loganberries,			
	Boysenberries, and			
	cloudberries)	1		1
153030	Raspberries (Wineberries )	1	0.50	1
153990	Others	1		1
154000	(d) Other small fruit & berries	2		2
154010	Blueberries (Bilberries			
	cowberries (red bilberries))	2	1.50	2
154020	Cranberries	2	1.50	2
154030	Currants (red, black and white)	2	1.50	2
154040	Gooseberries (Including			
	hybrids with other ribes			
	species)	2	1.50	2
154050	Rose hips	2		2
154060	Mulberries (arbutus berry)	2		2
154070	Azarole (mediteranean			
	medlar)	2		2
154080	Elderberries (Black			
	chokeberry (appleberry), mountain ash, azarole,			
	buckthorn (sea sallowthorn),			
	hawthorn, service berries, and			
	other treeberries)	2	1.50	2
154990	Others	2	1.00	2
160000	(vi) Miscellaneous fruit	-		_
161000	(a) Edible peel	0.05*		0,05*
161010	Dates	0.05*	+	0,05*
161020	Figs	0.05*	+	0,05*
161020	Table olives	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
161030	Kumquats (Marumi	0.001	0.05	0,05
101040	kumquats, nagami kumquats)	0.05*		0,05*
161050	Carambola (Bilimbi)	0.05*		0.05*
161060	Persimmon	0.05*		0,05*

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconaz	Tebuconazole			
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>		
161070	Jambolan (java plum) (Java apple (water apple), pomerac, rose apple, Brazilean cherry (grumichama), Surinam					
	cherry)	0.05*		0,05*		
161990	Others	0.05*		0,05*		
162000	(b) Inedible peel, small					
162010	Kiwi	0.5		0,5		
162020	Lychee (Litchi) (Pulasan, rambutan (hairy litchi))	0.05*		0,05*		
162030	Passion fruit	1	1.00	1		
162040	Prickly pear (cactus fruit)	0.05*		0,05*		
162050	Star apple	0.05*		0,05*		
162060	American persimmon (Virginia kaki) (Black sapote, white sapote, green sapote, canistel (yellow sapote), and	0.05*		0,05*		
162990	mammey sapote) Others			0.05*		
162990	(c) Inedible peel, large	0.05*		0,05*		
		0.05*		0.05*		
163010 163020	Avocados Bananas (Dwarf banana,	0.05*		0,05*		
165020	plantain, apple banana)	0.05*	0.05	0,05*		
163030	Mangoes	0.05	0.10	0,03		
163040	Papaya	2	2.00	2		
163050	Pomegranate	0.05*	2.00	0,05*		
163060	Cherimoya (Custard apple, sugar apple (sweetsop), llama and other medium sized Annonaceae)	0.05*		0,05*		
163070	Guava	0.05*		0,05*		
163080	Pineapples	0.05*		0,05*		
163090	Bread fruit (Jackfruit)	0.05*		0,05*		
163100	Durian	0.05*		0,05*		
163110	Soursop (guanabana)	0.05*		0,05*		
163990	Others	0.05*		0,05*		
200000	2. VEGETABLES FRESH OR FROZEN					
210000	(i) Root and tuber vegetables					
211000	(a) Potatoes	0.2		0,2		
212000	(b) Tropical root and tuber vegetables	0.05*		0,05*		

***.	
*	<b>C</b>
- e	rsa 📾
European Food	Safety Authority

Reasoned opinion	on the modification of	f the existing MRL for	tebuconazole in poppy seed

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconazole			
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>	
212010	Cassava (Dasheen, eddoe				
	(Japanese taro), tannia)	0.05*		0,05*	
212020	Sweet potatoes	0.05*		0,05*	
212030	Yams (Potato bean (yam	0.05%		0.05*	
212040	bean), Mexican yam bean)	0.05*		0,05*	
212040	Arrowroot Others	0.05*		0,05* 0,05*	
212990	(c) Other root and tuber	0.05*		0,05*	
215000	vegetables except sugar beet				
213010	Beetroot	0.05*		0,05*	
213010	Carrots	0.05	0.40	0,05	
213020	Celeriac	0.5	0.40	0,5	
213030	Horseradish	0.3	0.30	0,5	
213040	Jerusalem artichokes	0.4	0.40	0,05*	
213050	Parsnips	0.03	0.40	0,05	
213000	Parsley root	0.5	0.40	0,5	
213070	Radishes (Black radish,	0.5	0.40	0,5	
	Japanese radish, small radish and similar varieties)	0.05*		0,05*	
213090	Salsify (Scorzonera, Spanish	0.4		0.4	
213100	salsify (Spanish oysterplant)) Swedes	0.4	0.20	0,4	
213100			0.30	0,3	
213110	Turnips Others	0.3	0.30	0,3	
		0.05*		0,05*	
220000	(ii) Bulb vegetables Garlic	0.1	0.00	0.4	
220010	Onions (Silverskin onions)	0.1	0.06	0,1	
220020	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.05*	0.06	0,1	
220030	Shallots	0.05*	0.05	0,05*	
220040	Spring onions (Welsh onion and similar varieties)	0.5	0.60	0,5	
220990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
230000	(iii) Fruiting vegetables				
231000	(a) Solanacea				
231010	Tomatoes (Cherry tomatoes, )	1	0.90	1	
231020	Peppers (Chilli peppers)	0.5	0.60	0,5	
231030	Aubergines (egg plants) (Pepino)	0.5		0,5	
231040	Okra, lady's fingers	0.05*		0,05*	
231990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
232000	(b) Cucurbits - edible peel				
232010	Cucumbers	0.5	0.20	0,5	
232020	Gherkins	0.05*		0,05*	
232030	Courgettes (Summer squash,			,	
	marrow (patisson))	0.2	0.20	0,2	
232990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
233000	(c) Cucurbits-inedible peel				
233010	Melons (Kiwano)	0.2		0,2	

Code	Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply	Tebuconazole			
number		Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>	
233020	Pumpkins (Winter squash)	0.2	0.15	0,2	
233030	Watermelons	0.2	0.15	0,2	
233990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
234000	(d) Sweet corn	0.2		0,6	
239000	(e) Other fruiting vegetables	0.05*		0,05*	
240000	(iv) Brassica vegetables				
241000	(a) Flowering brassica				
241010	Broccoli (Calabrese, Chinese				
	broccoli, Broccoli raab)	1	0.15	1	
241020	Cauliflower	1	0.05	1	
241990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
242000	(b) Head brassica				
242010	Brussels sprouts	0.5	0.70	0,5	
242020	Head cabbage (Pointed head				
	cabbage, red cabbage, savoy				
	cabbage, white cabbage)	1	0.70	1	
242990	Others	0.5		0,5	
243000	(c) Leafy brassica				
243010	Chinese cabbage (Indian (Chinese) mustard, pak choi, Chinese flat cabbage (tai goo choi), peking cabbage (pe-				
	tsai), cow cabbage)	1		1	
243020	Kale (Borecole (curly kale),				
	collards)	0.05*		0,05*	
243990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
244000	(d) Kohlrabi	0.05*		0,05*	
250000	(v) Leaf vegetables & fresh herbs				
251000	(a) Lettuce and other salad plants including Brassicacea	0.05*		0,5	
251010	Lamb's lettuce (Italian comsalad)	0.05*		0,5	
251020	Lettuce (Head lettuce, lollo rosso (cutting lettuce), iceberg lettuce, romaine (cos) lettuce)	0.05*		0,5	
251030	Scarole (broad-leaf endive) (Wild chicory, red-leaved chicory, radicchio, curld leave	0.05*			
251040	endive, sugar loaf) Cress	0.05*		0,5	
251040		0.05*		0,5	
	Land cress	0.05*		0,5	
251060	Rocket, Rucola (Wild rocket)	0.05*	+	0,5	
251070	Red mustard	0.05*		0,5	
251080	Leaves and sprouts of Brassica spp (Mizuna)	0.05*		0,5	
251990	Others	0.05*		0,5	
252000	(b) Spinach & similar (leaves)	0.05*		0,05*	

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconaz	Tebuconazole		
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>	
252010	Spinach (New Zealand				
	spinach, turnip greens (turnip				
	tops))	0.05*		0,05*	
252020	Purslane (Winter purslane				
	(miner's lettuce), garden purslane, common purslane,				
	sorrel, glassworth)	0.05*		0,05*	
252030	Beet leaves (chard) (Leaves of	0.05		0,05	
232030	beetroot)	0.05*		0,05*	
252990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
253000	(c) Vine leaves (grape leaves)	0.05*	1	0,05*	
254000	(d) Water cress	0.05*	1	0,05*	
255000	(e) Witloof	0.05*	0.15	0,05*	
256000	(f) Herbs	0.00	0.12	0,00	
256010	Chervil	0.05*	1	0,05*	
256020	Chives	0.05	0.60	0,03 2	
256030	Celery leaves (fennel leaves,	0.0	0.00	-	
200000	Coriander leaves, dill leaves,				
	Caraway leaves, lovage,				
	angelica, sweet cisely and				
	other Apiacea)	0.05*		0,05*	
256040	Parsley	0.05*		2	
256050	Sage (Winter savory, summer				
	savory, )	0.05*		0,05*	
256060	Rosemary	0.05*		0,05*	
256070	Thyme (marjoram, oregano)	0.05*		0,05*	
256080	Basil (Balm leaves, mint,				
	peppermint)	0.05*		0,05*	
256090	Bay leaves (laurel)	0.05*		0,05*	
256100	Tarragon (Hyssop)	0.05*		0,05*	
256990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
260000	(vi) Legume vegetables (fresh)				
260010	Beans (with pods) (Green				
	bean (french beans, snap				
	beans), scarlet runner bean,	2		2	
260020	slicing bean, yardlong beans) Beans (without pods) (Broad	2		2	
200020	beans, Flageolets, jack bean,				
	lima bean, cowpea)	2		2	
260030	Peas (with pods) (Mangetout	-	1	_	
	(sugar peas))	2		2	
260040	Peas (without pods) (Garden				
	pea, green pea, chickpea)	0.05*		0,05*	
260050	Lentils	0.05*		0,05*	
260990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
270000	(vii) Stem vegetables (fresh)				
270010	Asparagus	0.05*	0.02*	0,05*	
270020	Cardoons	0.05*		0.05*	

****	
*	C
- e	rsa 🗖
European Food	Safety Authority

Reasoned opinion o	n the modification of the	he existing MRL for t	ebuconazole in poppy seed

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconazole		
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
270030	Celery	0.3		0,3
270040	Fennel	0.05*		0,05*
270050	Globe artichokes	0.5	0.60	0,6
270060	Leek	1	0.60	1
270070	Rhubarb	0.05*		0,05*
270080	Bamboo shoots	0.05*		0,05*
270090	Palm hearts	0.05*		0,05*
270990	Others	0.05*		0,05*
280000	(viii) Fungi	0.05*		0,05*
280010	Cultivated (Common mushroom, Oyster mushroom, Shi-take)	0.05*		0,05*
280020	Wild (Chanterelle, Truffle,			
	Morel,)	0.05*		0,05*
280990	Others	0.05*		0,05*
290000	(ix) Sea weeds	0.05*		0,05*
300000	3. PULSES, DRY			
300010	Beans (Broad beans, navy beans, flageolets, jack beans, lima beans, field beans, cowpeas)	0.2	0.20	0,3
300020	Lentils	0.05*	0.20	0,2
300030	Peas (Chickpeas, field peas,	0.05	0.20	0,2
	chickling vetch)	0.05*	0.20	0,2
300040	Lupins	0.2	0.20	0,2
300990	Others	0.05*		0,2
400000	4. OILSEEDS AND OILFRUITS			
401000	(i) Oilseeds			
401010	Linseed	0.05*	0.60	0,05*
401020	Peanuts	0.05*		0,15
401030	Poppy seed	0.05*	0.05	0,05*
401040	Sesame seed	0.05*		0,05*
401050	Sunflower seed	0.05*		0,05*
401060	Rape seed (Bird rapeseed, turnip rape)	0.5	0.50	0,5
401070	Soya bean	0.1	0.07	0,15
401080	Mustard seed	0.2	0.30	0,2
401090	Cotton seed	0.05*		2
401100	Pumpkin seeds	0.05*		0,05*
401110	Safflower	0.05*		0,05*
401120	Borage	0.05*		0,05*
401130	Gold of pleasure	0.05*	0.30	0,05*
401140	Hempseed	0.05*		0,05*
401150	Castor bean	0.05*		0,05*
401990	Others	0.05*		0,05*
402000	(ii) Oilfruits	0.05*		0,05*

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconazole			
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>	
402010	Olives for oil production	0.05*	0.05	0,05*	
402020	Palm nuts (palmoil kernels)	0.05*		0,05*	
402030	Palmfruit	0.05*		0,05*	
402040	Kapok	0.05*		0,05*	
402990	Others	0.05*		0,05*	
500000	5. CEREALS				
500010	Barley	2	2	2	
500020	Buckwheat	0.2		0,2	
500030	Maize	0.2		0,2	
500040	Millet (Foxtail millet, teff)	0.2		0,2	
500050	Oats	2	2	2	
500060	Rice	2		2	
500070	Rye	0.2	0.1	0,2	
500080	Sorghum	0.2		0,2	
500090	Wheat (Spelt Triticale)	0.2	0.1	0,2	
500990	Others	0.2		0,2	
600000	6. TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL			,	
	INFUSIONS AND COCOA				
610000 (i) Tea (dried leaves and stalks,					
	fermented or otherwise of				
	Camellia sinensis)	0.05*		0,05*	
620000	(ii) Coffee beans	0.1	0.1	0,1	
630000	(iii) Herbal infusions (dried)	50		50	
631000	(a) Flowers	50		50	
631010	Camomille flowers	50		50	
631020	Hybiscus flowers	50		50	
631030	Rose petals	50		50	
631040	Jasmine flowers	50		50	
631050	Lime (linden)	50		50	
631990	Others	50		50	
632000	(b) Leaves	50		50	
632010	Strawberry leaves	50		50	
632020	Rooibos leaves	50		50	
632030	Maté	50		50	
632990	Others	50		50	
633000	(c) Roots	50		50	
633010	Valerian root	50		50	
633020	Ginseng root	50		50	
633990	Others	50		50	
639000	(d) Other herbal infusions	50		50	
640000	(iv) Cocoa (fermented beans)	0.05*		0,05*	
650000	(v) Carob (st johns bread)	0.05*		0,05*	
700000	7. HOPS (dried), including hop pellets and unconcentrated powder	30		40	
800000	8. SPICES				

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconazole		
number	the MRLs apply		EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
810000	(i) Seeds			
810010	Anise	2		2
810020	Black caraway	2		2
810030	Celery seed (Lovage seed)	1		1
810040	Coriander seed	2		2
810050	Cumin seed	1		1
810060	Dill seed	1		1
810070	Fennel seed	2		2
810080	Fenugreek	1		1
810090	Nutmeg	1		1
810990	Others	1		1
820000	(ii) Fruits and berries	1		1
820010	Allspice	1		1
820020	Anise pepper (Japan pepper)	1		1
820030	Caraway	1		1
820040	Cardamom	1		1
820050	Juniper berries	1		1
820060	Pepper, black and white (Long			
	pepper, pink pepper)	1		1
820070	Vanilla pods	1		1
820080	Tamarind	1		1
820990	Others	1		1
830000	(iii) Bark	1		1
830010	Cinnamon (Cassia)	1		1
830990	Others	1		1
840000	(iv) Roots or rhizome	1		1
840010	Liquorice	1		1
840020	Ginger	1		1
840030	Turmeric (Curcuma)	1		1
840040	Horseradish	1		1
840990	Others	1		1
850000	(v) Buds	1		1
850010	Cloves	1		1
850020	Capers	1		1
850990	Others	1		1
860000	(vi) Flower stigma	1		1
860010	Saffron	1		1
860990	Others	1		1
870000	(vii) Aril	1		1
870010	Mace	1		1
870990	Others	1		1
900000	9. SUGAR PLANTS	0.05*		0,05*
900010	Sugar beet (root)	0.05*		0,05*
900020	Sugar cane	0.05*		0,05*
900030	Chicory roots	0.05*		0,05*

***			
*	-		
	e	sa	0
European	Food S	afety Aut	nority

0.1

Reasoned opinion of	n the modification of	the existing MRL for	tebuconazole in poppy seed

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconaz		
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
900990	Others	0.05*		0,05*
1000000	10. PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN- TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS			
1010000	(i) Meat, preparations of meat, offals, blood, animal fats fresh chilled or frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked or processed as flours or meals other processed products such as sausages and food preparations based on these	0.1		
1011000	(a) Swine	0.1		
1011010	Meat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1011020	Fat free of lean meat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1011030	Liver	0.1	0.1*	0,2
1011040	Kidney	0.1	0.1*	0,2
1011050	Edible offal	0.1		0,2
1011990	Others	0.1		0,1
1012000	(b) Bovine	0.1		
1012010	Meat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1012020	Fat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1012030	Liver	0.1	0.20	0,2
1012040	Kidney	0.1	0.1*	0,2
1012050	Edible offal	0.1		0,2
1012990	Others	0.1		0,1
1013000	(c) Sheep	0.1		
1013010	Meat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1013020	Fat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1013030	Liver	0.1	0.2	0,2
1013040	Kidney	0.1	0.1*	0,2
1013050	Edible offal	0.1		0,2
1013990	Others	0.1		0,1
1014000	(d) Goat	0.1		
1014010	Meat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1014020	Fat	0.1	0.1*	0,1

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconazole		
number	individual products to which the MRLs apply	Current MRLs	EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
1014030	Liver	0.1	0.2	0,2
1014040	Kidney	0.1	0.1*	0,2
1014050	Edible offal	0.1		0,2
1014990	Others	0.1		0,1
1015000	(e) Horses, asses, mules or hinnies	0.1		
1015010	Meat	0.1		0,1
1015020	Fat	0.1		0,1
1015030	Liver	0.1		0,2
1015040	Kidney	0.1		0,2
1015050	Edible offal	0.1		0,2
1015990	Others	0.1		0,1
1016000	(f) Poultry -chicken, geese, duck, turkey and Guinea fowl-			
, ostrich, pigeon		0.1		0,1
1016010	Meat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1016020	Fat	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1016030	Liver	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1016040	Kidney	0.1		0,1
1016050	Edible offal	0.1		0,1
1016990	Others	0.1		0,1
1017000	(g) Other farm animals (Rabbit, Kangaroo)	0.1		
1017010	Meat	0.1		0,1
1017020	Fat	0.1		0,1
1017030	Liver	0.1		0,2
1017040	Kidney	0.1		0,2
1017050	Edible offal	0.1		0,2
1017990	Others	0.1		0,1
1020000	(ii) Milk and cream, not concentrated, nor containing added sugar or sweetening matter, butter and other fats derived from milk, cheese and			
1020010	curd Cattle	0.05*	0.02*	0,05* 0,05*

Code	Groups and examples of	Tebuconaz	ole	
number	umber individual products to which the MRLs apply		EFSA recomme ndations <sup>(a)</sup>	SANCO/ 10065/201 3 <sup>(b)</sup>
1020020	Sheep	0.05*	0.02*	0,05*
1020030	Goat	0.05*	0.02*	0,05*
1020040	Horse	0.05*		0,05*
1020990	Others	0.05*		0,05*
1030000	(iii) Birds' eggs, fresh preserved or cooked Shelled eggs and egg yolks fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved whether or not containing added sugar or sweetning			
	matter	0.1	0.1*	0,1
1030010	Chicken	0.1		0,1
1030020	Duck	0.1		0,1
1030030	Goose	0.1		0,1
1030040	Quail	0.1		0,1
1030990	Others	0.1		0,1
1040000	(iv) Honey (Royal jelly, pollen)	0.05*		0,05*
1050000	(v) Amphibians and reptiles (Frog legs, crocodiles)	0.05*		0,05*
1060000	(vi) Snails	0.05*	1	0,05*
1070000	(vii) Other terrestrial animal products	0.1		0,1

(\*) Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.
 <sup>(a)</sup> The MRLs recommended by EFSA in its reasoned opinion on the review of the existing maximum residue levels for tebuconazole (EFSA, 2011a) and not yet voted by the SCFCAH. For details on the derived MRLs see the table footnotes of the reasoned opinion.
 (b) MRLs voted in February 2012, not yet published, taking into account of the provide derived in generation of the provide derived in the derived derived in the derived derived in the derived deriv

MRL proposals derived in response to MRL applications (EFSA, 2012) and acceptable Codex CXLs adopted in 2011.



#### Appendix D. INPUT VALUES USED FOR CHRONIC CONSUMER RISK ASSESSMENT

The input values were derived in the framework of the MRL review (EFSA, 2011)

Commodity	Chronic risk assessment				
	Input value (mg/kg)		Comment		
Risk assessment re	sidue del	finitior	a: tebuconazole		
Grapefruit		0.05	Median x PF <sup>(1)</sup>		
Oranges		0.05	Median x PF <sup>(1)</sup>		
Lemons		0.05	Median x PF <sup>(1)</sup>		
Limes		0.05	Median x PF <sup>(1)</sup>		
Mandarins		0.18	Median x PF <sup>(1)</sup>		
Almonds		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Brazil nuts		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Chestnuts		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Coconuts		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Hazelnuts		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Pecans		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Pistachios		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Walnuts		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Apples		0.13	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Pears		0.13	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Quinces		0.13	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Apricots		0.16	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Cherries		0.37	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		
Peaches		0.16	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Plums		0.11	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Table grapes		0.17	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Wine grapes		0.37	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		
Strawberries		0.02	MRL(=LOQ) <sup>(1)</sup>		
Blackberries		0.10	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Raspberries		0.10	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Dewberries		0.10	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		
Blueberries		0.52	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Cranberries		0.52	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Currants (red, black and white)		0.52	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Gooseberries		0.52	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Elderberries		0.35	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Table olives		0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Passion fruit		0.03	Median x PF <sup>(1)</sup>		

Commodity	Chronic risk assessment				
	Input value (mg/kg		Comment		
Mangoes	- 0 ,	0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Papaya		0.36	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Carrots		0.15	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Celeriac	(	0.08	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Horseradish	(	0.15	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Parsnips	(	0.15	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Parsley root		0.15	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Salsify		0.15	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		
Swedes	(	0.12	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Turnips	(	0.12	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Garlic	(	0.04	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Onions	(	0.04	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Shallots	(	0.04	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Spring onions	(	0.11	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Tomatoes	(	0.23	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Peppers	(	0.26	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Aubergines (egg plants)	(	0.11	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		
Cucumbers		0.08	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Courgettes		0.08	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Melons	(	0.09	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		
Pumpkins	(	0.04	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Watermelons	(	0.04	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Broccoli	(	0.04	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Cauliflower	(	0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Brussels sprouts	(	0.06	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Head cabbage	(	0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Chinese cabbage	(	0.46	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Kohlrabi		0.05	EU MRL <sup>(3)</sup>		
Witloof	(	0.05	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Chives	(	0.11	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>		
Beans (fresh, with pods)	:	2.00	EU MRL <sup>(3)</sup>		
Beans (fresh, withou pods)	t :	2.00	EU MRL <sup>(3)</sup>		
Asparagus		0.02	MRL(=LOQ) <sup>(1)</sup>		
Celery		0.19	Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>		



#### Reasoned opinion on the modification of the existing MRL for tebuconazole in poppy seed

Commodity	Chronic risk assessment			
	In v			Comment
Globe artichokes	(n	ng/kg) 0.15		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Leek		0.13	_	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
		0.07	_	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Beans (dry) Lentils		0.07	_	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Peas (dry)		0.07		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Lupins (dry)		0.07		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Linseed		0.14		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Peanuts		0.05		EU MRL <sup>(3)</sup>
Poppy seed		0.05	_	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Sunflower seed		0.05	_	EU MRL <sup>(3)</sup>
Rape seed		0.10	_	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Soya bean		0.02		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Mustard seed		0.02	_	Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Gold of pleasure		0.10		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Olives for oil		0.05		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
production				
Barley grain	Barley grain			Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Oats grain	Oats grain			Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Rice grain		0.28		Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>
Rye grain		0.05		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Wheat grain		0.05		Median residue <sup>(1)</sup>
Hops (dried)		9.65		Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>
Spices (seeds)		0.40		Median residue (tentative) <sup>(2)</sup>
Sugar beet (root)		0.05		EU MRL <sup>(3)</sup>
				im of tebuconazole, hydroxy- pressed as tebuconazole
Swine meat		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Swine fat (free of lean meat)		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Ruminant meat		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Ruminant fat		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Poultry meat		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Poultry fat		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Poultry liver		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Cattle milk	Cattle milk			MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Sheep milk		0.02		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Goat milk		0.02		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>
Birds' eggs		0.10		MRL (=LOQ) <sup>(4)</sup>

(1): At least one relevant GAP reported by the RMS is fully supported by data for this commodity; the risk assessment values derived in section 3 are used for the exposure calculations.

- (2): Use reported by the RMS is not fully supported by data but the risk assessment values derived in section 3 are used for indicative exposure calculations.
- (3): Use reported by the RMS is not fully supported by data; the existing EU MRL is used for indicative exposure calculations.
  (4): Livestock dietary burden resulting from the GAPs reported by the
- (4): Livestock dietary burden resulting from the GAPs reported by the RMS is fully supported by data for this commodity; the risk assessment values derived in section 3 are used for the exposure calculations.



Common name	IUPAC name	Structural formula
Hydroxy- tebuconazole	5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-3- (1H-1,2,4-triazol-1- ylmethyl)pentane-1,3-diol	H <sub>3</sub> C OH HO CH <sub>3</sub> CI N N
1,2,4-triazole	1H-[1,2,4]triazole	
triazole alanine	2–amino-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-yl- propionic acid	
triazole lactic acid	[1,2,4]triazol-1-yl-lactic acid	
triazole acetic acid	[1,2,4]triazol-1-yl-acetic acid	



ABBREVIATIONS	
ADI	acceptable daily intake
ARfD	acute reference dose
a.s.	active substance
BBCH	growth stages of mono- and dicotyledonous plants
bw	body weight
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CEN	European Committee for Standardisation (Comité Européen de Normalisation, <i>French</i> )
CF	conversion factor for enforcement residue definition to risk assessment residue definition
CIPAC	Collaborative International Pesticide Analytical Council
CXL	Codex Maximum Residue Limit (Codex MRL)
d	day
DAR	Draft Assessment Report
EC	emulsifiable concentrate
EC	European Community
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMS	evaluating Member State
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAP	good agricultural practice
GC	gas chromatography
GS	growth stage
ha	hectare
hL	hectolitre
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HR	highest residue
i.e.	that is (id est, Latin)
ILV	independent laboratory validation
IPCS	International Programme of Chemical Safety
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
kg	kilogram
L	litre

## ABBREVIATIONS

# efsa

LOAEL	lowest observed adverse effect level
LOQ	limit of quantification
MRL	maximum residue level
MS	Member States
MS/MS	tandem mass spectrometry
NEU	northern European Union
NOAEL	no observed adverse effect level
MW	molecular weight
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PF	processing factor
PHI	pre-harvest interval
PRIMo	(EFSA) Pesticide Residues Intake Model
QuEChERS	Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, and Safe (method)
R <sub>ber</sub>	statistical calculation of the MRL by using a non-parametric method
R <sub>max</sub>	statistical calculation of the MRL by using a parametric method
RAC	raw agricultural commodity
RD	residue definition
RMS	rapporteur Member State
SANCO	Directorate-General for Health and Consumers
SCFCAH	Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health
SEU	Southern European Union
WHO	World Health Organisation