



Pesticide Residues Committee

Pesticide Residues Committee

Pesticide Residues Monitoring Report

Second Quarter Report 2008
Quarter Ended June 2008

Published: 9 December 2008

CONTENTS

Page

Summary Findings 1
What's new? 2
Section I – Introduction 3
The Results 6
Apples 6
Beans with Pods 9
Breakfast Cereals (Wholegrain) 13
Carrots 15
Chicken 17
Chinese Cabbage 18
Courgettes 20
Cucumber 22
Grapes 24
Lettuce 26
Liver 27
Melons 28
Milk 31
Oily Fish 32
Oranges 34
Parsnips 38
Pears 40
Peppers 42
Potatoes 44
Smoothies (fruit based) 47
Spinach 48
Supplier Details 50
Section II 50
PSD assessment of risk 50
Appendix A 70
Summary of Results 70
Appendix B 72
Summary of MRL Exceedances 72
Appendix C 75
Appendix D 172
Additional Action Taken 172
Appendix E 173
Pesticides analysed as multi-component analytes and their reporting limits 173
Glossary 175

Summary Findings

This is our second quarterly report for 2008.

This quarter's programme surveyed 1140 samples of 21 different foods: apples, beans in pods, wholegrain breakfast cereal, carrots, chicken, Chinese cabbage, courgettes, cucumbers, grapes, lettuce, liver, melons, milk, oily fish, oranges, parsnips, pears, peppers, potatoes, smoothies and spinach

The results show 11 samples contained residues above the maximum permitted levels.

A screening assessment is done for each residue and commodity combination to identify residue levels that would lead to intakes above the relevant reference doses. Detailed assessments are then produced for every case where the actual residue level found could lead to an intake above the reference dose. We have looked carefully at all these findings including the risk assessments provided by PSD. In all of the cases the presence of the residues found would be unlikely to have had any effect on the health of anyone who ate the food.

For our 2008 surveillance programme we are pleased to report that we have again expanded the range of pesticides that we look for in our fruit and vegetables surveys up to 240 and have introduced a more sensitive reporting limit in most cases to 0.01 mg/kg. In 2007 the maximum number of pesticides that we looked for in any survey was 200 with a routine reporting limit of 0.02mg/kg. For this reason we may in the future find more residues and multi-residues in single samples.

We continue to publish details of suppliers and retailers of the food sampled. We have asked suppliers and the authorities of the exporting countries for an explanation of our findings – any responses we received are at appendix D.

Thanks go to all of those individuals and organisations responsible for helping us put this report together. These include our Secretariat and scientists (both based at the Pesticides Safety Directorate), the shoppers and Defra officials who have collected the samples and laboratory staff across the UK who undertook the analysis.

Dr Ian Brown
OBE BSc (Agric) FRCP FFOM
Chairman Pesticide Residues Committee

What's new?

“Reporting Results” (page 3)

This section has been updated.

Introduced in Quarter 1 2008 (our previous report)

Expanded range of pesticides

In our fruit and vegetable surveys for 2008 we will be looking for up to 240 pesticides. (In 2007 the maximum number of pesticides that we looked for in any survey was 200).

Reduced reporting limits

We have reduced many of our reporting limits to 0.01 mg/kg. (In 2007 most of our reporting limits were 0.02 mg/kg).

Measurement Uncertainty

We have identified which results are above MRLs after taking into account measurement uncertainty (see Appendix B).

Section I – Introduction

Background

Food safety is important. Modern food production processes have given us plentiful supplies of a wide range of good quality affordable produce.

In the food industry of today the production environment can be managed from the preparation of seeds used for crops, through to growth, harvesting and storage of the produce.

One of the ways the food industry controls the environment in which foodstuffs are produced is by applying pesticides. They help farmers and growers maximise the production of foodstuffs by, for example, preventing weeds inhibiting the growth of the crop, or insects destroying or infesting them. Pesticides can also be used to help protect seeds, or prolong the life of crops after they have been harvested. Biological and physical controls are also used to protect crops or as part of an integrated system.

As pesticides are used to control unwanted pests, weeds and diseases, they can potentially also harm people, wildlife and the environment. This is why the UK, in common with most other countries, imposes legally enforceable conditions as to how and when pesticides can be used. No pesticide can be supplied or used on a food or ornamental crops in the UK without Government authorisation. To obtain this authorisation the manufacturer of the pesticide must show that it does not present a concern for people's health or the environment. Naturally derived and synthetic pesticides are subject to the same regulation.

-Once the authorisation has been granted Government authorities carry out follow up checks to ensure that the authorisation is providing the necessary degree of protection to users, consumers and the environment and that those who use pesticides are complying with conditions specified within it.

The Government authority responsible for checking pesticide residues in foodstuffs is the Pesticides Safety Directorate. The Pesticide Residues Committee (PRC) oversees (and provides an independent check) on this work. We know that the use of pesticides on crops may lead to traces (residues) of these chemicals in food and we expect to find these in our monitoring programme.

The Pesticide Residues Committee (PRC)
The Pesticide Residues Committee (PRC) is an independent group of experts; our main function is to oversee Government's £2 million pesticide residues surveillance programme. Our Chairman, Dr Ian Brown, is a consultant occupational physician and toxicologist. He is currently Director of Occupational Health at the University of Oxford and Honorary Consultant Physician in Occupational Medicine to Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust Department of Public Health. The Committee also includes lay members and individuals from academic, food industry and consumer backgrounds. This broad range of expertise has enabled us to develop a rigorous monitoring programme that provides taxpayers with good value for money.

Information on the membership of the PRC is also available on the PRC's website:
www.pesticides.gov.uk/prc.asp?id=823

Our role is to advise Ministers and the Chief Executives of the Pesticides Safety Directorate (PSD) and the Food Standards Agency (FSA) on:

- the planning of surveillance programmes for pesticide residues in the UK food supply and the evaluation of the results;
- procedures for sampling, sample processing, new methods of analysis, the assessment of variability of pesticide residues in food and related issues.

Surveillance programme

The pesticide residues surveillance programme is designed to enable us to check:

- that specified pesticide maximum residue levels are being respected;
- that users of pesticides are complying with conditions of use specified in the authorisation; and
- that dietary intakes of residues are within acceptable limits.

We do this by collecting samples of foodstuffs from a range of points in the supply chain (including supermarkets, corner shops, markets, distribution and supply depots). Each sample is then analysed in carefully selected certified laboratories for residues of, up to 240 pesticides. This list is updated each calendar year which means that direct comparisons with previous surveys is not possible for new pesticides added to the list.

All EU countries monitor food for pesticide residues. To co-ordinate activities, each year the European Commission proposes a number of surveys to be carried out by all member states. The surveys are usually of fruit and vegetables. In 2008 EU surveys are of: beans in pods, carrots, cucumbers, oranges, pears and spinach. The number of samples to be analysed is greater for the countries with larger populations (such as the UK). Results from EU surveys are published as a single report on the Commission's website (http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm).

The surveillance programme is organised on an annual basis, divided into four quarters. The programme ensures all the major components of our national diet are sampled (milk, bread, potatoes, fruit and vegetables, cereals and related products, and animal products). The programme is not designed to provide a representation of residues in our diet – it is carefully targeted and looks more at those commodities likely to contain residues. Some commodities are surveyed every year, whilst others are surveyed less frequently, for example once every three years; this is what we call the rolling programme.

The sampling and analysis is carried out in accordance with stringent international standards.

Reporting the results

Results by food commodity

- We include information about the survey (for instance where samples came from) for each commodity
- Detailed tabulated results are at the back of this report - these tables are also available for download from our website
- We summarise our findings and any follow-up action taken

Risk assessments – single residues

- All results are screened by PSD to check for intakes above the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)
- Where intakes above the ARfD are identified, we consider a detailed risk assessment prepared by PSD (at Section III of this report).
- Our observations and the follow-up action taken are summarised in the section for that food.

Risk assessments – multiple combined residues

- Residues of more than one pesticide from the same category/class of particular categories of pesticides, which have a similar toxicological mode of action, are screened by PSD to check for intakes above the combined Acute Reference Dose (ARfD).
- Where combined intakes above the combined ARfD are identified, we consider a detailed combined risk assessment prepared by PSD (at Section II of this report).
- Our observations and any follow-up action taken are summarised in the section for that food. commodity.

Residues in UK produce of pesticides which are not approved for use on that crop in the UK.

- All residues found in UK-produced foods are checked by PSD to make sure the pesticide is approved for use.
- Where no UK approval is identified, details of the sample are referred to PSD's Enforcement Section for follow up.
- Our observations and any follow-up action taken to date are summarised in the section for that food commodity. We may have to withhold details of samples while investigations are underway, in which case the details will be published in a later report.

Residues above the MRL, after taking into account measurement uncertainty

- Samples containing residues above the MRL are listed at Appendix B, and those which are clearly above the MRL after taking into account measurement uncertainty of plus or minus 50%are highlighted.
- Our observations and any follow-up action taken are summarised in the section for that food. commodity.

Residues in organic food

- We monitor pesticide residues in all the UK food supply, including organic food.
- We are not responsible for checking compliance with the rules associated with organic production. However, when we do detect residues in an organic food we explain whether or not those residues indicate a breach of the rules and inform Debra's Organic Farming Branch.

Summary Tables

Brand Name Annex

- Full brand name details for every sample included in this report are published in a brand name annex. Within this annex, samples with results of interest are highlighted.

The Results

Apples

Introduction

Apples are monitored every year because of their importance in the diet, particularly for children. They have been surveyed every year since 1995. This year's survey includes both eating (dessert) and cooking apples.

We have found apples from the UK with residues of iprodione. Iprodione is not approved for use on UK apples; however investigation showed that it was the result of cross-contamination in the pack-house and not an illegal use. PSD wrote to the apple industry about this issue.

Over the last few years there have been several alerts issued by the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) for pesticide residues on apples.

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between January and June 2008. The second part of the survey will cover samples collected in the second half of the year. These results will be published in our Quarter 4 2008 report.

All the cooking apple samples were purchased from national retail outlets by a market research company.

The samples of eating apples were taken by the Rural Payments Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors from a range of points in the supply chain; wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 4 at page 74
Risk assessments carried out by PSD are at page 50
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

Based on the PSD risk assessment of the highest combination of carbendazim and thiophanate residues detected in one sample of eating apples an effect on health would be unlikely (see combined risk assessments in section II).

None of the other combinations or individual residues would be expected to have an effect on health.

PRC Comment

We have found iprodione in UK cooking apple samples. PSD has previously written to the UK apple industry about this problem. Pesticide records from one supplier did not demonstrate that this pesticide had been used but pointed to cross contamination in the packaging process. We have asked PSD to follow up this issue with the industry.

Results

When samples were taken	Between January and June 2008
Number of samples	67 samples were tested for up to 209 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	Cooking • 11 samples came from the UK Eating • 7 samples came from the UK • 23 samples were imported from outside the EU • 26 samples came from the EU
Residues found	8 samples contained no residues from those sought 59 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level 1 sample contained residues above the MRL 3 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought
Multiple residues	52 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 15 samples contained 2 residues • 8 samples contained 3 residues • 17 samples contained 4 residues • 3 samples contained 5 residues • 5 samples contained 6 residues • 1 sample contained 7 residues • 2 samples contained 8 residues • 1 sample contained 11 residues
Residues above the MRL	1 sample of eating apples from the USA contained a residue of carbaryl at 0.1 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.05* mg/kg.
Unapproved uses in UK samples	2 UK samples of cooking apples contained iprodione at 0.02 mg/kg (MRL 5 mg/kg).

Risk assessments (see Section II for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or chronic intakes above the ADI.
Combined risk assessment	7 risk assessments were carried out for residues of more than one pesticide with the same toxicological mode of action.
Carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl	5 samples contained residues of carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl. The PSD risk assessment on the highest combination found concluded that an effect on health would be unlikely.
Chlorpyriphos and phosmet	The PSD risk assessments on the combination concluded that no effect on health would be expected
Azinphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos and phosmet	The PSD risk assessments on the combination concluded that no effect on health would be expected

* **Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence, and measure the concentration of the pesticide.

Follow-up action

Letters sent	The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the sample with residues above the MRL. Any comments received are at Appendix D.
Further investigation: suspected cross-contamination or illegal use of iprodione	We have passed details of the samples from the UK that contained iprodione to PSD. Iprodione is not approved for use on apples in the UKPSD's examination of the growers spray records indicates that this pesticide was not applied to the crop. Cross contamination is a possible source of this pesticide...

Beans with Pods

Introduction

This year beans with pods are also being surveyed across the EU as part of the harmonised programme for pesticide residues monitoring.

Beans were last surveyed in 2005 as part of the rolling programme. This year's survey included both green beans and speciality beans. Green beans include varieties such as runner, French, dwarf, Bobi and string beans. Speciality beans are varieties that are not commonly grown in Europe and include types such as yard long beans, lima beans, guar and valore. This year beans with pods are also being survey across the EU as part of the EU harmonised Programme for Pesticide Residues Monitoring.

Our last survey of speciality beans in 2005 found residues for a number of pesticides. A relatively high proportion of samples (19 out of 46) contained residues above the MRL. However the MRLs in these crops are set at the lowest level which can be routinely analysed because producers have not supplied the information necessary to set a higher level. This is an issue in developing countries where many of these types beans are grown. Following the 2005 survey PSD met suppliers of speciality vegetables to discuss reducing these problems in the future.

As a follow up to our 2004 and 2005 findings PSD carried out an enforcement survey of imported speciality beans in 2006. Like us they found a high number of MRL exceedances (20 out of 28 samples).

Since 2006 a number of EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFFs) have been issued for both speciality and green beans.

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between January and June. The results from the second part of the survey will be published in our Quarter 4 report and will cover samples purchased between July and December.

All samples were purchased from retail outlets across the country by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 5 at page 85
Risk assessments carried out by PSD are at page 50
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

Based on the PSD risk assessment of the residues detected an effect on health would be unlikely.

The FSA issued a Rapid Alert about the sample of speciality beans which contained a residue of EPN.

Beans will be monitored for the rest of 2008 and again during 2009.
The risk assessment at Section II explains in detail the basis of this view.

We have included a detailed risk assessment relating to a finding of EPN in speciality beans. EPN is an old pesticide that is no longer used in the EU or the USA therefore; there is no peer reviewed data available. We have included a detailed risk assessment to fully explain the toxicological data on which we have based our risk assessment.

Four sources of information were used in the risk assessment. In summary, the highest intake is one sixtieth of the NOAEL for neurotoxicity in the hen, clearly below the levels in which any effects were identified in hens. There is uncertainty in extrapolating from hens to humans. The literature on EPN from early texts and papers suggests that the risks to humans is low (a small number of cases reported from repeated occupational exposures with inadequate precautions (*In 'Human Toxicology of Pesticides' Kaloyanova and Batawi (1991) p 15*)). The effects are old but describe in sufficient detail to be used for risk assessment purposes. Effects limited to cholinesterase inhibition were only seen after several weeks of dosing in humans. The highest intake is f 400 times below a dose that did not affect cholinesterase inhibition humans. An effect on health arising from consuming large amounts of beans containing this EPN residue on a single occasion is unlikely.

Results

When samples were taken	Between January and June 2008
Number of samples	45 samples were tested for up to 203 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	Green Beans • 43 samples were imported from outside the EU Speciality Beans • 2 samples were imported from outside the EU
Residues found	28 samples contained no residues from those sought 17 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level 1 sample contained residues above the MRL 1 sample was labelled as organic.1 contained residues from those sought
Multiple residues	9 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 2 samples contained 2 residues • 6 samples contained 3 residues • 1 sample contained 7 residues
Residues above the MRL	1 sample of fine beans from Kenya contained a residue dimethoate at 0.1 mg/kg and a residue of omethoate at 0.03 mg/kg. The MRL for dimethoate, which includes omethoate expressed as dimethoate, is 0.02 mg/kg[1].

Risk assessments (see Section II for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. 1 detailed risk assessment was carried out where the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD
EPN	Intakes have been calculated and range from 0.00003 to 0.00015 mg/kg bw/day across the different consumer groups. EPN is an old organophosphorus pesticide which is no longer used in Europe or USA. There is no peer reviewed ARfD for EPN, therefore the available toxicological database has been examined. There are four sources of information to assist in the below risk assessment (studies in hens, rats, dogs and humans). Data were examined for all species, and neurotoxicity and cholinesterase inhibition were identified as hazards. Hens were the only species where neurotoxic effects were observed, and the most relevant

[1] **Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence and measure the concentration of the pesticide.

data on cholinesterase inhibition was from a study in humans.

Hens: The highest intake (0.00015 mg/kg bw/day) is one sixtieth of the dose (0.01 mg/kg bw/day) which was given to hens daily in a 90 day neurotoxicity study, without any adverse effect. The NOAEL of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day was based on histopathologically observed damage to the nervous system observed at 0.1 mg/kg bw/day and above. A recovery study using high doses showed only minimal recovery 90 days after dosing indicating the possibility that the effects might be irreversible. The hen data are principally used for hazard identification rather than risk assessment. The data available on humans (see below) gives the context of effects observed in people, enabling conclusions to be made on the basis of the best use of available data, recognising that the data available are limited for this old pesticide.

Humans: The highest intake (0.00015 mg/kg bw/day) is one four hundredth of the EPN dose (6 mg per subject per day – equivalent to 0.06 mg/kg bw/day if a conservative bodyweight of 100kg is assumed) which was given to humans daily in a repeat dose (32 to 56 day) study, without any adverse effect. Subjects were observed for 78 days after dosing had finished. The NOAEL of 6 mg per subject per day was based on red blood cell cholinesterase inhibition observed at 9 mg per subject per day after eight weeks of dosing with no observed associated symptoms in the human volunteers). The data are described in further detail in the published literature ('*Plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase activity as indications of the threshold of incipient toxicity of ethyl-p-nitrophenyl thionobenzenephosphonate (EPN) and malathion in human beings' Moeller and Rider, Tox Appl. Pharmacol. (1962) 4, 123-130*). The data are old but described in sufficient detail to be used for risk assessment purposes. Based on these data, if a ten-fold safety factor were to be applied to account for differences in sensitivity between people, then an indicative value of 0.006 mg/kg bw/day might be used for comparison of estimated consumer intakes. The highest consumer intake is forty times lower than this indicative value or 400 times below a dose that did not affect cholinesterase in humans.

In summary, the highest intake is one sixtieth of the NOAEL for nerve damage in the hen, clearly below the levels in which any effects were identified in hens. There is uncertainty in extrapolating from hens to humans. The literature on EPN from early texts and papers suggests that the risks to humans is low (a small number of cases reported from repeated occupational exposures with inadequate precautions (*In* '*Human Toxicology of Pesticides' Kaloyanova and Batawi (1991) p 15*)). Effects limited to cholinesterase inhibition were only seen after several weeks of dosing in humans. The highest intake is 400 times below a dose that did not affect cholinesterase in humans. An effect on health arising from consuming large amounts of beans containing this EPN residue on a single occasion is unlikely.

Combined risk assessment

1 risk assessment was carried out for residues of more than one pesticide with the same toxicological mode of action.

EPN, carbofuran and omethoate

The PSD risk assessment on this combination concluded that an effect on health would be unlikely.

Follow-up action

Letters sent

The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of the sample with residues above the MRL.

Any comments received are at Appendix D.

RASFFs issued

An alert was issued by the EU for the following samples through the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) (see glossary for more details).

- 1 sample from Thailand containing EPN at 0.03 mg/kg.

Organic sample with

The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the organic sample with a residue of

residue of carbendazim	carbendazim which is not permitted in organic production. Defra's Organic Farming branch was also informed.

Breakfast Cereals (Wholegrain)

Introduction

Breakfast cereals were last surveyed in 2001. This survey looks specifically at wholegrain cereals and includes porridge oats, muesli, bran flakes, multigrain hoops, shredded wheat and granola.

In the last survey of breakfast cereals we found residues of chlormequat, glyphosate, hydrogen phosphide and pirimiphos-methyl. These pesticides are widely used in the production and storage of cereal crops.

Survey design

This is the complete survey and covers samples collected between January and June.

All the samples were purchased from retail outlets across the UK by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 6 at page 90
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health. Some of the pesticides present originated from the fruit component of the cereal products.

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and June 2008

Number of samples

72 samples were tested for up to 57 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

72 samples came from the UK

Residues found

38 samples contained no residues from those sought
34 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
12 samples were labelled as organic. 3 contained residues from those sought.

Multiple residues

16 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 14 samples contained 2 residues
- 1 sample contained 3 residues
- 1 sample contained 4 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.

Combined risk assessments

1 risk assessment was carried out for residues of more than one pesticide with the same toxicological mode of action.

Malathion and pirimiphos-methyl	The PSD risk assessments on the combination, based on wheat consumption, concluded that no effect on health would be expected

Follow-up action

Organic sample with residue of chlormequat	The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the organic sample with a residue of chlormequat which is not permitted for use in organic production. Defra's Organic Farming branch was also informed.
Organic samples with residues of chlormequat and glyphosate	The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of both the organic samples with residues of chlormequat and glyphosate which are not permitted for use in organic production. Defra's Organic Farming branch was also informed.

Carrots

Introduction

Carrots have been surveyed regularly since 1990 and between 2002 and 2005 they were sampled every year. This year they are also being sampled as part of the EU Harmonised Monitoring Programme.

They were last sampled in 2005 when we found pesticide residues in 4 out of 144 samples. All residues were below MRLs.

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between January and June. The second part of our survey will cover samples collected between July and December and will be reported in our Quarter 4 2008 report

Most of the samples for this survey were purchased from retail outlets across the country by a market research company. One sample was collected by the Rural Payments Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors (HMIs). Samples in the second half of our survey will all be collected by HMIs from a range of points in the supply chain; wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 7 at page 93
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and June 2008

Number of samples

48 samples were tested for up to 202 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

37 samples came from the UK
3 samples were imported from outside the EU
8 samples came from the EU

Residues found

13 samples contained no residues from those sought
35 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
5 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues	21 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 14 samples contained 2 residues • 4 samples contained 3 residues • 3 samples contained 4 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Chicken

Introduction	Chicken was sampled as part of the rolling programme of commodities. The survey included fresh whole chickens, chicken pieces and fillets. Chicken was last surveyed in 2005, when no residues were found.
Survey design	This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between March and June. The results from the second part of the survey will be published in our Quarter 3 report and will cover samples purchased in August and September. All samples were purchased from retail outlets across the country by a market research company.
Further details	Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 8 at page 96 Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions	No residues were detected at or above the analytical reporting level.

Results

When samples were taken	Between March and June 2008
Number of samples	72 samples were tested for up to 11 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	64 samples came from the UK 8 samples came from the EU
Residues found	72 samples contained no residues from those sought No samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level No samples contained residues above the MRL No samples were labelled as organic.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	None required

Chinese Cabbage

Introduction

Chinese cabbage is surveyed regularly as part of the rolling programme of commodities. Chinese cabbage includes varieties such as pak choi, bok choi, kasumi, and Chinese leaf. When it was last surveyed in 1998 the Working Party on Pesticide Residues (our predecessors) did not find any pesticide residues. However only 100 pesticides were sought in that survey.

In 2006 and 2007 alert notifications were issued through the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) for pesticide residues in Chinese cabbage.

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey which covers samples collected between January and June 2008. The second part of the survey will cover samples collected in the final quarter of this year (October to December). The results will be published in our Quarter 4 2008 report.

All samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 9 at page 97
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and May 2008

Number of samples

36 samples were tested for up to 202 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Bok Choi
- 1 sample came from the UK

Chinese Leaf
- 13 samples came from the EU

Kasumi
- 2 samples came from the EU

Pak Choi
- 5 samples came from the UK
- 15 samples came from the EU

Residues found

24 samples contained no residues from those sought
12 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
1 sample contained residues above the MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

5 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide
- 3 samples contained 2 residues
- 2 samples contained 3 residues

Residues above the

1 sample of pak choi from Holland contained a residue of iprodione at 6 mg/kg. The

MRL	MRL is 5 mg/kg.
Unapproved uses in UK samples	1 UK sample of bok choi contained a residue of indoxacarb at 0.02 mg/kg (MRL 0.02 mg/kg). Investigation with wholesaler indicated that stocks may have been mixed with non UK sources.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Follow-up action

Letters sent	The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the sample with residues above the MRL. Any comments received are at Appendix D.
Further investigation: suspected illegal uses of indoxacarb	We passed details of the sample from the UK that contained indoxacarb to PSD because indoxacarb is not approved in the UK for use on bok choi. PSD's investigation with wholesaler indicated that stocks may have been mixed with non UK sources. This finding will not be attributed as a non approved use.

Courgettes

Introduction

Courgettes, which are also known as zucchini, are surveyed as part of the rolling programme.

They were last surveyed in 2005 when we found 5 exceedances of the MRLs for low level residues of dieldrin and dimethoate (which are no longer approved for use in the UK)._. None of the residues found was a concern for health

Since 2006 there have been two alerts from the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) about pesticide residues in courgettes.

Survey design

This is the second part of our survey which covers samples collected between March and June 2008. The results from the first part of the survey were published in our Quarter 1 report in September. The third part of the survey will cover samples collected from October to December. The results will be published in our Quarter 4 2008 report.

Samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 10 at page 101
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between March and June 2008

Number of samples

24 samples were tested for up to 207 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

4 samples were imported from outside the EU
20 samples came from the EU

Residues found

13 samples contained no residues from those sought
11 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
4 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

2 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 2 samples contained 2 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Cucumber

Introduction

Cucumbers are surveyed as part of the rolling programme. They have been surveyed three times in the last 6 years and were last surveyed in 2005. This year they are also being surveyed as part of the EU Harmonised Monitoring Programme.

The 2005 survey found one residue of dithiocarbamates that seemed to indicate UK non-approved use. Similar levels had been detected in 2003. It seemed probable that the source of this residue could be contamination from rubber gloves which contain sulfur compounds that can generate carbon disufide during analysis. Carbon disulfide is the breakdown product of the dithiocarbamate pesticides which is measured in residue analysis, but other chemicals which produce carbon disulfide can also occur in rubber based products. The Horticultural Development Council issued advice to growers on this issue in 2005. None of the residues found in that survey were of concern for human health.

In both 2006 and 2007 RASFFs were issued for residues of oxamyl on cucumbers.

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between February and June. The second part of the survey will cover samples collected between July and December. The results will be published in June 2009 as part of our Quarter 4 2008 report.

All samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 11 at page 104
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

PRC Observations

No dithiocarbamate residues were detected in UK samples.

Oxamyl was detected in one sample. Risk assessment indicated that this residue would not be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between February and June 2008

Number of samples

42 samples were tested for up to 204 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

18 samples came from the UK
2 samples were imported from outside the EU
22 samples came from the EU

Residues found

15 samples contained no residues from those sought
27 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level

	No samples contained residues above an MRL 6 samples were labelled as organic. 2 contained residues from those sought, although 1 was a residue of rotenone, which is permitted for use in organic farming.
Multiple residues	14 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 6 samples contained 2 residues • 2 samples contained 3 residues • 4 samples contained 4 residues • 2 samples contained 5 residues
Unapproved uses in UK samples	1 sample of UK grown cucumbers contained a residue of procymidone at 0.07 mg/kg (MRL 1 mg/kg). 1 sample of UK grown cucumbers contained a residue of spiroxamine at 0.02 mg/kg (MRL 0.05 mg/kg).

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Follow-up action

Organic sample with residue of azoxystrobin	The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the organic sample with a residue of azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is not permitted for use in organic production. Defra's Organic Farming branch was also informed.
Further investigation: suspected illegal uses of procymidone	We have passed details of the sample from the UK that contained procymidone to PSD. Procymidone is not approved in the UK for use on cucumbers. Examination of spray records indicates that application of this pesticide did not take place for the UK produce. It was possible that this sample was in fact not a UK sample. PSD are investigating: brand-name details will be published when the investigation is complete.
Further investigation: suspected illegal uses of spiroxamine	We have passed details of the sample from the UK that contained spiroxamine to PSD. Spiroxamine is not approved in the UK for use on cucumbers. PSD are investigating: brand-name details will be published when the investigation is complete.

Grapes

Introduction

Grapes are sampled regularly because they are widely consumed, and results from previous surveys have shown that they can contain a relatively wide range of residues. Grapes are treated frequently because they are particularly susceptible to various insect and fungal attacks that can damage the crop and therefore decrease its commercial value.

Since 2003 the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) has regularly alerted member States to problems with pesticide residues in grapes. In response to these problems the Secretariat publishes results for grape monitoring on a monthly basis. All the results below have already been published on the PRC website.

Survey design

Grapes are being surveyed and reported on in every quarter of 2008. This is the second part of our survey, covering samples obtained from April to June.

All the samples were taken by the Rural Payments Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors from a range of points in the supply chain; wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points.

Results for this survey are being published monthly on our website. These results have already been published.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 12 at page 110
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and June 2008

Number of samples

41 samples were tested for up to 209 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

41 samples were imported from outside the EU

Residues found

2 samples contained no residues from those sought
39 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above an MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

32 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 8 samples contained 2 residues
- 3 samples contained 3 residues
- 6 samples contained 4 residues
- 7 samples contained 5 residues
- 5 samples contained 6 residues
- 3 samples contained 7 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Lettuce

Introduction

In the 1990s the surveillance programme often detected cases of unapproved use of pesticides on
UK lettuce. Since then UK and imported lettuce has been sampled annually.

In 2007 we found 2 samples with a residue of chlorothalonil above the MRL, which is not approved for use on lettuce in the UK. These findings were investigated by the relevant authorities.

Survey design

Lettuce is being surveyed and reported on in every quarter of 2008. This is the second part of our survey, covering samples obtained from April to June.

All the samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 13 at page 116
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between March and June 2008

Number of samples

32 samples were tested for up to 207 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

16 samples came from the UK
16 samples came from the EU

Residues found

15 samples contained no residues from those sought
17 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above an MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

6 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 4 samples contained 2 residues
- 2 samples contained 3 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.

Combined risk assessment

None required

Liver

Introduction

Liver is sampled every few years as part of the rolling programme. It was last sampled in 2003. This part of the survey includes lambs', pigs' and chicken's livers.

In the 2003 survey a residue of DDT (an organochlorine pesticide) was found in two samples from New Zealand. New Zealand lamb has a higher incidence of DDE (a metabolite of DDT) than other meats. This is due to the comparatively high background levels of DDE in the environment from historical use of DDT

Survey design

This is the complete survey and covers samples purchased between January and June.

All samples were purchased by a market research company from retail outlets across the country.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 14 at page 119
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

DDT
We found residues of DDT in 7 samples of lamb's liver from New Zealand. It was all in the form of p,p-DDE, indicating that the residues were from usage of DDT some decades ago.

The levels found are in line with those we have detected previously in New Zealand lamb. Although DDT is banned or heavily restricted in many countries, including New Zealand, residues of DDT and p,p-DDE take a long time to break down in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissues. Its use was banned across the EC by the 1980s.

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and June 2008

Number of samples

72 samples were tested for 28 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

49 samples came from the UK
22 samples were imported from outside the EU
1 sample came from the EU

Residues found

65 samples contained no residues from those sought
7 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
1 sample was labelled as organic. It did not contain residues from those sought

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.

Melons

Introduction

Melons are surveyed every few years as part of the rolling programme. They were last surveyed in 2002. This survey includes varieties such as galia, charentais, yellow, cantaloupe, Piel de Sapo and honeydew. It does not include watermelons.

Some pesticide residues will be predominantly found in the skin. The MRLs are set to include residues found in the whole fruit, including the skin so the samples are not peeled before analysis. Where it is appropriate our risk assessments take into account that the consumption of the peel is lower than the flesh.

In 2007 and 2008 notifications under the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) system were issued for endosulfan and methiocarb on melons.

Survey design

This is the first part of the survey and covers samples collected between January and June. The second part will cover samples collected between July and November and will be published as part of our Quarter 4 2008 report.

All the samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 15 at page 122
Risk assessments carried out by PSD are at page 50
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

Based on the PSD risk assessment of the residues detected an effect on health would be unlikely (see risk assessments in Section II).

Rapid alerts were issued for residues of oxamyl and methomyl that were above the MRL and could exceed the Acute Reference Dose.

We will consider whether some follow-up monitoring is required and we have asked PSD to follow this up with the industry.

Results

When samples were taken

Between March and June 2008

Number of samples

42 samples were tested for up to 203 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

28 samples were imported from outside the EU
14 samples came from the EU

Residues found

8 samples contained no residues from those sought
34 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
2 samples contained residues above an MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

21 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 11 samples contained 2 residues
- 5 samples contained 3 residues
- 1 sample contained 4 residues

- 3 samples contained 5 residues
- 1 sample contained 7 residues

Residues above the MRL

1 sample melons from Honduras contained a residue of oxamyl at 0.02 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.01* mg/kg.

1 sample of melons from Costa Rica contained a residue of methomyl at 0.08 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.05* mg/kg.

Risk assessments (see Section II for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were undertaken for all residues found.

3 detailed risk assessments were carried out where the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD

Dimethoate

Intakes for one of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose for dimethoate of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake, for 4-6 year old children, was 1.1 times the ARfD.

The ARfD was based on animal data and a safety factor of 100. The calculated intake is also below the 2003 JMPR ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw, based in part on a NOAEL of ≈0.2 mg/kg bw in human volunteers. Therefore although based on the animal data the usual safety margin is reduced, an effect on health would be unlikely.

Methomyl

Intakes for seven of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.0025 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 2.5 times the ARfD for 4-6 year old children, based on animal data and a safety factor of 100. The highest intake is a fifteenth of the single dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to humans in a volunteer study which showed no adverse effects. At the next dose (0.2 mg/kg bw), a slight increase in salivation was observed. In addition, the calculated intake is below the 2001 JMPR ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw, based on a NOAEL of 0.1 mg/kg bw in male volunteers. Therefore, although based on the animal data the usual safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.

All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then data provided by the data owner for methomyl established a processing factor of 0.4, to account for the highest proportion of the residue being found in peel compared to the fruit pulp. Therefore the highest intake would be lower at 0.0027 mg/kg bw/day which is 1.1 times the ARfD. All other intakes would be below the ARfD.

Oxamyl

Intakes for four of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.001 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 1.7 times the ARfD.

The highest intake is a sixtieth of the dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats in an acute neurotoxicity study without any adverse effect. In addition, the calculated intakes are at least 35 times lower than an acute dose which was given to adult male volunteers without adverse effects (0.06 mg/kg bw). In addition, the calculated intake is below the JMPR ADI of 0.009 mg/kg bw set in 2002, based on a NOAEL of 0.09 mg/kg bw in male volunteers. Therefore, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.

All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then data provided by the data owner for oxamyl established a processing factor of 0.74, to account for the distribution of residues in peel

* **Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence of, and measure the concentration of the pesticide.

compared to pulp. Therefore, the highest intake would be lower at 0.0012 mg/kg bw/day, which is 1.3 times the ARfD.

Combined risk assessment

1 risk assessment was carried out for residues of more than one pesticide with the same toxicological mode of action.

Carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl

The PSD risk assessment on this combination concluded that an effect on health would be unlikely.

Follow-up action

Letters sent

The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of the samples with residues above MRLs.

Any comments received are at Appendix D.

RASFFs issued

Alerts were issued by the EU for the following samples through the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) (see glossary for more details).

- 1 sample from Costa Rica containing methomyl at 0.08 mg/kg.
- 1 sample from Honduras containing oxamyl at 0.02 mg/kg

Milk

Introduction

This survey is of whole and semi-skimmed cows' milk and goats' milk. Skimmed milk is not included in our surveys because of its very low fat content (typically around 0.1%). The pesticides sought are all fat-soluble, so would not be likely to be found in milk with such a low fat content.

Cows' milk has been tested every year since before 2000 when the PRC was formed. Residues have not been generally detected in cows' milk for many years, although dieldrin was detected in 1 sample at a very low level in quarter 3 of 2003.

Goats' milk has been included in the survey since 2006. In the two years since it was included we have not found any pesticide residues.

A wider range of pesticides are being sought this year, increasing the number of pesticides from 13 to 33.

Survey design

Milk is being sampled and reported on in every quarter of 2008. This report covers samples purchased between April and June 2008.

Samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 16 at page 127
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

No residues were detected at or above the analytical reporting level.

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and June 2008

Number of samples

72 samples were tested for 33 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Cows milk
- 55 samples came from the UK

Goats milk
- 17 samples came from the UK

Residues found

72 samples contained no residues from those sought
No samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
13 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

None required

Oily Fish

Introduction

We last tested oily fish in 2005 as part of our rolling programme. This survey includes mackerel, tuna, herring, sardines and whitebait. Samples were of whole fish, steaks and fillets. We did not test fresh water fish, such as trout or salmon, as these were surveyed in 2007.

In the 2005 survey we found residues of chlordane, dieldrin, DDT and hexachlorobenzene. These pesticides are no longer used in Europe and are banned or heavily restricted in many other countries. Residues of these pesticides take a long time to break down in the environment and can accumulate in fatty tissues.

Survey design

This is the first part of the survey and covers samples collected between January and June. The second part will cover samples collected between July and November and will be published as part of our Quarter 4 2008 report.

Samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 17 at page 128
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

PRC Comment

We found DDT in 24 samples in the form of *pp*-DDE. This degradation product of DDT forms when DDT has been breaking down in the environment for some time, indicating that the residues come from the use of DDT some time ago. We also found residues of dieldrin another organochlorine pesticide with similar persistence to DDT.

We found DDT in 1 sample of whitebait that does suggest it might come from more recent usage. As well as *pp*-DDE we found *pp*-DDD (which forms earlier in the degradation process) and p,p-DDT in its original form. That sample also contained beta-HCH (hexachlorocyclohexane) which is another persistent organochlorine environmental contaminant.

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and June 2008

Number of samples

54 samples were tested for 24 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Herring

- 5 samples came from the UK
- 2 samples were imported from outside the EU

Mackerel

- 9 samples came from the UK
- 11 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 1 sample came from the EU

Sardine

- 2 samples came from the UK
- 6 samples were imported from outside the EU

Sprats

- 1 sample was imported from outside the EU

Swordfish

- 1 sample came from the UK

Tuna

- 5 samples came from the UK
- 10 samples were imported from outside the EU

Whitebait

- 1 sample came from the EU

Residues found

29 samples contained no residues from those sought
25 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

5 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 5 samples contained 2 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.

Combined risk assessment

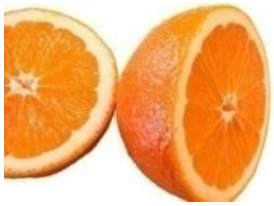
None required

Follow-up action

Letters sent

The Secretariat has written to the Bulgarian authorities about the whitebait sample with residues of DDT that might indicate recent use.

Any comments received are at Appendix D.



Oranges

Introduction

Oranges are sampled regularly because they are a popular fruit both fresh and as juice. We last sampled oranges as part of our rolling programme in 2005. This year oranges are also being surveyed across the EU as part of the EU Harmonised Monitoring Programme.

A wide range of pesticides are found in oranges. Some of these residues will be predominantly found in the skin. The MRLs are set to include residues found in the whole fruit, including the skin. The samples are not peeled before analysis. Where it is appropriate our risk assessments take into account that the consumption of the peel is lower than the flesh.

In 2005 we found one sample which exceeded the MRL for dimethoate, although at the level found no adverse health effects were anticipated. Since our last survey there have been several alerts issue under the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF).

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between January and June. The second part will be published as part of our Quarter 4 2008 report and will cover samples taken from July to December.

All samples were purchased from retails outlets across the country by a Market Research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 18 at page 133
Risk assessments carried out by PSD are at page 50
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

Based on the PSD risk assessment of the residues detected an effect on health would be unlikely.

Imazalil MRLs
The results in this quarter have highlighted an issue with the risk assessment process for oranges. The acute reference dose (ARfD) and maximum residue limit (MRL) for post harvest pesticides such as imazalil in oranges were both set within the EU assuming that peel is rarely consumed. In contrast to this, the UK assumes that peel may be consumed which can result in UK exceedances of the ARfD. We have included a detailed risk assessment in the report in an attempt to make our conclusion that this exceedance is not likely to affect human health transparent to the reader. The FSA is aware of this issue and plans to commission further research on peel consumption. Once available, this should provide additional evidence to inform the risk assessment process.

48 samples contained imazalil, all below the MRL of 5 mg/kg. These results and the MRL are for whole fruits, including the peel, as well as the flesh.

The risk assessments for the highest residue found show that if the whole fruits were eaten, intakes for infants, males and females not of childbearing age would exceed the ARfD. Although the residue in this sample significantly reduced the safety margin, an effect on health would be unlikely.

For pregnant and nursing women, intakes would exceed the ARfD if is assumed that

all of the orange eaten is as whole unpeeled fruit. Although the safety margin is reduced from 100, it is unlikely that enough oranges with peel would be consumed for an effect on health to occur. In part this is because a significant proportion of orange consumption is as juice. Imazalil is predominantly present on the skins of oranges and has only rarely been found in juice at very low levels. When this is taken into account the risk assessment indicates that an effect on health would be unlikely.

All MRLs for imazalil were reviewed by the EU recently. In the case of citrus fruits, it was decided that the MRL did protect human health because most of the residue is found in peel and so actual consumption would be lower.

The Food Standard Agency has evidence that some people do eat citrus peel as well as the pulp and this is factored into the risk assessment. However, other countries assume that peel is not eaten (other than in small quantities as a processed ingredient for instance in marmalade or candied peel). or zest). The Food Standards Agency is considering this issue.

Other results

Based on the risk assessment of the residues detected an effect on health would be unlikely.

Results

When samples were taken	Between January and June 2008
Number of samples	48 samples were tested for up to 209 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	17 samples were imported from outside the EU 31 samples came from the EU
Residues found	All samples contained residues 1 sample contained residues above the MRL No samples were labelled as organic.
Multiple residues	45 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 14 samples contained 2 residues • 12 samples contained 3 residues • 9 samples contained 4 residues • 6 samples contained 5 residues • 3 samples contained 6 residues • 1 sample contained 7 residues
Residues above the MRL	1 sample from Egypt contained a residue of fenitrothion at 0.02 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.01* mg/kg.

Risk assessments (see Section II for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. 2 detailed risk assessments were carried out where the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD

* **Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence and measure the concentration of the pesticide.

Imazalil

Intakes for eight of the consumer groups exceed the relevant acute reference doses (0.05 mg/kg bw/day for pregnant and nursing women, and 0.1 mg/kg bw/day for the general population excluding pregnant and nursing women).

The highest intake (for infants) was 4.8 times the relevant ARfD. The ARfD is based on a NOAEL of 10 mg/kg bw for reduced bodyweight gain and food consumption in dams in a rabbit developmental study. An ARfD based on maternal toxicity in a developmental study with repeated dosing (13 days) is likely to be very protective for the general population. This intake was one twentieth of the daily dose given which had no adverse effect on general toxicity (reductions in food consumption and bodyweight gain). Therefore, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.

Intakes for all consumer groups that may contain females of childbearing age were above the ARfD of 0.05 mg/kg bw for pregnant and nursing women. The intake for the critical group (11-14 year olds) was 2.6 times the ARfD. The intake by 11-14 year olds is around one fortieth of the daily dose of 5 mg/kg bw/day given without any adverse effect. It is not possible, because of the way data were reported, to attribute effects at higher doses to single or multiple treatments. Therefore, the ARfD is suitably protective when considering single day exposures, and might be over protective. As the ARfD is set on pregnancy related effects and the usual safety margin is reduced from 100 to 38, the assessment has been considered further.

It is not appropriate to distinguish different potential food sources routinely, and intakes are based on consumption data which include all forms of the commodity being considered. Orange juice forms a significant proportion of the total amount of orange consumed. In this case, imazalil is a post harvest treatment with residues mainly on the peel, peel is not included in juice, and residues have only been found in one sample (at the reporting level) in orange juice from 215 samples (see 2001, 2004 and 2006 Surveys). Therefore, the above intakes will overestimate representative exposures. Given the magnitude of the estimated exceedances and the basis of the ARfD, the intake calculations have been refined to only include raw fruit and orange in recipes. As detailed data on consumption of peel are not available it is assumed that all of the peel is eaten with the fruit.

When the dietary contribution of orange juice is not included, the intake for infants is equivalent to a 1.9 fold exceedance of the ARfD for the general population and the intake for toddlers is equivalent to a 2.8 fold exceedance of the ARfD for the general population. Intakes for 4-6 year olds and 7-10 year olds also exceed this ARfD, by 2.1 and 1.4 times, respectively. Although the ARfD safety margin is reduced, an effect on health would be unlikely.
For groups potentially containing females of reproductive age, excluding the dietary contribution of orange juice, the highest intake for 11 to 14 year olds is equivalent to a 1.8 fold exceedance of the ARfD for pregnant and nursing women. Intakes for other females of child bearing age in the groups 15-18 year olds, vegetarian, and adult, also exceed this ARfD by 1.4, 1.4, and 1.2 times, respectively. Although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.

All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then data evaluated by the JMPR in 1977 established a processing factor of 0.05, to account for most residue being found in peel compared to the fruit pulp, and therefore the highest intake would be 0.024 mg/kg bw/day (for consumption of fruit and juice) and 0.014 (for consumption of fruit only) which are below both ARfD's and an effect on health would be unlikely. This is the reason why an MRL of 5 mg/kg was established for citrus fruits.

Methidathion

Intakes for three of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 2.7 times the ARfD (for infants). This intake is 4 times lower than the daily dose given to adult human volunteers for 6 weeks without any adverse health effects (including any effect on plasma or RBC cholinesterase). An effect on health would therefore be unlikely.

All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not

	consumed then residue data for methidathion (JMPR, 1992) shows that the vast majority of residue is found in the peel. In residues trials residues were 25 times higher in the peel compared to the pulp in one residue sample and at least 100 times higher in the peel compared to the pulp in nine further residue samples. Taking into account that peel accounts for about 29% of the weight of the whole fruit, the expected worst case residue in the pulp would be up to 0.025 mg/kg rather than 0.2 mg/kg (assuming that the residue in the peel is 25 times higher than that in the pulp). See Annex 1 for details of this derivation. Assuming consumption of the fruit pulp only, intakes for infants toddlers and 4-6 year olds are < 34% ARfD, < 25% ARfD and <18% ARfD respectively.
Combined risk assessment	14 risk assessments were carried out for residues of more than one pesticide with the same toxicological mode of action.
Chlorpyrifos and malathion	8 samples contained residues of chlorpyrifos and malathion. The PSD risk assessment on the highest combination found concluded no effect on health would be expected.
Malathion and methidathion	2 samples contained residues of malathion and methidathion. The PSD risk assessment on the highest combination found concluded no effect on health would be expected.
Chlorpyrifos and pirimiphos-methyl	2 samples contained residues of chlorpyrifos and pirimiphos-methyl. The PSD risk assessment on the highest combination found concluded no effect on health would be expected.
Chlorpyrifos, malathion and methidathion	The PSD risk assessment on this combination concluded that an effect on health would be unlikely.
Fenitrothion and malathion	The PSD risk assessment on this combination concluded that an effect on health would be unlikely.

Follow-up action

Letters sent	The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the sample with residues above the MRL. Any comments received are at Appendix D.

Parsnips

Introduction	Parsnips are sampled every few years as part of the rolling programme. They were last sampled in 2004.
Survey design	This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between January and May. The second part of our survey will published in our Quarter 4 2008 report and will cover samples collected in October and November. All the samples in this part of the survey have been purchased by a market research company from retail outlets across the country.
Further details	Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 19 at page 141 Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions	None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken	Between January and May 2008
Number of samples	48 samples were tested for up to 202 pesticide residues
Origin of samples	45 samples came from the UK 3 samples came from the EU
Residues found	10 samples contained no residues from those sought 38 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level No samples contained residues above the MRL 7 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought
Multiple residues	34 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide • 14 samples contained 2 residues • 13 samples contained 3 residues • 6 samples contained 4 residues • 1 sample contained 6 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Follow-up action

Further investigation: suspected illegal use of permethrin	We have passed details of the sample from the UK that contained permethrin to PSD. This pesticide not approved in the UK for use on parsnips. PSD are investigating: brand-name details will be published when the investigation is complete.

Pears

Introduction

Pears are sampled as part of the rolling programme and have been surveyed regularly since 1995 partly based on information that chlormequat, a plant growth regulator not approved for use on fruiting pears in the UK, was being used by some UK growers. They were last sampled in 2007. This year pears are also being surveyed across the EU as part of the EU Harmonised Monitoring Programme. In our 2007 survey we did not find any unapproved uses of chlormequat, but we did find four samples of UK produced pears with residues for other pesticides that had not been approved for use in the UK.

Survey design

This is the second part of our survey which covers samples collected between March and June 2008. The first part of the survey was published in June with the Quarter 1 2008 results. The third part of the survey will cover samples collected from July to December and will be published in our Quarter 4 2008 report.

Samples were purchased across the UK from retail outlets by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 20 at page 146
Risk assessments carried out by PSD are at page 50
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

Based on the PSD risk assessment of the residues detected and effect on health would be unlikely.

Results

When samples were taken

Between March and June 2008

Number of samples

36 samples were tested for up to 210 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

1 sample came from the UK
20 samples were imported from outside the EU
15 samples came from the EU

Residues found

6 samples contained no residues from those sought
30 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
1 sample contained residues above the MRL
3 samples were labelled as organic. None contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

24 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 5 samples contained 2 residues
- 6 samples contained 3 residues
- 5 samples contained 4 residues
- 1 sample contained 5 residues
- 3 samples contained 6 residues
- 4 samples contained 7 residues

Residues above the MRL

1 sample of pears from the Netherlands contained a residue of chlormequat at 0.6 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.2 mg/kg.

Risk assessments
(see Section II for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. 2 detailed risk assessments were carried out where the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD
Chlormequat	Intakes for one of the consumer groups (toddlers) are at the level of the ARfD. This ARfD was based on data from dogs and rabbits, but data from monkeys indicates that primates (and hence humans) may be less sensitive to the acute effects of chlormequat (dogs and rabbits being among the most sensitive species). The latest peer review by EFSA of the EU Review of chlormequat (June 2008) has recommended that the ARfD should be set at 0.09 mg/kg bw/day. Using this value all intakes would be less than the ARfD therefore an effect on health would be unlikely.
Dithiocarbamates	Intakes for two of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.08 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake, for toddlers, was 1.3 times the ARfD. The highest intake is one eightieth of the daily dose (8 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats for 10 days in a developmental study, without any adverse effect. Therefore, although the usual safety factor, of 100, is reduced, an effect on health would be unlikely.
Combined risk assessment	6 risk assessments were carried out for residues of more than one pesticide with the same toxicological mode of action.
Carbendazim and thiophanate methyl	5 samples contained residues of carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl. The PSD risk assessment on the highest combination found concluded that no effect on health would be expected
Captan and folpet	The PSD risk assessments on the combination concluded that no effect on health would be expected

Follow-up action

Letters sent	The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of the samples with residues above an MRL. Any comments received are at Appendix D.

Peppers

Introduction

This survey is of the type of peppers also known as sweet peppers, bell peppers or capsicum, but excludes chilli peppers. Chillies have been sampled in a separate survey.

We monitored peppers in 2006 and in 2004, when we found a few residues above the MRL but no consistent issues. Before 2004, occasional unacceptably high residues of organophosphorus pesticides had been found.

Over the last few years there have been several alerts through the EC's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) for pesticide residues in peppers, including a report in late December 2006 of the use of isofenphos-methyl a pesticide that has never been approved in any EU member State.

For this reason we have decided to survey peppers again this year. In response to these one-off-problems the Secretariat will publish the pepper results on a monthly basis. All the results below have already been published on the PRC website.

Survey design

This is the second part of our survey which covers samples collected between April and June 2008. The first part of the survey covered samples collected between January and March. The results were published as part of our report for Quarter 1 2008. The third and fourth parts of the survey will cover samples collected from July September and October to December. The results will be published in our Quarter 3 2008 and Quarter 4 2008 reports.

All the samples included in this report were taken by the Rural Payments Agency's Horticultural Marketing Inspectors from a range of points in the supply chain; wholesale markets, retail depots, ports and import points.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 21 at page 152
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between April and June 2008

Number of samples

13 samples were tested for up to 208 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

3 samples came from the UK
2 samples were imported from outside the EU
8 samples came from the EU

Residues found

11 samples contained no residues from those sought
2 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required.

Potatoes

Introduction

Potatoes are monitored annually due to their importance as a staple component of the diet. This survey covers maincrop (or ware) potatoes and new potatoes. MRLs for maincrop and new potatoes can differ because maincrop may be treated with pesticides to prevent deterioration during long term storage.

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey, covering samples obtained between January and June 2008. The second part of the survey will cover samples obtained in July and December and the results were published in our Quarter 4 2008 report.

All the samples were collected by officers from Defra's Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate (PHSI). They took them from processors, wholesalers, packers, farms and ports.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 22 at page 155
Risk assessments carried out by PSD are at page 50
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

New potatoes with residues of oxamyl

We found residues of oxamyl in 2 samples of new potatoes, both in varieties that are harvested very early in the new potato season.

For the sample with the higher residue, some short-lived effects (such as excess salivation) could have been experienced by people who are sensitive to cholinesterase inhibitors if they had eaten a lot of these potatoes.

For the sample with the lower residue, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely

Oxamyl is approved for use when growing potatoes in both the UK and on Jersey. It is applied in granule form to the soil before the potatoes are planted to control nematodes which can damage the crop. Residues are not expected from this use. We have asked PSD to look into these residues and report back to us.

We have already planned to survey potatoes throughout 2008 and 2009.

Other results

Based on the PSD risk assessment of the residues detected an effect on health would be unlikely (see risk assessments in section II).

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and June 2008

Number of samples

150 samples were tested for up to 207 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

Maincrop

- 104 samples came from the UK

- 8 samples were imported from outside the EU

New

- 14 samples came from the UK
- 19 samples were imported from outside the EU
- 5 samples came from the EU

Residues found

62 samples contained no residues from those sought
88 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
2 samples contained residues above the MRL
11 samples were labelled as organic. 2 contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

21 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 17 samples contained 2 residues
- 4 samples contained 3 residues

Residues above the MRL

1 sample new potatoes from the UK contained a residue of oxamyl at 0.02 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.01* mg/kg.

1 sample of new potatoes from Jersey contained a residue of oxamyl at 0.09 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.01* mg/kg.

Risk assessments (see Section II for full risk assessments)

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.

2 detailed risk assessments were carried out where the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD

Chlorpropham

Data are available to support a specific variability factor of 3.4 to replace the default value of 7 and this lower value was used in the intake estimates. Intakes for one of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.5 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake, for infants, was 1.2 times the ARfD, based on total potato consumption. Cooking potatoes leads to about 40% loss of residues. Taking this loss during cooking into account gives intakes below the ARfD for all consumer groups, with the highest intake accounting for 73% of the ARfD, therefore an effect on health is unlikely. This estimate assumes that potatoes are eaten unpeeled.

Oxamyl at 0.09 mg/kg

All intakes exceed the acute reference dose of 0.001 mg/kg bw/day. A variability factor of 10 was used in the risk assessment as the relevant authorised uses for oxamyl in the countries of origin are for granular applications. The highest intake was 20 times the ARfD. The highest intake is a fifth of the dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats in an acute neurotoxicity study without any adverse effect. In addition, the calculated intakes are at least 3 times lower than an acute dose which was given to adult male volunteers without adverse effects (0.06 mg/kg bw). However, there is only a factor of 7.5 between the highest intake and the lowest effect dose (where at 0.15 mg/kg bw) cholinesterase inhibition and increased salivation were observed) in the human volunteer study used by JMPR to set an ARfD and therefore it is possible that some sensitive individuals with high end consumption of this sample might experience transient effects such as excess saliva production.

In conclusion, although an effect on health would be unlikely, transient excess saliva production may occur in some individuals if they consumed a lot of potatoes containing the highest residue found.

Oxamyl at 0.02 mg/kg

Intakes for five of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.001 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 4.4 times the ARfD.

* **Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence and measure the concentration of the pesticide.

	The highest intake is a twenty third of the dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats in an acute neurotoxicity study without any adverse effect. In addition the calculated intakes are at least 13 times lower than an acute dose which was given to adult male volunteers without adverse effects (0.06 mg/kg) therefore, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Follow-up action

Letters sent	The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of the samples with residues above the MRL. Any comments received are at Appendix D.
Further investigation: samples of potatoes a residue of oxamyl	Two samples of potatoes contained a residue of oxamyl. One sample from Jersey contained oxamyl at 0.09 mg/kg. A second sample from England contained oxamyl at 0.02 mg/kg. As both levels exceeded the ARfD, we have passed details of the samples to PSD as the results could be indicating problems with the approval of this pesticide. PSD are investigating.
Organic sample with residue of chlorpropham	The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the organic sample with a residue of chlorpropham. Chlorpropham is not permitted for use in organic food production. Defra's Organic Farming branch was also informed. Chlorpropham may be used to act as a sprout suppressant while potatoes are being stored after harvest.
Organic sample with residue of boscalid	Boscalid is not permitted for use in organic production. Defra's Organic Farming branch has been informed of this result.

Smoothies (fruit based)

Introduction

This is the first time that smoothies have been included in the programme, although fruit juices have been surveyed previously. The smoothies sampled were all fruit-based and contained no yoghurt or other dairy ingredients.

Survey design

This is the complete survey and covers samples purchased between April and June.

All samples were purchased from retail outlets across the country by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 23 at page 162
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

Results

When samples were taken

Between March and June 2008

Number of samples

72 samples were tested for 206 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

55 samples came from the UK
17 samples came from the EU

Residues found

43 samples contained no residues from those sought
29 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
No samples contained residues above the MRL
No samples were labelled as organic.

Multiple residues

18 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 7 samples contained 2 residues
- 8 samples contained 3 residues
- 2 samples contained 4 residues
- 1 sample contained 5 residues

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments

Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.

Combined risk assessment

None required

Spinach

Introduction

Spinach is surveyed every few years as part of the rolling programme of commodities. Fresh and frozen samples of spinach were purchased. This year spinach is also being tested across the EU as part of the EU Harmonised Monitoring Programme.

Spinach was last tested in 2006. In that survey we found no residues that would have been expected to have an effect on health. The 2005 survey of spinach found residues of deltamethrin above the MRL and at levels which resulted in intakes above the ARfD for some sections of the population...

Survey design

This is the first part of our survey and covers samples collected between January and June. The second part of the survey will be published as part of our Quarter 4 2008 survey and will cover samples collected from July to December.

All samples were purchased from retail outlets across the UK by a market research company.

Further details

Full details of pesticides sought and residues detected are in Table 24 at page 167
Suppliers details are in the Brand Name Annex

Conclusions

PRC Conclusions

None of the residues detected would be expected to have an effect on health.

DDT

We found residues of DDT in 1 sample of spinach. The residues found in this sample were all in the form of p,p-DDE, which indicates that the residues come from DDT used some time ago. Although the use of DDT was banned across the EC during the 1980s, residues of DDT and DDE take a long time to break down in the environment.

Results

When samples were taken

Between January and June 2008

Number of samples

54 samples were tested for 206 pesticide residues

Origin of samples

11 samples came from the UK
43 samples came from the EU

Residues found

31 samples contained no residues from those sought
23 samples contained residues above the analytical reporting level
2 samples contained residues above the MRL
4 samples were labelled as organic.1 contained residues from those sought

Multiple residues

8 samples contained residues of more than one pesticide

- 5 samples contained 2 residues
- 3 samples contained 3 residues

Residues above the

1 sample from Spain contained a residue of azoxystrobin at 0.08 mg/kg. The MRL

MRL	is 0.05* mg/kg. 1 sample from the UK contained a residue of cypermethrin at 0.7 mg/kg. The MRL is 0.5 mg/kg.

Risk assessments

Number of risk assessments	Screening risk assessments were done for all residues found. None of the residues found gave acute intakes above the ARfD or ADI.
Combined risk assessment	None required

Follow-up action

Letters sent	The Secretariat has written to the suppliers of the samples with residues above the MRL. Any comments received are at Appendix D.
Organic sample with residue of DDT and linuron	The use of DDT is banned across the EU – however the form of the residue indicates it comes from use some years ago. Linuron is not permitted for use in organic production in the EU. The Secretariat has written to the supplier of the organic sample with these residues. Defra's Organic Farming branch was also informed.

* **Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence and measure the concentration of the pesticide.

Supplier Details

Introduction
The following information is available on each sample collected this quarter:

- Date and place of collection
- Description (e.g. 'runner bean', organic milk);
- Country of origin or manufacture;
- Brand name and packer/manufacturer; and
- Residues detected (results shown in green indicate residues above the MRL).

The Government's 'brand naming' policy
The Government has decided that brand name information should be published as part of the Government food chemical surveillance programme. Brand names have been published for most pesticide residue surveys since 1998. Certain samples are excluded from the release of brand name information. These include samples taken as part of any pesticide residues enforcement programme and those taken as part of surveys to study individual people/farms (these are not covered by this monitoring programme). This policy was reviewed in 2000/1, when Ministers agreed to its continuation.

Where we find residues above an MRL or the presence of non-approved pesticides brand owners/retailers/ growers are notified of the result in advance of publication of reports and given four weeks to comment. Any responses we receive are included in Appendix D.

Interpreting brand name information
There is no ready definition of what constitutes a brand in all cases. For clearly branded produce like breakfast cereals or biscuits the "brand owner" is shown. In the case of "own brand" goods this may be one of the multiple retailers. For fruit and vegetables the retailer is generally shown. For meat, milk and most other animal products the retailer is also generally shown. Finally, for all commodities the country of origin is shown where this was displayed either on the produce or in the store.

Our programme samples produce in approximate proportion to the market share of the main retailers. This has been done to ensure we obtain an accurate representation of a sector (e.g. fruit and vegetables).

Individual programmes are not capable of generating statistically valid information on residues in particular crops from particular retailers. This would require the collection of a much larger number of samples: either substantially increasing costs or greatly reducing the range of different foods sampled in any one year. Therefore, results from an individual survey cannot be taken as a fair representation of the residues status of any particular brand.

However, we do collect samples from a variety of outlets in a range of locations, over a period of years. Successive programmes should therefore help generate information on the typical residues profile of particular types of produce and on major trends in the incidence and levels of pesticides. It should be noted that this quarterly report is not intended to give a comprehensive comparison with previous surveys of the same commodities.

A particular issue arises in relation to the country of origin of fruit and vegetables. The origins included in the reports are those recorded either on the produce or in the store. However, it is not uncommon for mixing to occur on shop shelves. We have responded by increasing the proportion of pre-packed goods sampled. However, pre-packed samples are not available for some produce in some stores and it could also introduce bias to surveys if loose produce were not sampled. Loose produce is therefore sampled but the origin of the sample should be interpreted with a degree of caution.

Section II
PSD assessment of risk

The surveillance programme is designed to enable the regulatory authorities to check that:

• specified pesticide MRLs are being respected;
• users of pesticides are complying with conditions of use specified in the authorisation;

• dietary intakes of residues are within acceptable limits.

This section details how risks from dietary intakes are assessed.

When assessments are carried out

A screening assessment is done for each residue and commodity combination to identify residue levels that would lead to intakes above the relevant reference doses. Further information on this screening approach is available on request from PSD. Detailed assessments are then produced for every case where the actual residue level found could lead to an intake by any group above the reference dose

Assessing Dietary intakes
Assessing the acceptability of dietary intakes is complicated. Consumer risk assessments are carried out for both short-term (peak) and long-term intakes. These assessments use information on food consumption collected in UK dietary surveys in conjunction with the residue levels we find. Occasionally, additional pesticide specific information on the losses of residues that occur during preparation and/or cooking of food is also used.

How the assessment is carried out
Short-term intakes (also called NESTIs) are calculated using consumption data for high-level consumers, based on single-day consumption values and the highest residue found in a food commodity. The residue found is multiplied by a variability factor to take account of the fact that residues may vary between individual items that make up the sample analysed. The estimated intake is compared to the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD). This is done for ten consumer groups; adults, infants, toddlers, 4-6 year olds, 7-10 year olds, 11-14 year olds, 15-18 year olds, vegetarians, elderly living in residential homes and elderly living in their own homes.

Long-term intakes (NEDI) are also calculated for high-level consumers, but in this case the consumption data are high-level long-term values rather than peak single-day events, and similarly the residue values used reflect long-term average levels rather than occasional high values. Again these estimates are made for the ten consumer groups. In this case the estimated intake is compared to the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI). More information on intake assessments is available on PSD's website:
http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/applicant_advice_home.asp?id=1687

The reference doses (ADI, ARfD) are set by the Advisory Committee on Pesticides (ACP), or agreed within the EC (an increasing proportion of UK pesticide authorisations are now carried out in accordance with harmonised EU processes). However, where neither the UK nor the EC has set a reference dose, levels set by regulatory authorities in other countries may be used. For a small number of pesticides the reference doses used have been determined by PSD. These have not been independently peer-reviewed and should therefore be regarded as provisional. Reference dose values are also available on PSD's website:
https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/TEAWeb/intro.asp

Although MRLs are not safety levels, an MRL would not be established if the residue concentrations measured in the supervised trials used to support the MRL would give rise to health concerns. In most cases residues present at the MRL result in intakes below the ARfD and the ADI. So even if the MRL is exceeded this does not always lead to an intake above the ARfD or ADI.

In addition, an estimated intake that exceeds the ADI or ARfD does not automatically result in concerns for consumer health, because a protective approach is used in setting the ADI and ARfD. In the unusual circumstance of an intake exceeding the ADI or ARfD, an evaluation of the toxicological data is made, and details of this assessment would be presented.

Most consumer intakes are for short-term exposure rather than chronic exposure. This is because in most cases the monitoring data show the majority of samples to contain residues below the reporting limit and so chronic exposure would not present a concern. Long-term risk assessments have been carried out on a case-by-case basis, but are not routinely reported. Long-term exposure assessments done using median residue levels, rather than using the highest residues found. Therefore, long-term risk assessments would only need to be carried out where the PRC data indicated a high proportion of samples contained residues above the MRL (this would result in a higher median residue level than that previously assessed when setting the MRL), or where there is no MRL and acute toxicology is not considered relevant for the particular pesticide concerned

Acute (short term) toxicology is not a concern for all pesticides, as some are not acutely toxic. In terms of the pesticides that have been found in fruit and vegetables through the surveillance programme an acute risk assessment would not be necessary on the following: tecnazene, maleic hydrazide, bitertanol, buprofezin, dicloran, diphenylamine, ethoxyquin, furalaxyl, imazalil, iprodione, kresoxim-methyl, myclobutanil, permethrin, pendimethalin, propargite, propyzamide, quintozene, thiabendazole, tolclofos-methyl and vinclozolin.

As the surveillance programme monitors residues in all types of food, from raw commodities (e.g. potatoes) to processed (e.g. wine), dried (e.g. dried fruit) and composite foods (e.g. fruit bread), consumer risk assessments are specifically tailored to address processed and mixed food products. MRLs are generally set for raw commodities, although when MRLs are established the assessment of dietary intakes takes into account the potential for residues to remain in processed foods produced from the raw agricultural commodities. MRLs have been set for processed infant foods, and in future may be extended to other processed food products.

Residues are usually reduced during food processing and occasionally may concentrate. The alteration of residues can be considered in consumer risk assessments, for example, in oil seed rape a fat-soluble pesticide may result in higher residues in the oil compared to residues in the raw seed. Consumption data are available for many major processed food items such as boiled potatoes, crisps, fruit juice, sugar, bread, and wine. Where such consumption data are not available, the intake estimates are based on the total consumption of the raw commodity, which would represent the worst-case (for example, breakfast cereals consumption would be based on total cereal products consumption). In the case of composite products a suitable worst-case alternative would be used, for example total bread consumption for fruit bread consumption.

Probabilistic Modelling
The standard calculations of consumer exposure use realistic consumption data and residue levels. However, they tend to overestimate intakes in most circumstances. This is due to the assumptions used; fruit and vegetables would contain high levels of residue in an individual unit and that these would be consumed by high-level consumers. They do not take into account the possible range of residue levels and consumption distributions that may occur in reality. These possible combinations of residues and consumption levels can be taken into account using modelling/simulation techniques to produce probability distributions of residue intake levels to indicate the range of consumer intakes, presented as a probabilistic assessment of consumer exposure. These techniques are not yet routinely used to estimate dietary intakes of pesticide residues in the EC.

Multiple residues
The risk assessment process is not standing still. We are aware that some consumers are concerned by the 'cocktail effect'- the possible implications of residues of more than one chemical occurring in, say, a single portion of fruit or vegetables or the interaction between mixtures of pesticides and veterinary medicines at residue levels.

Where more than one pesticide residue is found in a sample, we produce a separate table which identifies each sample and what was found (see Appendix C). If more than one organophosphate/carbamate is found we will undertake an additional risk assessment. If the combination of pesticides found is either unusual or gives cause for concern then this will be detailed in the report.

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) asked the Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment to assess these concerns. Their Report Risk Assessment of Mixtures of Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines was published in 2002. The Committee concluded that the probability of any health hazard from exposures to mixtures is likely to be small. Nonetheless, it identified areas of uncertainty in the risk assessment process and made recommendations for further work. These fell under the broad headings of regulatory, surveillance, research and public information issues. An action plan to take forward the recommendations has been published on the FSA website at: http://www.food.gov.uk/safereating/pesticides/pestmixbranch/. A number of research projects have been commissioned by the FSA to help progress the action plan; details can be found at http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/ressurprjlistsep07 and http://www.food.gov.uk/science/research/researchinfo/researchportfolio/researchannualreports/

Scientific methodologies have yet to be developed to deal with mixtures from groups of pesticides identified by the Committee. However, the Advisory Committee on Pesticides (ACP) has developed an approach for the anticholinesterase compounds. They have also recommended an approach for assessing compounds

that might have combined toxicity. This includes a consideration of the proportion of the respective reference doses taken up by the predicted exposures to each active substance. If this is only a small proportion (e.g. <50% if there are two components; <33% for 3 etc) then assuming simple additivity the risks would still be acceptable. However if exposures to each active substance represent a high proportion of the respective reference doses and the total exceeds 100% a more detailed consideration is needed.(http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/approvals.asp?id=1556).

We are keen to ensure our reports reflect consumer concerns. We therefore now regularly assess findings showing multiple residues of organophosphate and carbamate pesticides. Combined assessment is a new development in risk assessment, which is being taken forward at the international level, e.g. the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) held a colloquium in 2006 and has set-up two working groups to help develop the methodology (http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/Scientific_Document/comm_colloque_7_en.pdf ; http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1177665598186.htm ; http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1177665598172.htm). Further advances in risk assessment methodology will be taken into account in developing the approach to multiple risk assessments in the future.

Assessment of Risk to Human Health

Screening assessments have been done for all acutely toxic and potentially acutely toxic pesticides to check that predicted intakes are within the ARfD (or ADI, as appropriate, where an ARfD is not available). An acute exposure assessment is not done for pesticides which are not acutely toxic where it has been established that an ARfD is not required. PSD's Toxicological Endpoints Database is available on the PSD website at https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/TEAWeb/intro.asp

The screening assessment uses the internationally agreed approach to short-term (acute) consumer exposure assessment with UK food consumption data as detailed within the UK NESTI model which is available on the PSD website at http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/approvals.asp?id=1687.

Table 1: Short-term intake estimates

Screening assessments have been done for all acutely toxic and potentially acutely toxic pesticides to check that predicted intakes are within the ARfD (or ADI, as appropriate, where an ARfD is not available). An acute exposure assessment is not done for pesticides which are not acutely toxic where it has been established that an ARfD is not required. PSD's Toxicological Endpoints Database is available on the PSD website at https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/TEAWeb/intro.asp

The screening assessment uses the internationally agreed approach to short-term (acute) consumer exposure assessment with UK food consumption data as detailed within the UK NESTI model which is available on the PSD website at http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/approvals.asp?id=1687.

For the Q2 assessments, the following approaches have been taken to refine the NESTI according to case-by-case issues and to ensure that appropriate consumption values are used for less frequently consumed commodities where available food consumption data may be limited:

- Data on the total consumption of wheat were used for breakfast cereal.
- The higher of apple and orange juice consumption data for each consumer group were used for smoothies.

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
Beans with pods	EPN	0.03	0.00007	0.00015 (infant) 0.00015 (toddler) 0.00011 (4-6 yrs) 0.00006 (7-10 yrs) 0.00006 (11-14 yrs) 0.00008 (15-18 yrs) 0.00008 (vegetarian) 0.00007 (elderly-own home) 0.00003 (elderly residential)	See text in comments column		Intakes have been calculated and range from 0.00003 to 0.00015 mg/kg bw/day across the different consumer groups. EPN is an old organophosphate pesticide which is no longer used in Europe or USA. There is no peer reviewed ARfD for EPN, therefore the available toxicological database has been examined. There are four sources of information to assist in the below risk assessment (studies in hens, rats, dogs and humans). Data were examined for all species, and nerve damage and cholinesterase inhibition were identified as hazards. Hens were the only species where nerve damage was observed. The most relevant data on cholinesterase inhibition was from a study in humans. Hens: The highest intake (0.00015 mg/kg bw/day) is one sixtieth of the dose (0.01 mg/kg bw/day) which was given to hens daily in a 90 day neurotoxicity study, without any adverse effect. The NOAEL of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day was based on histopathologically observed damage to the nervous system observed at 0.1 mg/kg

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
							bw/day and above. A recovery study using high doses showed only minimal recovery 90 days after dosing indicating the possibility that the effects might be irreversible. The hen data are principally used for hazard identification rather than risk assessment. The data available on humans (see below) gives the context of effects observed in people, enabling conclusions to be made on the basis of the best use of available data, recognising that the data available are limited for this old pesticide. Humans: The highest intake (0.00015 mg/kg bw/day) is one four hundredth of the EPN dose (6 mg per subject per day – equivalent to 0.06 mg/kg bw/day if a conservative bodyweight of 100kg is assumed) which was given to humans daily in a repeat dose (32 to 56 day) study, without any adverse effect. Subjects were observed for 78 days after dosing had finished. The NOAEL of 6 mg per subject per day was based on red blood cell cholinesterase inhibition observed at 9 mg per subject per day after eight weeks of dosing with no observed associated symptoms in the human volunteers). The data are described in further detail in the published literature (‘*Plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase activity as indications of the threshold of incipient toxicity of ethyl-p-nitrophenyl thionobenzenephosphonate (EPN) and malathion in human beings’ Moeller and Rider, Tox Appl. Pharmacol. (1962) 4, 123-130*). The data are old but described in sufficient detail to be used for risk assessment purposes. Based on these data, if a ten-fold safety factor were to be applied to account for differences in sensitivity between people, then an indicative value of 0.006 mg/kg bw/day might be used for comparison of estimated consumer intakes. The highest consumer intake is forty times lower than this indicative value. or 400 times below a dose that did not

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
							affect cholinesterase in humans In summary, the highest intake is one sixtieth of the NOAEL for nerve damage in the hen, There is uncertainty in extrapolating from hens to humans. The literature on EPN from early texts and papers suggests that the risks to humans is low (a small number of cases reported from repeated occupational exposures with inadequate precautions (*In* '*Human Toxicology of Pesticides' Kaloyanova and Batawi (1991) p 15*)). Effects limited to cholinesterase inhibition were only seen after several weeks of dosing in humans. The highest intake is 400 times below a dose that did not affect cholinesterase in humans. An effect on health arising from consuming large amounts of beans containing this EPN residue on a single occasion is unlikely.
Melon	oxamyl	0.02	0.00074	0.0017 (4-6 years), 0.0015 (7-10 years), 0.0015 (infants), 0.0014 (toddlers)	0.001	EU, 2005	Intakes for four of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.001 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 1.7 times the ARfD. The highest intake is a sixtieth of the dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats in an acute neurotoxicity study without any adverse effect. In addition, the calculated intakes are at least 35 times lower than an acute dose which was given to adult male volunteers without adverse effects (0.06 mg/kg bw). In addition, the calculated intake is below the JMPR ADI of 0.009 mg/kg bw set in 2002, based on a NOAEL of 0.09 mg/kg bw in male volunteers. Therefore, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely. All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then data provided by the data owner for oxamyl established a processing factor of 0.74, to account for most residues

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
							being found in peel compared to the fruit pulp. Therefore, the highest intake would be lower at 0.0013 mg/kg bw/day, which is 1.3 times the ARfD.
Melon	methomyl	0.08	0.0030	0.0067 (4-6 yrs) 0.0059 (7-10 yrs) 0.0058 (infants), 0.0058 (toddlers), 0.0039 (11-14 yrs) 0.0031 (15-18 yrs) 0.0030 (adults)	0.0025	EFSA, 2006	Intakes for seven of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.0025 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 2.5 times the ARfD for 4-6 year old children, based on animal data and a safety factor of 100. The highest intake is a fifteenth of the single dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to humans in a volunteer study which showed no adverse effects. At the next dose (0.2 mg/kg bw), a slight increase in salivation was observed. In addition, the calculated intake is below the 2001 JMPR ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw, based on a NOAEL of 0.1 mg/kg bw in male volunteers. Therefore, although based on the animal data the usual safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely. All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then data provided by the data owner for methomyl established a processing factor of 0. 4, to account for most residues being found in peel compared to the fruit pulp. Therefore the highest intake would be lower at 0.0027 mg/kg bw/day which is 1.1 times the ARfD. All other intakes would be below the ARfD
Melon	Dimethoate*	0.13	0.0048	0.011 (4-6 yrs)	0.01	EU 2006	Intakes for one of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose for dimethoate of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake, for 4-6 year old children, was 1.1 times the ARfD. The ARfD was based on animal data and a safety factor of 100. The calculated intake is also below the 2003 JMPR ARfD of 0.02 mg/kg bw, based in part on a NOAEL of ≈0.2 mg/kg bw in human volunteers. Therefore although based on the animal data the usual safety margin is reduced, an effect on health would be unlikely.

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
Orange	imazalil	3.6	0.082	0.48 (infant) 0.36 (toddler) 0.26 (4-6 yrs) 0.18 (7-10 yrs) 0.13 (11-14 yrs) 0.11 (15-18 yrs) 0.092 (vegetarian) 0.082 (adult)	0.05 pregnant & nursing females 0.1 others	EFSA 2007	Intakes for eight of the consumer groups exceed the relevant acute reference doses (0.05 mg/kg bw/day for pregnant and nursing women, and 0.1 mg/kg bw/day for the general population excluding pregnant and nursing women). The highest intake (for infants) was 4.8 times the relevant ARfD. The ARfD is based on a NOAEL of 10 mg/kg bw for reduced bodyweight gain and food consumption in dams in a rabbit developmental study. An ARfD based on maternal toxicity in a developmental study with repeated dosing (13 days) is likely to be very protective for the general population. This intake was one twentieth of the daily dose given which had no adverse effect on general toxicity (reductions in food consumption and bodyweight gain). Therefore, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely. Intakes for all consumer groups that may contain females of childbearing age were above the ARfD of 0.05 mg/kg bw for pregnant and nursing women. The intake for the critical group (11-14 year olds) was 2.6 times the ARfD. The intake by 11-14 year olds is around one fortieth of the daily dose of 5 mg/kg bw/day given without any adverse effect. It is not possible, because of the way data were reported, to attribute effects at higher doses to single or multiple treatments. Therefore, the ARfD is suitably protective when considering single day exposures, and might be over protective. As the ARfD is set on pregnancy related effects and the usual safety margin is reduced from 100 to 38, the assessment has been considered further. It is not appropriate to distinguish different potential food sources routinely, and intakes are based on

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
							consumption data which include all forms of the commodity being considered. Orange juice is a significant proportion of the total amount of orange consumed. In this case, imazalil is a post harvest treatment with residues mainly on the peel, peel is not included in juice, and residues have only been found in one sample (at the reporting level) in orange juice from 215 samples (see 2001, 2004 and 2006 Surveys). Therefore, the above intakes will overestimate representative exposures. Given the magnitude of the estimated exceedances and the basis of the ARfD, the intake calculations have been refined to only include raw fruit and oranges in recipes. As detailed data on consumption of peel are not available it is assumed that all of the peel is eaten with the fruit. When the dietary contribution of orange juice is not included, the intake for infants is equivalent to a 1.9 fold exceedance of the ARfD for the general population and the intake for toddlers is equivalent to a 2.8 fold exceedance of the ARfD for the general population. Intakes for 4-6 year olds and 7-10 year olds also exceed this ARfD, by 2.1 and 1.4 times, respectively. Although the ARfD safety margin is reduced an effect on health would be unlikely. For groups potentially containing females of child bearing age, excluding the dietary contribution of orange juice, the highest intake for 11 to 14 year olds is equivalent to a 1.8 fold exceedance of the ARfD for pregnant and nursing women. Intakes for other females of child bearing age in the groups 15-18 year olds, vegetarian, and adult, also exceed this ARfD by 1.4, 1.4, and 1.2 times, respectively. Although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
							All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then data evaluated by the JMPR in 1977 established a processing factor of 0.05, to account for most residue being found in peel compared to the fruit pulp, and therefore the highest intake would be 0.024 mg/kg bw/day (for consumption of fruit and juice) and 0.014 (for consumption of fruit only) which are below both ARfD's and an effect on health would be unlikely. This is the reason why an MRL of 5 mg/kg was established for citrus fruits.
Orange	methidathion	0.2	0.0045	0.027 (infant) 0.020 (toddler) 0.014 (4-6 yrs)	0.01	JMPR, 1997	Intakes for three of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 2.7 times the ARfD (for infants). This intake is 4 times lower than the daily dose given to adult human volunteers for 6 weeks without any adverse health effects (including any effect on plasma or RBC cholinesterase). An effect on health would therefore be unlikely. All these estimates assume that the peel of the fruit is consumed. If the peel is not consumed then residue data for methidathion (JMPR, 1992) shows that the vast majority of residue is found in the peel. In residues trials residues were 25 times higher in the peel compared to the pulp in one residue sample and at least 100 times higher in the peel compared to the pulp in nine further residue samples. Taking into account that peel accounts for about 29% of the weight of the whole fruit, the expected worst case residue in the pulp would be up to 0.025 mg/kg rather than 0.2 mg/kg (assuming that the residue in the peel is 25 times higher than that in the pulp). See Annex 1 for details of this derivation. Assuming consumption of the fruit pulp only, intakes for infants toddlers and 4-6 year olds are < 34% ARfD, < 25% ARfD and <18% ARfD respectively.

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
`Pear	Chlormequat	0.6	0.0106	0.0509 (toddler)	0.05	PSD, 1999	Intakes for one of the consumer groups (toddlers) are at the level of the ARfD. This ARfD was based on data from dogs and rabbits, but data from monkeys indicates that primates (and hence humans) may be less sensitive to the acute effects of chlormequat (dogs and rabbits being among the most sensitive species). The latest peer review by EFSA of the EU Review of chlormequat (June 2008) has recommended that the ARfD should be set at 0.09 mg/kg bw/day. Using this value all intakes would be less than the ARfD therefore an effect on health would be unlikely.
Pear	dithiocarbamates[a]	1.2	0.0212	0.10 (toddler) 0.087 (infant)	0.08	EU, 2004	Intakes for two of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.08 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake, for toddlers, was 1.3 times the ARfD. The highest intake is one eightieth of the daily dose (8 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats for 10 days in a developmental study, without any adverse effect. Therefore, although the usual safety factor, of 100, is reduced, an effect on health would be unlikely.
Potato	Chlorpropham**	8.1	0.11	0.60 (infant)	0.5	EU, 2003	Data are available to support a specific variability factor of 3.4 to replace the default value of 7 and this lower value was used in the intake estimates. Intakes for one of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.5 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake, for infants, was 1.2 times the ARfD, based on total potato consumption. Cooking potatoes leads to about 40% loss of residues. Taking this loss during cooking into account gives intakes below the ARfD for all consumer groups, with the highest intake accounting for 73% of the ARfD, therefore an effect on health is unlikely. This estimate assumes that potatoes are eaten unpeeled.
Potato	oxamyl	0.09	0.0029	0.020 (infant) 0.014 (toddler) 0.010 (4-6 yrs) 0.0068 (7-10 yrs) 0.0047 (11-14 yrs)	0.001	EU, 2005	All intakes exceed the acute reference dose of 0.001 mg/kg bw/day. A variability factor of 10 was used in the risk assessment as the relevant authorised uses for oxamyl in the countries of origin are for granular applications. The highest intake was 20 times the

Crop	Pesticide	Highest residue (mg/kg)	Intake (mg/kg bw/day)		ARfD (mg/kg bw/day)	Source	Comment on risk assessment
			Adult	Critical group†			
				0.0036 (vegetarian) 0.0035 (15-18 yrs) 0.0033 (elderly-residential) 0.0030 (elderly-own home) 0.0029 (adults)			ARfD. The highest intake is a fifth of the dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats in an acute neurotoxicity study without any adverse effect. In addition, the calculated intakes are at least 3 times lower than an acute dose which was given to adult male volunteers without adverse effects (0.06 mg/kg bw). However, there is only a factor of 7.5 between the highest intake and the lowest effect dose (where at 0.15 mg/kg bw) cholinesterase inhibition and increased salivation were observed) in the human volunteer study used by JMPR to set an ARfD. Therefore it is possible that if some sensitive individuals consumed large amounts of potato containing residues at this level they may experience transient effects such as excess saliva production. In conclusion, although an effect on health would be unlikely, transient excess saliva production may occur in some individuals if they consumed a lot of potatoes containing the highest residue found.
Potato	oxamyl	0.02	0.00065	0.0044 (infant) 0.0030 (toddler) 0.0022 (4-6 yrs) 0.0015 (7-10 yrs) 0.0011 (11-14 yrs)	0.001	EU, 2005	Intakes for five of the consumer groups exceed the acute reference dose of 0.001 mg/kg bw/day. The highest intake was 4.4 times the ARfD. The highest intake is a twenty third of the dose (0.1 mg/kg bw) which was given to rats in an acute neurotoxicity study without any adverse effect. In addition, the calculated intakes are at least 13 times lower than an acute dose which was given to adult male volunteers without adverse effects (0.06 mg/kg bw). Therefore, although the ARfD's safety margin is reduced from 100, an effect on health would be unlikely.

†Highest intake of all ten consumer groups, or intakes for all consumer groups that exceed the acute reference dose.
*Total dimethoate residue 0.01 mg/kg dimethoate + (0.02 mg/kg omethoate x 6 [conversion factor] = 0.01 + 0.12 mg/kg = 0.13 mg/kg.
**A specific variability factor of 3.4, derived from individual tuber data provided for the EU Review was used in the risk assessment calculation.

[a]Dithiocarbamate (ziram) residue calculated as 1.2 mg/kg based on a carbon disulphide residue of 0.6 mg/kg. Dithiocarbamate residues are determined as carbon disulphide which is a common product from different dithiocarbamate pesticides; for the risk assessment a precautionary approach is taken: the worse case dithiocarbamate residue is calculated by assuming the residue is derived from ziram and this is compared to the ARfD for ziram.

Acute risk assessments for samples containing more than one organophosphorus/carbamate or captan/folpet or carbendazim/thiophanate-methyl

(Note where dimethoate and omethoate occur together the residues are routinely assessed as a single residue of dimethoate equivalents)

Crop (Critical group)	Pesticide	Residue mg/kg	Intake mg/kg bw	 % ARfD		ARfD	Source	Comment on risk assessment
Breakfast Cereal 4-6 year	malathion	0.03	0.0004	0.1	} Total	0.3	EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
	pirimiphos-methyl	1.2	0.0173	11.6	} 11.7	0.15	EU, 2007	
Apples Infant	carbendazim	0.1	0.0098	49.0	} Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
	thiophanate-methyl	0.03	0.0029	1.5	} 50.5	0.2	EU, 2005	
Apples Infant	carbendazim	0.1	0.0098	49.0	} Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
	thiophanate-methyl	0.02	0.0020	1.0	} 50.0	0.2	EU, 2005	
Apples	carbendazim	0.2	0.0196	98.0	} Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≥100%. As these pesticides have the same mechanism of toxicological action and taking account of their relative potencies, this combined intake very slightly exceeds the reference dose. Although this predicted combined intake represents a very slight reduction in the safety margins, an effect on health would be unlikely.
Infant	thiophanate-methyl	0.08	0.0078	3.9	} 101.9	0.2	EU, 2005	
Apples Infant	carbendazim	0.03	0.0029	14.7	} Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
	thiophanate-methyl	0.04	0.0039	2.0	} 16.7	0.2	EU, 2005	
Apples Infant	chlorpyrifos	0.02	0.0020	2.0	} Total	0.1	EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
	phosmet	0.01	0.0010	2.2	} 4.1	0.045	EU, 2006	
Apples	carbendazim	0.07	0.0069	34.3	} Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health

Infant								would be expected
	thiophanate-methyl	0.05	0.0049	2.4 }	36.7	0.2	EU, 2005	
Apples	azinphos-methyl	0.06	0.0059	58.8 }	Total	0.01	EFSA, 2007	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Infant	chlorpyrifos	0.01	0.0010	1.0 }	68.5	0.1	EU, 2005	
	phosmet	0.04	0.0039	8.7 }		0.045	EU, 2006	
Beans (with pods) Infant	EPN	0.03	0.00015	150 }		0.0001	PSD, 2008	Total is ≥100%. As these pesticides have the same mechanism of toxicological action and taking account of their relative potencies, this combined intake represents approximately 1.5 times the combined references doses. Although this predicted combined intake represents a reduction in the safety margins, an effect on health would be unlikely.
	carbofuran	0.02	0.0001	10.0 }	Total	0.001	EFSA, 2006	
	omethoate	0.02	0.0001	5.0 }	165.0	0.002	EFSA, 2006	
Breakfast Cereal 4-6 year								Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
	malathion	0.03	0.0004	0.1 }	Total	0.3	EFSA, 2006	
Melons	carbendazim	0.02	0.0017	8.3 }	Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
4-6 year	thiophanate-methyl	0.02	0.0017	0.8 }	9.1	0.2	EU, 2005	
Oranges	chlorpyrifos	0.1	0.0133	13.3 }	Total	0.1	EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Infant	malathion	0.02	0.0027	0.9 }	14.1	0.3	EFSA, 2006	
Oranges	chlorpyrifos	0.04	0.0053	5.3 }	Total	0.1	EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Infant	malathion	0.04	0.0053	1.8 }	7.1	0.3	EFSA, 2006	
Oranges	malathion	0.01	0.0013	0.4 }	Total	0.3	EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Infant	methidathion	0.06	0.0080	79.6 }	80.0	0.01	JMPR, 1997	
Oranges	chlorpyrifos	0.05	0.0066	6.6 }	Total	0.1	EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Infant	malathion	0.03	0.0040	1.3 }	8.0	0.3	EFSA, 2006	
Oranges	chlorpyrifos	0.09	0.0119	11.9 }	Total	0.1	EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Infant	pirimiphos-methyl	0.2	0.0265	17.7 }	29.6	0.15	EU, 2007	
Oranges	chlorpyrifos	0.01	0.0013	1.3 }	Total	0.1	EU, 2005	Total is ≥100%. The presence of chlorpyrifos, malathion and
Infant	malathion	0.02	0.0027	0.9 }	267.5	0.3	EFSA, 2006	

	methidathion	0.2	0.0265	265.2	}		0.01	JMPR, 1997	methidathion in the sample does not significantly contribute to the overall combined intake when compared to methidathion alone. The risk assessment presented for methidathion above remains valid.
Oranges Infant	chlorpyrifos malathion	0.06 0.05	0.0080 0.0066	8.0 2.2	} }	Total 10.2	0.1 0.3	EU, 2005 EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	chlorpyrifos pirimiphos-methyl	0.05 0.01	0.0066 0.0013	6.6 0.9	} }	Total 7.5	0.1 0.15	EU, 2005 EU, 2007	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	chlorpyrifos malathion	0.07 0.05	0.0093 0.0066	9.3 2.2	} }	Total 11.5	0.1 0.3	EU, 2005 EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	malathion methidathion	0.01 0.05	0.0013 0.0066	0.4 66.3	} }	Total 66.8	0.3 0.01	EFSA, 2006 JMPR, 1997	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	chlorpyrifos malathion	0.05 0.02	0.0066 0.0027	6.6 0.9	} }	Total 7.5	0.1 0.3	EU, 2005 EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	chlorpyrifos malathion	0.05 0.1	0.0066 0.0133	6.6 4.4	} }	Total 11.1	0.1 0.3	EU, 2005 EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	fenitrothion malathion	0.02 0.01	0.0027 0.0013	20.4 0.4	} }	Total 20.8	0.013 0.3	EFSA, 2006 EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Oranges Infant	chlorpyrifos malathion	0.1 0.05	0.0133 0.0066	13.3 2.2	} }	Total 15.5	0.1 0.3	EU, 2005 EFSA, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Pears Toddler	carbendazim thiophanate-methyl	0.1 0.03	0.0085 0.0025	42.4 1.3	} }	Total 43.7	0.02 0.2	EU, 2006 EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Pears Toddler	carbendazim thiophanate-methyl	0.06 0.02	0.0051 0.0017	25.5 0.8	} }	Total 26.3	0.02 0.2	EU, 2006 EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Pears Toddler	captan folpet	0.03 0.4	0.0025 0.0340	0.8 17.0	} }	Total 17.8	0.3 0.2	EU, 2008 EU, 2008	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Pears Toddler	carbendazim thiophanate-methyl	0.01 0.05	0.0008 0.0042	4.2 2.1	} }	Total 6.4	0.02 0.2	EU, 2006 EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Pears Toddler	carbendazim thiophanate-methyl	0.1 0.3	0.0085 0.0255	42.4 12.7	} }	Total 55.2	0.02 0.2	EU, 2006 EU, 2005	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected
Pears	carbendazim	0.08	0.0068	34.0	}	Total	0.02	EU, 2006	Total is ≤ 100 % no effect on health would be expected

Toddler	thiophanate-methyl	0.02	0.0017	0.8 } 34.8	0.2	EU, 2005	
	omethoate	0.2	0.0001	50.1 } See text in comments column	0.002	EFSA, 2006	

Annex 1 Calculations for determination of residues in the pulp based on JMPR residues data.

Methidathion

Assuming y is the residue in the pulp and residues are 25 times higher in the peel compared to the pulp
For a soft citrus unit weight of 1, the relative weight of peel is 0.286 and the relative weight of pulp is 0.714.

Residue in the whole sample = residue in the peel (25 y x 0.286 = 7.15) + residue in the pulp (y x 0.714)

For the current example,

Whole fruit residue
0.2 mg/kg (methidathion) = 7.15 y + 0.714 y
y = 0.2/(7.15+0.714)
= 0.025 mg/kg

Acute risk assessments for samples containing more than one organophosphorus/carbamate or captan/folpet

None

INDEX OF APPENDICES

Appendix A - Summary Of Results

Appendix B - Summary Of MRL Exceedances

Appendix C - Pesticides Sought And Found In Individual Foodstuffs

Appendix D - Additional Action Taken

Appendix E - Pesticides Analysed as Multi-Component Analytes

Appendix A
Summary of Results

Table 2: All commodities (number of samples)

Food	Analysed	With residues at or below the MRL	With residues above the MRL	With residues of non-approved pesticides (UK only)	With multiple residues	Organic samples tested	Organic samples with residues
Apples	67	58	1	2	52	3	0
Beans with Pods	45	16	1		9	1	1
Breakfast Cereals (Wholegrain)	72	34	0		16	12	3
Carrots	48	35	0		21	5	0
Chicken	72	0	0		0	0	N/A
Chinese Cabbage	36	11	1	1	5	0	N/A
Courgettes	24	11	0		2	4	0
Cucumber	42	27	0	2	14	6	2
Grapes	41	39	0		32	0	N/A
Lettuce	32	17	0		6	0	N/A
Liver	72	7	0		0	1	0
Melons	42	32	2		21	0	N/A
Milk	72	0	0		0	13	0
Oily Fish	54	25	0		5	0	N/A
Oranges	48	47	1		45	0	N/A
Parsnips	48	38	0		34	7	0
Pears	36	29	1		24	3	0
Peppers	13	2	0		0	0	N/A

Food	Analysed	With residues at or below the MRL	With residues above the MRL	With residues of non-approved pesticides (UK only)	With multiple residues	Organic samples tested	Organic samples with residues
Potatoes	150	86	2		21	11	2
Smoothies (fruit based)	72	29	0		18	0	N/A
Spinach	54	21	2		8	4	1

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) reflect levels of pesticides that could occur in produce, which has been treated in accordance with good agricultural practice. Where pesticides do not give rise to readily detectable residues, or are not approved for use on particular commodities, MRLs are set at the lowest level which can be identified in routine laboratory analysis. Thus, they provide a mechanism for statutory controls on pesticides in produce which is put into circulation and for monitoring correct use of these chemicals.

If no use of a pesticide on a crop is identified when MRLs are set the tolerance for that pesticide/crop combination is set at the limit of determination (effectively zero). Limit of determination MRL are marked by a '*' in Part 2.

MRLs are established under the Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuffs) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (as amended), the Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuffs) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 and the Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuffs) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002. These Regulations list all statutory MRLs established under UK national or EC procedures. Today, virtually all these MRLs are set under an ongoing EC programme and the Regulations are amended periodically as levels are set for increasing numbers of pesticides.

There are a number of pesticides which do not yet have statutory MRLs. In the absence of such MRLs we advise suppliers to adhere to any appropriate levels established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) a United Nations body established to promote global trading standards. Codex MRLs are not statutory but have been risk-assessed when set and provide a suitable standard in the absence of a statutory MRL.

MRLs may be extended to composite and processed products but levels are not specifically laid down in legislation. They are derived by calculation on an individual basis.

Appendix B
Summary of MRL Exceedances

Table 3: MRL Exceedances

PRC Sample ID	Food	Country of Origin	Pesticide Detected	Residue measured (mg/kg)	MRL (mg/kg)	MRL Exceedance after allowing for measurement uncertainty
Apples						
1742/2008	Eating	USA	carbaryl	0.1	0.05*	No
Beans with Pods						
2210/2008	**Green Beans**	**Kenya**	**dimethoate**	**0.1**	**0.02***	**Yes**
			omethoate	0.03	0.02*	No
Chinese Cabbage						
2509/2008	Pak Choi	the Netherlands	iprodione	6	5	No
Melons						
5744/2008	Cantaloupe Melon	Costa Rica	methomyl	0.08	0.05*	No
5745/2008	Perfectly Ripe Galia melon	Honduras	oxamyl	0.02	0.01*	No
Oranges						
0780/2008	Navel Oranges	Egypt	fenitrothion	0.02	0.01*	No
Pears						
5938/2008	**Conference Pears**	**the Netherlands**	**chlormequat**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**Yes**
Potatoes						
1274/2008	New	UK	oxamyl	0.02	0.01*	No
2056/2008	**New**	**UK**	**oxamyl**	**0.09**	**0.01***	**Yes**
Spinach						
0880/2008	Spinach	Spain	azoxystrobin	0.08	0.05*	No
2458/2008	Spinach	UK	cypermethrin	0.7	0.5	No

Measurement uncertainty

The PRC have agreed a policy of applying default measurement uncertainty values of 50% to all results that measure above the MRL. The residue detected could be could be plus or minus 50% of the stated value. Only when the lowest estimated level is above the MRL do the PRC consider this result as an exceedance.

This uncertainty only applies to measurement of the size of residue. The identity of the pesticide detected has been confirmed.

Where the measured value does not exceed the MRL when measurement uncertainty is taken into account the value will not be highlighted as an exceedance in the Brand Name Annex. The actual measured value will be used throughout the report and will be followed up with suppliers by PSD but with due reference to the implications of measurement uncertainty.

Further information about measurement uncertainty can be found on the PRC website

*** Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL):** These MRLs are set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence of the pesticide. Either insufficient trials data are available on which to set a maximum residue level or there may be no use of the pesticide on that crop in the EU. However they may be permitted elsewhere.

Appendix C
Pesticides Sought And Found In Individual Foodstuffs

Table 4a. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
APPLES, COOKING UK: 11 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(UK MRL = 1)	0.03, 0.06, 0.06	3
bupirimate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
captan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 3)	0.01, 0.01,0.03	3
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	3
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1
diflubenzuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.09	1
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 5)	0.03 - 2.1	6
dithianon	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.04, 0.06	2
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.02	5
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 5)	0.02	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02, 0.02, 0.04	3
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(UK tMRL = 5)	0.01	2
APPLES, EATING UK: 7 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(UK tMRL = 1)	0.05 - 0.1	4
bupirimate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 2)	0.01	2
captan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 3)	0.01, 0.02, 0.04	3
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02 - 0.06	4
dithianon	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.01	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
dodine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.1	1
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	5
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	2
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	3
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01 - 0.06	4
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(UK tMRL = 5)	0.01	1
APPLES, EATING Imported (Non-EC): 23 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01, 0.03	2
azinphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.09	5
captan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 3)	0.03	1
carbaryl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.1	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.03	4
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.5)	0.04	1
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 1	8
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 3)	0.1	1
endosulfan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
fenoxycarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(No MRL)	0.01	1
fenpropathrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(No MRL)	0.02	1
folpet	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 3)	0.1	1
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 2)	0.04	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
phosmet	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(CAC MRL = 10)	0.02, 0.2	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01	1
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 5)	0.1 - 3.2	8
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.09	6
APPLES, EATING Imported (EC): 26 samples analysed		
azinphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03 - 0.08	5
bifenthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(UK tMRL = 1)	0.02 - 0.2	5
bromopropylate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1
captan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 3)	0.01 - 0.4	11
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02 - 0.2	11
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	3
deltamethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 2.6	13
dithianon	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.09	10
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 3)	0.1	1
dodine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.01	1
endosulfan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01, 0.02	2
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(No MRL)	0.02 - 0.1	7
flufenoxuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(No MRL)	0.01	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 5)	0.03, 0.04, 0.08	3

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
phosmet	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(CAC MRL = 10)	0.01, 0.04	2
pirimicarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(CAC MRL = 1)	0.02	1
propargite	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(CAC MRL = 3)	0.1 - 0.6	3
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	23
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02, 0.03, 0.08	3
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(CAC MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
tebufenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(CAC MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.02	2
tebufenpyrad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(No MRL)	0.02	1
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 0.9	8
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.02	2
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02 - 0.08	5
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03	1
vinclozolin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of apples were from France (15), Germany (1), Italy (9), and the Netherlands (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of apples were from Argentina (1), Brazil (1), Chile (5), China (1), New Zealand (3), South Africa (4), and USA (8).
UK samples of apples (18).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Chile (1), USA (1)
azinphos-methyl	Chile (4), France (4), Italy (1), South Africa (1)
bifenthrin	France (1)
boscalid	Italy (4), the Netherlands (1), UK (7)
bromopropylate	Italy (1)
bupirimate	UK (3)
captan	France (6), Germany (1), Italy (4), UK (6), USA (1)
carbaryl	USA (1)
carbendazim	Brazil (1), China (1), France (9), Germany (1), Italy (1), USA (2)
chlorpyrifos	Chile (1), France (2), Italy (1), UK (7)
cypermethrin	UK (1)
deltamethrin	France (1)
diflubenzuron	UK (1)
dodine	Italy (1), UK (1)
diphenylamine	Chile (2), France (10), Italy (3), South Africa (1), UK (6), USA (5)

dithiocarbamates	France (1), South Africa (1)
dithianon	France (5), Germany (1), Italy (4), UK (3)
endosulfan	France (2), USA (1)
fenoxycarb	South Africa (1)
flufenoxuron	France (1)
fludioxonil	France (7)
fenpropathrin	USA (1)
folpet	Brazil (1)
indoxacarb	South Africa (1), UK (7)
iprodione	Italy (3), UK (2)
methoxyfenozide	South Africa (1), UK (1)
myclobutanil	UK (1)
propargite	France (3)
pirimicarb	France (1)
phosmet	Brazil (1), France (1), Italy (1), USA (1)
pyraclostrobin	Brazil (1), Italy (2), the Netherlands (1), UK (7)
pyrimethanil	UK (3)
tebuconazole	Italy (1)
tebufenozide	France (2)
thiabendazole	Chile (4), France (7), Italy (1), USA (4)
tebufenpyrad	France (1)
thiacloprid	Chile (3), France (1), Italy (1), South Africa (3)
thiophanate-methyl	France (5)
trifloxystrobin	Germany (1)
vinclozolin	Italy (1)

Residues were found in all of the 11 UK cooking samples
Residues were found in all of the 7 UK eating samples
No residues were found in 7 of the 23 Imported (Non-EC) eating samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 26 Imported (EC) eating samples

Table 4b. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-11 compounds) were found in 59 of the 67 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg) Part 1 – Acetamiprid to flufenoxuron																				Country of origin
			ACET	AZM	BIF	BOS	BPP	BUP	CAP	CBY	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DEL	DIF	DOD	DPA	DTC	DTN	ENSF	FEO	FFO	
(1)	0861/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0891/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1679/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1678/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	China
	1539/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1703/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1609/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
(2)	0963/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2531/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	UK
	2691/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2781/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1574/2008	EATING	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1670/2008	EATING	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1537/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	South Africa
	1542/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1551/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1613/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1636/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1558/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	Italy
	1605/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Italy
	1756/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1755/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(3)	0921/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	UK
	1774/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2501/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2811/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1651/2008	EATING	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1541/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg) Part 1 – Acetamiprid to flufenoxuron																				Country of origin
			ACET	AZM	BIF	BOS	BPP	BUP	CAP	CBY	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DEL	DIF	DOD	DPA	DTC	DTN	ENSF	FEO	FFO	
	1504/2008	EATING	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1723/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
(4)	1702/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1762/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1846/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	UK
	2841/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1686/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brazil
	1590/2008	EATING	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1641/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1630/2008	EATING	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	1511/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1527/2008	EATING	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1534/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	-	-	France
	1683/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	France
	1858/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1573/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Germany
	1635/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1754/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.1	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1813/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Italy
(5)	1777/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1742/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.01	-	-	USA
	1692/2008	EATING	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	France
(6)	2721/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2751/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1615/2008	EATING	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1525/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.02	-	-	-	France
	1704/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.07	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	France
(7)	1561/2008	EATING	-	0.04	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.01	France
(8)	1536/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.01	-	-	France
	1727/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	0.02	-	-	-	France

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg) Part 1 – Acetamiprid to flufenoxuron																			Country of origin
			ACET	AZM	BIF	BOS	BPP	BUP	CAP	CBY	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DEL	DIF	DOD	DPA	DTC	DTN	ENSF	FEO	FFO	
(11)	1675/2008	EATING	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.01	-	-	-	Italy

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	AZM	azinphos-methyl	BIF	bifenthrin
BOS	boscalid	BPP	bromopropylate	BUP	bupirimate
CAP	captan	CBY	carbaryl	CBZ	carbendazim
CPF	chlorpyrifos	CYP	cypermethrin	DEL	deltamethrin
DIF	diflubenzuron	DOD	dodine	DPA	diphenylamine
DTC	dithiocarbamates	DTN	dithianon	ENSF	endosulfan
FEO	fenoxycarb	FFO	flufenoxuron		

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg) Part 2 – Fludioxonil to vinclozolin																				Country of origin
			FLUD	FNPP	FPET	IDX	IPR	MXF	MYC	PGT	PIR	PMT	PYC	PYM	TBC	TBF	TBZ	TEBF	THC	TME	TRFL	VIN	
(1)	0861/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0891/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1679/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1678/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	China
	1539/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1703/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1609/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
(2)	0963/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2531/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2691/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2781/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1574/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Chile

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg) Part 2 – Fludioxonil to vinclozolin																				Country of origin
			FLUD	FNPP	FPET	IDX	IPR	MXF	MYC	PGT	PIR	PMT	PYC	PYM	TBC	TBF	TBZ	TEBF	THC	TME	TRFL	VIN	
	1670/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1537/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	South Africa
	1542/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1551/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1613/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1636/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1558/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1605/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1756/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1755/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(3)	0921/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1774/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2501/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2811/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1651/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1541/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	South Africa
	1504/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1723/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
(4)	1702/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1762/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1846/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2841/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1686/2008	EATING	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brazil
	1590/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.01	-	-	-	Chile
	1641/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.06	-	-	-	Chile
	1630/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	South Africa
	1511/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1527/2008	EATING	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	France
	1534/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1683/2008	EATING	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	1858/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	France
	1573/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	Germany
	1635/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of APPLES	Residues found (mg/kg) Part 2 – Fludioxonil to vinclozolin																			Country of origin
			FLUD	FNPP	FPET	IDX	IPR	MXF	MYC	PGT	PIR	PMT	PYC	PYM	TBC	TBF	TBZ	TEBF	THC	TME	TRFL	VIN	
	1754/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	1813/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
(5)	1777/2008	EATING	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1742/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1692/2008	EATING	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	France
(6)	2721/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2751/2008	COOKING	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1615/2008	EATING	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	USA
	1525/2008	EATING	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.02	-	-	-	France
	1704/2008	EATING	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	France
(7)	1561/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	France
(8)	1536/2008	EATING	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	France
	1727/2008	EATING	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	France
(11)	1675/2008	EATING	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	Italy

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

FLUD	fludioxonil	FNPP	fenpropathrin	FPET	folpet
IDX	indoxacarb	IPR	iprodione	MXF	methoxyfenozide
MYC	myclobutanil	PGT	propargite	PIR	pirimicarb
PMT	phosmet	PYC	pyraclostrobin	PYM	pyrimethanil
TBC	tebuconazole	TBF	tebufenozide	TBZ	thiabendazole
TEBF	tebufenpyrad	THC	thiacloprid	TME	thiophanate-methyl
TRFL	trifloxystrobin	VIN	vinclozolin		

Table 4c. Residues detected in retail samples of APPLES purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 5a. Residues detected in retail samples of BEANS WITH PODS purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BEANS WITH PODS, GREEN BEANS Imported (Non-EC): 43 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.07	2
bifenthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02, 0.03	2
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02, 0.1	2
chlorothalonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 5)	0.03	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	39
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02 - 0.03	4
cyproconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.01	1
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.07	1
dicofol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
dimethoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
	0.1	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 1)	0.06, 0.08, 0.09	3
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.03	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(CAC MRL = 2)	0.1	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	39
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 0.4	4
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
omethoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.01	1
	0.03	1
procymidone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 2)	0.4	1
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.02	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BEANS WITH PODS, SPECIALITY BEANS Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
carbofuran	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 1)	0.07	1
EPN	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(No MRL)	0.03	1
methiocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(No MRL)	1.1	1
omethoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.2	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (Non-EC) samples of beans with pods were from Egypt (10), India (1), Kenya (22), Morocco (11), and Thailand (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Egypt (1), Kenya (1)
bifenthrin	Kenya (1), Morocco (1)
carbofuran	Thailand (1)
carbendazim	Egypt (2)
chlorothalonil	Kenya (1)
chlorpyrifos	Kenya (1)
cyproconazole	Kenya (1)
cyprodinil	Egypt (1)
cypermethrin	Kenya (4)
dicofol	Kenya (1)
dimethoate	Egypt (1), Kenya (1)
dithiocarbamates	India (1), Kenya (3)
EPN	Thailand (1)
fludioxonil	Egypt (1)
imidacloprid	Egypt (1)
iprodione	Egypt (1), Kenya (2), Morocco (1)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Egypt (1)
methiocarb	India (1)
omethoate	Egypt (1), Kenya (1), Thailand (1)
procymidone	Egypt (1)
spinosad	India (1), Kenya (1)

No residues were found in 28 of the 43 Imported (Non-EC) green beans samples
Residues were found in all of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) speciality beans samples

Table 5b. Residues detected in retail samples of BEANS WITH PODS purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-7 compounds) were found in 17 of the 45 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of BEANS WITH PODS	Residues found (mg/kg)																					Country of origin
			AZOX	BIF	CBF	CBZ	CLN	CPF	CPZ	CYD	CYP	DIC	DIM	DTC	EPN	FLUD	IMI	IPR	LCY	METC	OME	PCM	SPN	
(1)	0896/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	2723/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	0565/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Kenya
	0953/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2399/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2753/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2075/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morocco
	2692/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Morocco
(2)	0501/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	Egypt
	2536/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
(3)	0867/2008	SPECIALITY BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.2	India
	0592/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	0925/2008	GREEN BEANS	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2210/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	Kenya
	2997/2008	GREEN BEANS	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Kenya
	2343/2008	SPECIALITY BEANS	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	Thailand
(7)	2812/2008	GREEN BEANS	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.1	0.4	0.01	-	-	0.4	-	Egypt

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BIF	bifenthrin	CBF	carbofuran
CBZ	carbendazim	CLN	chlorothalonil	CPF	chlorpyrifos
CPZ	cyproconazole	CYD	cyprodinil	CYP	cypermethrin
DIC	dicofol	DIM	dimethoate	DTC	dithiocarbamates
EPN	EPN	FLUD	fludioxonil	IMI	imidacloprid
IPR	iprodione	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin	METC	methiocarb
OME	omethoate	PCM	procymidone	SPN	spinosad

Table 5c. Residues detected in retail samples of BEANS WITH PODS purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 6a. Residues detected in retail samples of BREAKFAST CEREALS (WHOLEGRAIN) purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
BREAKFAST CEREALS (WHOLEGRAIN), UK: 72 samples analysed		
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	52
(No MRL)	0.05 - 0.7	20
glyphosate	<0.1 (i.e. not found)	52
(No MRL)	0.1 - 0.9	20
iprodione	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	71
(No MRL)	0.06	1
malathion	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	71
(No MRL)	0.03	1
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	64
(No MRL)	0.02 - 1.2	8
procymidone	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	70
(No MRL)	0.03, 0.03	2
thiabendazole	<0.02 (i.e. not found)	71
(No MRL)	0.06	1

UK samples of breakfast cereals (wholegrain) (72).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

chlormequat	UK (20)
glyphosate	UK (20)
iprodione	UK (1)
malathion	UK (1)
procymidone	UK (2)
pirimiphos-methyl	UK (8)
thiabendazole	UK (1)

No residues were found in 38 of the 72 UK samples

Table 6b. Residues detected in retail samples of BREAKFAST CEREALS (WHOLEGRAIN) purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 34 of the 72 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)							Country of origin
		CLQ	GLY	IPR	MAL	PCM	PIM	TBZ	
(1)	0681/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0730/2008	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0731/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	UK
	0741/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	0743/2008	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0772/2008	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0773/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0834/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2119/2008	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2177/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	UK
	2216/2008	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2268/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2585/2008	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2592/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2646/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2687/2008	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2889/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	UK
	5800/2008	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
(2)	0683/2008	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0684/2008	0.1	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	0728/2008	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0729/2008	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0742/2008	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0771/2008	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0774/2008	0.06	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0831/2008	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0833/2008	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2584/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.05	-	UK
	2669/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2921/2008	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2961/2008	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2980/2008	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	UK
(3)	0804/2008	0.2	-	-	0.03	-	1.2	-	UK
(4)	2940/2008	0.3	0.2	0.06	-	0.03	-	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

CLQ	chlormequat	GLY	glyphosate	IPR	iprodione
MAL	malathion	PCM	procymidone	PIM	pirimiphos-methyl
TBZ	thiabendazole				

Table 6c. Residues detected in retail samples of BREAKFAST CEREALS (WHOLEGRAIN) purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

azoxystrobin (0.02)
bifenthrin (0.02)
carbaryl (0.02)
carbendazim (0.02)
chlorothalonil (0.05)
chlorpropham (0.02)
chlorpyrifos (0.02)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.02)
cypermethrin (0.05)
cyproconazole (0.05)
deltamethrin (0.02)
diazinon (0.02)
dichlorvos (0.02)
difenoconazole (0.05)
dimoxystrobin (0.02)
endosulfan (0.02)
epoxiconazole (0.05)
etrimfos (0.02)
fenhexamid (0.05)
fenitrothion (0.02)
fenpropimorph (0.02)
fenvalerate (0.02)
fluquinconazole (0.05)
imazalil (0.02)
kresoxim-methyl (0.02)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.02)
lindane (0.01)
malaoxon (0.02)
mepiquat (0.02)
metconazole (0.05)
methacrifos (0.02)
methomyl (0.05)
parathion (0.05)
penconazole (0.05)
permethrin (0.02)
phosphamidon (0.02)
picoxystrobin (0.02)
pirimicarb (0.02)
prochloraz (0.05)
propiconazole (0.05)
pyraclostrobin (0.02)
spiroxamine (0.05)
tebuconazole (0.05)
thiodicarb (0.05)
thiophanate-methyl (0.02)
triadimefon (0.05)
triadimenol (0.05)
triazophos (0.02)
trifloxystrobin (0.02)
vinclozolin (0.05)

Table 7a. Residues detected in retail samples of CARROTS purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CARROT, UK: 37 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.1	23
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	31
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.04	6
linuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	26
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.1	11
pendimethalin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	36
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.06	18
CARROT, Imported (Non-EC): 3 samples analysed		
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.5)	0.06	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(No MRL)	0.01	1
CARROT, Imported (EC): 8 samples analysed		
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.5)	0.05	1
linuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.03	4

Imported (EC) samples of carrot were from France (1), Spain (7).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of carrot were from Israel (1), South Africa (2).
UK samples of carrot (37).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

boscalid	UK (23)
iprodione	Israel (1), Spain (1), UK (6)
linuron	Spain (4), UK (11)
pendimethalin	UK (1)
tebuconazole	Israel (1), UK (18)

No residues were found in 8 of the 37 UK samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 3 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 8 Imported (EC) samples

Table 7b. Residues detected in retail samples of CARROTS purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-4 compounds) were found in 35 of the 48 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
		BOS	IPR	LNR	PND	TBC	
(1)	0868/2008	0.04	-	-	-	-	UK
	2076/2008	-	-	-	0.03	-	UK
	2380/2008	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	2419/2008	0.03	-	-	-	-	UK
	2465/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	UK
	2507/2008	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	2754/2008	-	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	5738/2008	0.02	-	-	-	-	UK
	5812/2008	0.02	-	-	-	-	UK
	2046/2008	-	-	0.01	-	-	Spain
	2106/2008	-	-	0.01	-	-	Spain
	2136/2008	-	-	0.03	-	-	Spain
	2755/2008	-	-	0.01	-	-	Spain
	2813/2008	-	0.05	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	0502/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	0570/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	0622/2008	0.04	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	0897/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	0926/2008	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	2508/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	2537/2008	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	UK
	2844/2008	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	UK
	2995/2008	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5672/2008	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	5739/2008	0.02	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	5765/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.03	UK
	5823/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.04	UK
	2212/2008	-	0.06	-	-	0.01	Israel
(3)	0652/2008	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.02	UK
	0954/2008	0.1	-	0.02	-	0.04	UK
	2836/2008	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	UK
	5673/2008	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.02	UK
(4)	0955/2008	0.02	0.02	0.01	-	0.04	UK
	5702/2008	0.02	0.03	0.04	-	0.06	UK
	5703/2008	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	0.03	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS	boscalid	IPR	iprodione	LNR	linuron
PND	pendimethalin	TBC	tebuconazole		

Table 7c. Residues detected in retail samples of CARROTS purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 8. Residues detected in retail samples of CHICKEN purchased between March and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CHICKEN, UK: 64 samples analysed		
None found	-	64
CHICKEN, Imported (EC): 8 samples analysed		
None found	-	8

Imported (EC) samples of chicken were from Denmark (2), EU (1), France (1), Germany (1), and Poland (3).
UK samples of chicken (64).

No residues were found in any of the UK samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

aldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
chlordane (0.002)
DDT (0.002)
dieldrin (0.002)
endosulfan (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
heptachlor (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)

Table 9a. Residues detected in retail samples of CHINESE CABBAGE purchased between January and May 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CHINESE CABBAGE, BOK CHOI UK: 1 sample analysed		
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
CHINESE CABBAGE, PAK CHOI UK: 5 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(UK tMRL = 10)	1	1
deltamethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.5)	0.04	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 5)	0.01	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(UK tMRL = 1)	0.1	1
CHINESE CABBAGE, CHINESE LEAF Imported (EC): 13 samples analysed		
pirimicarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(No MRL)	0.02	1
CHINESE CABBAGE, KASUMI Imported (EC): 2 samples analysed		
isazophos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(No MRL)	0.01	1
CHINESE CABBAGE, PAK CHOI Imported (EC): 15 samples analysed		
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 0.5)	0.07	1
chlorthal-dimethyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.02	2
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.03	2
deltamethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.01, 0.01	3
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(No MRL)	0.01	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 5)	6	1
thiamethoxam	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.02, 0.03	2

Imported (EC) samples of Chinese cabbage were from Portugal (10), Spain (18), and the Netherlands (2).
UK samples of Chinese cabbage (6).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

boscalid	UK (1)
chlorthal-dimethyl	Spain (2)
chlorpyrifos	Spain (1)
cypermethrin	Spain (2)
deltamethrin	Spain (2), the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
indoxacarb	UK (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (1)
iprodione	the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
isazophos	Portugal (1)
pirimicarb	the Netherlands (1)
pyraclostrobin	UK (1)
thiamethoxam	Spain (2)

Residues were found in the 1 UK bok choi sample
No residues were found in 3 of the 5 UK pak choi samples
No residues were found in 12 of the 13 imported (EC) Chinese leaf samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 imported (EC) kasumi samples
No residues were found in 8 of the 15 imported (EC) pak choi samples

Table 9b. Residues detected in retail samples of CHINESE CABBAGE purchased between January and May 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 12 of the 36 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of CHINESE CABBAGE	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
			BOS	CHL	CPF	CYP	DEL	IDX	IMI	IPR	IZP	PIR	PYC	THM	
(1)	0900/2008	BOK CHOI	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5826/2008	PAK CHOI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	UK
	2785/2008	KASUMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	Portugal
	0870/2008	PAK CHOI	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2208/2008	PAK CHOI	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2756/2008	PAK CHOI	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	0981/2008	CHINESE LEAF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	the Netherlands
(2)	0951/2008	PAK CHOI	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	Spain
	2845/2008	PAK CHOI	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2509/2008	PAK CHOI	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(3)	5824/2008	PAK CHOI	1	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	UK
	0952/2008	PAK CHOI	-	0.02	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BOS	boscalid	CHL	chlorthal-dimethyl	CPF	chlorpyrifos
CYP	cypermethrin	DEL	deltamethrin	IDX	indoxacarb
IMI	imidacloprid	IPR	iprodione	IZP	isazophos
PIR	pirimicarb	PYC	pyraclostrobin	THM	thiamethoxam

Table 9c. Residues detected in retail samples of CHINESE CABBAGE purchased between January and May 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 10a. Residues detected in retail samples of COURGETTES purchased between March and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
COURGETTES, Imported (Non-EC): 4 samples analysed		
None found	-	4
COURGETTES, Imported (EC): 20 samples analysed		
buprofezin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(No MRL)	0.02	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.13	8
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 2)	0.03	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(No MRL)	0.02	1
triadimefon & triadimenol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.01, 0.06	2

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of courgettes were from Spain (20).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of courgettes were from Morocco (4).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

buprofezin	Spain (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (8)
iprodione	Spain (1)
propamocarb	Spain (1)
triadimefon & triadimenol	Spain (2)

No residues were found in any of the Imported (Non-EC) courgette samples
No residues were found in 9 of the 20 Imported (EC) courgette samples

Table 10b. Residues detected in retail samples of COURGETTES purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 11 of the 24 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)					Country of origin
		BUF	IMI	IPR	PCB	TRSP	
(1)	2025/2008	-	0.13	-	-	-	Spain
	2032/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	Spain
	2033/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	Spain
	2320/2008	-	0.13	-	-	-	Spain
	5936/2008	-	0.03	-	-	-	Spain
	5964/2008	-	0.03	-	-	-	Spain
	5965/2008	-	-	-	-	0.01	Spain
	5994/2008	-	0.03	-	-	-	Spain
	5995/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	5543/2008	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	Spain
	5884/2008	0.02	-	-	-	0.06	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BUF	buprofezin	IMI	imidacloprid	IPR	iprodione
PCB	propamocarb	TRSP	triadimefon & triadimenol		

Table 10c. Residues detected in retail samples of COURGETTES purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

2-phenylphenol (0.01)
acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.05)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazifop (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
gamma-HCH (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malaoxon (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 11a. Residues detected in retail samples of CUCUMBER purchased between February and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
CUCUMBER, UK: 18 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.06	4
procymidone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.07	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(UK tMRL = 2)	0.02 - 0.9	8
pymetrozine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.5)	0.1	1
spiroxamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	1
CUCUMBER, Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
rotenone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(No MRL)	0.04	1
CUCUMBER, Imported (EC): 22 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 1)	0.02, 0.04	2
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(No MRL)	0.02	1
chlorothalonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 1)	0.03, 0.05, 0.06	3
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(CAC MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.05	4
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.5)	0.06, 0.2	2
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 1*)	0.02	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(CAC MRL = 0.3)	0.01, 0.02, 0.02	3
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(CAC MRL = 1)	0.01	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 2)	0.04	1
kresoxim-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
methiocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(No MRL)	0.07	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01, 0.04, 0.04	3
oxadixyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(No MRL)	0.01	1
oxamyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(No MRL)	0.01	1
procymidone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 1)	0.1	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.6	7
pyrimethanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.03, 0.07	3
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(No MRL)	0.02	1
spiroxamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
triadimefon & triadimenol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	20
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.02, 0.06	2

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of cucumber were from Italy (1), Spain (13), and the Netherlands (8).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of cucumber were from Israel (1), Morocco (1).
UK samples of cucumber (18).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Spain (2), UK (4)
boscalid	the Netherlands (1)
chlorothalonil	Spain (3)
cyprodinil	Spain (4)
dithiocarbamates	Spain (2)
fludioxonil	Spain (3)
fenhexamid	the Netherlands (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (1)
iprodione	Spain (1)
kresoxim-methyl	Spain (1)
methiocarb	Spain (1)
metalaxyl	Italy (1)
myclobutanil	Spain (3)
oxadixyl	Spain (1)
oxamyl	Spain (1)
propamocarb	Spain (6), the Netherlands (1), UK (8)
procymidone	Spain (1), UK (1)
pyrimethanil	Spain (3)
pymetrozine	UK (1)
rotenone	Morocco (1)
spiroxamine	the Netherlands (1), UK (1)
spinosad	Spain (1)
triadimefon & triadimenol	Spain (2)

No residues were found in 7 of the 18 UK samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 7 of the 22 Imported (EC) samples

Table 11b. Residues detected in retail samples of CUCUMBER purchased between February and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-6 compounds) were found in 27 of the 42 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																								Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CLN	CYD	DTC	FLUD	FNHX	IMI	IPR	KREM	METC	MTX	MYC	OXL	OXY	PCB	PCM	PYM	PYMT	ROT	SPI	SPN	TRSP		
(1)	2205/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	2381/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	2397/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	2789/2008	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	2848/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	5676/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	5677/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	0982/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-		Morocco
	2139/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Italy
	0871/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Spain
	0927/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Spain
	5815/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-		the Netherlands
	5827/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		the Netherlands
(2)	2362/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.1	-	-	-	-		UK
	2420/2008	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	2816/2008	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		UK
	5743/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-		UK
	2759/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-		Spain
	5775/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		the Netherlands

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																									Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CLN	CYD	DTC	FLUD	FNHX	IMI	IPR	KREM	METC	MTX	MYC	OXL	OXY	PCB	PCM	PYM	PYMT	ROT	SPI	SPN	TRSP			
(3)	2512/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.2	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-			Spain
	2728/2008	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-			Spain
(4)	0902/2008	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-			Spain
	0961/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			Spain
	2511/2008	-	-	-	0.01	0.06	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			Spain
	2542/2008	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			Spain
(5)	0872/2008	0.02	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.02			Spain
	0901/2008	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.07	-	0.04	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06			Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CLN	chlorothalonil
CYD	cyprodinil	DTC	dithiocarbamates	FLUD	fludioxonil
FNHX	fenhexamid	IMI	imidacloprid	IPR	iprodione
KREM	kresoxim-methyl	METC	methiocarb	MTX	metalaxyl
MYC	myclobutanil	OXL	oxadixyl	OXY	oxamyl
PCB	propamocarb	PCM	procymidone	PYM	pyrimethanil
PYMT	pymetrozine	ROT	rotenone	SPI	spiroxamine
SPN	spinosad	TRSP	triadimefon & triadimenol		

Table 11c. Residues detected in retail samples of CUCUMBER purchased between February and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.05)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 12a. Residues detected in retail samples of GRAPES purchased between April and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
GRAPES, Imported (Non-EC): 41 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	36
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.2	5
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	32
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.2	9
bromopropylate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 0.3)	0.03	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	26
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.3	15
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(UK tMRL = 3)	0.02 - 0.6	16
dicofol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	39
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.02	2
famoxadone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 2)	0.02	1
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	21
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 1.9	20
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.4	16
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	34
(CAC MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.4	7
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	29
(MRL = 10)	0.03 - 0.8	12
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.05	11
penconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	34
(MRL = 1)	0.02 - 0.1	7
quinoxyfen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	38
(MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.01, 0.02	3
spinosad	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	37
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.02	4
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	38
(CAC MRL = 2)	0.02, 0.03, 0.2	3

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	39
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.02, 0.03	2
triadimenol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	38
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.02	3
trifloxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	38
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 0.04	3

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (Non-EC) samples of grapes were from Chile (21), Egypt (2), India (12), Israel (1), and South Africa (5).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Chile (5)
boscalid	Chile (8), Egypt (1)
bromopropylate	South Africa (1)
carbendazim	India (1)
chlorpyrifos	Chile (10), India (4), Israel (1)
cyprodinil	Chile (15), Egypt (1)
dicofol	Chile (1), India (1)
famoxadone	South Africa (1)
fludioxonil	Chile (15), Egypt (1)
fenhexamid	Chile (17), Egypt (1), South Africa (2)
imidacloprid	Chile (4), India (2), Israel (1)
iprodione	Chile (9), South Africa (3)
myclobutanil	Chile (3), India (8)
penconazole	Israel (1)
pyraclostrobin	Chile (6), Egypt (1)
quinoxyfen	Chile (3)
spinosad	India (4)
tebuconazole	Chile (2), Israel (1)
thiophanate-methyl	India (2)
trifloxystrobin	Chile (3)
triadimenol	Chile (1), India (2)

No residues were found in 2 of the 41 Imported (Non-EC) samples

Table 12b. Residues detected in retail samples of GRAPES purchased between April and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-7 compounds) were found in 39 of the 41 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																					Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	BPP	CBZ	CPF	CYD	DIC	FAX	FLUD	FNHX	IMI	IPR	MYC	PNZ	PYC	QINO	SPN	TBC	TME	TRFL	TRIA	
(1)	1610/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1758/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1597/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	India
	1631/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	1693/2008	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	1514/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	1829/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
(2)	1538/2008	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	1552/2008	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	India
	1595/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	India
	1624/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	India
	1819/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	India
	1847/2008	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	India
	1849/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	India
	1665/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
(3)	1691/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1650/2008	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	India
	1570/2008	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
(4)	1522/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.02	0.1	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1652/2008	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1779/2008	-	0.04	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1857/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.09	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1596/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	India

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																				Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	BPP	CBZ	CPF	CYD	DIC	FAX	FLUD	FNHX	IMI	IPR	MYC	PNZ	PYC	QINO	SPN	TBC	TME	TRFL	TRIA	
	1660/2008	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	Israel
(5)	1667/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1694/2008	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.07	0.6	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1696/2008	0.2	-	-	-	0.01	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1749/2008	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Chile
	1815/2008	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.08	-	-	0.06	0.05	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1833/2008	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.6	-	-	0.4	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	Chile
	1654/2008	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
(6)	1575/2008	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.02	Chile
	1611/2008	0.09	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.08	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1714/2008	-	0.01	-	-	0.04	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1757/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1859/2008	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.09	0.1	-	0.09	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
(7)	1513/2008	0.08	-	-	-	0.04	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	-	Chile
	1571/2008	0.06	-	-	-	0.02	0.08	-	-	0.07	0.04	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	1750/2008	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.01	-	0.07	0.07	0.06	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	BPP	bromopropylate
CBZ	carbendazim	CPF	chlorpyrifos	CYD	cyprodinil
DIC	dicofol	FAX	famoxadone	FLUD	fludioxonil
FNHX	fenhexamid	IMI	imidacloprid	IPR	iprodione
MYC	myclobutanil	PNZ	penconazole	PYC	pyraclostrobin
QINO	quinoxyfen	SPN	spinosad	TBC	tebuconazole
TME	thiophanate-methyl	TRFL	trifloxystrobin	TRIA	triadimenol

Table 12c. Residues detected in retail samples of GRAPES purchased between April and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)

diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 13a. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between March and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
LETTUCE, UK: 16 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 3)	0.2	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(UK tMRL = 10)	0.01, 0.06	2
cyprodinil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(UK tMRL = 10)	0.4	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(CAC MRL = 10)	0.1	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(CAC MRL = 10)	0.2	1
tolclofos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(CAC MRL = 2)	0.03	1
LETTUCE, Imported (EC): 16 samples analysed		
chlorthal-dimethyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(No MRL)	0.03	1
dimethoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(CAC MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.1	12
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 2)	0.01, 0.01, 0.02	3
thiamethoxam	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(No MRL)	0.02	1

Imported (EC) samples of lettuce were from Spain (15), the Netherlands (1).
UK samples of lettuce were (16).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (1)
boscalid	UK (2)
chlorthal-dimethyl	Spain (1)
cyprodinil	UK (1)
dimethoate	Spain (1)
fludioxonil	UK (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (12)
metalaxyl	Spain (3)
propamocarb	UK (1)
tolclofos-methyl	UK (1)
thiamethoxam	the Netherlands (1)

No residues were found in 12 of the 16 UK samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 16 Imported (EC) samples

Table 13b. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 17 of the 32 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)											Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CHL	CYD	DIM	FLUD	IMI	MTX	PCB	TCM	THM	
(1)	2391/2008	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2423/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2143/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5538/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5539/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5562/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5588/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5589/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5615/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5639/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2385/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	the Netherlands
(2)	5514/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.03	-	UK
	5513/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.02	-	-	-	Spain
	5560/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	Spain
	5614/2008	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Spain
(3)	2469/2008	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5638/2008	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CHL	chlorthal-dimethyl
CYD	cyprodinil	DIM	dimethoate	FLUD	fludioxonil
IMI	imidacloprid	MTX	metalaxyl	PCB	propamocarb
TCM	tolclofos-methyl	THM	thiamethoxam		

Table 13c. Residues detected in retail samples of LETTUCE purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
vtriazophos (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 14a. Residues detected in retail samples of LIVER purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
LIVER, UK: 49 samples analysed		
None found	-	49
LIVER, Imported (Non-EC): 22 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 1)	0.003 - 0.02	7
LIVER, Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1

Imported (EC) samples of liver were from Poland (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of liver were from New Zealand (22).
UK samples of liver (49).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:
DDT New Zealand (7)

No residues were found in any of the UK samples
No residues were found in 15 of the 22 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) samples

Table 14b. Residues detected in retail samples of LIVER purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 7 of the 72 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) DDT †	Country of origin
(1)	1078/2008	0.006	New Zealand
	2618/2008	0.005	New Zealand
	2619/2008	0.02	New Zealand
	2678/2008	0.006	New Zealand
	2923/2008	0.007	New Zealand
	2985/2008	0.005	New Zealand
	5980/2008	0.003	New Zealand

† All DDT found as *p,p'*-DDE

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

DDT DDT

Table 14c. Residues detected in retail samples of LIVER purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

aldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.002)
chlordane (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
cypermethrin (0.002)
diazinon (0.002)
dieldrin (0.002)
endosulfan (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
heptachlor (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
parathion (0.002)
parathion-methyl (0.002)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (0.002)
tecnazene (0.002)
triazophos (0.002)

Table 15a. Residues detected in retail samples of MELONS purchased between March and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
MELONS, Imported (Non-EC): 28 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	26
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01, 0.03	2
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.02 - 0.1	6
chlorothalonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 1)	0.01 - 0.07	11
dimethoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.01	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 1)	0.08	1
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.4	19
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(CAC MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
kresoxim-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
methomyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01, 0.01, 0.02	3
	0.08	1
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	1
omethoate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
oxamyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02	1
procymidone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(MRL = 1)	0.09	1
thiamethoxam	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	27
(No MRL)	0.02	1
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	24
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01 - 0.02	4
MELONS, Imported (EC): 14 samples analysed		
carbaryl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.03	1
chlorothalonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.1	1

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01, 0.03	2
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 1)	0.2	1
endosulfan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.05	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(CAC MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.03	5
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 0.2)	0.02	1
pyridaben	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.02	1
thiamethoxam	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.2	1
triadimefon & triadimenol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.01 - 0.05	5

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of melons were from Italy (Sicily) (1), Spain (13).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of melons were from Brazil (4), Costa Rica (14), Honduras (6), Morocco (2), Panama (1), and Senegal (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Costa Rica (1), Morocco (1)
carbaryl	Italy (Sicily) (1)
carbendazim	Costa Rica (6), Spain (1)
chlorothalonil	Costa Rica (6), Honduras (2), Morocco (2), Panama (1), Spain (1)
chlorpyrifos	Spain (1)
cypermethrin	Spain (2)
dimethoate	Costa Rica (1)
dithiocarbamates	Morocco (1), Spain (1)
endosulfan	Spain (1)
imidacloprid	Italy (Sicily) (1), Morocco (1), Spain (4)
imazalil	Brazil (1), Costa Rica (11), Honduras (6), Panama (1)
kresoxim-methyl	Morocco (1)
methomyl	Costa Rica (4)
metalaxyl	Spain (1)
myclobutanil	Honduras (1)
omethoate	Costa Rica (1)
oxamyl	Honduras (1)
procymidone	Brazil (1)
pyridaben	Spain (1)
thiamethoxam	Panama (1), Spain (1)
thiophanate-methyl	Costa Rica (4)
triadimefon & triadimenol	Spain (5)

No residues were found in 3 of the 28 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 14 Imported (EC) samples

Table 15b. Residues detected in retail samples of MELONS purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-7 compounds) were found in 34 of the 42 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																							Country of origin
		AZOX	CBY	CBZ	CLN	CPF	CYP	DIM	DTC	ENSF	IMI	IMZ	KREM	METH	MTX	MYC	OME	OXY	PCM	PYB	THM	TME	TRSP		
(1)	2699/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Brazil
	2849/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-		Brazil
	2051/2008	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	2700/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	5679/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	5772/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	5794/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	5830/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	2761/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Honduras
	2817/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Honduras
	2080/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01		Spain
	2169/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		Spain
	2448/2008	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Spain
(2)	2790/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	5678/2008	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	5709/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	2729/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Honduras
	2838/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Honduras
	5708/2008	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Honduras
	5745/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-		Honduras
	2140/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Italy (Sicily)
	2050/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Spain
	2363/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05		Spain
	2467/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04		Spain

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																							Country of origin
		AZOX	CBY	CBZ	CLN	CPF	CYP	DIM	DTC	ENSF	IMI	IMZ	KREM	METH	MTX	MYC	OME	OXY	PCM	PYB	THM	TME	TRSP		
(3)	5744/2008	0.01	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Costa Rica
	2111/2008	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Morocco
	2141/2008	0.03	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Morocco
	5793/2008	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-		Panama
	2383/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		Spain
(4)	5829/2008	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-		Costa Rica
(5)	2760/2008	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-		Costa Rica
	2850/2008	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-		Costa Rica
	5762/2008	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.01	-		Costa Rica
(7)	2421/2008	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.03	-	0.2	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-		Spain

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	CBY	carbaryl	CBZ	carbendazim
CLN	chlorothalonil	CPF	chlorpyrifos	CYP	cypermethrin
DIM	dimethoate	DTC	dithiocarbamates	ENSF	endosulfan
IMI	imidacloprid	IMZ	imazalil	KREM	kresoxim-methyl
METH	methomyl	MTX	metalaxyl	MYC	myclobutanil
OME	omethoate	OXY	oxamyl	PCM	procymidone
PYB	pyridaben	THM	thiamethoxam	TME	thiophanate-methyl
TRSP	triadimefon & triadimenol				

Table 15c. Residues detected in retail samples of MELONS purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 16a. Residues detected in retail samples of MILK purchased between April and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
MILK, COWS MILK UK: 55 samples analysed		
None found	-	55
MILK, GOATS MILK UK: 17 samples analysed		
None found	-	17

UK samples of milk (72).

No residues were found in any of the UK cows milk samples
No residues were found in any of the UK goats milk samples

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

aldrin (0.002)
cyfluthrin (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
cypermethrin (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
DDT (0.002)
parathion (0.002)
beta-HCH (0.002)
deltamethrin (0.002)
parathion-methyl (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.002)
diazinon (0.002)
permethrin (0.002)
chlordane (0.001)
dieldrin (0.002)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
chlordecone (0.002)
endosulfan (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
chlorfenvinphos (0.002)
endrin (0.0008)
pyrazophos (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
heptachlor (0.002)
quintozene (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
tecnazene (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
lindane (0.0004)
triazophos (0.002)

Table 17a. Residues detected in retail samples of OILY FISH purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
OILY FISH, HERRING UK: 5 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(No MRL)	0.005 - 0.007	5
dieldrin	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	3
(No MRL)	0.003	2
OILY FISH, MACKEREL UK: 9 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	4
(No MRL)	0.002 - 0.003	5
OILY FISH, SARDINE UK: 2 samples analysed		
None found	-	2
OILY FISH, SWORDFISH UK: 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
OILY FISH, TUNA UK: 5 samples analysed		
None found	-	5
OILY FISH, HERRING Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(No MRL)	0.002, 0.008	2
dieldrin	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	1
(No MRL)	0.004	1
OILY FISH, MACKEREL Imported (Non-EC): 11 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	5
(No MRL)	0.002 - 0.003	6
dieldrin	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.003	1
OILY FISH, SARDINE Imported (Non-EC): 6 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	4
(No MRL)	0.002, 0.003	2
OILY FISH, SPRATS Imported (Non-EC): 1 sample analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(No MRL)	0.004	1
OILY FISH, TUNA Imported (Non-EC): 10 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	7
(No MRL)	0.003	3

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
OILY FISH, MACKEREL Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
None found	-	1
OILY FISH, WHITEBAIT Imported (EC): 1 sample analysed		
beta-HCH	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(No MRL)	0.01	1
DDT	<0.002 (i.e. not found)	0
(No MRL)	0.05	1

Imported (EC) samples of oily fish were from Bulgaria (1), the Netherlands (1).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of oily fish were from Maldives (1), Sri Lanka (4), and Unknown† (25).
UK samples of oily fish (22).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

beta-HCH	Bulgaria (1)
DDT	Bulgaria (1), Sri Lanka (1), UK (10), Unknown† (13)
dieldrin	UK (2), Unknown† (2)

Residues were found in all of the 5 UK herring samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 9 UK mackerel samples
No residues were found in any of the UK sardine samples
No residues were found in any of the UK swordfish samples
No residues were found in any of the UK tuna samples
Residues were found in all of the Imported (Non-EC) herring samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 11 Imported (Non-EC) mackerel samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 6 Imported (Non-EC) sardine samples
Residues were found in all of the Imported (Non-EC) sprats samples
No residues were found in 7 of the 10 Imported (Non-EC) tuna samples
No residues were found in any of the Imported (EC) mackerel samples
Residues were found in all of the Imported (EC) whitebait samples

† Unknown country of origin - See brand name annex for sea area details

Table 17b. Residues detected in retail samples of OILY FISH purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-2 compounds) were found in 25 of the 54 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of OILY FISH	Residues found (mg/kg) BHCH	DDT [§]	DIE	Country of origin
(1)	0826/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.002	-	UK
	2013/2008	HERRING	-	0.005	-	UK
	2276/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.002	-	UK
	2307/2008	HERRING	-	0.006	-	UK
	2575/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.002	-	UK
	2601/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.003	-	UK
	2945/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.003	-	UK
	5906/2008	HERRING	-	0.006	-	UK
	2037/2008	TUNA	-	0.003	-	Sri Lanka
	0721/2008	TUNA	-	0.003	-	Unknown
	0792/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.003	-	Unknown
	2246/2008	SARDINES	-	0.002	-	Unknown
	2576/2008	HERRING	-	0.002	-	Unknown
	2602/2008	SARDINES	-	0.003	-	Unknown
	2620/2008	TUNA	-	0.003	-	Unknown
	2893/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.003	-	Unknown
	2925/2008	SPRATS	-	0.004	-	Unknown
	2964/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.003	-	Unknown
	5863/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.002	-	Unknown
	5983/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.003	-	Unknown
(2)	2227/2008	HERRING	-	0.007	0.003	UK
	2636/2008	HERRING	-	0.005	0.003	UK
	0763/2008	MACKEREL	-	0.002	0.003	Unknown
	2926/2008	HERRING	-	0.008	0.004	Unknown
	2987/2008	WHITEBAIT	0.01	0.05	-	Bulgaria

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

BHCH	beta-HCH	DDT	DDT	DIE	dieldrin

[§] Breakdown of DDT residues

PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg) p,p'DDE	p,p'DDD	p,p'DDT	**Total DDT**	Country of origin
0826/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	UK
2013/2008	0.005	-	-	0.005	UK
2276/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	UK
2307/2008	0.006	-	-	0.006	UK
2575/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	UK
2601/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	UK
2945/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	UK
5906/2008	0.006	-	-	0.006	UK
2037/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Sri Lanka
0721/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown
0792/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown
2246/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	Unknown
2576/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	Unknown
2602/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown
2620/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown

PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)				Country of origin
	p,p'DDE	p,p'DDD	p,p'DDT	**Total DDT**	
2893/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown
2925/2008	0.004	-	-	0.004	Unknown
2964/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown
5863/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	Unknown
5983/2008	0.003	-	-	0.003	Unknown
2227/2008	0.007	-	-	0.007	UK
2636/2008	0.005	-	-	0.005	UK
0763/2008	0.002	-	-	0.002	Unknown
2926/2008	0.008	-	-	0.008	Unknown
2987/2008	0.027	0.017	0.005	0.05	Bulgaria

Table 17c. Residues detected in retail samples of OILY FISH purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

aldrin (0.002)
alpha-HCH (0.002)
azinphos-ethyl (0.002)
bifenthrin (0.002)
chlordane (0.002)
chlorobenzilate (0.002)
chlorpyrifos (0.002)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.002)
diazinon (0.002)
endosulfan (0.002)
endrin (0.002)
heptachlor (0.002)
hexachlorobenzene (0.002)
lindane (0.002)
methacrifos (0.002)
methoxychlor (0.002)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.002)
profenofos (0.002)
pyrazophos (0.002)
quintozene (0.002)
tecnazene (0.002)

Table 18a. Residues detected in retail samples of ORANGES purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
ORANGES, Imported (Non-EC): 17 samples analysed		
2,4-D	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 1)	0.07 - 0.5	9
bromopropylate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 2)	0.03 - 0.4	4
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03, 0.04	2
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.3)	0.01 - 0.1	5
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 2)	0.03	1
diuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(No MRL)	0.01	1
fenitrothion	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02	1
fludioxonil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(CAC MRL = 7)	0.1	1
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 5)	0.2 - 3.6	17
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(CAC MRL = 1)	0.01	1
malathion	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	9
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.05	8
methidathion	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 2)	0.01 - 0.2	5
pyriproxifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(CAC MRL = 0.5)	0.05	1
simazine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(No MRL)	0.02	1
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 5)	0.01 - 1	15
ORANGES, Imported (EC): 31 samples analysed		
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(MRL = 0.5)	0.06	1
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02 - 0.1	23
dicofol	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	26
(MRL = 2)	0.04 - 0.4	5

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 5)	0.1 - 2.1	30
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(CAC MRL = 1)	0.02	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.02	1
malathion	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	25
(MRL = 2)	0.02 - 0.1	6
pirimiphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	29
(MRL = 1)	0.01, 0.2	2
pyriproxifen	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(CAC MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 5)	0.02 - 1.6	15
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(MRL = 0.1*)	0.02	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of oranges were from Italy (3), Spain (28).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of oranges were from Egypt (6), Israel (6), Morocco (3), Tunisia (1), and USA (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

2,4-D	Egypt (3), Israel (6)
bromopropylate	Israel (4)
carbendazim	Egypt (1), Spain (1), Tunisia (1)
chlorpyrifos	Egypt (3), Israel (2), Italy (1), Spain (22)
cypermethrin	Egypt (1)
dicofol	Spain (5)
diuron	USA (1)
fludioxonil	Israel (1)
fenitrothion	Egypt (1)
imidacloprid	Israel (1), Spain (1)
imazalil	Egypt (6), Israel (6), Italy (3), Morocco (3), Spain (27), Tunisia (1), USA (1)
iprodione	Spain (1)
malathion	Egypt (4), Israel (4), Spain (6)
methidathion	Israel (4), Tunisia (1)
pirimiphos-methyl	Spain (2)
pyriproxifen	Egypt (1), Spain (1)
simazine	USA (1)
thiabendazole	Egypt (5), Israel (6), Morocco (3), Spain (15), USA (1)
thiophanate-methyl	Spain (1)

Residues were found in all of the 17 Imported (Non-EC) samples
Residues were found in all of the 31 Imported (EC) samples

Table 18b. Residues detected in retail samples of ORANGES purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-7 compounds) were found in 48 of the 48 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																			Country of origin
		24D	BPP	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DIC	DIU	FLUD	FNTT	IMI	IMZ	IPR	MAL	MDT	PIM	PYX	SIM	TBZ	TME	
(1)	2251/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	2959/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	2958/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	2885/2008	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	2034/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	Morocco
	2653/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	Morocco
	2976/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	Morocco
	2905/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	0690/2008	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	0750/2008	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2250/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	Spain
	2291/200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	Spain

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																		Country of origin
		24D	BPP	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DIC	DIU	FLUD	FNTT	IMI	IMZ	IPR	MAL	MDT	PIM	PYX	SIM	TBZ	TME	
	8																				
	2311/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	Spain
	2673/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2916/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2936/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	Spain
	5590/2008	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(3)	2262/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	1	-	Egypt
	2906/2008	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	Tunisia
	0835/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2310/2008	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	Spain
	2613/2008	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	Spain
	2648/2008	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2977/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5561/2008	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Spain
	5874/200	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	Spain

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																			Country of origin
		24D	BPP	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DIC	DIU	FLUD	FNTT	IMI	IMZ	IPR	MAL	MDT	PIM	PYX	SIM	TBZ	TME	
	8				4																
	5881/2008	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	Spain
	5966/2008	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	Spain
	5996/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	Spain
(4)	2330/2008	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	1	-	Egypt
	2292/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.7	-	USA
	2233/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	Spain
	2331/2008	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	Spain
	2565/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.7	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2886/2008	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	Spain
	5540/2008	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	Spain
	5937/2008	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5997/2008	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	Spain
(5)	0809/2008	0.2	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Egypt

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																		Country of origin
		24D	BPP	CBZ	CPF	CYP	DIC	DIU	FLUD	FNTT	IMI	IMZ	IPR	MAL	MDT	PIM	PYX	SIM	TBZ	TME	
	5640/2008	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	Egypt
	2261/2008	0.2	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.7	-	Israel
	2586/2008	0.5	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Israel
	2917/2008	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	0.01	0.06	-	-	-	1	-	Israel
	0732/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Spain
(6)	0780/2008	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.5	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	Egypt
	2026/2008	0.2	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	0.6	-	Israel
	5616/2008	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	3.6	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	1	-	Israel
(7)	2937/2008	0.3	0.4	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	0.02	0.2	-	-	-	0.6	-	Israel

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

24D	2,4-D	BPP	bromopropylate	CBZ	carbendazim
CPF	chlorpyrifos	CYP	cypermethrin	DIC	dicofol
DIU	diuron	FLUD	fludioxonil	FNTT	fenitrothion
IMI	imidacloprid	IMZ	imazalil	IPR	iprodione

MAL	malathion	MDT	methidathion	PIM	pirimiphos-methyl
PYX	pyriproxifen	SIM	simazine	TBZ	thiabendazole
TME	thiophanate-methyl				

Table 18c. Residues detected in retail samples of ORANGES purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorprop (0.05)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
dodine (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 19a. Residues detected in retail samples of PARSNIPS purchased between January and May 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PARSNIPS, UK: 45 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	30
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.03	15
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	35
(UK tMRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.1	10
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	44
(No MRL)	0.02	1
fenpropimorph	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	44
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	34
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.05	11
linuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	22
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01 - 0.07	23
pendimethalin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	43
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01, 0.02	2
permethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	44
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.05	1
tebuconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.2	32
tefluthrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	44
(No MRL)	0.01	1
trifluralin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.02, 0.03, 0.06	3
PARSNIPS, Imported (EC): 3 samples analysed		
DDT	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	2
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.03	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of parsnips were from Spain (3).
UK samples of parsnips (45).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (15)
boscalid	UK (10)
DDT	Spain (1)
difenoconazole	UK (1)
fenpropimorph	UK (1)
iprodione	UK (11)
linuron	UK (23)
permethrin	UK (1)

pendimethalin	UK (2)
tebuconazole	UK (32)
tefluthrin	UK (1)
trifluralin	UK (3)

No residues were found in 8 of the 45 UK samples
No residues were found in 2 of the 3 Imported (EC) samples

Table 19b. Residues detected in retail samples of PARSNIPS purchased between January and May 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-6 compounds) were found in 38 of the 48 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	DDT	DIFC	FNPM	IPR	LNR	PER	PND	TBC	TEF	TFN	
(1)	0504/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	UK
	0928/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	UK
	2818/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2052/2008	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	0904/2008	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	UK
	0956/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2082/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.07	-	-	UK
	2112/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	UK
	2167/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	2513/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.06	UK
	2514/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	UK
	2543/2008	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	2702/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	UK
	2703/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.01	-	-	UK
	2731/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	5680/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	5764/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	UK
	5831/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.2	-	-	UK
(3)	0505/2008	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.07	-	-	UK
	0535/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	0561/2008	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	UK
	0873/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	-	-	0.03	-	-	UK
	0874/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	2701/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.04	-	-	UK
	2732/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	2763/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.04	-	-	UK

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	DDT	DIFC	FNPM	IPR	LNR	PER	PND	TBC	TEF	TFN	
	2793/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2851/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	UK
	2852/2008	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	5710/2008	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	5746/2008	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
(4)	0595/2008	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.06	-	-	UK
	0654/2008	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.01	0.06	-	-	UK
	0655/2008	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	0903/2008	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	2762/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.05	-	-	UK
	5817/2008	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.02	UK
(6)	0625/2008	0.03	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.05	-	0.04	0.01	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	DDT	DDT
DIFC	difenoconazole	FNPM	fenpropimorph	IPR	iprodione
LNR	linuron	PER	permethrin	PND	pendimethalin
TBC	tebuconazole	TEF	tefluthrin	TFN	trifluralin

Table 19c. Residues detected in retail samples of PARSNIPS purchased between January and May 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
carbosulfan (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 20a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between March and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEARS, UK: 1 sample analysed		
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(MRL = 5)	0.2	1
PEARS, Imported (Non-EC): 20 samples analysed		
acetamiprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.1)	0.08	1
azinphos-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.09	4
captan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(MRL = 3)	0.02 - 0.05	3
carbaryl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.2)	0.01	2
chlorpyrifos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02	1
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 10)	0.02 - 1.2	6
dithianon	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.02	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 3)	0.06	1
fenoxycarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(No MRL)	0.01	1
indoxacarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.3)	0.02	1
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	16
(MRL = 5)	0.03 - 0.4	4
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 0.1)	0.01	1
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(MRL = 2)	0.04 - 0.3	5
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	19
(MRL = 5)	0.4	1
thiacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(MRL = 0.3)	0.04, 0.05	2

PEARS, Imported (EC): 15 samples analysed

boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(No MRL)	0.07 - 0.3	11
captan	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 3)	0.01 - 0.4	8
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.2)	0.03 - 0.1	8
chlormequat	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.2)	0.6	1
diethofencarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 1)	0.1	1
difenoconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.04, 0.2	3
diflubenzuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.1, 0.2	2
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 10)	0.5, 1.5	2
dithianon	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.02	1
dithiocarbamates	<0.05 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 3)	0.06 - 0.6	5
dodine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(CAC MRL = 5)	0.02	1
fenoxycarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.02, 0.03	2
flufenoxuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(No MRL)	0.02	1
folpet	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 3)	0.4	1
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(MRL = 5)	0.7	2
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(MRL = 2)	0.01	1
phosmet	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(CAC MRL = 10)	0.2	2
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(MRL = 0.3)	0.04 - 0.1	11
tetraconazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(No MRL)	0.01	1
thiophanate-methyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02 - 0.3	5

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of pears were from Belgium (4), Portugal (2), and the Netherlands (9).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of pears were from Argentina (3), Chile (2), New Zealand (4), and South Africa (11).
UK samples of pears (1).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

acetamiprid	Chile (1)
azinphos-methyl	Chile (1), South Africa (3)
boscalid	Belgium (3), the Netherlands (8)
captan	Belgium (3), New Zealand (3), Portugal (1), the Netherlands (4)
carbaryl	Chile (1)
carbendazim	Belgium (4), South Africa (2), the Netherlands (4)
chlormequat	the Netherlands (1)
chlorpyrifos	Chile (1)
diethofencarb	Belgium (1)
diflubenzuron	Belgium (2)
difenoconazole	Belgium (1), Portugal (1), the Netherlands (1)
dodine	Portugal (1)
diphenylamine	Chile (2), Portugal (2), South Africa (4)
dithiocarbamates	Portugal (2), South Africa (1), the Netherlands (3)
dithianon	New Zealand (1), the Netherlands (1)
fenoxycarb	Belgium (2), South Africa (1)
flufenoxuron	the Netherlands (1)
folpet	Portugal (1)
indoxacarb	New Zealand (1)
imazalil	Portugal (2)
iprodione	South Africa (4), UK (1)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Chile (1)
methoxyfenozide	South Africa (5), the Netherlands (1)
phosmet	Portugal (2)
pyraclostrobin	Belgium (3), the Netherlands (8)
thiabendazole	Chile (1)
thiacloprid	Chile (1), South Africa (1)
thiophanate-methyl	Belgium (2), the Netherlands (3)
tetraconazole	Portugal (1)

Residues were found in all of the 1 UK samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 20 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 15 Imported (EC) samples

Table 20b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-7 compounds) were found in 30 of the 36 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																														Country of origin
		ACET	AZM	BOS	CAP	CBY	CBZ	CLQ	CPF	DEFC	DIF	DIFC	DOD	DPA	DTC	DTN	FEO	FFO	FPET	IDX	IMZ	IPR	LCY	MXF	PMT	PYC	TBZ	THC	TME	TTZ	
(1)	5591/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2235/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand
	5541/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	5641/2008	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	5642/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	5939/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
(2)	2234/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand
	2332/2008	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Zealand
	2333/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	5999/2008	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	2294/2008	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(3)	5564/2008	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chile
	2027/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	2252/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	5968/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	South Africa
	5883/2008	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	Belgium
	5542/2008	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(4)	2263/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	South Africa
	2028/2008	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	5516/2008	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.02	-	the Netherlands
	5876/2008	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	the

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)																													Country of origin
		ACET	AZM	BOS	CAP	CBY	CBZ	CLQ	CPF	DEFC	DIF	DIFC	DOD	DPA	DTC	DTN	FEO	FFO	FPET	IDX	IMZ	IPR	LCY	MXF	PMT	PYC	TBZ	THC	TME	TTZ	
	5998/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	Netherlands the Netherlands
(5)	5618/2008	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.03	-	the Netherlands
(6)	5967/2008	0.08	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.04	-	-	Chile
	5517/2008	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
	5938/2008	-	-	0.1	0.01	-	0.09	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	the Netherlands
(7)	2313/2008	-	-	0.1	0.02	-	0.04	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	Belgium
	5882/2008	-	-	0.1	0.01	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.05	-	Belgium
	5617/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.02	1.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.01	Portugal
	2253/2008	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.02	-	the Netherlands

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

ACET	acetamiprid	AZM	azinphos-methyl	BOS	boscalid
CAP	captan	CBY	carbaryl	CBZ	carbendazim
CLQ	chlormequat	CPF	chlorpyrifos	DEFC	diethofencarb
DIF	diflubenzuron	DIFC	difenoconazole	DOD	dodine
DPA	diphenylamine	DTC	dithiocarbamates	DTN	dithianon
FEO	fenoxycarb	FFO	flufenoxuron	FPET	folpet
IDX	indoxacarb	IMZ	imazalil	IPR	iprodione
LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin	MXF	methoxyfenozide	PMT	phosmet
PYC	pyraclostrobin	TBZ	thiabendazole	THC	thiacloprid
TME	thiophanate-methyl	TTZ	tetraconazole		

Table 20c. Residues detected in retail samples of PEARS purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
amitraz (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 21a. Residues detected in retail samples of PEPPERS purchased between April and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
PEPPERS, UK: 3 samples analysed		
None found	-	3
PEPPERS, Imported (Non-EC): 2 samples analysed		
myclobutanil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	1
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01	1
PEPPERS, Imported (EC): 8 samples analysed		
methoxyfenozide	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 1)	0.01	1

Imported (EC) samples of peppers were from Spain (4), the Netherlands (4).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of peppers were from Israel (1), Morocco (1).
UK samples of peppers (3).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

methoxyfenozide	the Netherlands (1)
myclobutanil	Morocco (1)

No residues were found in any of the UK samples
No residues were found in 1 of the 2 Imported (Non-EC) samples
No residues were found in 7 of the 8 Imported (EC) samples

Table 21b. Residues detected in retail samples of PEPPERS purchased between April and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-1 compounds) were found in 2 of the 13 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)		Country of origin
		MXF	MYC	
(1)	1535/2008	-	0.01	Morocco
	1760/2008	0.01	-	the Netherlands

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

MXF	methoxyfenozide	MYC	myclobutanil

Table 21c. Residues detected in retail samples of PEPPERS purchased between April and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
azoxystrobin (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
boscalid (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlortoluron (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
dithiocarbamates (0.05)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.05)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazifop (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
gamma-HCH (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malaoxon (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propamocarb (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 22a. Residues detected in retail samples of POTATOES purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
POTATOES, MAINCROP UK: 104 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	101
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01, 0.01, 0.02	3
chlorpropham	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	47
(MRL = 10)	0.02 - 8.1	57
fosthiazate	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	103
(MRL = 0.02*)	0.01	1
maleic hydrazide	<1 (i.e. not found)	89
(MRL = 50)	1 - 21	15
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	94
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.02	10
POTATOES, NEW UK: 14 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01, 0.01, 0.03	3
chlorpropham	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(CAC MRL = 30)	0.02 - 0.06	4
oxamyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.02, 0.09	2
pencycuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.07	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	12
(No MRL)	0.01	2
POTATOES, MAINCROP Imported (Non-EC): 8 samples analysed		
chlorpropham	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 10)	0.01	1
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	7
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
pencycuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	6
(No MRL)	0.02	2
POTATOES, NEW Imported (Non-EC): 19 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(No MRL)	0.02	1
chlorpropham	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	17
(CAC MRL = 30)	0.02, 0.03	2
dimethomorph	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18
(No MRL)	0.05	1
metalaxyl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	18

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.01	1
pencycuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	15
(No MRL)	0.02 - 0.03	4
POTATOES, NEW Imported (EC): 5 samples analysed		
chlorpropham	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(CAC MRL = 30)	0.4	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	4
(No MRL)	0.02	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of potatoes were from Cyprus (1), France (1), Portugal (1), Spain (2).
Imported (Non-EC) samples of potatoes were from Egypt (4), Israel (23).
UK samples of potatoes were (118).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (6)
boscalid	Egypt (1)
chlorpropham	Egypt (1), France (1), Israel (2), UK (61)
dimethomorph	Israel (1)
fosthiazate	UK (1)
maleic hydrazide	UK (15)
metalaxyl	Israel (2)
oxamyl	UK (2)
propamocarb	Portugal (1), UK (12)
pencycuron	Israel (6), UK (1)

No residues were found in 37 of the 104 UK maincrop samples
No residues were found in 4 of the 14 UK new samples
No residues were found in 5 of the 8 Imported (Non-EC) maincrop samples
No residues were found in 13 of the 19 Imported (Non-EC) new samples
No residues were found in 3 of the 5 Imported (EC) new samples

Table 22b. Residues detected in retail samples of POTATOES purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 88 of the 150 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of POTATOES	Residues found (mg/kg)										Country of origin
			AZOX	BOS	CPP	DMR	FOST	MH	MTX	OXY	PCB	PNY	
(1)	0783/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0784/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	0836/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1240/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1245/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1250/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1263/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1272/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	UK
	1273/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1274/2008	NEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	1276/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	UK
	1293/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1298/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1299/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1301/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	UK
	1309/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1313/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1341/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1354/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1360/2008	NEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1363/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	1365/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	1368/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1387/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1396/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1403/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1411/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1425/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of POTATOES	Residues found (mg/kg)										Country of origin
			AZOX	BOS	CPP	DMR	FOST	MH	MTX	OXY	PCB	PNY	
	2086/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2087/2008	NEW	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2116/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2117/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2213/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2368/2008	NEW	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2369/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2426/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2427/2008	NEW	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2454/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2473/2008	NEW	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2589/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2606/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2650/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2657/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2677/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2888/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2908/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2918/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2919/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2938/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5012/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5681/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5682/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5748/2008	NEW	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5749/2008	NEW	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5777/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5778/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5779/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5819/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5834/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1399/2008	NEW	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt
	2656/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypt

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Type of POTATOES	Residues found (mg/kg)										Country of origin
			AZOX	BOS	CPP	DMR	FOST	MH	MTX	OXY	PCB	PNY	
	1385/2008	NEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Israel
	1393/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Israel
	1401/2008	NEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	Israel
	5832/2008	NEW	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Israel
	2903/2008	NEW	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	France
	2214/2008	NEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Portugal
(2)	0753/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1242/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.03	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	UK
	1243/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.02	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	UK
	1259/2008	MAINCROP	0.01	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	1262/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.07	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	UK
	1297/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.9	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	UK
	1312/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	4.6	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	UK
	1343/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.7	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	UK
	1364/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	UK
	1395/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.9	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	UK
	1410/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	1.4	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	UK
	1424/2008	MAINCROP	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2056/2008	NEW	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	UK
	2395/2008	NEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.07	UK
	2954/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	3.3	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	UK
	1392/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	Israel
	5833/2008	NEW	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Israel
(3)	1244/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.8	-	-	1	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1268/2008	MAINCROP	0.02	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	1339/2008	MAINCROP	-	-	0.02	-	-	4.8	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	1384/2008	NEW	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	Israel

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CPP	chlorpropham
DMR	dimethomorph	FOST	fosthiazate	MH	maleic hydrazide
MTX	metalaxyl	OXY	oxamyl	PCB	propamocarb
PNY	pencycuron				

Table 22c. Residues detected in retail samples of POTATOES purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
azinphos-methyl (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyazofamid (0.01)
cyflufenamid (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.05)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
dodine (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pymetrozine (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.02)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
thiophanate-methyl (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 23a. Residues detected in retail samples of SMOOTHIES (FRUIT BASED) purchased between March and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
SMOOTHIES (FRUIT BASED), UK: 55 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	54
(No MRL)	0.04	1
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	50
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.04	5
carbaryl	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	54
(No MRL)	0.2	1
carbendazim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	53
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.03	2
fenhexamid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	45
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.03	10
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	53
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.03	2
iprodione	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	51
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.1	4
mepanipyrim	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	52
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.01, 0.02	3
procymidone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	45
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.04	10
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	53
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.02	2
SMOOTHIES (FRUIT BASED), Imported (EC): 17 samples analysed		
diphenylamine	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	13
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.02	4
ethoxyquin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	0
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.06	6
imazalil	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	11
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.02	6
procymidone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.01, 0.02	3
thiabendazole	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	14
(No MRL)	0.01 - 0.02	3

Imported (EC) samples of smoothies (FRUIT BASED) were from Ireland (3), Spain (14).
UK samples of smoothies (FRUIT BASED) (55).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	UK (1)
boscalid	UK (5)
carbaryl	UK (1)
carbendazim	UK (2)
diphenylamine	Spain (4)
ethoxyquin	Spain (6)
fenhexamid	UK (10)
imazalil	Spain (6), UK (2)
iprodione	UK (4)
mepanipyrim	UK (3)
procymidone	Spain (3), UK (10)
thiabendazole	Spain (3), UK (2)

No residues were found in 35 of the 55 UK samples
No residues were found in 8 of the 17 Imported (EC) samples

Table 23b. Residues detected in retail samples of SMOOTHIES (FRUIT BASED) purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-5 compounds) were found in 29 of the 72 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CBY	CBZ	DPA	ETQ	FNHX	IMZ	IPR	MPY	PCM	TBZ	
(1)	2067/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2098/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	UK
	2159/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2186/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2230/2008	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2249/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	UK
	5636/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	UK
	5806/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5959/2008	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2019/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	Spain
	2127/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	2275/2008	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	5537/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5568/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5736/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	5611/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	Spain
	5613/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5725/2008	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	Spain
(3)	2202/2008	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	UK
	2434/2008	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	-	UK
	5566/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	UK
	5637/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.07	0.01	-	-	UK
	5758/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	UK
	5805/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.1	-	0.02	-	UK
	2128/2008	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	Spain

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CBY	CBZ	DPA	ETQ	FNHX	IMZ	IPR	MPY	PCM	TBZ	
	5726/2008	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	Spain
(4)	2185/2008	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.05	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	Spain
	5612/2008	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	Spain
(5)	2201/2008	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	-	UK

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CBY	carbaryl
CBZ	carbendazim	DPA	diphenylamine	ETQ	ethoxyquin
FNHX	fenhexamid	IMZ	imazalil	IPR	iprodione
MPY	mepanipyrim	PCM	procymidone	TBZ	thiabendazole

Table 23c. Residues detected in retail samples of SMOOTHIES (FRUIT BASED) purchased between March and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.02)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cypermethrin (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
DDT (0.01)
deltamethrin (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl sulphone (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
flonicamid (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
fonofos (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imidacloprid (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lambda-cyhalothrin (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
linuron (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methamidophos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyraclostrobin (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
rotenone (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Table 24a. Residues detected in retail samples of SPINACH purchased between January and June 2008

Commodity/Pesticide	Concentration range (mg/kg)	Number of samples in range
SPINACH, UK: 11 samples analysed		
boscalid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(UK tMRL = 10)	0.9	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	8
(MRL = 0.5)	0.3, 0.5	2
	0.7	1
pyraclostrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	10
(No MRL)	0.02	1
SPINACH, Imported (EC): 43 samples analysed		
azoxystrobin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.08	1
cypermethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	35
(MRL = 0.5)	0.03 - 0.3	8
DDT	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02	2
deltamethrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	40
(MRL = 0.5)	0.02, 0.03, 0.06	3
fonofos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.01	1
imidacloprid	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	40
(No MRL)	0.01, 0.02, 0.02	3
lambda-cyhalothrin	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	37
(MRL = 0.5)	0.01 - 0.1	6
linuron	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	41
(MRL = 0.05*)	0.02, 0.03	2
methamidophos	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(MRL = 0.01*)	0.01	1
propamocarb	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.05	1
rotenone	<0.01 (i.e. not found)	42
(No MRL)	0.03	1

NOTE: * Indicates MRL is set to the Limit Of Detection.

Imported (EC) samples of spinach were from Belgium (1), France (1), Italy (7), Portugal (5), and Spain (29).
UK samples of spinach (11).

Residues were distributed by country of origin, as follows:

azoxystrobin	Spain (1)
boscalid	UK (1)
cypermethrin	Spain (8), UK (3)
DDT	Italy (2)
deltamethrin	Portugal (1), Spain (2)
fonofos	Spain (1)
imidacloprid	Spain (3)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Portugal (2), Spain (4)
linuron	Italy (1), Spain (1)
methamidophos	Spain (1)
propamocarb	Italy (1)
pyraclostrobin	UK (1)
rotenone	Italy (1)

No residues were found in 8 of the 11 UK samples
No residues were found in 23 of the 43 Imported (EC) samples

Table 24b. Residues detected in retail samples of SPINACH purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

Residues (1-3 compounds) were found in 23 of the 54 samples as follows:

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CYP	DDT†	DEL	FON	IMI	LCY	LNR	MDP	PCB	PYC	ROT	
(1)	2401/2008	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2413/2008	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
	2767/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	Italy
	5773/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
	2706/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
	2822/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
	5752/2008	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
	0585/2008	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	0669/2008	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	0879/2008	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2550/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2707/2008	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2766/2008	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2797/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	5816/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
(2)	0519/2008	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	0610/2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	0880/2008	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	Spain
	2551/2008	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
	2796/2008	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Spain

† DDT found as *p,p'*-DDE

Number of residues	PRC Sample ID	Residues found (mg/kg)												Country of origin
		AZOX	BOS	CYP	DDT†	DEL	FON	IMI	LCY	LNR	MDP	PCB	PYC	ROT	
(3)	2458/2008	-	0.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	UK
	2353/2008	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	Italy
	0639/2008	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Spain

† DDT found as *p,p'*-DDE

The abbreviations used for the pesticide names are as follows:

AZOX	azoxystrobin	BOS	boscalid	CYP	cypermethrin
DDT	DDT	DEL	deltamethrin	FON	fonofos
IMI	imidacloprid	LCY	lambda-cyhalothrin	LNR	linuron
MDP	methamidophos	PCB	propamocarb	PYC	pyraclostrobin
ROT	rotenone				

Table 24c. Residues detected in retail samples of SPINACH purchased between January and June 2008 *continued*

The following pesticide(s) were actively sought but not found at or above their reporting limits (in parentheses in mg/kg):

acephate (0.01)
acetamiprid (0.01)
acibenzolar-s-methyl (0.01)
acrinathrin (0.01)
aldicarb (0.01)
aldrin (0.01)
atrazine (0.01)
benalaxyl (0.01)
bendiocarb (0.01)
benthiavalicarb (0.01)
bifenazate (0.01)
bifenthrin (0.01)
biphenyl (0.01)
bitertanol (0.01)
bromopropylate (0.01)
bromoxynil (0.01)
bupirimate (0.01)
buprofezin (0.01)
cadusafos (0.01)
captan (0.01)
carbaryl (0.01)
carbendazim (0.01)
carbofuran (0.01)
chlordecone (0.01)
chlorfenapyr (0.01)
chlorfenvinphos (0.01)
chlorobenzilate (0.01)
chlorothalonil (0.01)
chlorotoluron (0.01)
chlorpropham (0.01)
chlorpyrifos (0.01)
chlorpyrifos-methyl (0.01)
chlorthal-dimethyl (0.01)
chlozolinate (0.01)
clofentezine (0.01)
clothianidin (0.01)
cyfluthrin (0.01)
cymoxanil (0.01)
cyproconazole (0.01)
cyprodinil (0.01)
demeton-S-methyl sulphone (0.01)
diazinon (0.01)
dichlofluanid (0.01)
dichlorvos (0.01)
dicloran (0.01)
dicofol (0.01)
dicrotophos (0.01)
dieldrin (0.01)
diethofencarb (0.01)
difenoconazole (0.01)
diflubenzuron (0.01)
dimethoate (0.01)
dimethomorph (0.01)
dimoxystrobin (0.01)
diphenylamine (0.01)
disulfoton (0.01)
diuron (0.01)
endosulfan (0.01)
EPN (0.01)
epoxiconazole (0.01)
ethiofencarb (0.01)
ethion (0.01)
ethofumesate (0.01)
ethoprophos (0.01)
etrimfos (0.01)
famoxadone (0.01)
fenamidone (0.01)
fenamiphos (0.01)
fenarimol (0.01)
fenazaquin (0.01)
fenbuconazole (0.01)
fenhexamid (0.01)
fenitrothion (0.01)
fenoxycarb (0.01)
fenpropathrin (0.01)
fenpropimorph (0.01)
fenpyroximate (0.01)
fenthion (0.01)
fenvalerate (0.01)
fipronil (0.01)
flonicamid (0.01)
fluazinam (0.01)
fludioxonil (0.01)
flufenacet (0.01)
flufenoxuron (0.01)
fluopicolide (0.01)
fluoxastrobin (0.01)
flusilazole (0.01)
folpet (0.01)
formothion (0.01)
fosthiazate (0.01)
furalaxyl (0.01)
furathiocarb (0.01)
heptenophos (0.01)
hexachlorobenzene (0.01)
hexaconazole (0.01)
hexythiazox (0.01)
imazalil (0.01)
indoxacarb (0.01)
iprodione (0.01)
iprovalicarb (0.01)
isazophos (0.01)
isocarbophos (0.01)
isofenphos (0.01)
isofenphos-methyl (0.01)
isoproturon (0.01)
kresoxim-methyl (0.01)
lindane (0.01)
lufenuron (0.01)
malathion (0.01)
mecarbam (0.01)
mepanipyrim (0.01)
metalaxyl (0.01)
methacrifos (0.01)
methidathion (0.01)
methiocarb (0.01)
methomyl (0.01)
methoxychlor (0.01)
methoxyfenozide (0.01)
metolcarb (0.01)
metrafenone (0.01)
mevinphos (0.01)
monocrotophos (0.01)
myclobutanil (0.01)
omethoate (0.01)
oxadixyl (0.01)
oxamyl (0.01)
oxydemeton-methyl (0.01)
paclobutrazol (0.01)
parathion (0.01)
parathion-methyl (0.01)
penconazole (0.01)
pencycuron (0.01)
pendimethalin (0.01)
permethrin (0.01)
phenthoate (0.01)
phorate (0.01)
phosalone (0.01)
phosmet (0.01)
phosphamidon (0.01)
picoxystrobin (0.01)
pirimicarb (0.01)
pirimiphos-ethyl (0.01)
pirimiphos-methyl (0.01)
prochloraz (0.01)
procymidone (0.01)
profenofos (0.01)
propargite (0.01)
propham (0.01)
propiconazole (0.01)
propoxur (0.01)
propyzamide (0.01)
prothiofos (0.01)
pyrazophos (0.01)
pyrethrins (0.01)
pyridaben (0.01)
pyridaphenthion (0.01)
pyrifenox (0.01)
pyrimethanil (0.01)
pyriproxifen (0.01)
quassia (0.01)
quinalphos (0.01)
quinoxyfen (0.01)
quintozene (0.01)
simazine (0.01)
spinosad (0.01)
spiromesifin (0.01)
spiroxamine (0.01)
tau-fluvalinate (0.01)
tebuconazole (0.01)
tebufenozide (0.01)
tebufenpyrad (0.01)
tecnazene (0.01)
teflubenzuron (0.01)
tefluthrin (0.01)
terbufos (0.01)
tetrachlorvinphos (0.01)
tetraconazole (0.01)
tetradifon (0.01)
tetramethrin (0.01)
thiabendazole (0.01)
thiacloprid (0.01)
thiamethoxam (0.01)
thiodicarb (0.01)
tolclofos-methyl (0.01)
tolylfluanid (0.01)
triadimefon & triadimenol (0.01)
triazamate (0.01)
triazophos (0.01)
trifloxystrobin (0.01)
trifluralin (0.01)
vinclozolin (0.01)
zoxamide (0.01)

Appendix D
Additional Action Taken

Action taken by PSD

PSD wrote to:

- the suppliers of all samples containing residues above the MRL
- the suppliers of all samples that risk assessments showed contained residues that could lead to intakes above the ARfD for their information
- the authorities of the exporting countries of all samples containing residues above the MRL
- the suppliers of UK samples that contained residues that were not approved for that crop.
- the Organics branch of Defra about samples that were labelled as organic and contained residues on pesticides not approved for organic production.

Recipients of the letters are given 4 weeks to provide a statement for inclusion in the report. The PRC reviews any replies received.

Comments received

1. **Apple- sample** number PRC-1742/2008- summary response from ASDA

Summary

During our internal investigation we haven't identified any issues in regards to the applications of Carbaryl by our apple supplier – Stemilt/USA have not breached any of their requirement i.e. they have followed the rules and Carbaryl was applied at thinning. However, we have noticed substantial difference in MRLs for Carbaryl between USA and EU – USA MRL = 10 vs EU MRL = 0.05, which is 200x lower. Taking into account fact mentioned above and that the supplier is focused on the USA market we have made immediate decision to classify this source as a high risk supplier and to significantly increase residue testing on the new arrivals from all our sources in USA. We are also reviewing Proposed Pesticide Usage Lists to identify all active substances with significant difference in EU&USA MRLs. As part of our corrective action plan we are advising our growers to seek for alternatives to Carbaryl for future seasons and increasing our suppliers own residue testing frequency for Carbaryl this season.

2. Pear- sample reference number PRC-5938/2008 summary response from ASDA

Summary:

During our own investigation in regards to the residue of chlormequat in Conference pears from Holland we haven't identified evidence of deliberate application (as this active substance is not approved for use on pears).

Chlormequat has been used for many years, especially in Holland, as a chemical growth retardant to support flower bud development. Chlormequat is known as a very persistent chemical which seems to have accumulated in trees treated for many years and for that reason, it is still possible to detect carry-over of chlormequat after several years of annual applications.

Taking into account fact mentioned above we have made instant decision to classify all our suppliers in Holland and Belgium as a high risk source and to significantly increase residue testing on all new deliveries, with focus on chlormequat.

3. **Spinach Sample** reference No PRC-2353/2008. Summary Response from ASDA

Summary.
Rotenone - applied in accordance with Organic production rules.
DDT - no evidence of deliberate application found.
Linuron - no evidence of deliberate application found.

Appendix E
Pesticides analysed as multi-component analytes and their reporting limits

To find the limit present of most pesticides that are sought in the PRC programme it is usually necessary to only look for the named pesticide itself. However, some pesticides degrade or break down into other products in the food. To gain a full picture of the total residue present it is necessary to analyse both the residue found as the original pesticide (known as the 'parent') and the break-down products. Pesticides which fall into this category are said to have multi-component analytes. MRLs will have been set based on the total pesticide present, and therefore residues found are reported as a total of the components found above the individual analyte reporting limits. The following table presents the reporting limits for the different components of the pesticides that we looked for (see Appendix C) which have multi-component analytes:

Pesticide	Individual Analyte Components	Reporting Limits (mg/kg)*	Remarks
aldicarb	aldicarb aldicarb sulphoxide aldicarb sulphone	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 (common moiety method)	Aldicarb is often determined as multi-component analytes as the three separate components. On some occasions an alternative (common moiety) analytical method that analyses all three components together as a single analyte is used.
carbofuran	carbofuran carbofuran (3-hydroxy)	0.01 0.01	
chlordane	chlordane (cis) chlordane (trans) oxychlordane	0.002 or 0.02 each analyte (animal products except milk) 0.001 each analyte (milk) 0.01 each analyte (cream, infant food) 0.0025 each analyte (infant formula)	
DDT	o,p'-DDT p,p'-DDD p,p'-DDE p,p'-DDT o,p'-DDT p,p'-DDD p,p'-DDE p,p'-DDT	0.05 each analyte (fruit and vegetables and fruit juice) 0.002 or 0.02 each analyte (animal products) 0.01 each analyte (cream, infant formula)	
dieldrin	aldrin dieldrin	0.05 each analyte (swede) 0.002 or 0.02 each analyte (animal products) 0.01 each analyte (cream, infant food) 0.001 each analyte (infant formula)	
dimethoate & omethoate	dimethoate omethoate	0.02 each analyte (fruit and vegetables)	Dimethoate is metabolised to omethoate, although as both are pesticides in their own right they are reported separately. The residue definition for dimethoate (and omethoate) is: dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate).

disulfoton	disulfoton disulfoton sulphone disulfoton sulfoxide	0.01 0.01 0.01	
endosulfan	endosulfan I endosulfan II endosulfan sulphate	0.05 each analyte (fruit and vegetables, fruit juice) 0.002 or 0.02 each analyte (animal products) 0.01 each analyte (cream, infant food, infant formula)	
fenamiphos	fenamiphos fenamiphos sulphone fenamiphos sulfoxide	0.01 0.01 0.01	
heptachlor	heptachlor heptachlor epoxide (trans)	0.002 or 0.02 each analyte (animal products) 0.01 each analyte (cream, infant food) 0.001 each analyte (infant formula)	
oxydemeton-methyl	oxydemeton-methyl demeton-S-methylsulfone	0.01 each analyte (infant food)	Demeton-s-methyl is metabolised to oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methylsulfone, although as both are pesticides in their own right they are reported separately. The residue definition for oxydemeton-methyl is: sum of oxydemeton methyl and demeton-S-methylsulfone expressed as oxydemeton methyl
phorate	phorate phorate sulphone phorate sulfoxide	0.01 each analyte (swede) 0.01 each analyte (infant formula)	
quintozene	quintozene pentachloroanaline	0.02 each analyte (lettuce & fruit juice)	
triadimefon & triadimenol	Triadimefon and triadimenol	0.05 0.05	Triadimefon is metabolised to triadimenol. Although they are both pesticides in their own right they have been reported as the sum of triadimefon and triadimenol. The residue definition for triadimefon and triadimenol is: triadimefon and triadimenol (sum of triadimefon and triadimenol)

* An exception to these Reporting Limits is for infant foods where all individual analytes for multi-component pesticides have an RL of 0.01 mg/kg

For animal products, the 10 x lower Reporting Limits applies if the result is being expressed on a whole product basis (this usually applies when a food item contains <10% fat)

Glossary

This is a 'standard' glossary which defines the key terms used in the PRC reports. Not all the terms listed here are used in this particular report.

Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI): This is the amount of a chemical which can be consumed every day for a lifetime in the practical certainty, on the basis of all known facts, that no harm will result. It is expressed in milligrams of the chemical per kilogram of body weight of the consumer. The starting point for the derivation of the ADI is usually the 'no observed adverse effect level' (NOAEL) that has been observed in animal studies for toxicity. This is then divided by an uncertainty factor (most often 100) to allow for the possibility that animals may be less sensitive than humans and also to account for possible variation in sensitivity between individuals. The studies from which NOAELs and hence ADIs are derived take into account any impurities in the pesticide active substance as manufactured, and also any toxic breakdown products of the pesticide.

Acute Reference Dose (ARfD): The definition of the ARfD is similar to that of the ADI, but it relates to the amount of a chemical that can be taken in at one meal or on one day without appreciable health risk to the consumer. It is normally derived by applying an appropriate uncertainty factor to the lowest NOAEL in studies that assess acute toxicity or developmental toxicity.

Analyte: This is the name for the substance that the PRC surveys look for and measure if present; it could be a pesticide itself or a product from a pesticide when it is degraded, or metabolised.

COLEACP (Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee): It aims to promote the competitive export of fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants from the ACP. Its specialised information and advisory services are open to all ACP companies in the horticultural export sector and are financed by the European Commission. It has two overriding objectives to enable ACP companies to comply with European food safety and traceability requirements and to consolidate the position of small-scale producers in the ACP horticultural export sector.

Cryogenic Milling: Processing of commodities at very low temperatures can be achieved by milling/grinding pre-frozen samples in the presence of dry ice, a procedure known as 'cryogenic milling'.

Good Agricultural Practice in the Use of Pesticides (GAP): The nationally authorised safe uses of pesticides under conditions necessary for effective and reliable pest control (the way products should be used according to the statutory conditions of approval which are stated on the label). GAP encompasses a range of pesticide applications up to the highest authorised rates of use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest practicable. Authorised safe uses are determined at the national level and include nationally registered recommended uses, which take into account public and occupational health and environmental safety considerations. Actual conditions include any stage in the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of food commodities and animal feed.

High-level Consumer: A term used in UK risk assessment calculations to describe the amount of food consumed by a person. In line with internationally agreed approaches, the PRC uses the 97.5^{th} percentile value, which is generally about three times the average amount consumed. This takes account of different eating patterns that may occur throughout the population.

Import Tolerance: an MRL set for imported products where the use of the active substance in a plant protection product on a commodity is not authorised in the European Community (EC) or an existing EC MRL is not sufficient to meet the needs of international trade. All import tolerances are assessed for consumer safety.

Imported: The tables in the reports record whether the sample was of UK origin, or imported. This can mean different things depending on the commodity. See also 'Origin'. The PRC report the country from where the produce has been imported only if this is clear from the packaging or labelling.

JMPR: Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, which conducts scientific evaluations of pesticide residues in food.

Limit of Determination (LOD): The limit of determination is the lowest concentration of a pesticide residue or contaminant that can be routinely identified and quantitatively measured in a specified food, agricultural commodity or animal feed with an acceptable degree of certainty by the method of analysis.

Maximum Residue Level (MRL): The maximum concentration of a pesticide residue (expressed as mg/kg) legally permitted in or on food commodities and animal feeds. MRLs are based on good agricultural practice data and residues in foods derived from commodities that comply with the respective MRLs are intended to be toxicologically acceptable.

MRLs are intended primarily as a check that GAP is being followed and to assist international trade in produce treated with pesticides. **MRLs are not in themselves 'safety limits'**, and exposure to residues in excess of an MRL does not automatically imply a hazard to health.

The MRLs applicable in the UK are now largely set under EC legislation.

Website link: www.pesticides.gov.uk/food_industry.asp?id=548

Maximum Residue Limits (CODEX or CAC): In cases where there are no UK or EC MRLs, the acceptability of residues may be judged against Codex Maximum Residue Limits. Although not embodied in UK statute, Codex limits are taken as presumptive standards. These limits give an indication of the likely highest residue that should occur in edible crops. These are based on worldwide uses and the residues trials data to support those uses, at the time of evaluation (date of setting the limits is specified and thus the Maximum Residue Limit applicable up to that year, but will not take into account subsequent approved uses.)

There are occasions where the MRL that has been set by Codex may not reflect current UK Good Agricultural Practice (e.g. the Codex MRLs for dithiocarbamates and propamocarb on lettuce). In such circumstances it is possible to exceed the Codex MRL through a UK approved use. This factor needs to be taken into account when assessing results.

Maximum Residue Levels set at the LOD (LOD MRL): For some pesticides and commodities, insufficient trials data are available on which to set a maximum residue level or there may be no use of the pesticide on that crop. In these cases, the MRL may be set at a default level, i.e. at the limit of determination (LOD) where analytical methods can reasonably detect the presence of the pesticide. **These MRLs are not based on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).**

MRL exceedances: When a residue is found at a level higher than that set for the MRL.

MRL Exceedances and Relationship with the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI): Before permitting any use of a pesticide, a detailed assessment is made to ensure that residues in foods derived from commodities comply with MRLs and will not give rise to unacceptable risks to consumers. MRLs do take account of consumer safety aspects and, in effect, are set at levels below safety limits. However, MRLs must not be confused with safety limits, which are expressed in terms of the acceptable daily intake (ADI) of a particular

pesticide residue from all sources. The ADI (expressed as mg/kg bw/day) is the amount of chemical that can be consumed every day of an individual's entire lifetime in the practical certainty, on the basis of all known facts, that no harm will result. See ADI for further information.

Whenever unexpectedly high or unusual residues occur during monitoring, the risk to consumers, from exposure to residues at the highest levels found, is assessed by comparison of predicted intakes with the ADI or ARfD as appropriate.

No MRL: For certain pesticides, an MRL may not have been set.

UKT MRL: For certain pesticide a temporary national MRL has been set. UKT MRLs are worked out by PSD. The level indicates the amount of residue expected when the pesticide is applied in accordance with good agricultural practice (GAP). The UK has a number of UKT MRLs, these take precedence over provisional EC levels.

Extraneous Residue Limit (ERL): An ERL refers to a pesticide residue or a contaminant arising from environmental sources (including former agricultural uses) other than the use of a pesticide or a contaminant substance directly or indirectly on the commodity. It is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue or contaminant that is recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) to be legally permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food, agricultural commodity or animal feed.

Metabolite: A degradation or conversion product from a pesticide when it is metabolised.

NEDI: National Estimate of Daily Intake. An estimate of intake of pesticide in the diet over the long-term to compare to the ADI. The NEDI is based on median or mean residue levels and a high level consumption (97.5^{th} percentile value) for the daily amounts of the food item consumed over the long term. For further details on the calculation of NEDIs please refer to section 3 of the data requirements handbook: http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/applicant_guide.asp

NESTI: National Estimate of Short Term Intake. An estimate of peak intake of pesticide in the diet to compare to the ARfD. The NESTI is based on the highest residue found multiplied by a variability factor (see glossary description) and a high level consumption (97.5^{th} percentile value) for the amount of the food item consumed over a single day. For further details on the calculation of NESTIs please refer to section 3 of the data requirements handbook:

http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/applicant_guide.asp

No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL): The highest level of continual exposure to a chemical which causes no significant adverse effect on morphology, biochemistry, functional capacity, growth, development or life span of individuals of the target species which may be animal or human.

Origin: The brand name annex reports the origins of the samples tested. This can mean different things depending on the commodity. For example, butter is often labelled as 'UK origin'; however, the majority of it comes in bulk from New Zealand and is split into smaller blocks and packaged in the UK. Lettuce is a fresh produce and 'UK origin' usually means that it has been grown and packaged in the UK. Processed commodities such as cereal bars often contain multiple raw ingredients, each of which may come from a different source/origin. Therefore, the origin of the produce usually reflects the place where it was manufactured. The PRC report the origin as stated on the packaging or labelling of the commodity concerned, unless other more accurate information is available to indicate that the origin is from elsewhere. Some products are listed as 'unknown origin' because the labelling does not give this information.

Permitted Level (PL): The permitted levels (expressed as mg/kg), in specific commodities, of some substances which can be classified as pesticides but are controlled under the Miscellaneous Food Additives Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995 No. 3187).

Pesticide: A pesticide is any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used for destroying any pest. The majority of pesticides sought by the PRC in its monitoring are those used to control pests in agricultural crops, although non-agricultural products may be included where there is a specific reason for doing so, e.g. where there are implications in terms of possible intakes of residues.

Probabilistic Modelling: The usual estimates of consumer exposure use single high values for both consumption amounts and residue levels. Whilst these are based on realistic UK dietary survey data and residue levels, they tend to overestimate most representative intakes. This is because they do not take into account actual variations in both amounts consumed and residue levels. Probabilistic modelling is a technique that considers all the possible different combinations of consumption and residue levels. This provides information on the probability of particular intakes occurring.

Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF): The European Commission operates an EU rapid alert system for food, which was set up in 1992. This provides the competent authorities in the Member States of the European Union with the means of notifying cases where high residues of pesticides have been found in imported samples. Since its introduction this system has proved a successful method for disseminating information between Members States allowing swift action where necessary. PSD notify the Food Standards Agency of any residues where the predicted intakes are above the ARfD. RASFFs are only raised when a potential consumer risk has been identified. In general, for intakes exceeding the ARfD by more than 1.1 times, the FSA will raise a RASFF. If a significant consumer health concern has been identified, then a product withdrawal/recall is effected and the FSA will also issue a food alert.

Relationship between GAP and MRLs: The MRL can be defined as the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue (expressed as mg/kg) likely to occur in or on food commodities and animal feeds, after the use of the pesticide according to the GAP.

Reporting Limit: The reporting limit is the lowest calibrated level employed during analysis to detect residues. The reporting limit may vary slightly from laboratory to laboratory depending on the equipment available and operating procedures used.

Reporting Level: The reporting level is the lowest calibrated level employed during analysis to detect residues. The reporting limit may vary slightly from laboratory to laboratory depending on the equipment available and operating procedures used.

'None were Detected above the Set RL': This term is used in the Brand Name Annex, where no residues were found above their reporting limit.

Residue: Residues may be present in vegetable and animal products following the application(s) of a pesticide(s). They may not only include the pesticide that was applied but other degradation or reaction products and metabolites that may be of toxicological significance. The levels or amounts of residues present are expressed in milligrams of the chemical in a kilogram of crop/food/commodity (mg/kg), or parts per million.

Risk Assessment: A risk assessment is carried out when residues are found in foods to determine whether, at the levels found, they present a concern for consumer health or not. Consumer risk assessments are routinely conducted as part of the approval process for pesticides and are based on residue trials. Approval of a pesticide is only recommended when the consumer risk is acceptable.

Sample: The nature of all samples is as designated in the EC's 'sampling' Directive – 2002/63/EC. Examples are: apple – at least 10 apples weighing at least 1 kg; grapes – at least 5 bunches, weighing at least 2 kg.

Specific Off-Label Approval (SOLA): For many reasons, label recommendations of approved pesticides do not cover the control of every problem which may arise. This is particularly true for crops that are grown on a comparatively small scale in the UK as well as for sporadic pests and diseases. It is for this reason that the extrapolations presented in the Long Term Arrangements for Extension of Use have been developed. If these do not address particular needs growers or their representatives may apply to PSD for a specific off-label approval (SOLA).

Technical Exceedances: When an MRL has been set at the LOD because there have been no data to support a higher level. In the context of this report, 'technical exceedances' always relate to produce from third countries.

Variability Factor: A value that describes the variation in residue levels between the highest unit level and the average level in samples made up of many units. Internationally this is agreed to be the 97.5th percentile unit residue level divided by the average of the sum. The variability factor multiplied by the measured residue level from a composite sample (i.e. a sample made up by mixing several units before analysis) gives an estimate of the likely higher residue levels that may have occurred in individual units. These estimated higher levels are used in short-term risk assessments involving fruit and vegetables where consumers eat only a portion of a single item, e.g. melon, or a small number of units e.g. apples and potatoes.

Ware: Ware potatoes, sometimes referred to as main crop potatoes, are harvested between August and November, and are available throughout the period August to June because they are stored under controlled temperature after October.

Our next quarterly report is due to be published in March 2009

Quarter 3 of 2008 will look at residues in:

Animal fats	Apricots	Bread
Chicken	Coffee	Cooking oils
Ginger	Grapes	Marrows
Milk	Speciality flour	Onions
Peas in pods	Peppers	Potatoes
Rice	Small fruits and berries	

For further details on information contained in this report, previous surveys or information concerning pesticide residues in food

Please contact:

Pesticide Residues Committee
Pesticides Safety Directorate
Mallard House
Kings Pool
Peasholme Green
York YO1 7PX
Tel: 01904 455751
prc@psd.hse.gsi.gov.uk

Or visit our website at:

www.prc-uk.org