

EPA Update

CCPR, Import Tolerances, and Other Initiatives

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Update from the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

- CCPR 50 (9-14 April 2018)
 - Haikou, China
 - 52 member countries
 - One member organization (the European Union)
 - Observers from 11 international organizations



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

- ❑ 386 MRLs advanced to CAC for final adoption
 - 39 pesticides;
 - 248 MRLs for plant commodities
 - 138 MRLs for animal commodities

- ❑ 5 of the 9 new compounds reviewed by JMPR in 2017 were nominated by the United States.



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

- ❑ Crop groups advanced for approval
 - Type 04 Nuts, seeds and saps
 - Type 05 Herbs and Spices
 - Type 11 Primary feed commodities of plant origin



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

Other Discussion Topics

- Matters of Interest from FAO/WHO
 - FAO/WHO Benchmarking of acute dietary exposure methods (IESTI)
- 2017 JMPR Evaluation
 - New field use pattern residue comparison model
- Discussion Paper on the Possible Revision of the IESTI Equations



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

Existing/Re-Established Electronic Work Groups

- Revisions of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXM 4-1989)
Chair: United States, Co-Chair: Netherlands
- National Registration Database of Pesticides
Chair: Germany, Co-Chair: Australia
- Establishment of Codex Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides
Chair: Australia, Co-Chairs: Germany and United States



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

Existing/Re-Established Electronic Work Groups

- Discussion Paper on the Review of the International Estimate of Short-Term Intake (IESTI) Equations
Chair: Netherlands, Co-Chair: Uganda and Brazil
 - *Note: Scope to include information on bulking and blending practices and their impact on pesticide residue levels.*



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

New Electronic Work Groups

- ❑ Assessment of the benefits, challenges and proposed possible solutions to the participation of the JMPR in an international joint review of a new compound
Chair: Canada, Co-Chairs: Costa Rica and Kenya
- ❑ Guidelines on biological and mineral compounds used as pesticides of low public health concern
Chair: Chile, Co-Chairs: India and United States



Update from the 2018 Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues

New Electronic Work Groups

- ❑ Revision of the Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56-2005)
Chair: Iran, Co-Chair: Costa Rica



Import Tolerance Pilot



Import Tolerance Pilot

- ❑ Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- ❑ Born out of 2015 APEC workshops on Harmonization of Pesticide Maximum Residue Limits
- ❑ Test a streamlined data review strategy for establishing MRLs on imported commodities

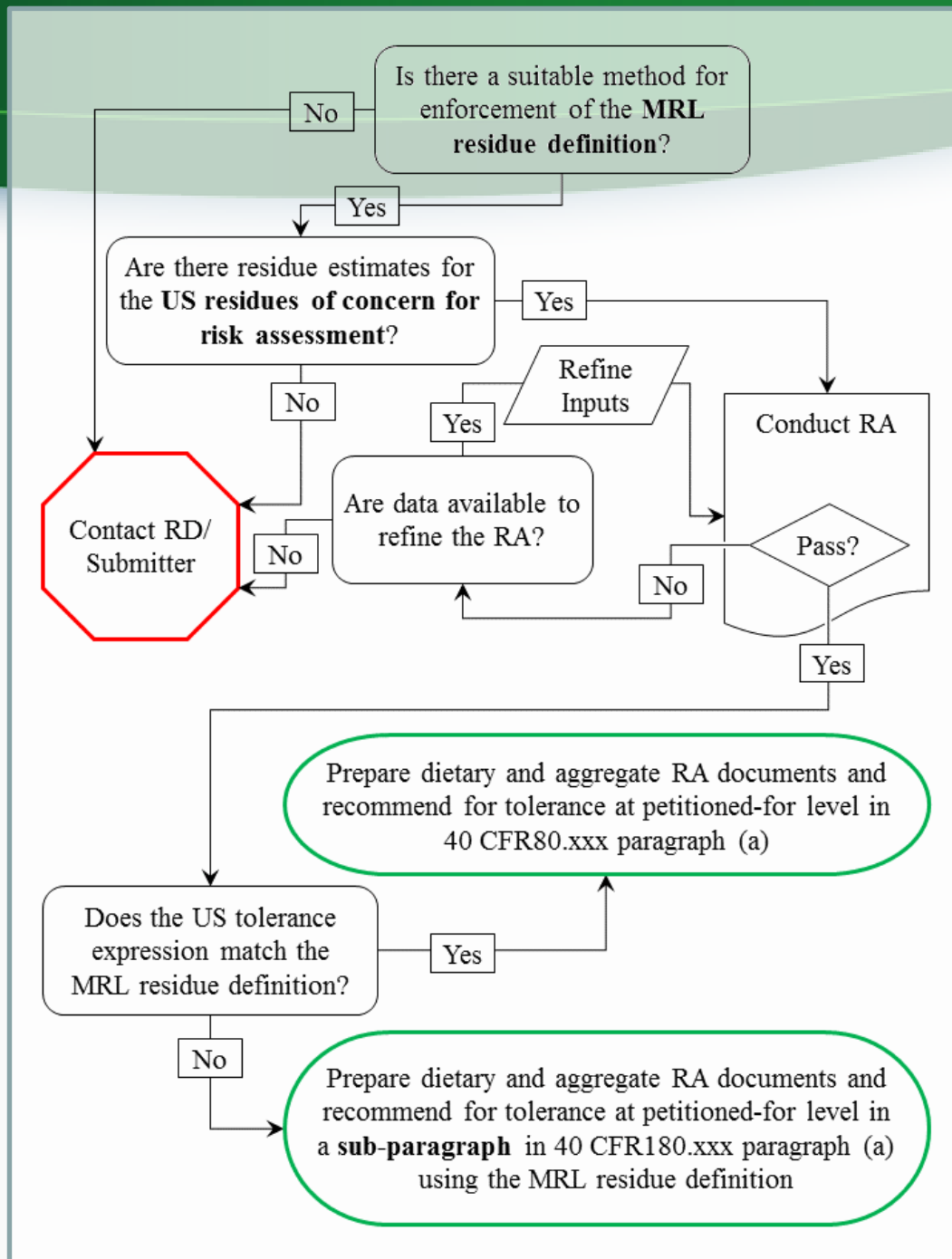


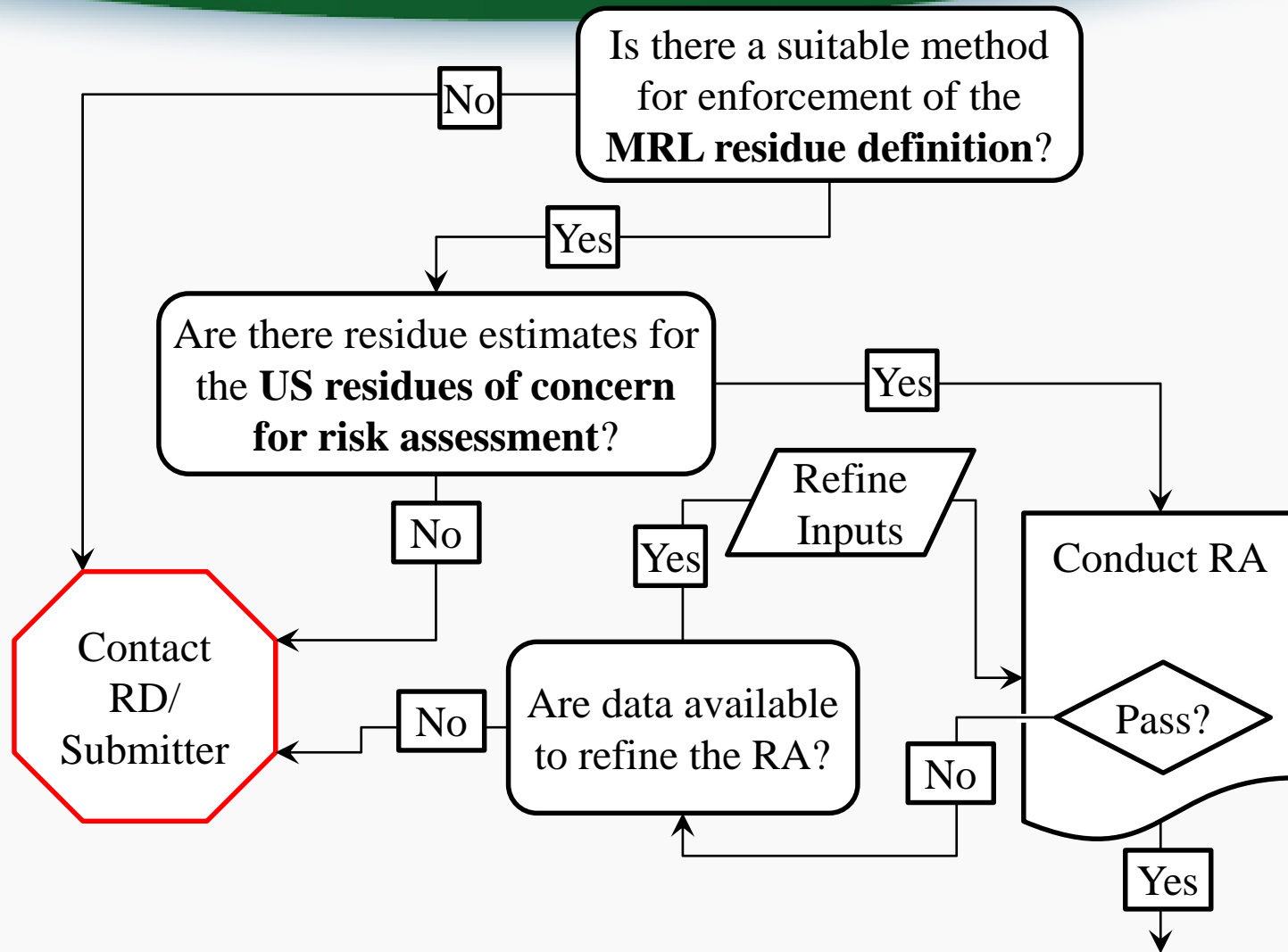
Import Tolerance Pilot Strategy

- Rely on data reviews from JMPR, EFSA, or National Authority rather than a *de novo* U.S. review
 - Compound generally must have food-use registration in the U.S.
 - In-depth review of report from competent authority
 - No OECD MRL Calculator
 - Tolerance = MRL from Codex, EU, or exporting country

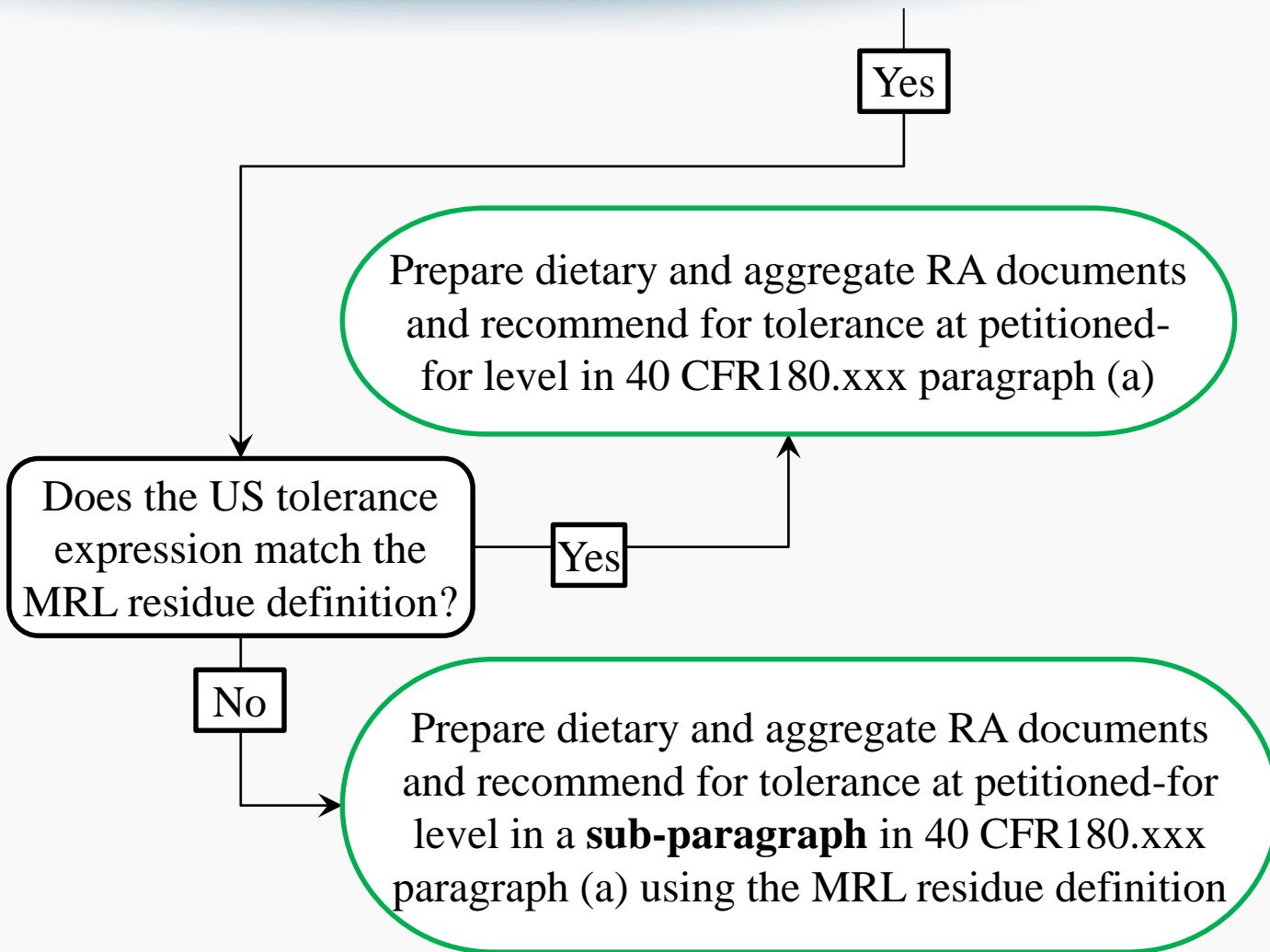


Import Tolerance Pilot Strategy





Import Tolerance Pilot Strategy (1 of 2) Review Process



Import Tolerance Pilot Strategy (2 of 2)

Tolerance/MRL Process



Import Tolerance Pilot Status

- 10 chemical/crop combinations submitted
- 3 additional chemical/crop combinations were self-identified by the Agency
- 10 commodities: banana, barley, coffee, ginseng, hops, legumes, olive, oats, tea, and wheat



Import Tolerance Pilot Status

- Evaluations from Brazil, EFSA, Japan, JMPR
- Participation by major agrochemical companies



Import Tolerance Pilot Status

- ❑ Three petitions have been completed:
 - ❑ Boscalid on edible-podded legumes (subgroup 6A)
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-11-30/pdf/2017-25832.pdf>
 - ❑ Ametoctradin on hops
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-07-27/pdf/2017-15762.pdf>
 - ❑ Chlormequat chloride on cereals
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-04-25/pdf/2018-08695.pdf>
- ❑ Two additional tolerances are nearly complete



Import Tolerance Pilot Challenges

- Reluctance
 - Registrants – Time concerns
 - Science reviewers – Trust concerns



Import Tolerance Pilot Successes

- ❑ All submissions to-date have been successfully reviewed
- ❑ All reviewers reported a positive experience
- ❑ Significant savings over “traditional” reviews
 - ❑ ~ 50 hours shorter science review time



Import Tolerance Pilot Successes

- Faster decisions
 - Boscalid: 6 weeks early
 - Ametoctradin: 6 weeks early
 - Chlormequat chloride: 2 weeks early



Import Tolerance Pilot Successes (cont.)

- EFSA and JMPR Reviews
 - High quality
 - Easy to verifying scientific integrity
 - Solid support for tolerance levels



Import Tolerance Pilot Successes (cont.)

- Individual Country Reviews
 - Suitable quality
 - Sufficient demonstration of scientific integrity and support for tolerance levels



Import Tolerance Pilot Next Steps

- Continue pilot
 - Need experience with reviews by other national authorities
 - Use experience from current work to determine
 - Potential for a standard business practice
 - Boundaries for a revised import tolerance policy



Other Initiatives



Other Initiatives

- OECD Calculator Input Harmonization
- Global Zoning
- Crop Grouping
- Participation in CCPR, JMPR, and OECD activities



Thank You!