

REASONED OPINION OF EFSA

Modification of the existing MRLs for trifloxystrobin in parsnips, parsley root, salsify, swedes and turnips¹

Prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAPeR)

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SUMMARY

In order to authorize the use of trifloxystrobin on several minor crops, the Belgian authorities compiled on their own initiative an application to modify the existing MRLs for trifloxystrobin in parsley root, parsnips, salsify, swedes and turnips. Belgium as the Evaluating Member State (EMS) drafted an Evaluation Report according to Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 which was submitted to the European Commission and forwarded to EFSA on 10 March 2009.

EFSA derives the following conclusions regarding the application, based on the above mentioned Evaluation Report and the Draft Assessment Report prepared by The United Kingdom in the framework of Directive 91/414/EEC.

The metabolism of trifloxystrobin was investigated in the framework of the peer review in two crop categories - cereals and fruit and fruiting vegetables - and the residue definition for enforcement and risk assessment for these crop groups were set as parent trifloxystrobin only. An additional metabolism study on sugar beets indicates that trifloxystrobin metabolite (E,E)-methoxyimino- $\{2-[1-(3\text{-trifluoromethyl-phenyl})\text{-ethylideneamino-oxymethyl}]\text{-phenyl}\}$ -acetic acid (CGA 321113) might be considered for the inclusion in the risk assessment definition for plant commodities. Data from the supervised residue trials which were submitted by The Netherlands in the framework of setting the MRLs for several leafy crops, confirmed that metabolite CGA 321113 is present at significant amounts in several plant commodities. In addition, the metabolite is already included in the residue definition for risk assessment and enforcement in commodities of animal origin and it was also included by Codex Alimentarius in the definition for risk assessment in commodities of plant origin. The need for a new residue definition for risk assessment in plant commodities will be considered by EFSA when performing full risk assessment of trifloxystrobin under Article 12(2) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

¹ For citation purposes: Reasoned opinion of EFSA prepared by the Pesticides Unit (PRAPeR) on the modification of the existing MRLs for trifloxystrobin in parsnips, parsley root, salsify, swedes and turnips. *EFSA Scientific Report* (2009) 314, 1-27

The MRL application for crops under consideration does not require additional metabolism studies. Adequate analytical methods are available to enforce the residue definition.

Submitted supervised residues field trials data indicate that a lower MRL of 0.04 mg/kg than proposed by Belgium (0.05 mg/kg) would be required in order to accommodate the intended GAP in Belgium. Processing studies are not necessary with regard to the current MRL application, since contribution of crops under consideration to the dietary intake is very low.

The occurrence of trifloxystrobin or its metabolites in rotational crops was also investigated. EFSA concluded that significant residue levels in rotational crops are not expected provided that trifloxystrobin is applied according to the proposed GAPs.

The livestock dietary burden was calculated considering the existing and the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin. The impact of swedes and turnips to the total livestock dietary burden is insignificant. Nevertheless, taking into account the extension of uses of trifloxystrobin on commodities that are potential livestock feed items and taking into account the high intake of trifloxystrobin residues by livestock, the need for setting the MRLs for commodities of animal origin will be considered by EFSA in the framework of Article 12 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

The consumer risk assessment was performed with revision 2 of the EFSA PRIMo. For the chronic intake assessment EFSA used the existing MRLs as established in Annexes II and IIIB of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 as well as the STMR values derived for the intended use of trifloxystrobin on the crops under consideration. In addition, for several leafy commodities the input values were used as derived in the previously issued EFSA reasoned opinion. No chronic consumer intake concerns were identified for any of the European diets. The total calculated dietary intake values ranged from 2 to 23% of the ADI. The contribution of the crops under consideration to the total dietary intake was insignificant. No acute intake assessment was undertaken since no ARfD is established for trifloxystrobin.

Consequently, EFSA concludes that the intended uses of trifloxystrobin on turnips, swedes, salsify, parsnip and parsley roots are acceptable with regard to consumer safety.

Overview of the proposed EC MRLs

Commodity	Existing EC MRL (mg/kg)	Proposed EC MRL (mg/kg)	Justification for the proposal
Parsnips, parsley roots, salsify, turnips and swedes	0.02*	0.04	The MRL proposals are sufficiently supported by data and no risk for consumers was identified for the intended uses.

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

Key words: trifloxystrobin, parsnips, parsley roots, salsify, turnips, swedes, MRL application, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, consumer risk assessment, strobilurin class fungicides